



Parker River

National Wildlife Refuge

Birds

A Refuge for Birds

Parker River National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1941 to provide feeding, resting, and nesting habitat for migratory birds. Located along the Atlantic Flyway on the Massachusetts coast, the refuge is of special significance to waterfowl and shorebirds, including the federally threatened piping plover. Consisting of 4700 plus acres of diverse wetland and upland habitats, the refuge also supports a great variety of mammals, reptiles, amphibians, insects and other wildlife.

Trails and Other Facilities Provide Excellent Viewing, Several Wheelchair Accessible

Parker River refuge is accessible by motor vehicle and foot over mostly gentle terrain. Several miles of foot trails meander through dune, shrub/thicket, freshwater marsh, and other refuge habitats. Observation towers and platforms afford commanding views of the refuge and surrounding lands and waters. A 6.3 mile (10.1 kilometer) roadway runs the length of the refuge and provides several pulloffs. For your safety, roadside parking is prohibited and the 25 mph (40 kmph) speed limit is strictly enforced.

Wheelchair accessible birding sites include the Salt Pannes Wildlife Observation Area, the Bill Forward Bird Blind, the North Pool Overlook, the 0.3 mile (0.5 kilometer) Pines Trail, and the observation platforms overlooking the beach and ocean at parking lots 1, 5 and 7.

Birding Best in Spring, Summer, and Fall

Parker River refuge is noted as one of the finest birding areas in the nation with more than 350 species recorded. While any season can produce a memorable visit, spring, summer, and fall offer the best birdwatching opportunities. Each season's highlights are described as follows.

Spring (March - May)

Piping plovers first return in March to nest on the ocean beach. Purple martins begin to arrive in mid-April and are most easily observed from parking lot 1 at provided compartment houses. Raptor migration is best in April and early May with prime viewing available in parking lot 1. Top single-day flights of American kestrel, sharp-shinned hawk, and other species consist of several hundred birds. Peak migratory bird diversity occurs during the latter half of May. At this time a day's tally may result in one hundred or more species. Major waves of songbirds, especially warblers, vireos, thrushes, and flycatchers, are the main attraction. Hellcat Wildlife Observation Area and the Pines Trail are popular viewing sites.

Summer (June - August)

Good birding continues into early June with songbird migration still in progress. By early July, southbound shorebird migrants begin to arrive with numbers peaking in August. Viewing is normally best at the Salt Pannes Wildlife Observation Area at high tide and Stage Island, Bill Forward, and North Pools when water levels are low. Beginning in mid-August, large numbers of herons during some years congregate at Bill Forward Pool and other refuge roost sites. In even greater concentrations, migrating tree swallows can be observed in marsh, beach, and other open habitats. Also at this time, warblers, vireos, and other fall songbird migrants become apparent.



Black-capped Chickadee

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Fall (September - November) Passerine migration continues into early September and shorebird diversity is at its height. Peregrine falcons occur most regularly from mid-September through November. During October, sizeable numbers of vellow-rumped warblers can be found in refuge thickets. In October and November, dabbling ducks dominate at the freshwater pools, complemented here and in deeper water areas by a diversity of divers. Mid-October through November is best for viewing northern gannets with strong onshore ocean winds most favorable.

Winter (December - February)

Emerson Rocks (parking lot 7) attracts wintering loons, grebes, and sea ducks including common eider, white-winged scoter, and long-tailed duck. Also at this tidal area, purple sandpipers can sometimes be observed on exposed rocks. Two winter specialties are snowy owl and rough-legged hawk, found most commonly in refuge grasslands and other open habitats. Northern shrike, another winter feature, is most frequently located in roadside trees and shrubs.

Please remain an unobtrusive observer by viewing birds and other wildlife from an appropriate distance and staying within designated public use areas.

¹ Each year the Refuge beach is closed to all public entry April 1 to mid-late August to provide undisturbed nesting habitat for the piping plover. Generally, sections of the beach start opening in mid-July as chicks fledge.

Arrive Early to Avoid Disappointment

During the warmer months, the refuge sometimes fills to capacity and is subsequently closed for several hours. Arriving early may help you avoid this inconvenience.

Checklist Provides Seasonal Probabilities of Seeing Individual Species

This checklist provides information on the likelihood of <u>seeing</u> individual bird species through the seasons. This likelihood is based on the species' observability and is dependent upon many factors including its size, color, behavior, habitat preference, habitat conditions, relative abundance, and frequency of occurrence.

Prepared in accordance with the Seventh Edition of "The American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds," this brochure lists 306 species which have been observed on or from the Plum Island section of Parker River National Wildlife Refuge. It also includes two separate lists of birds of extremely rare occurrence.

Seasons

spring	March – May
summer	June – August
fall	September - November
winter	December – February
	summer fall

Sighting Likelihood

- 5 very good to excellent 4 good to very good 3 fair to good
- 2 poor to fair
- 1 very poor to poor

The probability of seeing a bird may vary within a season. The value assigned to each bird in this checklist represents the highest value that generally occurs within that season.

For specific information on Massachusetts birds concerning such factors as seasonal abundance, habitat preference, and early and late seasonal dates, refer to the website www. massbird.org.



Blue Jay

	nal Symbols epresents a species k	now	тı	or		Great Egret	Sp	S	F	W
	ispected to nest on th					Snowy Egret	5	5	4	
	1			0		Little Blue Heron	1	2	1	
bold	indicates a federally					Tri-colored Heron	1	2	1	
	threatened or endar	nge	rec	l		Green Heron•	2	2	1	
	species					Black-crowned Night-Heron		3	2	1
		Sp	S	F	W	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron		1 3	1	
Ducks, G	eese, & Swans					Glossy Ibis Vultures, Hawks & Falcons	2	3	1	
	v Goose	2	1	3	3	Turkey Vulture	2	1	2	1
Bran		3	1	2	1	Osprey•	4	4	2	1
	ida Goose	5	5	5	5	Bald Eagle	1	1	1	2
	e Swan I Duck	5 1	4 2	4 1	2	Northern Harrier•	5	3	5	5
—_wood Gadv		5	4	4	2	Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	1	2	1
	sian Wigeon	1	1	2	1	Cooper's Hawk	2	1	3	1
	rican Wigeon	2	1	3	1	Northern Goshawk	1	1	1	1
	rican Black Duck	5	4	5	5	Red-shouldered Hawk	1		1	1
Malla	ard	5	5	4	4	Broad-winged Hawk•	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
	-winged Teal	3	3	3		Red-tailed Hawk• Rough-legged Hawk	2	4	2	3
	hern Shoveler	2	1	3	1	American Kestrel•	4	1	2	3
	hern Pintail	4	2	4	3	Merlin	3	1	3	3
	n-winged Teal	5	3	5 1	2	Peregrine Falcon	3	1	4	3
Redh	-necked Duck	2		1	1	Gyrfalcon	1		1	1
	ter Scaup	1	1	2	1	Rails, Gallinules, and Coots				
	er Scaup	1	•	2	1	Clapper Rail•	2	3	1	
	Eider	1			1	King Rail•	1	2	1	_
	mon Eider	3	1	4	5	Virginia Rail•	2	3	1	1
	equin Duck	1		1	1	Sora• Common Moorhen•	2	3 1	1	
	Scoter	2	1	2	2	American Coot•	1	1	1	1
	e-winged Scoter	3	1	4	5	Ployers	_	•	1	-
	s Scoter	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 1	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	Black-bellied Plover	2	4	4	1
	r-tailed Duck ehead	3	1	3	3	American Golden-Plover	1	1	2	
	mon Goldeneye	3		2	4	Semipalmated Plover	2	4	4	
	ow's Goldeneye	1		_	1	Piping Plover•	3	3	1	
	led Merganser	2	1	3	3	Killdeer•	5	5	2	
Com	mon Merganser	2		1	1	Oystercatcher	1	1		
	breasted Merganser	4	1	3	4	American Oystercatcher	1	1		
	ly Duck	1	1	2	1	American Avocet		1	1	
	eous Birds					Sandpipers, Phalaropes, and Allie	es	-	-	
	-necked Pheasant Turkey•	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	Greater Yellowlegs	5	5	5	1
Loons &		1	1	1	1	Lesser Yellowlegs	3	4	3	
	throated Loon	3	1	3	3	Solitary Sandpiper	1	1	1	
	mon Loon	4	2	4	4	Willet•	4	5	2	
Pied-	-billed Grebe•	2	1	2	1	Spotted Sandpiper •	2	3	2	
	ned Grebe	3		2	4	Upland Sandpiper Whimbrel	1 1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	necked Grebe	2		2	2	Hudsonian Godwit	1	1	2	
	& Shearwaters				1	Marbled Godwit		1	1	
	hern Fulmar ter Shearwater	1	1	1	1	Ruddy Turnstone	2	2	2	1
	y Shearwater		1	1		Red Knot	1	2	2	
	x Shearwater	1	1	1		Sanderling	2	3	4	2
Storm-Pe		-	-	_		Semipalmated Sandpiper	2	5	4	
Wilso	on's Storm-Petrel	1	2	1		Western Sandpiper		1	2	
Leac	h's Storm-Petrel	1	1	1		Least Sandpiper	$\frac{3}{2}$	3	3	
Gannets						White-rumped Sandpiper Baird's Sandpiper	4	о 1	1	
	hern Gannet	2	2	3	2	Pectoral Sandpiper	1	2	2	
Cormorai				_	•	Purple Sandpiper	1	_	1	2
	t Cormorant ole-crested Cormorant	1 5	5	2	2	Dunlin	2	1	4	2
	Herons, Egrets & Ibises	Ð	o	4	1	Stilt Sandpiper	1	3	2	
	rican Bittern	2	1	2	2	Buff-breasted Sandpiper		1	1	
	t Bittern•	1	2	1	_	Ruff	1	1	1	
Grea	t Blue Heron	4	4	4	2	Short-billed Dowitcher	2	4	3	

	Sp	S	F	W
Long-billed Dowitcher	•	2	3	1
Wilson's Snipe	2	1	1	1
American Woodcock•	3	2	1	
Wilson's Phalarope	2	2	1	
Red-necked Phalarope	1	1	1	
Red Phalarope	1		1	
Jaegers, Gulls & Terns				
Parasitic Jaeger	1	1	1	
Laughing Gull	1	2	2	
Little Gull	1	2	1	1
Black-headed Gull	1	1	1	1
Bonaparte's Gull	2	3	2	1
Ring-billed Gull	3	4	4	3
Herring Gull•	5	5	5	5
Iceland Gull	1		1	1
Lesser Black-backed Gull	1	1	1	1
Glaucous Gull	1		1	1
Great Black-backed Gull	5	4	4	5
Black-legged Kittiwake	1		1	2
Caspian Tern	1	1	1	
Roseate Tern	1	2	1	
Common Tern	3	5	2	
Arctic Tern	1	1	1	
Forster's Tern•	1	1	1	
Least Tern•	2	4	1	
Black Tern	1	1	1	
Auks				
Thick-billed Murre				1
Razorbill	1		1	2
Black Guillemot	1		1	1
Doves, Cuckoos, Owls, Swifts & H	um	min	gbi	rds
Rock Pigeon•	3	3	3	3
Mourning Dove•	5	4	3	3
Black-billed Cuckoo•	2	2	1	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1	1	2	
Great Horned Owl•	1	1	1	1
Snowy Owl	2		1	3
Long-eared Owl	1		1	1
Short-eared Owl	2		1	2
Northern Saw-whet Owl•	1		1	1
Chimney Swift	2	2	2	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird•	2	2	1	
Nightjars				
Common Nighthawk	1	1	1	
Whin-poor-will	1	1	1	



Whip-poor-will $1\quad 1\quad 1$

 $Green\ heron$

	Sp	S	F	W
Kingfishers	·			
Belted Kingfisher•	2	2	2	1
Woodpeckers & Allies				
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1		1	1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1		2	
Downy Woodpecker•		3	3	3
Hairy Woodpecker			1	
Northern Flicker		1	3	1
Tyrant Flycatchers	_	_	-	_
Olive-sided Flycatcher	1	1	1	
Eastern Wood-Pewee		1	_	
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	1	1	1	
Alder Flycatcher	1	1	1	
Willow Flycatcher•	2	4	1	
Least Flycatcher	$\overline{2}$	1	1	
Eastern Phoebe•	3	2	3	
Great Crested Flycatcher•		2		
Western Kingbird		1	1	
Eastern Kingbird•	4	5	2	
Shrike				
Northern Shrike	2		1	3
Vireos				
White-eyed Vireo	1		1	
Blue-headed Vireo	3		2	
Yellow-throated Vireo	1		1	
Warhling Viron	1	1	1	

vvinte-eyea vireo	1		1		D 1 1 111 111 1				
Blue-headed Vireo	3		2		$Red ext{-}winged\ blackbird$				
Yellow-throated Vireo	1		1						
Warbling Vireo	1	1	1			Sp	S	F	W
Philadelphia Vireo	1	1	2		Starlings, Pipits & Waxwings				
Red-eyed Vireo•	2	2	3		European Starling•	4	4	4	4
Jays, Crows, Larks & Swallows					American Pipit	1		3	1
Blue Jay•	4	2	4	3	Cedar Waxwing•	2	4	3	1
American Crow•	5	4	4	4	Wood-Warblers				
Horned Lark•	2	1	2	4	Blue-Winged Warbler	1	1	1	
Purple Martin•	4	4	1		Tennessee Warbler	1		1	
Tree Swallow•	5	5	4	1	Orange-crowned Warbler	1		1	
N. Rough-winged Swallow•	2	1	1		Nashville Warbler	2	1	2	
Bank Swallow•	2	3	2		Northern Parula	3	1	2	
Cliff Swallow•	1	1	1		Yellow Warbler•	4	4	1	
Barn Swallow•	3	3	2		Chestnut-sided Warbler	2	1	1	
Chickadees, Nuthatches & Wrens					Magnolia Warbler	3	1	2	
Black-capped Chickadee •	5	3	4	4	Cape May Warbler	1		1	
Tufted Titmouse	1		1	1	Black-throated Blue Warbler	2	1	2	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	3	1	3	2	Yellow-rumped Warbler	4	1	4	3
White-breasted Nuthatch	1	1	1	1	Black-throated Green Warbler	3	1	2	
Brown Creeper	2	1	2	1	Blackburnian Warbler	2	1	1	
Carolina Wren	2	1	2	1	Pine Warbler	2	1	2	
House Wren•	1	2	1		Prairie Warbler	1	1	1	
Winter Wren	2	1	1		Palm Warbler	3		2	
Marsh Wren•	4	4	3	1	Bay-breasted Warbler	1	1	1	
Kinglets, Thrushes & Thrashers					Blackpoll Warbler	2	1	2	
Golden-crowned Kinglet	2		3	1	Black-and-white Warbler	3	1	2	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	4		3	1	American Redstart•	3	3	3	
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	2	1	1		Worm-eating Warbler	1	1	1	
Eastern Bluebird	1		1		Ovenbird	2	1	2	
Veery•	2	1	1		Northern Waterthrush	3	1	2	
Gray-cheeked Thrush	1		1		Connecticut Warbler			1	
Bicknell's Thrush	1		1		Mourning Warbler	1	1	1	
Swainson's Thrush	2		1		$__$ Common Yellowthroat•	3	4	2	
Hermit Thrush	3	1	2	1	Hooded Warbler	1	1	1	
Wood Thrush	1	1	1		Canada Warbler	2	1	2	
American Robin•	5	5	4	4	Yellow-breasted Chat	1	1	1	1
Gray Catbird•	4	5	4	1	Tanagers, Sparrows & Towhees				
Northern Mockingbird•	4	4	4	3	Summer Tanager	1		1	
Brown Thrasher•	4	4	3	1	Scarlet Tanager	2	1	2	
					Eastern Towhee•	4	4	3	1
									



Northern cardinal

	ъμ	3	Г	VV
American Tree Sparrow	3		3	5
Chipping Sparrow	2	1	2	
Clay-colored Sparrow	1	1	1	
Field Sparrow•	4	3	2	1
Vesper Sparrow•	1	1	1	
Lark Sparrow	1		1	
Savannah Sparrow•	4	3	4	2
Grasshopper Sparrow		1	1	
Saltmarsh Sparrow•	2	4	2	1
Nelson's Sparrow•		1	1	
Seaside Sparrow•	2	2	2	1
Fox Sparrow	2		1	1
Song Sparrow•	5	5	4	4
Lincoln's Sparrow	1	1	1	
Swamp Sparrow•	3	1	2	1
White-throated Sparrow	4	1	4	3
White-crowned Sparrow	2			2
Dark-eyed Junco	3		4	2
Lapland Longspur	1		2	1
Snow Bunting	2		3	2
Northern Cardinal•	4	3	3	4
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	2	1	1	
Indigo Bunting	1	1	1	
Dickcissel	1		1	
Blackbirds, Orioles & Finches				
Bobolink•	3	5	2	
Red-winged Blackbird•	5	5	2	1
Eastern Meadowlark•	1	1	1	1
Rusty Blackbird	1		1	
Common Grackle•	5	5	2	1
Brown-headed Cowbird•	5	4	2	1
Orchard Oriole•	1	1		
Baltimore Oriole•	2	3	2	
Purple Finch•	4	3	2	1
House Finch•	4	3	2	1
White-winged Crossbill	1		1	1
Common Redpoll	1		1	2
Pine Siskin	1		1	1
American Goldfinch•	5	4	3	2
House Sparrow•	3	3	2	2

Acknowledgments

We are indebted to the many visiting ornithologists and birders who have over the years contributed significantly to the refuge avian data base. The accuracy of future checklists depends in part upon the continued support of such professional and amateur bird enthusiasts. Please report significant observations to refuge headquarters at the address or phone number listed at the end of this brochure.

THANK YOU!

Refuge Vagrants

Sn S F W

The following is a list of bird species whose normal range does not encompass eastern Massachusetts and that are of extremely rare refuge occurrence, some having been recorded only once.

widow

Refuge Visitors

The following is a list of resident or migratory bird species of eastern Massachusetts that are of extremely rare refuge occurrence.

Cackling Goose	Pileated
Tundra Swan	Woodpecker
Canvasback	Acadian
Ruffed Grouse	Flycatcher
Northern	Loggerhead
Bobwhite	Shrike
Cory's	Fish Crow
Shearwater	Common Raven
Cattle Egret	Boreal Chickadee
Black Vulture	Sedge Wren
Golden Eagle	Bohemian
Yellow Rail	Waxwing
Pomarine Jaeger	Golden-winged
Long-tailed	Warbler
Jaeger	Cerulean Warbler
Gull-billed Tern	Prothonotary
Royal Tern	Warbler
Black Skimmer	Louisiana
Dovekie	Waterthrush
Common Murre	Kentucky Warbler
Atlantic Puffin	Lark Bunting
Barn Owl	Henslow's
Eastern Screech-	Sparrow
Owl	Blue Grosbeak
Barred Owl	Evening
Red-headed	Grosbeak
Woodpecker	

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Notes		
Location		
Date	Time	
Observers_		
Weather		

Parker River National Wildlife Refuge 6 Plum Island Turnpike Newburyport, MA 01950 978/465 5753 978/465 2807 Fax email: FW5RW_PRNWR@FWS.GOV www.fws.gov/refuge/Parker River

Federal Relay Service for the deaf and hard of hearing 1 800/877 8339

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service http:///www.fws.gov

For Refuge Information 1800/344 WILD

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