
Whispering Wings®

Newsletter of the Chandigarh Bird Club®



Volume 5 - 4th Edition

April - June 2020

From the Editor's Desk

The Brain-fever Birds, true to their name, started calling at all times of the day and night. A horde of their relatives also descended in our surroundings and we have a host of cuckoos singing their songs and laying eggs in other birds' nests. Along with these, Pittas, Blue-tailed Bee-eaters, Indian Rollers, Knob-billed Ducks, Indian Golden Orioles and many other summer visitors are here in large numbers to nest and have been keeping our members busy.

The unlocking has been a boon as many areas are now open and we can venture out to record the birding activity in our region. I think we need to make people aware of the summer migrants as 'bird migration' to most of the citizenry is only the water-fowl migration in winters. The best way to do it is possibly by going to the press with small write ups and pictures of these birds. Another is writing about the association of these birds with the folk cultures, tales and songs.

Much maligned Common Hawk Cuckoo or the Brain-fever Bird, named so for its propensity to call at any time of the day or night, is very active at this time of the year. Vikram Seth, in his book *A Suitable Boy* was, wrote a ditty on our friend:

*The fever bird sand out last night.
I could not sleep, try as I might.
My brain was split, my spirit raw.
I looked into the garden, saw
The shadow of the amaltas
Shake slightly on the moonlit grass
Unseen, the bird cried out its grief,
Its lunacy, without relief:
Three notes repeated closer, higher,
Soaring, then sinking down like fire
Only to breathe the night and soar,
As crazed, as desperate, as before.
I shivered in the midnight heat
And smelt the sweat that soaked my sheet.
And now tonight I hear again*

*The call that skewers though my brain,
The call, the brain-sick triple note--
A cone of pain stuck in its throat.
I am so tired I could weep.
Mad bird, for God's sake let me sleep
Why do you cry like one possessed?
When will you rest? When will you rest?
Why wait each night till all but I
Lie sleeping in the house, then cry?
Why do you scream into my ear
What no one else but I can hear?"*

The summer air ringing with bird song and groves and forests aflutter with nesting birds, our region is like a small Garden of Eden. We need to continue our work to keep it that way...

May you always hear the birdsong!

Mitinderpal Singh Sekhon



Indian Peafowl
by Mitinderpal Singh Sekhon

Secretary's Report

With the entire world under lockdown due to the pandemic everything in life came to a virtual halt it seems. Worry and tension about the unknown was taking its toll on the mental wellbeing of populations. Being limited to their homes, whether apartments or mansions and nothing much to do was a new experience for many.

As the days wore on interminably there was an awareness of a subtle change in the surroundings. The air seemed to have become cleaner and the rivers a little less polluted. With no social gatherings and weekend parties, it was early to bed and early to rise. Many heard the birdsong for probably the first time in their lives. The happy outcome is that we have added to the number of bird enthusiasts in the city.

Members of Chandigarh Bird Club took this opportunity to participate in birding webinars and programmes of ebird for lockdown birdwatching. It was an opportunity to appreciate the backyard birds rather than take trips to the all time favourite - Chakkimorh.

CBC joined the Zoom bandwagon and held the monthly meeting for the month of June, over Zoom. Seven participants joined up displaying their own cups of tea and biscuits - since samosa shops were still shut.

The first fieldtrip post lockdown was conducted at Sukhna Nature Trail with six members, all maintaining social distancing protocols.

As life is limping back lets us hope we can once again take up from where we left off.

Till then Keep Safe and Happy Birding in your backyard.

Rima Dhillon

The Flycatchers of Nagar Van

Nagar Van also known as the City Forest, located in Chandigarh, is a very captivating little forest. It possesses miscellaneous types of vegetation and habitats which attracts a variety of birds. Nagar Van consists of several ponds and small waterbodies, open dry scrub areas, small patches of deciduous mixed forest and a lot of floral bushes and shrubs. Such features make Nagar Van home to a great many species of birds. An exact number of 162 species by my count spread across an area of 100 hectares which consists of waders, raptors, passerine birds, corvids, warblers, starlings, woodpeckers and flycatchers.

Flycatchers are small insectivorous birds with small, flattened bills, and bristles at the gape that help in the capture of flying insects. They have a very upright stance when perched and many of them frequently flick their tails and hold the wings slightly drooped. Some species regularly perch at a vantage point, from where they catch insects in mid-air in short sorties, others capture insects while flitting among branches or picking them up from foliage. They are usually seen singly or in pairs and are usually vibrant and colourful, due to which they are adored by most birders.

Nagar Van is a host to a variety of flycatchers which are:

1. Red Breasted Flycatcher



2. Ultramarine Flycatcher



3. Verditer Flycatcher



4. Tickell's Blue Flycatcher



5. Grey-Headed Canary Flycatcher



6. Indian Paradise Flycatcher



7. Taiga Flycatcher

The flycatchers listed above usually prefer open forests, orchards, groves, and gardens. Nagar Van supports all these habitats and all these flycatchers can be seen in there in the month of March and April, when they are lofting about the forest in spring. The flycatchers also have an easy access to a variety of small insects and plenty of dense foliage to build nests, protected from predators, hence making Nagar Van an ideal dwelling place for flycatchers.

Karmannye Chaudhary

Do unto others as you would have others do unto you

It's always fun to work in a group as group activities make for a friendly experience where noticing and sharing is part of good etiquette. We all learn from each other and in doing so even the boring tasks become easy and interesting.

I remember, when initially I decided to learn birding in a systematic manner, I opted to join the Nature Bird Walk, a monthly activity of the local bird club for the novice and school children, but after attending two such walks I discontinued it. Why? I soon realised that although the experienced members of the Club, who conduct these walks, have wonderful knowledge and style to educate others, yet most of the participants, irrespective of their age, know a little about the birding etiquettes. I questioned myself, will it not be good if apart from apprising the participants about various aspects of different species of birds, the inquisitive minds are also made aware of do's and don'ts of bird watching. This could be easily done by simply handing over a printed leaflet on do's and don'ts to the team leader to prevent the beginners from becoming a nuisance to others. Also, the efforts made for a successful walk will not be wasted.

While birding, one has to be reasonably quiet, follow the etiquette of not staying at one place too long, prefer to make space for others, look at the bird or take photos and then move on. But why? Because there may be someone waiting to use the same spot you found to be so good. This occurs often at popular birding hotspots. The flip side of the story is that those polite may miss some nice shots because the other person stayed too long where someone too wanted to photograph from, and then it was time to leave with the group. One must learn not to get in line of sight of other birders or photographers without any purpose. If you want to be closer to a particular bird or a flock of birds, discuss with other birders or photographers in low tone or in a language of signs as your hasty move may make the birds fly away. Or may the photographers agree to take turns at the location. Or too much wait for a turn to make a photo may result into a disappointment, if in the meantime the bird flies away. But that's a matter of chance. Remember, you are not only a part of the group, but also in a territory of birds where they have their own rules and regulations and they expect others to understand these.

In these days of Covid-19 pandemic, the prevailing concept of social distancing may also educate birders not to stand in front of someone or cross who may want to photograph or have a clear look at the bird, thus blocking the view. Don't ruin someone else's pristine catch. This is especially important when you're on a field trip with your fellow members or on any such trip. Always make a point to move after having a look at the bird or taking photos instead of standing there looking around. Many times there is someone waiting for you to finish even when you didn't realise it. There is also a possibility that you may wait until the others have left. It is better to follow good common sense for birding or photography when you're with others.

Subhash Sapru



A Nature Bird Walk at City Forest, Chandigarh

Locked with Nature

An engineer by profession, I always had an interest in photography. I got this great opportunity to pursue birding as my favourite hobby since July 2019, when I bought a Canon 1500D with a 55-250 mm lens. I am thankful to the Chandigarh Bird Club for giving me a cheerful and inspiring company in my journey as a birder. My focus has been on the birds in and around Chandigarh, specifically in the vicinity of Sukhna Lake. During last one year, I have spotted a total of 170 species with more than 125 around Sukhna Lake.

Starting from Common Kingfisher at Lake Regulator End in July 2019, I have spotted my favourite Oriental Pied Hornbill in May 2020 in Lake Reserve Forest.

**Sirkeer Malkoha,
Lake Reserve Forest, August 2019**



**Common Kingfisher,
Lake Regulator End, July 2019**

During the lockdown, in April & May, I observed many species of birds around my house too.

**Oriental Pied Hornbill,
Lake Reserve Forest, May 2020**



To quench their thirst, I put several earthen pots around my house and used to fill the same with fresh water daily, once or twice. From the very first day, birds started coming to hydrate and enjoyed bathing too.



**Common Myna,
Lockdown Birding, April 2020**

**Rose-ringed Parakeet,
Lockdown Birding, May 2020**



Also, there are several trees around my house, including Eucalyptus, Golden Shower tree, Amaltas, Jamun, Mango, and many others. In the evening, birds are frequent visitors on these trees.

Lalit Mohan Bansal



**Indian Grey Hornbill – Giving Pose on Golden
Shower Tree
Lockdown Birding – May 2020**

Endemic Bird of Andaman Islands

Far from the mainland, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal support and nurture over a thousand species of animals that are exclusive to this part of the world, including some rare and endangered ones. Out of more than 9,100 species recorded in the islands, 1,032 are endemic (11.30%), thanks largely to the geographic isolation of the archipelago. Endemic species of animals are those that exist only in one geographic region. Species can be endemic to large or small areas of the earth: some are endemic to a particular continent, some to part of a continent, and others to a single island. Usually an area that contains endemic species is isolated in some way, so that species have difficulty spreading to other areas, or it has unusual environmental characteristics to which endemic species are uniquely adapted.

Recently, in January 2020, I had visited South Andaman Islands with my family on holidays. It was a 7-day trip in which I intended to do 2-3 days of exclusive birding mainly targeting the endemic birds. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a Union Territory of India and comprises 572 islands of which 37 are inhabited. These are a group of islands at the juncture of the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea. The territory comprises two island groups, the Andaman Islands and the Nicobar Islands. The Andaman Sea lies to the east and the Bay of Bengal to the west. The territory's capital is the city of Port Blair. The territory is divided into three districts: Nicobar District with Car Nicobar as capital, South Andaman district with Port Blair as capital and North and Middle Andaman district with Mayabunder as capital.

Our trip started with sight-seeing in Port Blair on 7th Jan 2020. During our travel in the city I could see a few lifers like the Whimbrel, Pacific Reef Heron, Collared Kingfisher, Lesser Sand Plovers and the Pacific Golden Plover. We concluded the day with the famous light and sound show at the Cellular Jail (Kalapaani).

Next day, i.e., on 8th Jan we caught an early morning cruise (Mcruze) to Havelock Island for next two days of our trip. The Ocean Beach Resort, where we were staying, had a private patch of beach. While roaming with my family near the beach, I saw the first endemic bird of the island in the nearby mangroves, the **Andaman Flowerpecker**, a plain looking little bird with a distinct call. A little venture into the thick mangroves revealed many other species like Asian Fairy

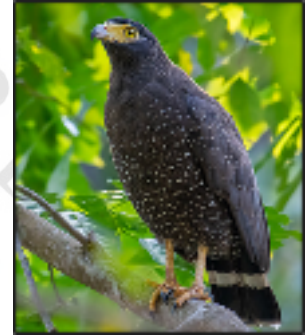
Bluebird, Coppersmith Barbets, Red-breasted Parakeets and the Glossy Starlings. We enjoyed the evening at the Radhanagar beach.



Andaman Flowerpecker



Andaman Drongo

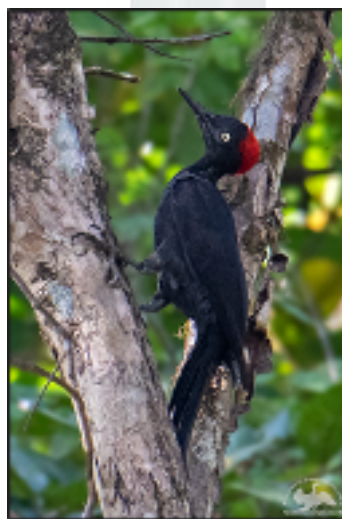


Andaman Serpent Eagle

On 9th Jan we headed for Elephant Beach, which is famous for conducting various water sport activities like SCUBA diving, deep sea walking, snorkelling, motor boat rides, jet skiing etc. Instead of taking the usual boat ride, we decided to take a 2 hours trek through a forest to reach the beach. We hired a local to guide us through the forest. It was an excellent decision as we enjoyed the mild trek and also saw many birds including endemics like the **Andaman Drongo**, **Andaman Serpent Eagle**, **Andaman Woodpecker** and the **Andaman Wood Pigeon**. Apart from these we saw the Freckle-breasted Woodpecker, Long-tailed Parakeet, Vernal Hanging Parrot, Dollarbird, Black-naped Monarch and the White-bellied Sea-Eagle. Among the reptiles, we saw the Andaman Gecko and the Andaman Green Bronzeback Tree Snake. We all then enjoyed some of the water rides at the beach. We spent the evening back at our resort without much activity.



**Andaman Woodpecker
(male)**



**Andaman Woodpecker
(female)**



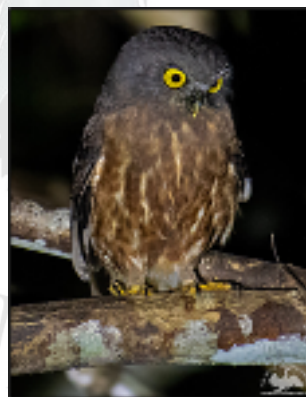
Andaman Shama

Next day, i.e., on 10th Jan, we headed back to Port Blair by Mcruze cruise. While my family was boarding the cruise, I took the opportunity to take some shots of the Glossy Swiftlets that were flying near the jetty. We then spent the rest of the morning doing some shopping in the Port Blair market. In the afternoon, we went to Chidiyatapu where I saw the endemics **Andaman Shama** and the **Andaman Woodpecker** and other birds like Brown-backed Needletail, Edible-nest Swiftlet, Green Imperial Pigeon, Glossy Starling etc. We were then joined by a local birding expert, Sh Vikram Shill, to guide me through the next two days of birding. Since it was already dark, we decided to do some night birding. He took me to a patch of forest nearby where we could hear the calls of the **Andaman Nightjar**. Since it was dark and the forest was very dense, we had a tough time locating the bird. Vikram was able to find it and pointed his torch towards the bird, which was sitting on a distant branch. I managed a couple of shots with my camera before it flew away. Then, suddenly we heard the call of Walden's Scops Owl from a nearby tree. The owl was calling very near to us and I had good shots of the bird. We, then, left the place and reached a village near Chidiyatapu to look for the other endemic owls of the Andamans. We were lucky to get the **Andaman Hawk Owl** and the **Hume's Hawk Owl** without much effort near a small vegetable field. We then tried for the **Andaman Scops Owl** some distance ahead from the field from where it was calling, but even after trying for one and half hours, we couldn't find it. Since, it was already half past eight in the evening, we called it a day.

Next day, i.e., on 11th Jan, Vikram and I started early at around 4am in the morning for Shoal Bay, my family deciding to explore the city market for seafood delicacies instead. To reach Shoal Bay, one has to crossover on a ferry from Port Blair which takes approximately 15-20 minutes. On way to the birding spot, we came across a place full of reeds. This is the place where I saw the Oriental Reed Warbler, Black-browed Reed Warbler and the Rusty-rumped Warbler. Although these



Andaman Nightjar



Andaman Hawk Owl



Hume's Hawk Owl

are not endemics, yet Warbler lovers will admit that seeing and photographing them are not easy. After a short halt for breakfast, we reached our destination. The place had on one side deep mangrove forest and tall evergreen forest on the other side. We started with the evergreen forested part and saw the **Andaman Coucal**, **Andaman Bulbul**, **Andaman Treepie**, **Andaman Cuckooshrike**, **Andaman Drongo** and the **Andaman Woodpecker**, all endemics at one place. Soon after, we saw the Black-naped Oriole, Freckle-breasted Woodpecker and the Racket-tailed Drongo. Suddenly, I saw an accipiter flying high above our heads. I took some shots and could identify it as Japanese Sparrowhawk which is a winter visitor to this place. Thereafter, we went to the mangrove forest to look for the Ruddy Kingfisher and other birds. The Kingfisher was nowhere to be seen but we saw a glimpse of the extremely shy **Andaman Crake**. While coming out of the mangrove forest we saw other endemics viz. **White-headed starlings** and a lone **Andaman Cuckoo Dove**. Since it was noon, we decided to go back to Port Blair so that we could do birding at Sippighat in the evening. I was disappointed that I couldn't click the Crake and decided that we give it one more try the next day. On our way back to Port Blair we saw a few **Andaman Teals**, another endemic, near a field.



Andaman Bulbul



Andaman Treepie



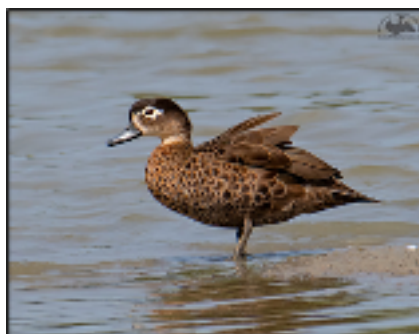
Andaman Cuckooshrike



White-headed Starling



Andaman Cuckoo Dove

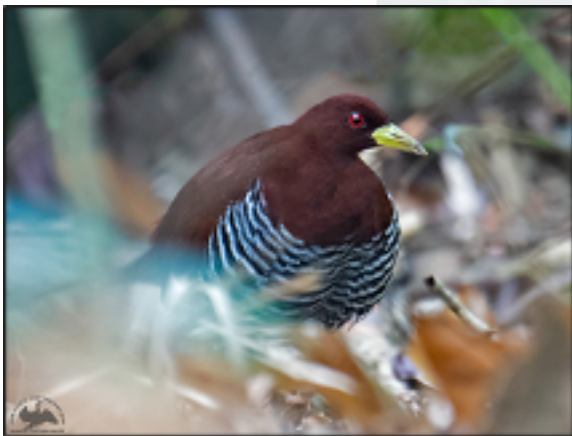


Andaman Teal

In the afternoon, we did birding at Sippighat, a good place for waders. We saw the Whimbrel, Long-toed Stint, Golden Pacific Plover, Curlew Sandpiper, Chinese

Egret, Ruddy-breasted Crake, Yellow Bittern, Cinnamon Bittern, Black Bittern, Watercock, Pin-tailed Snipe, Pacific Swallow, Red-throated Pipit, Stork-billed Kingfisher, Common Kingfisher, Cotton Pygmy Goose etc. In the evening, we again tried for the Andaman Scops Owl but again without luck.

On 12th Jan morning, we again headed for Shoal Bay, mainly for **Andaman Crake**. We started the day with Black Baza, Indian Cuckoo, Olive-backed Sunbird, Changeable Hawk Eagle and White-breasted Woodswallow. We again tried for Ruddy Kingfisher and the Andaman Crake. The Ruddy Kingfisher again gave us a slip. Suddenly, we saw some movement on the forest floor. The area had lot of bamboo trees. With my binoculars, I saw two Andaman Crakes moving in the rubble of dead bamboo leaves. It was very dark inside and I was lying on my belly impatiently waiting for a clear shot. After a few long moments, the bird did oblige me with a few somewhat clean shots. Mission accomplished, happily we decided to go back to Port Blair.



Andaman Crake



Andaman Scops Owl

My family decided to visit Sippighat and Wandoor Beach in the afternoon, so not much birding was done that afternoon. Vikram taught my wife and daughter how to operate a Spotting scope with his HD Swarovski Spotting Scope. In the evening, we gave one last try for the **Andaman Scops Owl**. This time, Vikram took me to a village near Wandoor Beach where after waiting for about half an hour we heard its call. Vikram made no mistake in spotting the bird this time and I got clear shots of another endemic bird of the Andamans. This bird was of the rufous morph, which is different from the common brown morph. Our flight back to Delhi was scheduled in the late morning next day i.e., on 13th Jan. So Vikram and I decided to visit Sippighat once more in the morning.

On 13th morning, I asked my wife and daughter to meet me at the airport and went out birding for the last time during this trip. Vikram and I scanned the Sippighat area for anything that we might have missed till now. I spotted a different looking Warbler in the nearby bushes. It took me a long time to take an identifiable image. Vikram identified it as Pale-footed Warbler, another lifer for me. Soon, Vikram found a Red-necked Stint, my last lifer of the trip before I said Good Bye to my new found friend Vikram Shill and the Beautiful Andaman Islands.

During this trip I managed to click 16 of the 21 endemic bird species of the Andamans. I intend to see the 5 missed species during my next trip for endemic birds of the Nicobar Islands.

Rajive Das



Jungle Babbler
by Vikas Sharma

Narkanda Trip

Narkanda is a town about 70 km from Shimla. It is at an altitude of 2708 meters, surrounded by fir forests. On 28th February, at around 0500 hrs, Narbir Kahlon, Navjit Singh, Parbhat Bhatti, Rima Dhillon, and I headed to Narkanda for an overnight birding trip.



Black-throated Tit

We began from Narbir sir's house in two cars; Rima ma'am and I in her car, and the rest in Narbir sir's car. We covered enough distance that we crossed Shimla by 0900 hrs. We all stopped to have tea at Apple Blossom Resort in Fagu. By 1200 hrs we reached Hatu Home Stay in Narkanda. After a rest, we left for birding down towards Rampur-Bushahr. The road bordered with snow on both sides for some distance. We had lunch short of Rampur-Bushahr. We returned at about 1700 and



then walked up the path from our homestay. Night was cold but the warmth of conversation more than made up for it.

The next day we hired a 4x4 to go to Hatu. Since the car had only so much space, Narbir sir and I stood in the back. Hatu was buried in snow, so not much birding. But, we played in the snow. We returned to the homestay in falling snow and rain. And returned to Chandigarh, via Chail and Sadhopul, in constant hail, sleet, and rain.

1. Great Barbet

2. White-collared Blackbird

9. Large-billed Crow

10. Steppe Eagle



Hodgson's Treecreeper



Rufous Treepie

3. Black Bulbul

4. Himalayan Bulbul

5. Red-vented Bulbul

6. Rock Bunting

7. Grey Bushchat

8. Pied Bushchat

11. Black-headed Jay

12. Common Kestrel

13. Streaked Laughingthrush

14. Variegated Laughingthrush

15. Common Myna

16. Jungle Myna

17. White-capped Nuthatch

18. Slaty-headed Parakeet

19. Rock Pigeon

20. Snow Pigeon

21. Grey-breasted Prinia

22. Blue-capped Redstart

30. Black-throated Tit

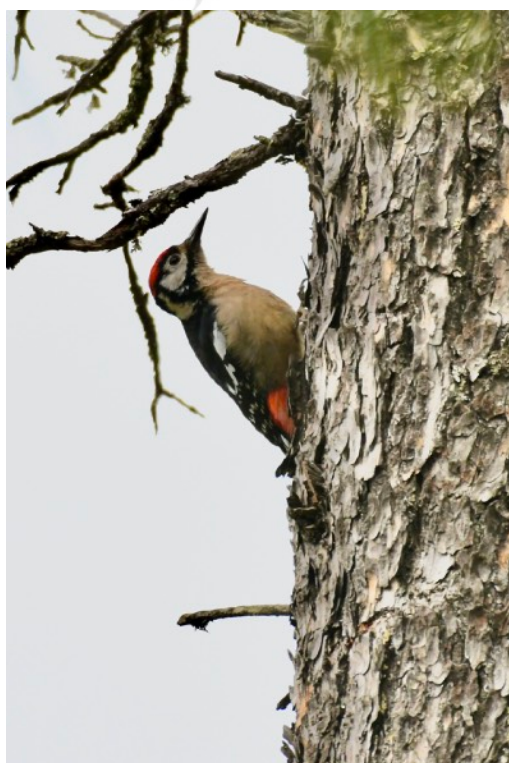
31. Cinereous Tit

32. Green-backed Tit

33. Spot-winged Tit

34. Hodgson's Treecreeper

35. Grey Treepie



Himalayan Woodpecker



Great Barbet

23. White-capped Redstart

24. Pink-browed Rosefinch

25. Russet Sparrow

26. Red-rumped Swallow

27. Black-throated Thrush

28. Blue-whistling Thrush

29. Mistle's Thrush

36. Himalayan Vulture

37. Grey-hooded Warbler

38. Brown-fronted Woodpecker

39. Himalayan Woodpecker

40. Oriental Turtle Dove

41. Red-billed Blue Magpie

Amandeep Singh Channa



Black-throated Thrush



Common Kestrel

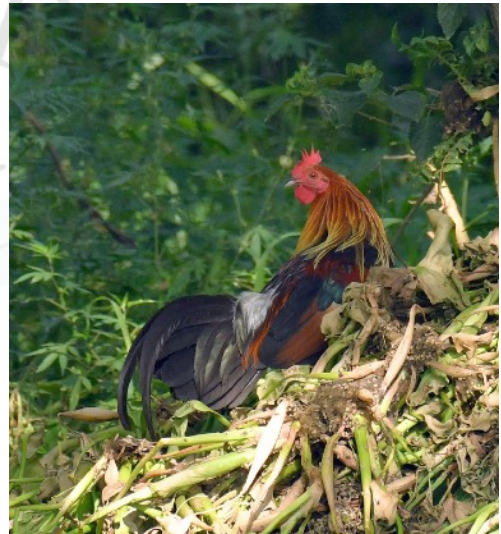
Monthly Field Trip - 14th June 2020



Location - Nagar Van

Participants - Sarbjeet Kaur, Rima Dhillon, Lalit Mohan Bansal, Aprajita Lobana, Subhash Sapru, and Vishal Sharma

1. Shikra
2. Brown-headed Barbet
3. Green Bee-eater
4. Little Cormorant
5. House Crow
6. Common Hawk Cuckoo
7. Eurasian Collared Dove
8. Spotted Dove
9. Black Drongo
10. Comb Duck
11. Spot-billed Duck
12. Cattle Egret
13. Black Francolin
14. Grey Francolin
15. Grey Heron
16. Indian Pond Heron



Red Junglefowl



Indian Spot-billed Duck



Brown-headed Barbet



White-breasted Waterhen



Oriental Pied Hornbill

17. Indian Grey Hornbill

18. Oriental Pied Hornbill

19. Red Junglefowl

20. White-throated Kingfisher

21. Black Kite

22. Asian Koel

23. Rose-ringed Parakeet

26. Yellow-footed Green Pigeon

27. Ashy Prinia

28. Oriental Magpie Robin

29. Wire-tailed Sparrow

30. Yellow-throated Sparrow

31. Purple Sunbird

32. Rufous Treepie



Yellow-footed Green Pigeon



Common Hawk Cuckoo

24. Indian Peafowl

25. Rock Pigeon

33. White-breasted Waterhen

Images by Rima Dhillon

“चिड़िया उड़ी प्रदेश”

प हले एक कली
से दूजी कली
फिर एक गली
से दूजी गली

जैसे ही सहर हुई
वो उड़ चली
पंखों पर रख, लिए एक सन्देश
चिड़िया उड़ी प्रदेश.....

वो उडती रही वो थमे कैसे
पता चले हमे कैसे
कोई बंधन उसको टोके न
कोई दीवार उसको रोके न

पार किए कई शहर
जैसे हो कोई लहर
खुशियाँ हैं, सब कुछ है
न पाने को कुछ शेष
चिड़िया उड़ी प्रदेश.....

बैठे कहीं, मधुर आवाज़ से
हमें मदहोश करे
बाटें सबको खुशियाँ
तन मन में जोश भरे
सुनकर ये मीठी आवाज़
कैसे खामोश रहें



Common Myna
by Vikas Sharma



Grey Francolin
by Vikas Sharma

एक चोंच, दो पंख
सबका एक ही भेस
चिड़िया उड़ी प्रदेश.....

काली-गोरी, हरी-सुन्हेरी
हर रंग में मिल जाएगी
सुबह उठो आँगन में देखो
दिल की हर कली खिल जाएगी

दिलो दिमाग में देखो फिर
हर समय झिलमिलाएगी
चिड़िया संग मीठी हवा में
उड़े हैं मेरे केश
चिड़िया उड़ी प्रदेश.....

— विशाल शर्मा “कर्मठ”



Common Pigeon
by Vikas Sharma



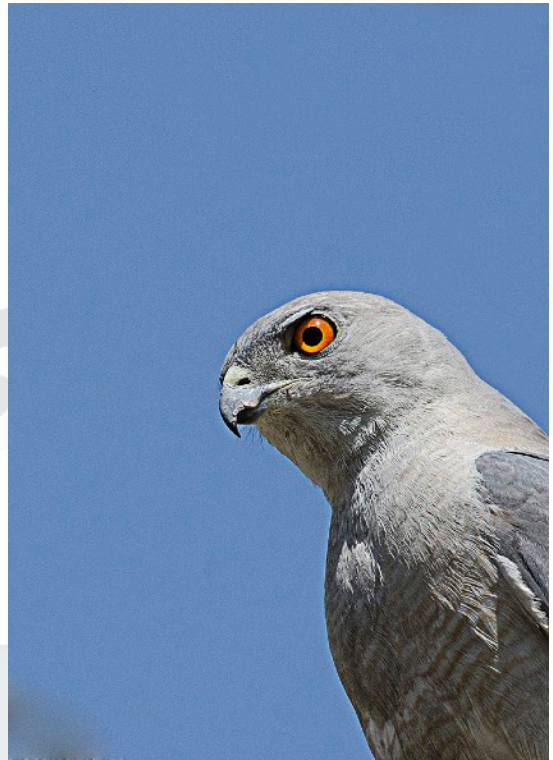
Common Pigeon
by Vikas Sharma



Red-vented Bulbul
by Vikas Sharma



Brown-headed Barbet
by Vikas Sharma



Shikra
by Vikas Sharma



Rose-ringed Parakeets
by Vikas Sharma



Black-rumped Flameback
by Vikas Sharma

Whispering Wings®

Newsletter of the Chandigarh
Bird Club



Accepted in 2008, the Chandigarh Bird Club dedicated itself to its goal of protecting the environment.

The Club owes its existence to those few dedicated and expert members, who started this Club in the Chandigarh Boat Club, namely Navjit Singh, Narbir Kahlon, Vikramjit Singh, Mrs Rima Dhillon, Mrs Sarbjeet Kaur, and Mrs Geeta Goswami.

The fundamental objectives of Chandigarh Bird Club continue to be to:

1. Bring people, especially the younger generation closer to nature, through birding and help them to enjoy the outdoors while making out a fun activity.
2. To make individuals and government more sensitive towards the environment to create a dynamic database for analysis to focus on conservation efforts.
3. To create a forum for birders to share information and discuss issues related to this activity.

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