



WILD NEWS

Prince William Wildflower Society

A Chapter of the Virginia Native Plant Society

Number 2009-05

September-October 2009

PRINCE WILLIAM WILDFLOWER SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19 BULL RUN MOUNTAINS CONSERVANCY

For the picnic: Please bring a salad, vegetable, main dish, or dessert. Also bring a lawn chair if you can. PWWS will provide beverages, plates, cups, and utensils. If you need a ride to the meeting, please call Helen Walter at (703) 330-9614 or email her at helenwalt43@verizon.net.

Directions: Bull Run Mountains Conservancy is located at 17405 Beverley Mill Drive, Broad Run, Va. 20137. From Manassas, take I-66 West to Exit 40 towards Haymarket. Turn left onto Rte 15 and immediately right on Rte 55. From 55, turn right onto Turner Road. Cross over I-66 and make an immediate left onto Beverley Mill Road. BRMC is at the end of the street on the left.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

That's really exciting news about the new hybrid orchid over in Maryland, and it's even more dramatic the way its location is being kept top secret to protect it from poachers, making it almost as elusive as seeing the Ivory Billed Woodpecker. It reminds me of a time back in the eighties when I was on one of Marion's walks and we ran into Al Studholme. He showed us the ginseng patch he'd been watching over after swearing us to secrecy. I was too clueless about harvesting and marketing 'sang to be a threat, and I doubt if I could have found my way back to it anyway, but it felt like such an honor. Al's gone now. I wonder if it's still there.

Annual Meeting Schedule

- 12:00 Potluck Picnic & Drawings for Door Prizes
- 1:30 Chapter business meeting:
-President's report
-Vote on 2010 budget
-Approval of slate for Nominating Committee
- 2:30 Plant and seed swap; hikes and walks

How many of you are joining us in Salem for the VNPS annual meeting? It looks like they've planned an abundance of activities, programs, and field trips, and it's a great time to reconnect with old friends from all over the state. That's just a week after our own annual meeting at the Bull Run Mountain Conservancy. Just driving around Manassas I've noticed some wonderful late summer blooms in fields and along the roadside, so there should be plenty to see.

Then in October, PWWS is hosting a table at the Rippon Lodge Fall Harvest Festival. This is one of Prince William County's hidden treasures, so if you haven't been there yet, this is a good time to go.

--Helen

NOTES FROM THE FIELD:

SILVER LAKE

By Charles Smith

Last weekend, my son and I had some time and were looking for a hike, so I decided to do a recon of the Silver Lake property. Harry and I successfully removed several thousand seed ticks from the property (luckily, we prepared with Ropel on our clothes and Deep Woods Off to back it up). I did compile a list of plants in note form, but I have not yet had time to convert them to a spreadsheet. I thought I would share some of my observations which I hope are helpful (I will complete the base plant list later).

As you may be aware (see aerial graphic on PWCA website), the property is oblong in shape with Antioch Road on the southwest boundary, and the center of the property is a southwest to northeast axis roughly following the main entrance road to the large lake. The site is bisected from northwest to southeast by Little Bull Run. This stream and a number of feeder streams feed the lake. The main lake is what is termed an in-line impoundment, meaning that they dammed up an actively flowing stream to create the lake. Lakes such as this now require special exceptions because state law generally prohibits in-line impoundments (within the Resource Protection Area). The main lake is large and centrally located. The second largest lake is the old quarry which has a brand new fence around it and will not be accessible to the public.

The terrestrial habitats are generally as follows:

---As you enter the property from Antioch Road, there is a mid-succession forest on your right. It still has a lot of pines, young deciduous trees, and a lot of invasives in the understory. This forest was likely cleared land 30 years or so ago, and appears fairly disturbed. It has restoration potential, but invasives control will be difficult.

---To the left of the entrance road, there is an old field, early forest succession area which also contains quite a few large white and pin oaks. This area has invasives, but it also contains a lot of good native plants. This area should be left undisturbed if possible. It has potential to mature into a good quality forest stand. Good diversity of native plants.

---As you continue into the property along the main road, clearings open up on both sides. On the right there are mowed areas broken up by hedgerows and old cedar tree lines. That area has a lot of turf grass in it. It is good bird habitat, but seems to have relatively low species diversity. On the left, major land disturbance is underway (silt fence, lots of

newly disturbed soil with bulldozer in the middle, etc.). It appears they are building the equestrian center. There are no permits posted, so I am curious about the process of planning, review, and permitting for this activity.

---Just past the cleared areas there are disturbed cedars and edge areas on the right and then the old quarry lake. You also pass a new yellow gate that seems to be the boundary between the equestrian area and the main park. On the left is the beginning of a good quality old field system that contains non-native invasive species, but also a good diversity of native species, a small (less than one acre) old pond that is hydrologically connected with the main lake, wetlands, etc. This is really good habitat and should be preserved. New trails have been cleared through this habitat. They were cleared of trees and rototilled to bare dirt, so these are clearly trails under construction. Luckily they do not enter wetlands, but I would highly discourage expansion of the current clearing or deeper penetration into the old field system. This area is excellent habitat for a wide variety of terrestrial, avian, and wetland species.

---The main gravel road splits past the yellow gate. The largest road proceeds to between the quarry lake and the main lake, crossing the main dam for the large lake. The left branch of the road leads to several old brick dormitory buildings. The area with the brick buildings has a lot of mowed turf, and most of the land from the brick buildings to the southeastern property boundary around the quarry lake and up to the outflowing stream from the main lake is highly disturbed and appropriate for active use.

---There is a really nice wetland on the southern portion of the lake west and south of the brick buildings. There should be no trails in this area because it is the best natural wet meadow and wetland area on the property. There is recent beaver activity, tons of dragon flies, and an osprey was fishing for about a half hour in this area (being observed by a great egret) while we were there.

---Also on the southern edge of the lake, there is a large mowed field that contains many native meadow species, including a lot of little bluestem, hairy ruellia, and other species. This meadow should be preserved as a native meadow. Over time the fescue will become less dominant. The field should not be mowed more than once per year, and I would be happy to work with the Park Authority on a meadow management plan to include a burn program.

---West of the lake is the old camp ground. This area is highly disturbed and suitable for active use. There are many roads, some buildings, old electrical and water hook ups, etc. The woods on the western and northern portion of the campground should be

left alone. Particularly the woods on the western portion of the camp ground are all deciduous, early late succession forest. There is evidence of disturbance, but there are a lot of native species and the forest has very good restoration potential. The forest stand north of the campground up to Little Bull Run is more disturbed with a lot of pines. This area is mid succession forest. One of the intriguing things here is the presence of pitch pine which, if not planted, could be a representative species that could be very interesting in terms of what community type could develop there.

---**From the campground around the northwest side** of the lake is a mid succession forest with a lot of disturbance and invasive species. An old road was recently reopened from the campground toward the western property boundary. At one point, the bulldozer operator took off through the woods and cut a new road northeast parallel to the property boundary. There was flagging along this newly cleared route indicating that it was planned. However, there should not be any new clearing until further inventory can be done.

---**There is a large forest block north of the lake** that I did not have time to explore. This forest has a very good potential from what little I saw, and no work should be done there nor any active uses planned there. More inventory work needs to be done in this area to determine what resources are present due to the potential for a rare forest community type to be present (see below), and since this is the largest intact forest block on the property.

---**Around the northern part of the lake** there are old clearings that are overgrown. This is a large area that had a lot of fairly recent disturbance. Toward the western end, the clearings contain natural grade. However, the clearings/old fields to the east of this toward and including the "School Site" contain dominant man-made features that consist of spoiled materials possibly from the quarrying operation. All of these open areas north of the lake are highly disturbed, contain a high percentage of cover by non-native invasive species (Japanese stilt grass, mile-a-minute vine, Johnson grass, etc.), and are suitable for active use.

---**The most important find on the site** is the forest stand on the northeastern portion of the property (possibly extending to the northwestern portion) on what is labeled as the "School Site." This forest stand is Diabase Flatwoods, a globally rare forest community that occurs only in northern Virginia and central Maryland. This forest type is more properly known as Basic Oak-Hickory Forest (Northern Hardpan Type). (See http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/ncTIIIb.shtm for a community description). Most of this community type has been destroyed due to land clearing and alteration, but there is a nice piece of

this forest type on the Silver Lake property. I have spent a lot of time in this community type over the last several years, and here are some of the indicators that let you know what the community is: an oak-hickory forest with a high presence of ash in the overstory, almost no maple, and very little tulip tree, and a grass-dominant ground cover in the understory. The first tree I encountered upon entering it is *Carya ovalis* (red hickory), a species of hickory which is not common in our region but thrives in Diabase Flatwoods. There are diabase outcrops in the forest revealing the geology. *Cercis canadensis* (eastern redbud) is dominant in the understory. The grasses that dominate the forest floor include *Muhlenbergia sobolifera* (cliff muhly) and *Elymus hystrix* (bottlebrush grass). This forest stand should be a preservation priority for the property. It is highly susceptible to disturbance. The presence of flagging in those woods made me very nervous. The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation Natural Heritage Program should be consulted for the inventory of this stand and for preservation and management recommendations. The Fairfax County Park Authority is completing a management plan for a 235 acre tract of Diabase Flatwoods known as the Ellick Woodlands Natural Area Preserve (state designation) that could be used as a model for the management of this forest tract.

Overall, Silver Lake is an important natural area in western Prince William. It contains a diverse mosaic of habitat types that host a wide variety of native plants, insects, birds, and likely a good diversity of terrestrial vertebrate species. Bird species encountered include bluejay, northern cardinal, purple martin, eastern bluebird, Carolina chickadee, tufted titmouse, white-breasted nuthatch, red-shouldered hawk, red-tailed hawk, common raven, osprey, turkey vulture, black vulture, eastern pewee, cedar waxwing, red-bellied woodpecker, great egret, green heron, great blue heron, wood duck, Canada geese and one mute swan.

Due to the high degree of land disturbance over a large area of the site, I would highly recommend that all active uses be confined to recently disturbed areas, while high quality and restorable natural areas be preserved across the site to maintain a habitat mosaic that will support the greatest species abundance.

I will work on the plant list. I will also be happy to mark up a map of the site, and conduct additional inventory work to try to nail down the location, extent and condition of the community types.

--Charles

Rare Hybrid Orchid Discovered on Eastern Shore

(Adapted from TNC's press release.)

SNOW HILL, MD – August 10, 2009 – An extremely rare hybrid orchid, *Platanthera x canbyi*, was discovered recently at Nassawango Creek Preserve on Maryland's Eastern Shore in Worcester



County. The hybrid orchid is a combination of the white-fringed orchid (*Platanthera blephariglottis*) and the crested yellow orchid (*Platanthera cristata*), which are both state-rare plants themselves.

At 10,000 acres, Nassawango Creek Preserve is Maryland's largest private nature preserve, which combined with state lands forms a 30-square-mile protected conservation area on the

Eastern Shore. It is home to 90 state-rare and endangered plants and animals.

The hybrid orchid was discovered last week in a part of Nassawango that had been treated with prescribed fire as part of an effort to promote the growth of native plants.

The hybrid orchid was discovered by Ron Wilson, a local botanist hired by The Nature Conservancy to do a biological survey of the burn-treated sites.

Besides the hybrid orchid, several other rare plant species were found on the fire-treated portions of Nassawango Creek Preserve. *Scleria triglomerata*, *Scleria pauciflora*, *Carex venusta*, and *Rhynchospora torreyana*, four rare sedge species, were also discovered.

EVENTS

Saturday, October 17, 11 am to 4 pm. 7th Annual Ripon Lodge Harvest Festival. Join us for crafts, food, demonstrations and fun at the oldest extant house in Prince William County (1725). PWWS will have a table at the meeting (See President's Corner) For more info and background on conservation efforts at Rippon Lodge, see <http://www.pwconserve.org/issues/history/index.html>.

Tours of Rippon Lodge are offered from 11 a.m. until 4 p.m. on Friday through Sunday, May through October, and by appointment. Grounds are open during operating hours. For information about tours and programs, please contact: Rippon Lodge Historic Site, 15520 Blackburn Road, Woodbridge, VA 22191, (703) 499-9812 or (703) 792-4754.

Directions to Rippon Lodge Historic Site:

From Interstate 95: Take Exit 156 (78 E/Dale Boulevard) toward Rippon Landing. Follow Rippon Boulevard across Jefferson Davis Hwy./Rt.1. Turn right onto Blackburn Road. Travel ¼ mile and turn right onto Admiral Black Drive.

From Rt. 234: Turn left (north) onto Jefferson Davis Hwy/Rt. 1. Travel 2.9 miles and turn right onto Blackburn Road. Drive approximately one mile and turn left onto Admiral Black Drive.



Sunday, September 20, 8 am to 10:30 am and Sunday, October 25, 8 am to 10:30 am. Bird Walks at Merrimac Farm. Prince William Conservation Alliance Birders will depart from the Stone House Nature Center. Walks will be led by Harry Glasgow. Dress for weather, and bring binoculars and cameras. In case of rain (but not a drizzle), the count will be rescheduled. Open to the public and free of charge. RSVP appreciated. Contact PWCA at 703.499.4954 or email alliance@pwconserve.org.

Tuesday, September 22, Early Explorers – Nature Discovery Classes for Children. Prince William Conservation Alliance. Early Explorers is for ages 4 to 6 years and meets on Tuesday mornings at the Merrimac Farm Stone House, 15020 Deepwood Lane, in Nokesville. Two different class times are offered; each meets for 90 minutes. The session runs from Sept 22 for six weeks. Registration required: Contact PWCA at 703-499-4954.

Thursday, October 1, 7:30 pm to 9 pm, 1st Thursday Nature Tales: Sustainable Beekeeping in Northern

Virginia. Bull Run Unitarian Universalist Church, 9350 Main Street, Manassas. Join Prince William Regional Beekeepers to learn beekeeping basics, honey bee seasons, regional nectar sources, and more. Questions? Contact PWCA at 703-499-4954.

Saturday, October 31, 7 am, Rte. 234 Wetlands Bank Tour, with birding enthusiast Kurt Gaskill.

PRINCE WILLIAM WILDFLOWER SOCIETY
P.O. Box 83, Manassas, Virginia 20108-0083
Chartered January 10, 1983
Logo: *Mertensia virginica* (Virginia Bluebells)

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Monday, July 20, 2009

Prince William Wildflower Society Meeting Minutes

President Helen Walter welcomed everyone about 7:45 pm and there was an announcement regarding the Flora of Virginia by Nicky Staunton.

Helen thanked Charles Smith, PWWS member and Senior Natural Resource Specialist for the Fairfax County Park Authority, for being the guest speaker on such short notice; Michael Kieffer from Bull Run Mountains Conservancy had injured his back and could not make it to the meeting.

Program - Common Backyard Birds of Northern Virginia

Charles spoke on identifying birds and had a power point presentation with beautiful pictures of some of our local birds. To make it easier to identify birds,

Charles says to think about their behavior, the time of year, location, and what they are eating.

Please join us for a field trip to the VDOT Rte 234 wetland bank, a seldom visited area. This site is normally closed to the public. Reservations required. We will meet in the parking lot of Green Front Furniture. For directions, see www.pwconserve.org/events/index.html.

Tits-Carolina chickadees are in our area, and black cap chickadees are usually found on mountains. The titmouse is tenacious and songs are hard to distinguish.

Nuthatches-The white breasted nuthatch will walk down a tree upside down. Red breasted nuthatch is an occasional visitor in winter. It has a wheezy call. Brown creeper goes up a tree, but it is uncommon to see them.

Woodpeckers-The downy woodpecker has a descending call, and the larger hairy has a flat, constant call. The pileated is the largest woodpecker in our area and often found in pairs. Yellow shafted flickers have yellow under wings and a white rump patch and commonly feed on the ground. The red-bellied woodpecker has a red belly patch and a gray back. The yellow bellied sapsucker is primarily a winter resident, makes mewing sounds, and pecks small holes in lines on trees. Red-headed woodpeckers are uncommon but can be found in colonies. The closest reliable place to see them is Sky Meadows State Park.

(Bird Talk continued on page 7, below)

Shenandoah National Park "The American Chestnut: Restoring Forest Majesty" Resource Seminar By Nicky Staunton

There is hope for restoration.

There were two blooming and fruiting Chinquapins (*Castanea pumila*) by the roadside near the Novum Cemetery in Madison County and some burs with



ripe nuts were within my reach autumn 2007.

Regretfully, both trees were selected by VDOT for removing

along with some of the underbrush. Two workmen with paper bags in hand were roadside for me to speak with, but being mono-lingual they did not reply to my question about nuts in the bag. Heavy hearted, I returned home and have since looked for signs of sprouts from the stumps.

This spring, walks along the edge of my woodland revealed a surprise, Chinquapin under story trees, some in bloom and now with burs ripening. Their form is typical of the American Chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) growth pattern: a sprout grown to sapling and sometimes a two-inch trunk that succumbs to the Chestnut Blight fungus. *Cryphonectria parasitica*, revealed as bright-orange, small blisters that attack the cambium structure of the bark, causes cankers, which splits the bark and kills the young tree. You may already know the history of this Oriental invader in the 1920s and the subsequent research that has attempted to combat the fungus and restore the American Chestnut (and its relative, Chinquapin.) There are many books and online articles to fill in information about this national loss of a once dominant, socio-supportive tree.

We learned to identify the American Chestnut and to recognize signs of the blight, as well as learned the socio-economic impacts of the blight and the explanation of its ecology. There are at least three major restoration efforts and ways we can help restore this mighty landmark tree in Virginia.

The SNP presented the historical significance and relevance of the American Chestnut and the goals of

the American Chestnut Foundation (TACF VA President Cathy Mayes, Marshall, VA and VNPS Treasurer.)

Regina Cardwell, SNP Ranger, coordinated and introduced six speakers: Katherine Burke, UVA grad student, Ecological History. Am. Chestnut blooms in June. Nuts are harvested in October. American Chestnut likes moist, well drained acidic soils and Burke's work has revealed that even though it historically was found mostly on northern to western slopes, it is now found growing predominately on southern slopes. Speculation is that's because the fungus grows better on the northern and western slopes. Dr. Bill MacDonald, WVU, talked on "Prospects of Using Hypoviruses to Control Chestnut Blight." Stereoscopes revealed the orange fungus on bark, even "teasing" fruiting spores to display.

Wendy Cass, SNP, presented historical photographs of the American Chestnut's pre-park days and



present time. Dr. Fred Hebard, Meadowview Research Farms (TACF) Plant Pathologist, addressed TACF's Breeding Program. Jack LaMonica, TACF, led a walk up Stony Man Trail to show us relics of American Chestnuts. He had displayed trimmed branches of American Chestnut, Chinquapin, and Chinese Chestnut so we could see firsthand the differences of the leaf edge for each. (TACF has a free, pocket-sized "Leaf Identification" handout.)

Cathy Mayes presented the program of volunteer opportunities of TACF: Hand-pollinating blooms of healthy chestnut trees to produce nuts for reproduction of the trees in Virginia nursery locations. Harvesting, cleaning, and sorting the nuts from their burs is another hands-on opportunity to volunteer. Planting the nuts in breeding orchards the following spring is a final step that needs volunteers. Membership supports the work, also; TACF's office in Marshall is 8622 East Main Street (540-364-1922) or see www.vatacf.org.

[Photos: Courtesy of Nicky Staunton. Above left, Jack LaMonica of TACF; above right, Leaf Comparisons: Chestnut, Chinquapin, Chestnut Oak]

Notes

Jack LaMonica:

The roots of the Chestnut are not subject to blight fungus due to a fungus eating pathogen in the soil. He described making mud from the soil and packing the trunk of some young Chestnut trees to counterbalance the *Cryphonectria parasitica* attack.



Use and

limitations of Transmissible Hypoviruses:

Hypovirus: A strain of *C. parasitica* first seen in Italy has been associated with healing cankers on European chestnuts. Because the strain infects, but seldom causes lethal infections, it is called "hypovirulent," and is the basis for current research and hope. It has since been learned that the fungus is being attacked by a virus that weakens it, giving the tree a chance to recover.

Back-crossbreeding: American Chestnut cross-bred with Asian and European Chestnuts and then back-bred to dominant American Chestnut stock.

References

American Chestnut: The Life, Death, and Rebirth of a Perfect Tree, by Susan Freinkel; *Mighty Giants: An Anthology* by William McKibben; *If a Tree Falls: Rediscovering the Great American Chestnut* by Douglas Buege; "Return of the American Chestnut," *Compass Magazine*, No. 11, Southern Research Station, U.S. Forest Service, Asheville, N.C., www.srs.fs.usda.gov.

Meanwhile, I have two of the six Chinquapins that have set 24 burs. Right here at Rocks Edge near Novum, Va. Hope lives.

-Nicky Staunton

(Bird Talk continued from page 5)

Wrens-The Carolina wren may be found nesting in hanging planters, and the song sounds like "cheese burger, cheese burger, cheese." It has a white eye stripe and is very vocal year round. The house wren is summer resident, nests in cavities, and is very vocal.

Sparrow and Relatives-Female eastern towhee has reddish, rusty sides. Male is black on the top of the body with rusty sides. Call sounds like, "Drink your tea-e-e-e." Song sparrow has striping on head and breast with a smudgy chest spot.

White-throated sparrow is here in the winter, grey big chest and yellow on head during breeding time. Chipping sparrows are not shy. They have a brown cap on top of their head with a white stripe followed by a black stripe coming back from the eye. They are small and are commonly seen feeding on the ground. Dark-eyed juncos are a common winter resident that is seen in flocks in fields and thickets.

Grosbeaks-Finches and Buntings. Red breasted grosbeaks are seen at feeders in migration. An evening grosbeak is rarely seen. American goldfinches are here all year. They nest in August to September, and they molt and lose the yellow color in winter. Indigo buntings are a brightly colored bird that is easily found if you look in field edges and listen for their electric sounding call. Cardinals are one of our prettiest birds, and they are the Virginia state bird. They are big finches with a big beak.

Alien species-House sparrows are very aggressive and very adaptable to living around people. Federal law allows you to disturb nests. House Finches are from the southwest; the male has reddish/purple coloring, and female is brown.

Blackbird-The male redwing blackbird has red on its wings, and the female is brown with whitish stripes on the body. Common grackles have yellow eyes. Baltimore orioles are found in wooded stream areas and mixed landscapes often near water. Orchard orioles are found in fields. Cowbird has a black body with a brown head. They followed buffalo herds and laid eggs in other birds' nests. Didn't have to care for young. Now they are a major nest parasite in the eastern and northern United States, contributing to the decline of forest interior dwelling species.

Warblers and Waxwings-Cedar waxwings have yellow at the tip of each tail feather. Usually associated with feeding on berries, but they can occasionally be seen hawking insects. They have a high pitched call and are seen in small flocks. Yellow-rumped warblers are found here in winter, and their nickname is butter butt. Warblers eat insects, so are usually not found here in the winter.

Thrushes-Eastern bluebirds are here year round, but they molt in winter and the coloring is dingy then. Some American robins are here year round, but some migrate to warmer areas in the winter, and in the spring a cup-shaped nest is built. Mimic thrushes that mimic songs of other birds include mockingbirds, catbirds, and brown thrashers. Flycatchers are often difficult to distinguish except by their calls. Eastern kingbirds are very vocal and conspicuous in field or open areas. The blue-gray gnatcatcher is a very small and feisty summer resident that can be heard and seen foraging in the tops of trees.

Birds can see ultraviolet range, so they can see many things that humans cannot.

Swallows, swifts and martins- Chimney swifts forage on the wing during the day and go to roost in the evenings. Mourning doves have a light blue eye ring. Pigeons are originally from Europe and are very common. European starlings are very aggressive and often out-compete native species for nest sites. They were introduced by Shakespeare fans.

Crows and Jays-Bluejays spread the growth of oak trees by moving and caching small acorns. There are two species of crows: American and fish crow. They are indistinguishable except by their calls.

Wild Turkey-These are our largest ground nesting birds. They are only found in areas with relatively low human populations and good supporting habitat of forest and fields.

Turkey vultures are able to smell rotting carcasses and locate food while soaring.

Black vultures will break open carcasses with their stronger beak, so they work together.

Hawks-Coopers and sharp shinned are accipiters, meaning they are short-winged hawks that primarily eat birds. Red-shouldered and red tailed hawks are buteos - broad winged hawks that often soar and swoop down on prey.

Owls-Barred owls eat everything. Screech owls have a red or gray phase, but are rarely seen.

Geese and ducks-Canada geese and mallard ducks are seen commonly in this area.

Issues-Habitat loss, human disturbance, keeping cats indoors, and supporting the culling of deer and efforts to preserve and restore habitats.

Charles was again thanked for filling in with very short notice. All enjoyed Charles' informative short stories from personal sightings of local birds.

Those present included:

Member Charles Smith-the speaker, William Hendrickson, Mary Sherman, Brian McDougal, Theresa DeFluri, Jeanne Fowler, Betty Truax, Diane Flaherty, Nancy Arrington, Nicky Staunton, Tom and Joyce Andrew, Nancy Vehrs, Harry Glasgow, Marge Walther, Helen Walter, Karen Waltman.

Respectively submitted,
Karen Waltman, PWWS Secretary

PRINCE WILLIAM WILDFLOWER SOCIETY
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exp. 10/09

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NEXT MEETING: Saturday, September 19
PWWS ANNUAL MEETING at BULL RUN MOUNTAINS CONSERVANCY