

Unique
**GRAND
MERE**



"UNIQUE GRAND MERE SHOULD BE PRESERVED"

"...Certainly there should be some way to preserve the unique attractions of GRAND MERE for future generations.

"Every 24 hours America loses 3,000 acres of natural land to development. This amounts to about 1,000,000 acres a year going into such things as urban expansion, housing subdivisions, shopping centers, highways and so on.

"Fewer and fewer children today have the benefit of first-hand intimate experience with the wonders and beauties of land in its natural and unexploited state.

"The Twin Cities have already lost many of the dunes for which they once were famed. Highways and parking knocked out Jean Klock Park dunes dear to the heart of childhood only 20 to 30 years ago.

"Geologists and botanists have described Grand Mere as a unique natural wonder of the world. It holds myriads of animals and plant life. Once gone, its lakes, dunes and marshes could never be replaced.

"The private owners of the land in question cannot be expected to hand over title without just compensation. A first step in any successful effort to save the dunes must begin with determination of a fair price.

"Less consideration can be given to the drive by some local officials to commercialize Grand Mere for the economic benefit to surrounding property ... in the vicinity, property not possessing the unique natural characteristics of Grand Mere.

"The entire state, even the whole nation, has an interest in preserving areas like Grand Mere. The Grand Mere Association deserves support from far and wide in its efforts to save a bit of Nature for generations yet unborn."

Editorial appearing in NEWS
PALLADIUM November 18, 1965
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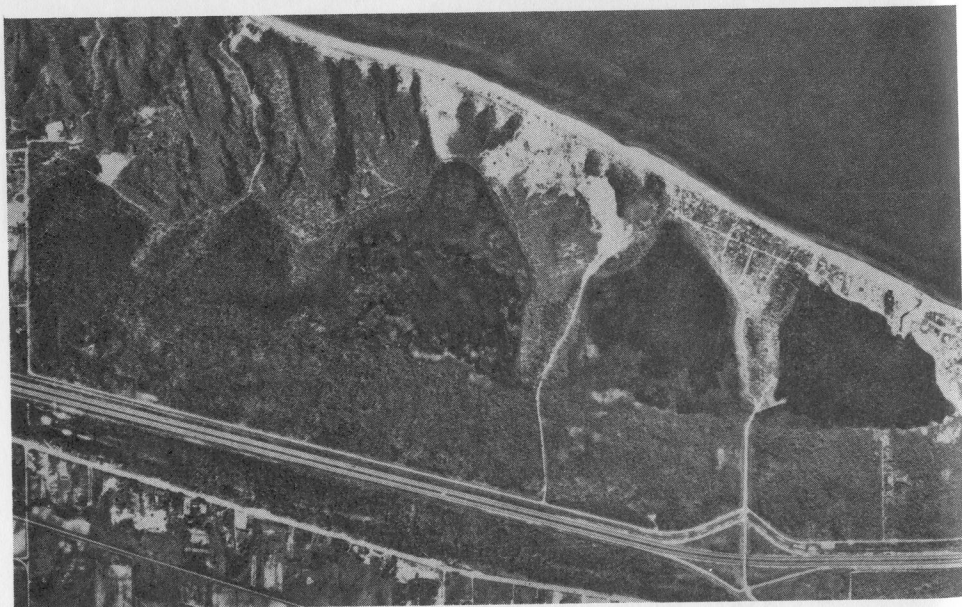


NATIONAL
LANDMARK

On May 10, 1968, the Department of the Interior declared Grand Mere's 1,200 acres eligible for the status of a National Natural Landmark. The declaration was made by Stewart Udall, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

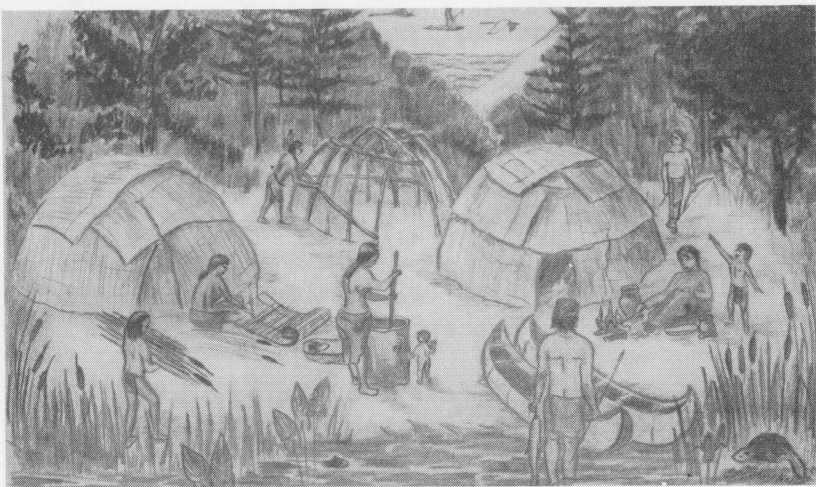
The 1,200 acres eligible for this honor contain three lakes, two bogs and the dune bridge. The owners have been invited to make application for a bronze plaque and certificate indicating the desire on their part to accept this honor.

In order to qualify for a National Landmark distinction, an area must possess national significance and reflect integrity; it must present a true, accurate and essentially unspoiled natural example.



An area must contain several of the following requisites for national significance. Grand Mere qualifies on points 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

1. Outstanding geological formations or features significantly illustrating geologic processes.
2. Significant fossil evidence of the development of life on earth.
3. An ecological community significantly illustrating characteristics of a physiographic province or biome.
4. A biota of relative stability maintaining itself under prevailing natural conditions such as a climatic climax community.
5. An ecological community significantly illustrating the process of succession and restoration to natural conditions following disruptive change.
6. A habitat supporting a vanishing, rare or restricted species.
7. Relic flora or fauna persisting from an earlier period.
8. A seasonal haven for concentrations of native animals, or a vantage point for observing concentrated populations such as a constricted migration route.
9. A site containing significant evidence illustrating important scientific discoveries.
10. Examples of the scenic grandeur of our natural heritage.



INDIAN TERRITORY

This area lies close to one of the principal Indian routes of the past -- the great Sauk Trail, which passed through Berrien County. Since the St. Joseph River was one of the Indians' favorite waterways, many Indians passed northward through the Grand Mere area to reach this stream.

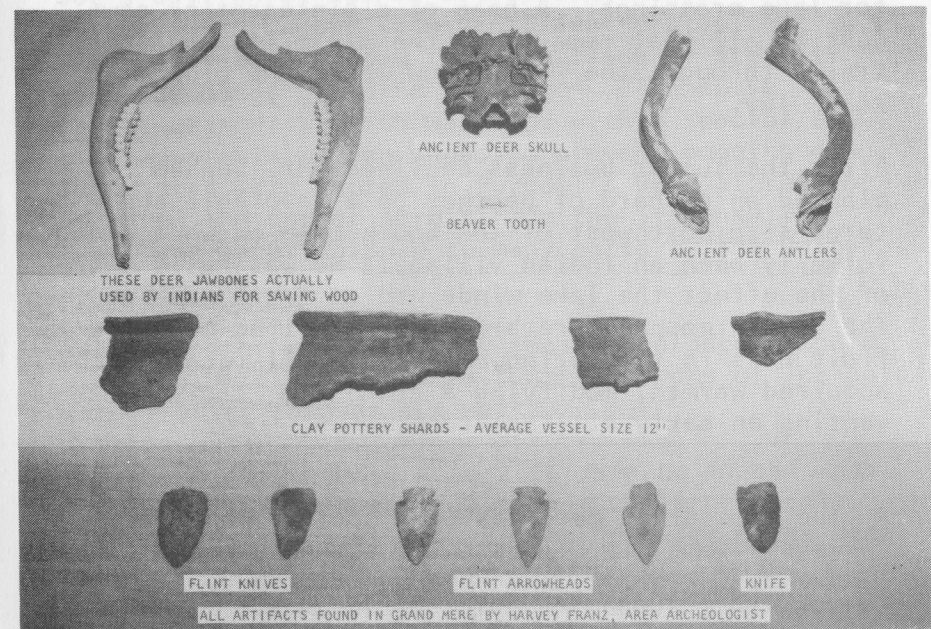
With the coming of the explorers, this area was visited by white men. LaSalle, with three friars, ten Frenchmen and a Mohican hunter, in four canoes, skirted the lower end of Lake Michigan and passed through Grand Mere on his way from Green Bay to the mouth of the St. Joseph River, where he built Fort Miami in November of 1679. Grand Mere was the route taken by many settlers and travelers. Historically, Grand Mere thus lies close to the crossroads of early travel and activity.

The Indians of this region spent at least part of each year living in small villages. These campsites are found in locations sheltered from cold north and west winds, and always near a source of water. A location near a cattail swamp was almost a necessity, since their huts were made of mats woven from cattail leaves. These swamps were a valuable source of food. Cattail roots are excellent boiled or roasted, as are the roots of Arrowhead or duck potato.

The many deer provided meat and hides for clothing. The beaver and his "little brother" the muskrat also provided meat and fur. Fish, frogs, turtles and waterfowl were always plentiful.

The activities of present-day man have erased most of the evidence of the Indian way of life in Grand Mere. A well-defined campsite existed on the east side of the highway between Grande Vista and the Stevensville Road, but it was destroyed by sand removal. Two fairly extensive campsites, one between North Lake and Lake Michigan, the other south of Dunham Dunes, existed. Scattered evidence of another is found south of South Lake. For some reason, the top of the ridge on the east side of Grand Mere seems to have been a favorite camping place. The highway now occupies this site.

When the local Indians were taken west in 1838 - 1840, some of them evaded the soldiers who were sent to round them up, and lived a few years in secluded spots in this area. No one knows definitely where they lived, but several places have been mentioned. Of all these places, Grand Mere would have been one of the most favorable and probably one of the most secluded.



IN DAYS GONE BY

The first white man to settle in Lincoln Township on a considerable tract of land was Major Timothy S. Smith. In 1827, Major Smith, a teacher at Cary Mission, laid out a paper village on the west of the three Grand Marais* Lakes at the Lake Michigan shore. Three St. Joseph men in 1837 plotted a number of lots at the outlet of these three lakes for a village site to be named "Liverpool". The proposed project was to use the outlet as power for manufacturing purposes, primarily to cut the scattered forests of white pine; however, the owners' objectives were never realized.

This territory was part of Royalton Township until 1867. The west part, now Lincoln Township, was the last to be settled because the sterile appearance of the soil caused most settlers to give other localities preference.

An exception to this, however, was a pioneer by the name of T. W. Dunham. In 1867, Mr. Dunham started a sawmill on the northwest shore of Middle Lake that developed into an enormous lumber business. To facilitate shipment of lumber, Mr. Dunham erected the "Dunham Pier" in Lake Michigan just west of the sawmill from which schooners were loaded for lake crossings. A heap of disintegrating sawdust is all that remains of the old mill, and some trails through the woods show where the old log roads lay.

After the lumber business declined, Mr. Dunham planted an orchard of peaches on a favorable sheltered site northwest of the South Lake on what had formerly been an Indian village. He was fully aware of the effect the lake winds had on fruit growing. The cold atmosphere retarded the swelling of early fruit buds in the spring, and late fall retained the acquired warmth, modifying a cold snap, thereby preventing an early killing frost.

* The name Grand Mere has been spelled in various ways. Some historians believe the "Grande" is French for great, and "Mere" for mother.

At a later date, a Chicagoan, Mr. Rich, acquired property near South Lake and soon developed it into a successful cranberry growing business. The South Lake was dammed in order to flood it prior to the freezing winter months. After the lake was frozen, sand was wheelbarrowed from the Nipissing Beach to the west and spread evenly over the ice. Young cranberry plants were planted in the sand which was deposited on the lake bottom with the spring thaw. A concrete dam was subsequently built at the north outlet of South Lake which can be seen today. By means of this dam, the marsh level was controlled for winter protection which was of vital importance for a bumper crop.

During the peak of the fall harvest, up to five hundred pickers could be seen, kneeling in long, unbroken waves across the marsh. Strict foremen supervised the picking. At the sight of a few overlooked cranberries, they would tap the picker on the shoulder with a cane and order him back to clean up his oversight. Pickers were not allowed to take a lead, or peel away from their neighbors, thereby maintaining a line that was a sight not to be forgotten.

Standard measure containers or grape baskets were used for picking, and a diligent worker could earn 80¢ a day, which was an outstanding wage. The full baskets were dumped into ventilated crates that were later transported to the village of Stevensville by means of horse and wagon. The horse while on the cranberry marsh was shod with a special set of demountable wooden shoes to prevent bogging down. The crates were stored in Purcell's Drug Store, located on the corner across from the Stevensville Bank, and later shipped to many parts of the United States.

At the end of the cranberry season, neighbors could pick the berries and store them in crocks of ice-cold water for as long as six weeks.

Local production of cranberries came to an end when other states produced them on a much larger scale. Cranberries are still found growing wild in the area.

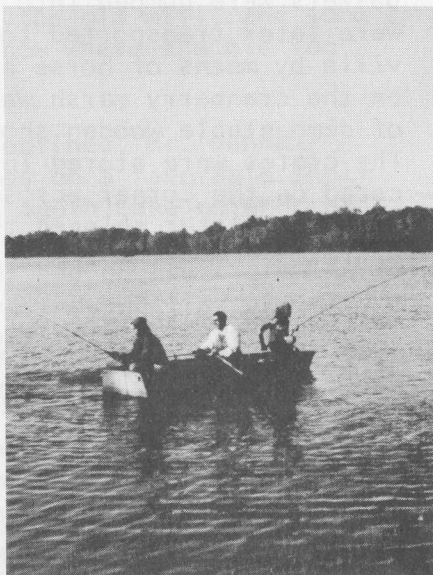
- by Louis P. Ueck, member of the Southwest Chapter of the Mich. Archaeological Society

ICE CUTTING

Ice cutting on the Grand Marais Lakes was one of the major seasonal businesses. Mr. Dunham erected a large ice storage house that he filled with ice for summer deliveries on the south shore of North Lake. A crew of up to fifty men were employed for a couple of weeks in the winter. Long channels leading from great distances where the ice was of superior quality were cut by means of hand saws. Ice cakes were piked directly on a conveyor running up a chute. These cakes were drawn up the chute with a hook, rope and pulley by a team of horses.

DUNHAM RESORT

While the Grand Marais Lake area had other activities, none was better known than the Dunham Resort, situated on the Lake Michigan shore northwest of Middle Lake. Social groups staged all-day affairs at this popular resort. The resort business flourished in these beautiful surroundings. Whether for business or recreational purposes, the area is outstanding. It is popular with bathers, fishermen, hunters, ice skaters, skiers and shutter bugs.



For over forty years, university, college and school students have used Grand Mere as an outdoor laboratory.

"Nature education, natural resources use, and conservation training are rapidly becoming a part of the general school curriculum. We now realize that many natural features and native landscapes are irreplaceable in terms of one's lifetime so that their preservation takes on a far-reaching significance ... The Grand Mere area is supplied with a wealth of natural features which could contribute significantly to a program of ecological training and education in the wise use of natural resources."

Paul Thompson, Past President
Michigan Natural Areas Council

"I personally consider the Grand Mere area worthy of preservation as a nature reserve for the lessons it illustrates in both glacial and shoreline geology and in ecology. The area as a whole still serves as a valuable outdoor laboratory for classes in geology, botany, zoology and other field sciences. It is a relatively wild area, and one which combines the great contrast of swamps and dunes in a delightful and interesting manner. Its preservation is much to be desired."

Dr. Charles Olmsted
University of Chicago

"Remarkable ... This Grand Mere area is a remarkable duneland ... We consider that this area is much more valuable for a park and nature preserve ... than for alternative commonplace one-shot commercial use. It is within my professional field as an ecologist to judge the quality of lands from the former viewpoints. I am personally very familiar with Grand Mere and can vouch for the great importance of saving this exceptionally fine tract for the highest public uses in perpetuity."

Alton A. Lindsey, Ph.D.
Purdue University
Pres. Indiana Academy of Sciences

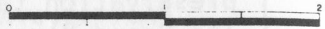
STEREO MAP
OF THE
GRAND MARAIS EMBAYMENT
BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN

ROADS
 ——— IMPROVED PUBLIC ROAD
 - - - - UNIMPROVED PUBLIC ROAD
 ····· PRIVATE ROAD

GEOLOGY LEGEND:
 G - GLENWOOD BEACH
 C - CALUMET BEACH
 AL - ALGONQUIN BEACH
 Ab - ALGONQUIN BAR
 N - NIPISSING BEACH
 Aa - ALGOMA BEACH
 M - PRESENT BEACH

CONTOUR INTERVAL
 BELOW 600 FT - 5 FOOT
 ABOVE 600 FT - 10 FOOT

SCALE IN THOUSANDS OF FEET



COVERT RIDGE
 RED ARROW HIGHWAY
 STEVENSVILLE 1/2 MILE

INTERSTATE - 94
 THURSTON DRIVE
 MOYRE PARK ROAD

BRIDGMAN 3 MI
 CALUMET BEACH

ALGONQUIN BEACH

NIPISSING BEACH

ALGOMA BEACH

SOUTH LAKE

MIDDLE LAKE

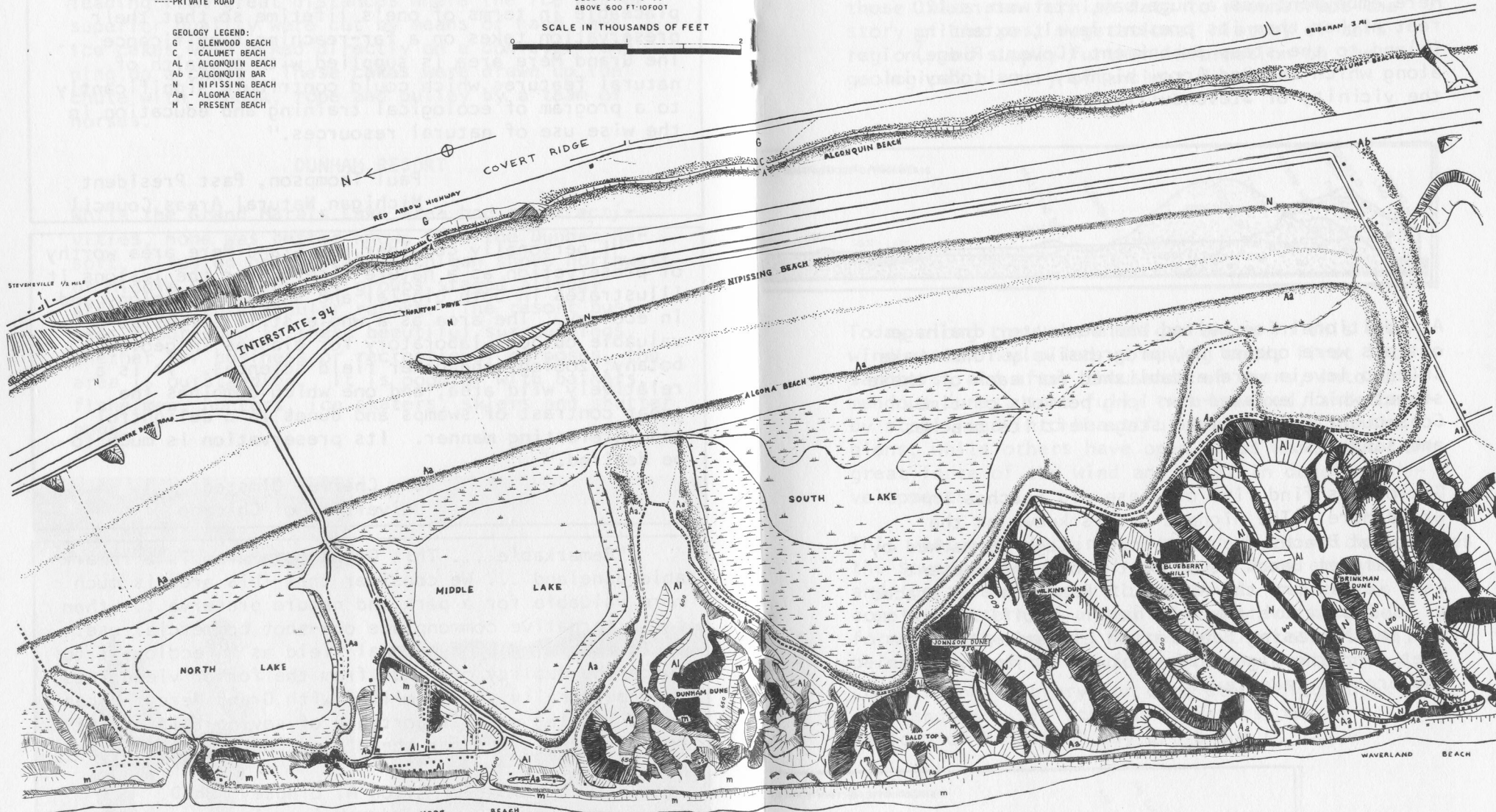
NORTH LAKE

WILKINS DUNE
 BLUEBERRY HILLS
 JOHNSON DUNE
 DUNHAM DUNE
 BALD TOP
 BRITNMAN DUNE

GRAND MERE BEACH

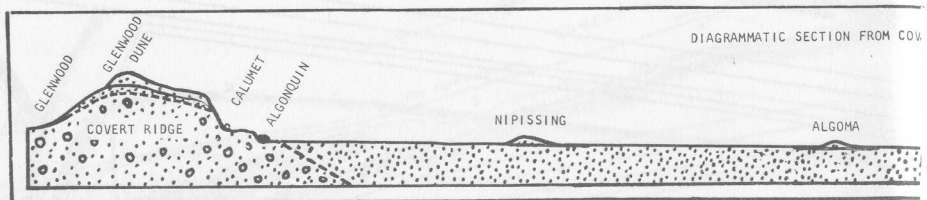
WAVERLAND BEACH

LAKE MICHIGAN



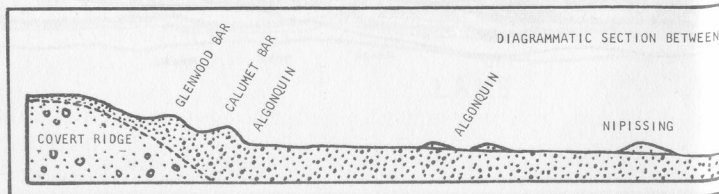
GLACIAL ACTION

The story of Grand Mere (GRAND MARAIS) dates back several thousand years to the time of the Wisconsin Glaciation, when this interesting basin was shaped by glacial action. As the ice retreated and the Lake Michigan basin was filled with melt waters forming the vast glacial Lake Chicago, the Grand Mere embayment was a huge bay, its waters 120 feet higher than its present level, extending inland to the steep embankment (Covert Ridge) along which the Red Arrow highway runs today in the vicinity of Stevensville.

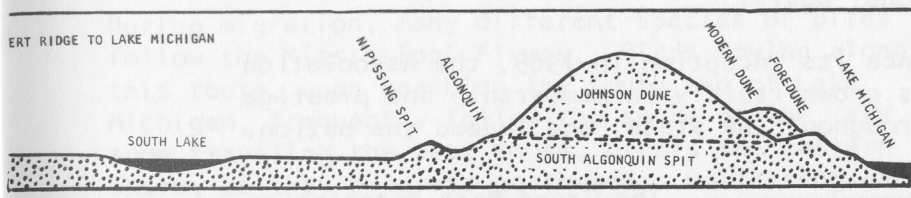


As additional ice melted and new water drainage outlets were opened up, progressively lower Lake Chicago levels were established for each of these stages which existed for long periods of time. Consequently, each lake stage left its beaches and sandbars.

Geologists find five of these old beaches in Grand Mere. The highest one is known as the Glenwood Beach; the next lower stage is marked by the Calumet Beach at 35 feet above the present lake level, and the Algonquin Beach can be traced at 20 feet above the lake level. Still lower are the Nipissing Beach at an elevation of 15 feet, and the Algoma Beach, only 10 feet above the present lake level.

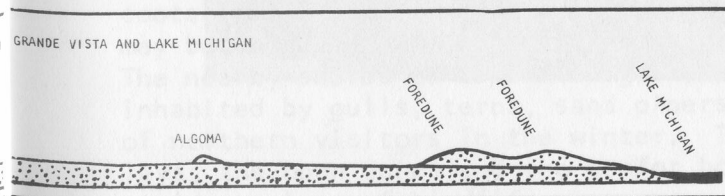


As the retreating water over several thousand years returned to the present Lake Michigan level, five interesting lakes, North, Middle and South (Cranberry Marsh) and two ancient lakes which have become bogs, were formed. Core borings in conjunction with carbon datings of the soil around these lakes can furnish data to reconstruct the story of the past vegetational history of this region, and supply further information on the geological history of ancient days.



Today along the Lake Michigan shore in this area, wind action has piled up moving sand, first into sandbars, and after thousands of years, into tremendous dunes, some fully tree-covered, and thereby stabilized into beautiful summits and sunlit glens; while others have open areas which show the great force of the wind and water in duneland developments.

This vast interlocking system of dunes which occupies the southwest corner of the Grand Mere embayment and the area directly to the south, represents a complex pattern of ancient dunes which have been formed by the natural forces of the past as well as being affected by the forces of the present day. Consult your library for complete geology book on Grand Mere -- "Occasional Papers on the Geology of Michigan", by Dr. Glenn C. Tague

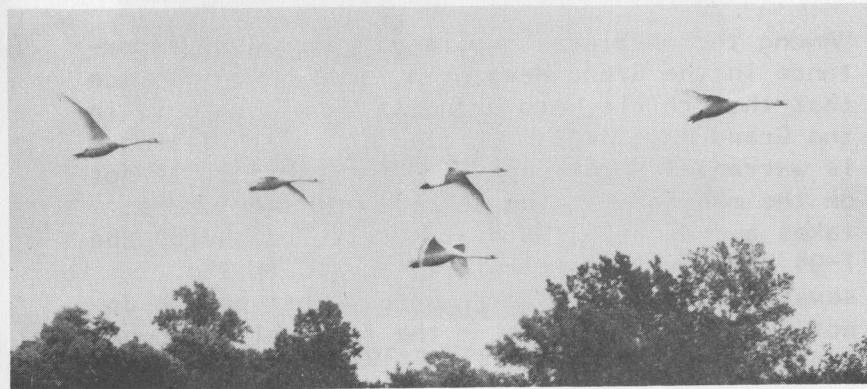


In 1965, Grand Mere became the topic of much controversial dialogue. Commercial development was proposed for much of the area. Realizing its unique values, a small group of local citizens formed the Grand Mere Association to effect the preservation of the natural features of Grand Mere as a recreation-education-wildlife complex for the benefit of present and future generations.

The Association is further dedicated to stimulating public awareness of the need for sound principles of natural resource management and preservation of prime natural areas on a regional basis.

Since its inception in 1965, the Association has grown rapidly in membership and prestige throughout the state, and indeed the nation.

The Grand Mere Association
P.O. Box 140
Stevensville, Michigan 49127



News-Palladium Photo

MIGRATORY BIRDS

During migration, many different species of birds follow the Mississippi Flyway. Birds moving along this route, upon reaching the south end of Lake Michigan, frequently follow the shore of the lake -- some traveling the west shore, others the eastern shore, as they progress northward. Collecting over a front of fifty miles, there is a natural concentration of the different species in the Grand Mere area, a fact which encourages bird study.

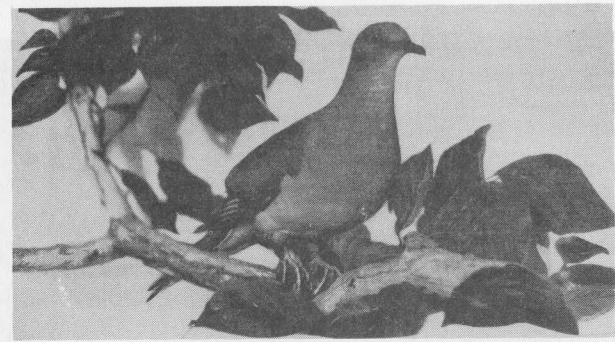
Practically all of our Michigan birds can be seen at some time of the year in and around the Grand Mere area. Because of the location along the lake and the varied habitats available among the dunes, a number of our southern Michigan summer and permanent residents nest there.

Tramping the height of the many ridges and bluffs in this area, the bird enthusiast has a close view of the migrating warblers located in the tops of the valley trees during early spring. A number of different species of hawks also commonly patrol the high ridges of the dunes. The dogwood, oak and sassafras groves on the dunes are ideal places for the nesting of several species of thrushes, bluejays, orioles, catbirds and many others. Grebes, herons, coots, gallinules and a number of species of ducks may be observed in the marshy lakes of Grand Mere. The nearby shores of Lake Michigan are frequently inhabited by gulls, terns, sand pipers and a number of northern visitors in the winter. The wooded valleys, the open dunes and the conifer borders attract a wide variety of birdlife.

"Among the warblers, one is of particular importance in the Grand Mere area, for the only place that the Prairie Warbler nests in Michigan is in the Grand Mere dunes. Protection of this area is warranted solely because of this fact, if not on the many other fine features of the swamps, lakes and dunes. The flat territory towards the I-94 Highway is particularly suited to the several species of sparrows that most people do not even realize exist -- the fox, white-crowned and white-throated.

"If our natural wild territories are destroyed, the wild life will be destroyed with them. If our Grand Mere dunes are spoiled, thousands of years will be required to bring them back again --- perhaps they will never come back. If birds are destroyed, noxious weeds and insects will multiply. Why not benefit from our past destructive, selfish experience and save this natural area for wildlife, education and for recreation from the tensions of modern life? We will help keep America beautiful and livable."

Asa C. Thoresen, Ph.D.
Chairman, Biology Dep't.
Andrews University



DEATH OF A SPECIE

For a thousand years, Grand Mere in the spring would see the return of the Passenger Pigeon. The Indians witnessed the arrival of many thousands; some years over a million arrived. They harvested and dried small quantities for winter food.

The numbers of the beautiful rose-gray pigeons were so great that their wingtips made the sound of a thunderstorm as they alighted in the trees. Soon after the courting, nesting and egg-laying, the squabs were hatched. The parent pigeons never fed within several miles of their nests so as to reserve the insects, caterpillars and seed near the nest for their young. The Indians and old-timers held the pigeons in high esteem because the birds literally eliminated the insects.

By the 1800's, professional pigeoneers came by the hundreds, snaring hundreds of birds from salt and grain-baited wet areas. Dressed out, pigeons were sent in barrels from Stevensville to Chicago and New York. They sold for 50¢ a dozen.

The same slaughter was going on all over the country, so that by the time citizens became concerned at their dwindling numbers, it was too late. The annihilation of the specie was complete except for a lone survivor that lived in a Cincinnati zoological park until 1914. Insects returned to the area. All too late, men lamented the pigeons. A specie which had existed for thousands of years vanished within 50 years.

GRANDE MERE
NATURAL STUDY PRESERVE

Because every part of Grand Mere has something to offer, and because there are many who are willing to expend the effort to save it for conservation purposes, a group of dedicated citizens purchased 22 acres of wooded duneland at the southernmost end of Grand Mere. It has been named the GRANDE MERE NATURAL STUDY PRESERVE, and is being used by many people for educational and recreational purposes.

The Preserve was presented to the Kalamazoo Nature Center with several benefits gained, since they will supply technical knowledge and planning. The Grand Mere duneland provides habitat previously lacking under the Center's ownership, thereby expanding study areas for their use.

The Preserve is open to the general public.



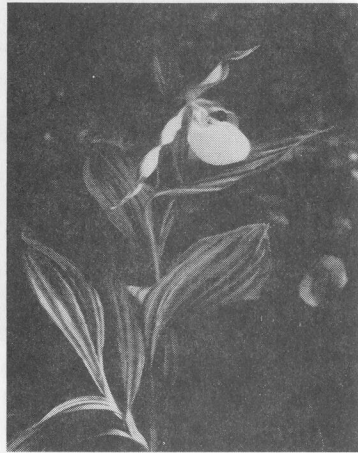
TREES OF GRAND MERE

Pepperidge	Shingle oak	Witch hazel
Balm-of-Gilead poplar	Schneck oak	Basswood
Lombardy poplar	Chinquapin oak	Red bud
Quaking aspen	Perfumed cherry	Sycamore
Ellwanger thorn	Prairie crabapple	Oak, bur, pin
Judge Brown's thorn	Wild crabapple	Chestnut oak
Large-fruited thorn	American chestnut	Pawpaw
New river thorn	Tamarack or larch	Hackberry
Red-fruited thorn	Carolina poplar	Ironwood
Waxy-fruited thorn	Ash, red, white,	Boxelder
Ash, water & mountain	green, blue,	Arborvitae
Red twig dogwood	black	Balsam fir
Flowering dogwood	Ohio buckeye	Black spruce
Cork or rock elm	Osage-orange	Hemlock
Elm, white & winged	Slippery elm	Jack pine
Bitternut hickory	Pignut hickory	White pine
King nut hickory	Hop hornbeam	Beech
Mockernut hickory	Horse chestnut	Black haw
Small-fruited hickory	Black walnut	Butternut
Kentucky coffee tree	Buttonbush	Catalpa
Locust, honey & yellow	Wild plum	Hoary alder
Willow, black, golden,	Tulip poplar	Alder
shining, peachleaf,	Oak, scarlet,	Maple, black,
Sandbar, glaucous	red, black	silver, red
Birch, black, red,	Dwarf chestnut	Common cedar
white		
Cherry, black, choke,		
pin		

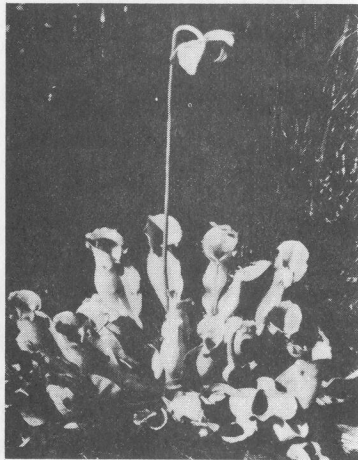
Ferns, Mosses,
Flowers, Vines and Shrubs
of Grand Mere

To list the several hundred varieties of plant life that abounds in Grand Mere is not possible in our limited space. For those who enjoy finding such plants, this representative list may prove surprising:

Trailing arbutus	Water lily
Solomon's seal	Indian pipe
Dutchman's breeches	Goldthread
Spotted wintergreen	Buttercups
Roundleaf pyrola	Pipissisewa
Partridge berry	Wild ginger
Evening primrose	Foamflower
Spanish bayonet	Nightshade
(Yucca)	Hepatica
New England aster	Merrybell
Heart-leaved aster	Bellwort
Marsh marigold	Columbine
Cardinal flower	Baneberry
Orchids, yellow &	Bloodroot
pink ladyslipper	Harebells
Lady's tresses	May-apple
Grass of Parnassus	Toothwort
Fringed gentian	Lupine
Turks-cap lily	Pussytoes
Bluebead lily	Puccoon
British soldiers	Selfheal
White Fl. spurge	Bluets
Jack-in-the-pulpit	Ironweed
White trillium	Sundew
Toad trillium	Jewelweed
Canada mayflower	Crane-s-bill
Bottle gentian	Wild rose
Wild sarsaparilla	Bedstraw
Canada anemone	Club moss
Rue anemone	Pixie moss
Dame's rocket	Spice bush
Blue lobelia	Wild iris
Michigan holly	Wood betony
Bishop-s cap	Bittersweet
Oxeye daisy	Greenbrier
Butter & eggs	Raspberry
Pickereel weed	Strawberry
Spatterdock	Currant
Pitcher plant	Gooseberry
Lizard's tail	Huckleberry
Wild licorice	Ferns
Spring beauty	Violets
	(in variety)



The large yellow lady's slipper grows in the bog lands of Grand Mere. This protected native orchid may take six or more years to flower from seed. Blooming time is from May-June.



Another bog plant is the unique pitcher plant. Vase-shaped leaves are often filled with water. Color and odor attract insects which are unable to escape and drown in the fluid. The insect is then digested.

Birds of Grand Mere listed by Area Ornithologists

Seen on the inland lakes, the woods, the shoreline and migrating in spring and fall, many nest in Grand Mere.

Black-crowned night heron	Pied-billed grebe	Horned grebe
American goldeneye	Great blue heron	Green heron
White-winged scoter	American bittern	Canada goose
Red-breasted merganser	Whistling swan	Snow goose
Cinnamon teal duck	Blue-winged teal	Blue goose
Mallard duck	American widgeon	Black duck
Canvasback duck	Ring-necked duck	Pintail duck
Bufflehead duck	Hooded merganser	Shoveler duck
Sharp-shinned hawk	Common merganser	Wood duck
Red-shouldered hawk	Turkey vulture	Redhead duck
Eastern kingbird	Red-tailed hawk	Lesser scaup
Ring-necked pheasant	Rough-legged hawk	Greater scaup
Double-crested cormorant	Sandhill crane	Ruddy duck
Yellow-billed cuckoo	Common gallinule	Cooper's hawk
Black-billed cuckoo	Ruddy turnstone	Bald eagle
Ruby-throated hummingbird	American woodcock	Marsh hawk
Yellow-bellied woodpecker	Spotted sandpiper	Osprey
Red-headed woodpecker	Ring-billed gull	Sparrow hawk
Yellow-bellied sapsucker	Bonaparte's gull	Sora rail
Great crested flycatcher	Forster's tern	American coot
Yellow-bellied flycatcher	Whip-poor-will	Killdeer
Acadian flycatcher	Common nighthawk	Common snipe
Traill's flycatcher	Belted kingfisher	Sanderling
Eastern wood peewee	Hairy woodpecker	Herring gull
Olive-sided flycatcher	Downy woodpecker	Common tern
Rough-winged swallow	Eastern phoebe	Caspian tern
Black-capped chickadee	Least flycatcher	Black tern
White-breasted nuthatch	Tufted titmouse	Mourning dove
Red-breasted nuthatch	Brown thrasher	Barred owl
Long-billed marsh wren	Red-eyed vireo	Tree swallow
Gray-cheeked thrush	Warbling vireo	Bank swallow
Blue-gray gnatcatcher	Eastern phoebe	Barn swallow
Golden-crowned kinglet	Least flycatcher	Cliff swallow
Ruby-crowned kinglet	Tufted titmouse	Purple martin
Yellow-throated vireo	Brown thrasher	Blue jay
Black and white warbler	Swainson's thrush	Common loon
Golden winged warbler	Northern shrike	Brown creeper
Blue winged warbler	Tennessee warbler	House wren
Orange-crowned warbler	Nashville warbler	Winter wren
Black-throated blue warbler	Magnolia warbler	Robin
Black-throated green warbler	Cape May warbler	Wood thrush
Blackburnian warbler	Myrtle warbler	Hermit thrush
Chestnut-sided warbler	Cerulean warbler	Veery
Bay-breasted warbler	Blackpool warbler	Yellow warbler
Louisiana water thrush	Prairie warbler	Pine warbler
Connecticut warbler	White-eyed vireo	Palm warbler
Yellow-breasted chat	Mourning warbler	Ovenbird
Eastern meadowlark	Hooded warbler	Yellowthroat
Red-winged blackbird	Wilson's warbler	Bobolink
Brown headed cowbird	Canada warbler	Cardinal
Rose-breasted grosbeak	American redstart	Purple finch
American goldfinch	Baltimore oriole	Pine siskin
Rufous-sided towhee	Rusty blackbird	Tree sparrow
Slate-colored junco	Cedar waxwing	Field sparrow
White-crowned sparrow	Scarlet tanager	Fox sparrow
White-throated sparrow	Indigo bunting	Swamp sparrow
Eastern Bluebird	Vester sparrow	Song sparrow
Chimney swift	Chipping sparrow	Snow bunting
Solitary vireo	Red-throated loon	White pelican

