To: President and Sanctuary Committee Date: March 9, 1968

From: C. S. Robbins

Subject: Visit with Mrs. G. M. Hostetler, 10801 Glen Rd., Potomac, Md.

Introduction

Mrs. G. M. Hostetler, until recently a member of Maryland's House of Delegates, contacted M.O.S. member Mrs. M. B. Donnald regarding the future disposition of her home and 15 acres, located in Montgomery County a little over 2 miles north-northwest of the village of Potomac. Being interested in conservation and not having direct heirs, Mrs. Hostetler expressed the desire to leave her property to some organization that would use it for educational or research purposes and maintain it in its entirety rather than let it become a real estate development. Mrs. Hostetler has also made contacts with Hood College and other organizations, so M.O.S. is only one of several corporations being considered by her.

Mrs. Donnald and I had a most enjoyable visit today with Mrs. Hostetler and Mrs. Hamilton Knox, her close friend and neighbor. We explained the objectives of the M.O.S. Sanctuary program and gave her some Maryland Birdlife material relating to our present sanctuaries, including Dr. Taylor's objectives of the Sanctuary program. Mrs. Hostetler showed us around the property and pointed out a woodchuck den, and Pileated Woodpecker and sapsucker drillings on a pear tree right by the porch. She also took us to a huge black walnut tree; she proudly explained that she had been offered a good price for it several times, but that she much preferred to keep it rather than have it cut down. With this we heartily agreed. I took about 10 Kodachrome slides; if I finish the rest of the roll in time I'll take these to the Trustees meeting on March 30.

Location

Location of the property may be found on the Rockville 7½' USGS quadrangle. It is on the north side of Glen Road, extending from 0.2 to 0.3 mile due west of the road intersection at Glen. The west edge of the property is just west of and parallel to the driveway shown on the map, just to the right of the "h" in the word "Branch" (Watts Branch). The property extends up the hill along the driveway to about the 310 ft. contour line (just below the house shown on the 1949 edition of the topographic map), then runs a little bit south of east for a distance of nearly 800 ft. (or almost to the driveway leading to the house on the hilltop immediately west of Glen). The line then runs down the hill in a south-southwest direction until it reaches Glen Road, which forms the south boundary of the property.

Habitat

Except for a line of shrubs and a few trees along the two gullies that show on the topographic map, the entire acreage except the north boundary and the immediate vicinity of the residence is an open field, sloping rather sharply to the south (dropping about 1 ft. out of every 4). The field is mowed 3 or 4 times a year. Along part of the north boundary is an old road, grown up with honeysuckle, shrubs and briers.

Residence

The house is a 6-year-old one story rambler, reached by a paved driveway. The house is beautifully designed, inside and out. The roof slopes back in such a way that it drops nearly to the ground level at the back (up hill), yet provides for a very high ceiling in the spacious living room. The living room is connected by a series of full-length glass doors to a porch that extends the entire length of the house. From both the living room or the porch there is a gorgeous view of the nearby fields and the distant wooded hillsides.

Adjacent properties

I understand that the area is zoned for 2-acre residential, although most if not all of the nearby property owners have larger holdings than that at the present time. Except for 3 or 4 fine-looking residences, the view is almost entirely of natural wooded hills in the distance (one-half mile away to the southeast, south and west), with mowed fields or pastures on the north side of Glen Road, and 20-30-year-old Virginia pine and some deciduous trees to the north of the property. The Potomac River (Swain's Lock) is 1½ miles to the southwest (2½ miles by road). Swans, geese, ducks, and gulls flying as low as 250 ft. above the Potomac would be visible by telescope from the house.

Advantages of the Hostetler property as an M.O.S. Sanctuary

1. Favorable location, within easy reach of population centers, on good road, in fine neighborhood with natural surroundings and conservation-minded neighbors.

2. Proximity to two M.O.S. Chapters: Montgomery (close by) and Patuxent (45 minutes).

3. Acreage sufficient for development of several nature trails.

4. Modern house with all utilities. Large porch, with concrete floor, suitable for lectures, living exhibits, bird banding demonstrations, conservation workshops, nature crafts, and other work with young people. Spacious living room suitable for adult lectures, seminars, nature library, display of mounted specimens, exhibits, research projects. Extra bathroom so visitors would not use the one for the resident naturalist. In warm weather, porch can be connected with living room in case seating capacity is exceeded. House sits far enough above road so traffic noise would not interfere with lectures.

5. Well situated for observing and studying Bird Migration. At edge of Potomac Valley with panorama overlooking the Potomac flyway. At southern end of a wooded ridge (between Piney Branch and Watts Branch) oriented in the best direction for migration (northeast-southwest). This may turn out to be one of the best places to observe diurnal migration in the immediate vicinity of Washington.

6. Convenient headquarters for day-camp activities in conservation. Close to several public parks that offer many different habitats, soils, and geological formations not found on the Hostetler property.

Limitations to use of Hostetler property as an M.O.S. Sanctuary

1. Zoning restrictions may prevent the property from being used on a regular basis for group activities, no matter how desirable or beneficial these activities may be. Mrs. Knox, who is a realtor, is looking into this.

2. Fifteen-acre size and lack of much diversity of habitats at the present time would restrict the variety of plant and animal species using the area for the first decade or so. By careful planning, however, portions of the area could be permitted to revert, through natural succession, to native forest, thereby greatly increasing the potential for demonstration and study of a much larger variety of wildlife species and principles.

3. Views from the homes of the adjacent property owners would have to be considered in connection with future habitat changes, such as letting fields revert to woods.

4. To assure protection of the property, it would be necessary to have a resident naturalist, whose small family would share their home with the visitors.

5. Although my seating estimates are very rough, I doubt that the living room could seat more than 50 or 60 people comfortably on folding chairs. Even by including the porch, there would be insufficient room to accommodate the people who now attend the monthly meetings of the Montgomery Chapter of M.O.S. I did not investigate the possibility of ultimately building on a lecture room; this might be out of the question because of zoning regulations. If we were to accommodate 150 or 200 people, considerable parking space would be required. In all probability, lectures would have to be frequent and before small audiences, unless a small outdoor "theater" area were provided for use during warm weather.

6. There would have to be sufficient endowment, from one source or another, to assure continuity of an effective nature education program, including upkeep on the house, naturalist's salary, physical improvements, utilities, taxes, teaching aids, etc. Many items would, of course, be contributed by M.O.S. members, as they have been on other M.O.S. Sanctuaries.

7. Even though profits from M.O.S. book sales presently go exclusively into the Sanctuary account, it is possible that zoning regulations would preclude the sale of books on the Hostetler Sanctuary grounds. Until we get a ruling on this we would not know whether sale of books, feeders, bird seed, etc., could be used to help cover operating expenses.

8. The area is not large enough to permit children to collect turtles, snakes, salamanders, toads, etc., for study. Collecting would have to be limited to certain insects, leaves, flowers, fruits, etc., all under supervision.

Some suggestions for development of a Hostetler Sanctuary program

Although it is premature at this point to make any specific plans, I believe it may help the Sanctuary Committee to visualize the potential of a Hostetler Sanctuary if I outline briefly a few of my own ideas as to how an effective wildlife conservation education program could be developed there with a minimum of expense.

Physical needs: Parking area to accommodate 20 cars or a maximum of 2 buses. Porch would need 2 external entrances, for fire exits if not for normal traffic (I seem to recall only one exit at present).

"Visual" aids: As a starter we would need a 16 mm movie projector, 1 or 2 slide projectors (preferably one automatic), 2 screens, a record player, a tape player, and a telescope. I would also like to see a weatherproof microphone (at outdoor feeder) and amplifier to permit observers inside the house to hear, close up, the conversations of the birds outside.

Documentation of present wildlife use of the area (inventory of plant and animal life on the property, by M.O.S. volunteers): This should precede the erection of nesting boxes, additional bird feeders, habitat alteration, etc. We should also set up a system for systematic record keeping of wildlife observations on the Sanctuary.

Habitat development: This should have the dual purpose of increasing the wildlife potential of the property and demonstrating the results of this increase. At present, relatively few bird or other wildlife species nest (or winter) on the property because the only trees are either isolated or in hedgerows. There is a fine floodplain forest just across Glen Road; this may become a county (?) park in the future. There are upland deciduous woods on the adjoining property to the east, and some pines to the north of the property. For both demonstration and habitat diversity, I would recommend letting about 5 acres (preferably bordering on the wooded portion of an adjacent property) revert through natural succession to climax forest, with a record being kept, year by year, of the changes in plant and animal life as the habitat goes through the various seral stages. A smaller acreage, possibly 3 acres, could be manipulated in such a way as to provide other habitats that would favor native plant and animal species that would not otherwise be found on the Sanctuary. For example, one might start with an orchard as a quick way of introducing trees for food and cover; then after 20 or 30 years it might be permitted to seed in to young pine from the older pines that by then would be growing on the 5 acres. Most of the rest of the property should probably be maintained in fields, although much can be done to improve the hedgerows. Owing to the steep gradient and the small size of the watershed, it is unlikely that a permanent pond could be established on the property. We might at some time wish to construct a small temporary pool in the large draw, to attract a few species of amphibians and insects that would not otherwise occur on the Sanctuary, and to make the area more attractive to birds.

Youth participation: The Sanctuary must be more than a demonstration area. We learn by doing, and we should give school children, scouts, and other groups the opportunity to help us carry out our program. To reach Eagle rank in scouting, a boy must participate in and report on one or more conservation projects. In addition to planting, nest-box making, trail labeling and exhibit making, the more advanced youngsters can get practical experience as assistant leaders on nature hikes or in handicrafts and prepare themselves for future employment as nature counselors in summer camps.

Programming: Early morning (dawn to about 8:30), grounds could be open for bird watchers and other naturalists, unguided. Mid-morning (perhaps 9 to 11), a school class could hear a carefully prepared tape recording, synchronized with slides, telling what they will see and exciting their curiosity by asking questions; they could then examine exhibits related to the proper season, weather, theme, or whatever is appropriate; then they would set out on their guided field trip of exploration and discovery. A second group might come for 2 hours in the afternoon once the program gets well established and when there are sufficient volunteers to help guide. Evening, a schedule of lectures, movies, seminars, workshop sessions for adults; possible double showing of lectures that are of most general interest. We already have the basic ingredients necessary for a varied program, as we have a long list of speakers, a fine collection of slides, and several members with experience in tape recording; we also know of scores of top-notch wildlife movies that are available free or for nominal charges. I believe there's no doubt about the demand for a good nature education program. Earlier this week I had a visit from one of four staff members of the Schuylkill Valley Nature Preserve at the edge of Philadelphia; although it's a brand new program, they are already booked solid with requests from schools.

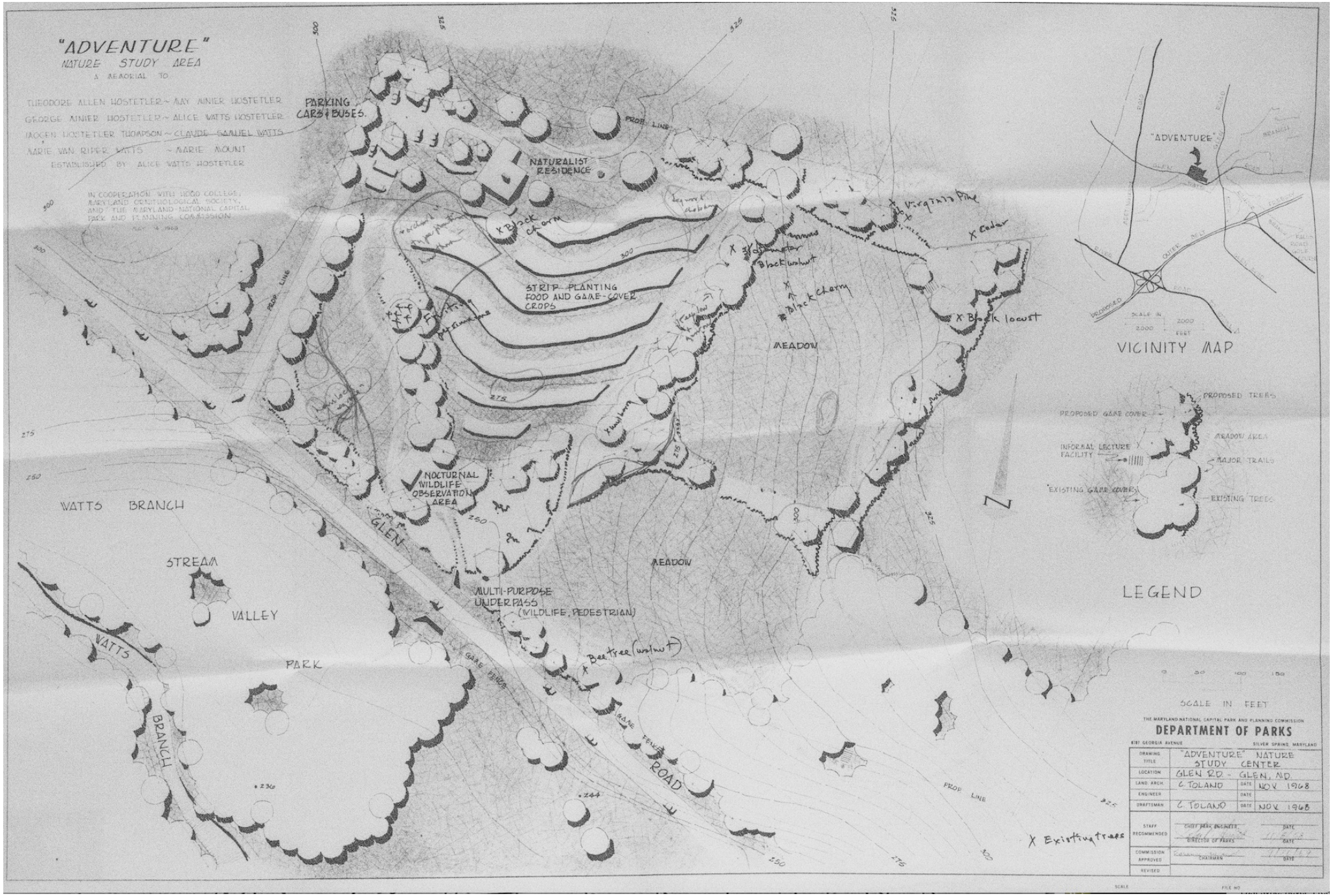
Bird banding: A banding program such as has been carried on at our Cylburn headquarters and at Rock Run Sanctuary is one of the most effective ways of treating a city youngster to an experience he will never forget. The Hostetler property is a bit too open and too exposed to sun and wind to be very effective as a banding station at the present time. However, it contains exciting possibilities for future development through proper planting of choice food and cover species as well as through development of some woodland habitats. One might even construct a small Heligoland trap in one of the draws and give youngsters the thrill of assisting in the capture of a few birds during the migration seasons. The results of a banding program, when properly displayed, can also be one of the best teaching aids.

Recommendation to M.O.S. Trustees and Sanctuary Committee

Both Margaret Donnald and I were very much impressed with potential of the property for Sanctuary purposes, most especially as an education and demonstration center. The advantages are many; the opportunities are many. We cannot say at this time whether zoning restrictions would prevent the property from being used for educational purposes, or whether Mrs. Hostetler will decide that M.O.S. can best fulfill her dreams for the future use of the property. I recommend, however, that we give serious thought to the challenge of setting up a dynamic full-time educational program. I also recommend that one or two Montgomery Chapter members be appointed to the new Sanctuary Committee in May to facilitate close contact with Mrs. Hostetler.

Chandler S Robbins

Copies to: Mrs. G. M. Hostetler
M.O.S. President, V. Edwin Unger, West Central Avenue, Federalsburg
Chairman, Sanctuary Committee, Robert Sharp II, Doncaster, Easton
Vice-chairman, Sanctuary Committee, Mrs. Richard D. Cole, 625 Valley Lane, Towson
Other members of Sanctuary Committee: B. F. Early, Mrs. Basil Gregory,
Anderson J. Martin, Mrs. C. Gordon Taylor, Mrs. Gardner Tillinghast
President, Montgomery Chapter, Dr. Thomas Valega, 12328 La Plata St., Silver Spring
Mrs. Morrill B. Donnald, 11501 S. Glen Rd., Rockville


"ADVENTURE"
NATURE STUDY AREA
A MEMORIAL TO
THEODORE ALLEN HOSTETLER ~ MAY AINIER HOSTETLER
GEORGE AINIER HOSTETLER ~ ALICE WATTS HOSTETLER
JACQUELINE HOSTETLER THOMPSON ~ CLAUDE SAMUEL WATTS
MARIE VAN RIPER WATTS ~ MARIE MOUNT
ESTABLISHED BY ALICE WATTS HOSTETLER
IN COOPERATION WITH HOOD COLLEGE, MARYLAND ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, AND THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
PARKING CARS & BUSES
PROP. LINE
NATURALIST RESIDENCE
X Black cherry
STRIP PLANTING FOOD AND GAME-COVER CROPS
X Virginia Pine
X Cedar
X Black walnut
X Black locust
MEADOW
NOCTURNAL WILDLIFE OBSERVATION AREA
WATTS BRANCH
GLEN
STREAM VALLEY PARK
MULTI-PURPOSE UNDERPASS (WILDLIFE, PEDESTRIAN)
X Beetree (walnut)
GLEN ROAD
X Existing trees
VICINITY MAP
SCALE IN 2000 FEET
PROPOSED TREES
PROPOSED GAME COVER
MEADOW AREA
INFORMAL LECTURE FACILITY
MAJOR TRAILS
EXISTING GAME COVER
EXISTING TREES
LEGEND
SCALE IN FEET
THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS
8787 GEORGIA AVENUE SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND
DRAWING TITLE "ADVENTURE" NATURE STUDY CENTER
LOCATION GLEN RD. - GLEN, MD.
LAND ARCH. C. TOLAND DATE NOV 1968
ENGINEER DATE
DRAFTSMAN C. TOLAND DATE NOV 1968
STAFF RECOMMENDED CHIEF PARK ENGINEER DATE
DIRECTOR OF PARKS DATE
COMMISSION APPROVED CHAIRMAN DATE
REVISED
SCALE FILE NO

Federalsburg, Md.,
July 15, 1969.

Mrs. G. M. Hostetler,
Potomac, Md.

Dear Mrs. Hostetler:

I have today received and have executed on behalf of the Maryland Ornithological Society the agreement establishing a nature study center to be known as "ADVENTURE", this through your munificence. While anything I might say in an attempt to indicate my pleasure and the gratefulness of the Society is bound to be inadequate, I know that you will derive deep satisfaction in the days to come from the knowledge that you have done something momentous, the value of which is bound to increase with the passing years.

Coincident with our execution of the agreement, I am naming the Society's trustees as provided. With their approval already obtained, I have named Mrs. Morrill Donnald and Mr. Chandler Robbins, both known to you personally. I know them to be both able and willing to provide assistance and direction in establishing and implementing policies consistent with the terms of the agreement.

Inasmuch as the first meeting of the Trustees is at your pleasure and since these people are quite near, you may find it more convenient to communicate directly with them in setting up a meeting date. Each has been notified of the appointment, has accepted with pleasure and awaits word of a meeting date.

Again, I must say that this matter has been a source of great satisfaction and encouragement to me and to our Society.

Respectfully yours,

V. E. Unger, Pres.,
Maryland Ornithological Society

Notes on meeting -- May 29th, 1968

Attending:

Mrs. Hostetler
Stan Ernst (Wheaton Regional Park)
Bob Young (Needwood)
Mrs. M. Donnald (MOS)

Confirmed understanding that Maryland National Capital Park and Planning would:

Plan to have a resident naturalist (Ernst is head of 600-member Association of Interpretative Naturalists, with excellent contacts for recruiting). Expect to bear financial responsibility for naturalist's salary, property maintenance, etc.

Felt that property should be strictly controlled to restrict use to appropriate educational and research use -- probably through direct control of a permit procedure (by naturalist???) rather than through routine park permit procedure.

While committment is obviously not possible at this point, Ernst and Young indicated strong feeling that segment of flood plain woodland along Watts Branch within "taking-line" of proposed future park, directly across Glen Road from south edge of property, be reserved for similar educational and research use.

Raised question concerning possibility of planting material such as eleagnus to attract birds. My personal reaction was that such planting might be appropriate as, say, screen of parking area where it might serve to attract birds to a feeding area in view of house, but should not impinge on existing natural areas -- that there should be appropriate native plants that could be used for up-grading of hedge rows, etc.

Raised question concerning community reaction to appearance at intermediate stages of areas reverting thru succession to woodland (Chan's initial report had recommended perhaps 5 acres for this purpose).

Mrs. Hostetler indicated she is giving serious consideration to including with the original tract of land under discussion, an adjoining woodland of approximately 2 acres. This would provide the desirable variety of habitat. It might still be desirable to select an area for demonstration of succession, but it could be small, and relatively well screened.

No representative from, and no further information on proposed Hood College participation.

Note: Chan and I have been preparing a draft for Mrs. Hostetler to see before she goes to California on June 13. If it satisfactorily expresses her wishes, then it presumably would go to the various organizations for first review, study and further "negotiation".

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Migratory Bird Populations Station
Laurel, Maryland 20810

Bi-b-distr

WRes

July 31, 1972

Mrs. Morrill Donnald
11501 S. Glen Road
Potomac, Maryland 20854

Dear Margaret:

Under separate cover I am returning your map of Unit 2 of Watts Branch Park, as well as a Xerox copy of same on which I have marked some tentative boundaries for the nature area with a dashed red line.

Along the west edge I have drawn this boundary along the height of land by means of straight lines between points for which elevation had been determined. I notice there is a faint line on the map (which I have marked in green) which may be a former property line that runs parallel to part of my proposed west boundary. Note, however, that this line dips into the floodplain of Watts Branch and would not make nearly as logical a boundary as one separating the Watts Branch drainage from that of Piney Branch. To preserve the ecology of the Watts Branch drainage basin (including the integrity of the springs that you found along the base of the hill), it would be most desirable to have the boundary run along the height of land as I indicated in red.

The north and west boundaries are already established according to our on-site conversation of last Saturday.

My proposal for an east boundary would run through area 5 along the 275-foot contour line. It would be desirable to make a field check of the small gully just to the west of this proposed boundary and see whether there are features that would make it desirable to include this gully in the proposed nature area. Some documentation here, either pro or con, would certainly be desirable. In any case, I would not run the boundary down the middle of the depression.

I wish you every success in the bird-population studies that you are setting up for this area, including the banding program that you are just starting.

Sincerely yours,

Chan

Chandler S. Robbins, Chief
Migratory Non-Game Bird Studies
Division of Wildlife Research

PROPOSED BOUNDARIES FOR NATURE STUDY AREA, WATTS BRANCH STREAM VALLEY PARK

Under agreement of May 14, 1969, certain parklands adjacent to the Hostetler property (designated ADVENTURE) are to be developed in a manner compatible with the use and purposes of ADVENTURE, i. e. for nature study. Proposed Unit 2 of the Watts Branch Stream Valley Park (map dated December 1970) has been explored to determine possible boundaries for such a Nature Study Area. Suggested boundaries are outlined on the accompanying map.

Northwestern boundary south of Glen Road is proposed to follow the height of land along the ridge between Watts Branch and Piney Branch. This would preserve intact the ecology of the Watts Branch drainage, including the integrity of springs found at the base of this hill on the Watts Branch side.

On the west - southwest, boundary would follow the crest of a corresponding ridge south of Watts Branch, crossing the stream east of its junction with Piney Branch.

Proposed south boundary would follow the south boundary of the park, including the open area of the water transmission line paralleling that boundary. Inclusion of the early stage field succession here would potentially double the number of plant species represented in the overall nature study area. An existing bridle trail along this open area poses no foreseeable significant conflicts. Between this proposed southern boundary and Watts Branch (in areas marked 2 and 3 on map) lie significant expanses of upland oak woods and mature bottomland woods. Of special interest here are two very large den trees just above the floodplain (these are living tulip trees, one of which measured some 48" in diameter). The bottomland woods on the floodplain south of Watts Branch is especially valuable since the narrow strip of bottomland woods on the north side of Watts Branch has been badly decimated by installation of the sewer line on that side of the stream. The principal bridle trail along Watts Branch follows the sewer line on the north bank of the stream, although there are indications that occasional riders go through the woodland on the south bank. It is suggested that the bridle trail along Watts Branch follow the current location along the north bank of Watts Branch and that the woodland to the south of the stream be left undisturbed for wildlife and botanical studies.

A suggested first choice for eastern boundary of the nature study area, would follow the 275' contour mark in area 5 on the map, crossing Watts Branch along a line pointing to the southeast corner of the Hostetler property. This would include in the study area a small segment of the laurel thicket typical of the steep north slope in area 5 on the map. It would encompass secondgrowth woodland of 20 to 30 years or more in age on area 4 (including some mixed pine-hardwood stands). It would also encompass the mid-stage floodplain succession in the widest portion of the floodplain in area 4 on the map (a territory recorded as cleared on quad maps of some 20 years ago). This young floodplain woods may well prove to be the best location for bird banding studied in the proposed nature center area. A major bridle trail crosses area 4 on a roughly north-south line. It may be desirable to establish a corridor for trail use, especially since mist nets for bird banding may be used in the area and wildlife studies requiring continuity might be conducted.

If plans for development of the Watts Branch Stream Valley Park should include rebuilding of the old Glen Mill, then the 2nd choice east boundary for the nature area is suggested. This boundary would exclude the "laurel thicket", but still include a portion of the young floodplain woodland of area 4 described above.

Submitted by:

Margaret T. Donnald
Chandler S. Robbins

Trustees of Adventure for the Maryland Ornithological Society

October 1, 1972

(Proposed Boundaries for Nature Study Area, Watts Branch Stream Valley Park)

10-8-72

I am forwarding a brief summary of progress on documentation banding at ADVENTURE. Mist nets have been used on the floodplain between G len Road and Watts Branch immediately south of the Hostetler property for 11 days between 23 August and 29 September, with number of nets varying from 5 (initially) to 15. While this coverage will not give a complete picture of fall migration in the area,- it nevertheless includes some interesting records. Early migration dates include a magnolia warbler on August 23rd, and a Swainson's thrush on August 30th. Most frequent birds included ovenbird, magnolia warbler, black-throated blue warbler, Swainson's thrush, cardinal, carolina wren, yellowthroat, brown thrasher, indigo bunting, and robin. Uncommon birds included the yellow-bellied flycatcher, bay-breasted warbler, hairy woodpecker, and Nashville warbler.

I will be out of town until October 16, but plan to band again in late October and probably on into November. At that time I would like to try nets along the hedgerow on the south side of the Hostetler property. This would require using poles. I have available myself enough poles (hollow aluminum electric conduit pipe) for 10 nets. However, it would seem desirable, with no fencing, to take poles down when they are not in actual use. To expecite this, I would like to drive concrete reinforcing rods into the ground and set the hollow poles over them. Would this procedure to acceptable to MNCP&P? It would probably mean that an area varying from 2' to 6' in width in front of the hedge row could not be mowed. If this is OK, would MNCP&P be able to obtain the concrete reinforcing rods, or should I get them myself? It would require a minimum of 20 such rods (1/2" x 36") for the hedgerow area.

I have,so far, put nets up only when they were to be actively used, to eliminate any potential for vandalism. The consequent put-up and take-down time limits the number of nets that can be effectively handled. I have available (my own and some old ones from Chan Robbins) some 18 nets, which will be adequate for anticipated banding this fall.

I find much interest in the banding activity -- and have given several 'mini' demonstrations.Best of all, I have acquired three (unsolicited) teen-age assistants -- two from the Potomac area and one from McLean, V irginia.

When we met at Adventure in late July it was my understanding that the boundaries for a nature study area in the Watts Branch Stream Valley Park had not been set. Accordingly, I have explored the area along with Chan Robbins and Harriet Gilbert. Suggestions for possible boundaries for the study area are attached for transmission to and consideration by the proper MNCP&P authorities.

WINTER BIRD-POPULATION STUDY: ADVENTURE - 1973

MIXED HABITAT -- DECIDUOUS WOODED STREAM VALLEY AND MEADOW.

Location: Potomac, Maryland; 39° 2' 40" N, 77° 13' 50" W, Rockville Quadrangle U.S.G.S.

Size: 35.2 6 ha = 88 acres. From contour map by planimeter. Boundary of survey area follows that proposed for Nature Study Center in future stream valley park.

Description of Area: Study tract is a wooded stream valley with adjacent slopes. Range of elevation from valley to ridges averages 80 feet, with a maximum rise of 103 feet. Watts Branch traverses the 88 acre tract from east to west. The tract is also crossed by a paved county road to the north of and paralleling the stream. The 14 acres north of this road (mostly meadow), include a house site and adjacent ornamental plantings on approximately one acre, and two acres of recent second-growth woods bordered by Black Walnut (Juglans nigra) and Multiflora Rose (Rosa multiflora) along the meadow edges. The dominant trees in this woods are Black Walnut ~~(Juglans nigra)~~, Tulip-tree (Liriodendron Tulipifera), Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis), and Black Locust (Robinia Pseudo-Acacia), with some Scrub Pine (Pinus virginiana), Black Cherry (Prunus serotina), and Box-Elder (Acer Negundo), and an understory of Spicebush (Lindera Benzoin), and Sumac (Rhus spp.). The grass meadow is kept closely mowed through the growing season. Black Walnut ~~(Juglans nigra)~~ and Tulip-tree ~~(Liriodendron Tulipifera)~~ are the dominant trees of the meadow edge and of the shrub-filled draws which make two natural hedge rows on the slope of the meadow. Spicebush ~~(Lindera Benzoin)~~, is again the dominant shrub here with some Japanese Honeysuckle (Lonicera Japonica), Blackberry (Rubus spp.), Sumac ~~(Rhus sp.)~~, Sassafras (Sassafras albidum), and Persimmon (Diospyros virginiana). South of the road dividing the area, the stream valley bottomland has Sycamore ~~(Platanus~~

~~occidentalis~~) and Tulip-tree (~~Liriodendron Tulipifera~~) sharing dominance, with Box-Elder (~~Acer Negundo~~) and Green Ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica ~~var. subintegerrima~~) as the prime sub-dominants. Tulip-tree (~~Liriodendron Tulipifera~~) retains its prominence on the slopes, joined by Red Oak (Quercus rubra) and White Oak (Quercus alba) with Hickories (Carya spp.) and Beech (Fagus grandifolia) also present. The more mature stands are on the higher slopes to the south and west, with several formerly cleared areas recognized by the persistence of pockets of Scrub-Pine (~~Pinus virginiana~~) near the perimeter of the study area. The majority of the deciduous trees are one to two feet in diameter with scattered individual specimens as large as four feet in diameter. Two large springs and four draws (two with permanent water courses and two with intermittent flow) join the main stream within the boundaries of the study site. The south border of the tract is a maintained pipeline right-of-way. On the south of the road through the area, to the east and west the tract is continuous with adjacent woodlands. North of the road, the borders are adjacent horse pastures and home sites. Plant names are from M. L. Fernald, Gray's Manual of Botany, 8th ed., 1950.

Weather: During the two-month study period, temperatures ranged from a low of ~~8°~~ 5° February 3 on ~~January 13~~ to a high of 66° on January 17. January temperatures averaged 8° above normal, while February temperatures averaged about 3° below. Precipitation over the total period was near normal, though January records show moisture somewhat above normal (2.94 in. compared with a normal mean of 2.16 in.) and February records are somewhat below normal (3.94 in. compared with a normal mean of 5.05 in.). A trace of snow (0.1 in.) on February 23 was the only snow during the period. Four trips were made on clear days, and 4 on cloudy days with light drizzle during the last hour of one trip. Winds ranged from calm (1 day) to 6 to 7 mph (4 days) and 8 to 12 mph (3 days). Weather data taken from

Climatological Data for Maryland and Delaware, U. S. Department of Commerce, for weather station in Rockville, Maryland. This station is located approximately five miles northeast of the study area, at an elevation of 320 ft., as compared with elevations ranging from 220 to 330 ft. on the study area.

Coverage: January 6, 21, 28; February 4, 11, 14, 19 (1/2), 24 (1/2). Total: 7 trips, averaging 4 hours 20 minutes each. Trips began between 6:55 a. m. and 8:20 a. m., and all were finished by 12:00 noon. One coverage consisted of a trip over 1/2 of the area on each of two different days (February 19 and 24). On two trips (February 11 and 14), each half of the area was covered concurrently by two separate observers.

Count: Starling, 61 (175, ~~70~~ 169); Carolina Chickadee, 19 (53, ~~27~~ 22); Cardinal, 14 (~~47~~ 39, 16); Crow, 9 (~~26~~ 25, 10); White-throated Sparrow, 8 (~~25~~ 22, 9); Tufted Titmouse, 7 (20, 8); Blue Jay, 7 (~~19~~ 20, 8); Bobwhite, 5 (~~12, 5~~ 14, 6); Song Sparrow, 5 (~~12, 5~~ 14, 6); Purple Finch, 4 (~~12~~ 11, 5); Carolina Wren, 4 (11, 5); Slate-colored Junco, 3 (~~9, 4~~ 8, 3); Field Sparrow, 3 (~~9, 4~~ 8, 3); White-breasted Nuthatch, 3 (8, 3); Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2 (~~7, 3~~ 6, 2); Downy Woodpecker, 2 (6, ~~8~~ 2); Mourning Dove, 2 (~~4~~ 6, 2); Pileated Woodpecker, 1 (3, 1), House Sparrow, 1 (~~2~~ 3, 1); Eastern Bluebird, 1 (~~2~~ 3, 1); Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1 (~~2~~ 3, 1); Red-shouldered Hawk, 1 (~~2~~ 3, 1); Brown Creeper, 1 (~~2~~ 3, 1); Mockingbird, +; Hairy woodpecker, ~~+~~; Winter Wren, +; ~~Cowbird~~ Brown-headed Cowbird, +; American Goldfinch, +; Swamp Sparrow, +; Belted Kingfisher +; Yellow-shafted Flicker, +; Robin, +; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, +.

Average total: 164 birds (461 per sq. km., 186 per 100 acres).

Remarks: Total species 33. Three additional species were seen only in flight over the area (Turkey Vulture, Evening Grosbeak, Rock Dove). Ten species were seen on every trip (Red-bellied Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Blue Jay, Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, Carolina Wren, Starling, Cardinal, White-throated Sparrow, and Song Sparrow). Eight species were seen on only one trip (Belted Kingfisher, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Hairy Woodpecker, Robin, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, House Sparrow, Brown-headed Cowbird, and Swamp Sparrow). Pileated Woodpecker was observed on five of the seven trips. Red-shouldered Hawk apears to have established territory in nearby woodland. Description of the area was prepared by HARRIET GILBERT. -------

JOHN R. NORVELL, MORRILL B. DONNALD, MARGARET T. DONNALD (compiler), Montgomery County Chapter, Maryland Ornithological Society.

Preliminary Seasonal Bird Observations -- ADVENTURE

Species	Spring 5/21/69 Robbins	Summer 1969 Meyers	Fall'72 Donnald et al	Winter 1973 Norvell
Canada Goose			X	
Wood Duck				X
Turkey Vulture	X	X		X
RedShHawk				X
BroadWingHawk			X	
BobWhite	X	XX	X	X
MourningDove	X	X	X	X
YellBillCuckoo	X		X	
GrHornOwl				X
BarredOwl			X	X
ChimneySwift	X	X		
RubyThrHummer	X	XX	X	
Kingfisher	X			X
YSFlicker		X	X	
PileatedWdpkr	X		X	X
RedbelliedWdpkr	X	X	X	X
HairyWdpkr	X		XXX	X
DownyWdpkr	X		XXX	X
EastKingbird	X	XX		
GrCrestFlycher	X	X		
EastPhoebe		X	XXX	
YellowBelFlych			XXX	
AcadianFlycher	X	X	XXX	
WoodPewee	X	X	X	
BarnSwallow		X		
PurpleMartin	X			
Bluejay	X	X	XXX	X
Crow	X	X	X	X
FishCrow		X		
CarChickadee	X	XX	XXX	X
TuftedTitmouse	X	X	XXX	X
WhBrNuthatch	X	X	XXX	X
BrownCreeper			XXX	X
HouseWren	X	XX	XXX	
WinterWren				X
CarolinaWren	X	XX	XXX	X
Mockingbird	X	XX	X	X
Catbird	X		XXX	
BrownThrasher	X	XX	XXX	
Robin	X		XXX	
WoodThrush	X	X	XXX	
HermitThrush			XXX	
Swainson'sThr	X		XXX	
GrayChkThrush			XXX	
Veery			XXX	
Bluebird	X		X	X
BlueGrayGnatch	X			
GoldCrKinglet			XXX	X
RubyCrKinglet			XXX	X

Species	Spring 5/21/69 Robbins	Summer 1969 Meyers	Fall'72 Donnald et al	Winter 1973 Norvell
Cedar Waxwing	X		X	
Starling	X		X	X
WhEyeVireo			X	
YellowThVireo	X			
RedEyedVireo	X	X	X	
Blk&WhWarbler			XXX	
NashvilleWarb			XXX	
ParulaWarbler	X			
MagnoliaWarb			XXX	
BlkThrBlueWarb			XXX	
MyrtleWarbler			XXX	
BlkThrGreenWarb	X			
ChSideWarbler			XXX	
BayBrWarbler	X		XXX	
BlackpollWarb	X			
Ovenbird			XXX	
PrairieWarb		X		
NoWaterthrush			XXX	
LaWaterthrush	X		XXX	
KentuckyWarb	X			
MourningWarb	X			
Yellowthroat	X		XXX	
YellBrChat	X	X		
Wilson'sWarb	X			
CanadaWarbler	X			
AmRedstart			X	
HouseSparrow	X	X		X
Meadowlark	X	X		
RedWgBlackbird	X	X		X
BaltoOriole		XX		
CommonGrackle	X	X	X	
BrHeadCowbird	X	X		
ScarletTanager	X	X		
Cardinal	X	X	XXX	X
RoseBrGrosbeak	X			
IndigoBunting	X	XX	XXX	
EveningGrosbeak			XXX	X
PurpleFinch			X	X
Goldfinch	X	X	XXX	X
RSTowhee	X		X	X
GrasshopperSp	X			
SCJunco			XXX	X
ChippingSp	X	XX		
FieldSparrow	X	XX	XXX	X
WhThrSparrow			XXX	X
SwampSparrow			XXX	X
SongSparrow			XXX	X
RockDove				X

CODE: X --Observed
XX -- Confirmed Nesting
XXX -- Banded

TOTALS:	59	12	42	38
		39	64	
(Cumulative Total:	97)			

Banding Summary -- ADVENTURE
Fall 1972

	August					September						October			November			TOTAL
	23	27	28	30	31	9	10	16	17	28	29	21	22	23	4	5	6	
Hairy Wdpkr								1										1
Downy Wdpkr	1			2		2												5
E Phoebe													1					1
Y-bel Flycher								2										2
Acad Flycher								2										2
Bluejay											1	2	1	1				5
Car Chickadee	2		1			1	2									1		7
Tufted Tit	2		2	2												2	1	9
Wh Br Nuthatch				1														1
Brown Creeper													1					1
House Wren										1	1							2
Carolina Wren	1	4			2		1	1	1									10
Catbird				1				1										2
Br Thrasher		1	1	1		1	1		3	1				1				10
Robin								1	1	4	2							8
Wood Thrush			1				1	2	1		1							6
Hermit Thrush													1	2				3
Swainson'sThr				1				4	2	2	4			1				14
GrayChThrush										3	2							5
Veery						2		1										3
GoldCrKinglet													1	1				2
RubyCrKinglet												2	1	2				5
Blk&WhWarbler				1						3								4
NashvilleWarb										1								1
MagnoliaWarb	1		2	1		2	1	1		10								18
BlkThrBlueWarb							2		3	7	2							14
MyrtleWarbler												5	7	1				13
ChestnutSidWar										1								1
BayBrWarbler								1										1
Ovenbird						6	1	5	1	7								20
NoWaterthrush							1	2		1								4
LaWaterthrush			1															1
Yellowthroat									1	2	7							10
Cardinal	1	1		2			1		2	5		1		4	1	11	5	34
EvenGrosbeak													2					2
IndigoBunting		1	4							4								9
Goldfinch													6					6
SCJunco												1				2	4	7
Field Sparrow														1		2=	1	3
Wh-ThrSparrow												11	12	21	1	5	4	54
Swamp Sparrow																2		2
Song Sparrow													1	1		3	1	6
No Species	6	4	6	9	2	6	9	13	9	15	8	6	11	11	2	8	6	42
No Banded	8	7	10	13	3	14	11	24	15	52	20	22	34	36	2	28	16	315

Gray-Cheeked Thrush #107-195296 (Sept 29th) --- Bicknell's - wing chord 83mm.

Note early dates on Magnolia Warbler (8-23), Swainson's Thrush (8-30) and Evening Grosbeak (10-22).

GLEN ROAD SURVEY (Adventure)

Observers: John R. Norvell 2/19/73 — John R. Norvell 2/24/73
Morrill Donnald — Morrill Donnald
Margaret Donnald

Species	2/19/73	2/24/73	Total	
Turkey Vulture		(1)	(1)	
Bobwhite	8	1	9	
Mourning Dove		1 (4)	1 (4)	
Belted Kingfisher		1	1	
Pileated Woodpecker	2	2	2	(same 2 birds ?)
Red-bellied Woodpecker	4	3	4	(same birds ?)
Downy Woodpecker	2	3	5	
Blue Jay	3	5 (50+)	8 (50+)	
Common Crow	(12)	1 (15)	1 (15)	
Carolina Chickadee	11	15	26	
Tufted Titmouse	6	7	13	
White-breasted Nuthatch	5	3	8	
Brown Creeper	1	1	2	
Winter Wren	1		1	
Carolina Wren	3	1	4	
Eastern Bluebird	2		2	
Golden-crowned Kinglet	3	2	5	
Starling	4	30	34	
House Sparrow		1	1	
Cardinal	4	28	32	
Evening Grosbeak	(1)		(1)	
Purple Finch		4	4	
Slate-colored Junco	4	5	9	
White-throated Sparrow	2	6	8	
Song Sparrow		4	4	
Unidentified Sparrows		30	30	(in flock with song sparrows)
	65 (13)	154 (70+)	314 (71+)	

Note: Totals for Pileated woodpecker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, and Common Crow, were adjusted downward for probable duplication.

Total species: 25

MIXED HABITAT -- ~~URBAN~~ DECIDUOUS WOODED STREAM VALLEY, MEADOW.

Description of Area: Study tract is a stream valley with adjacent slopes. Range of elevation from valley to ridges averages 80 feet, with maximum rise of 103 feet. The tract is divided by a paved county road. The 14 acres north of this road include (mostly meadow), include a house site and adjacent ornamental plantings on approximately one acre, and two acres of recent 2nd growth woodlot which is bordered by Black Walnut (Juglans nigra) and Multiflora Rose (Rosa multiflora) along the meadow edges. The dominant trees in the woodlot are Black Walnut (Juglans nigra), Tulip-tree (Liriodendron Tulipifera), Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis), and Black Locust (Robinia Pseudo-Acacia), with some Scrub-Pine (Pinus virginiana), Black Cherry (Prunus serotina), and Box-elder (Acer Negundo), with an understory of Spicebush (Lindera Benzoin), and Sumac (Rhus sps.). The grass meadow is kept closely mowed through the growing season. Black Walnut (Juglans nigra) and Tulip-tree (Liriodendron Tulipifera) are the dominant trees of the meadow edge and the shrub-filled draws which make two natural hedge rows on the slope of the meadow. Spicebush (lindera Benzoin), is again the dominant shrub here with some Japanese honeysuckle (Lonicera Japonica), Blackberry (Rubus sps.), Sumac (Rhus sps.), Sassafras (Sassafras albidum), and Persimmon (Diospyros virginiana). South of the road dividing the area, the stream valley bottomland has Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis) and Tulip-tree (Liriodendron Tulipifera) sharing dominance, with Box-elder (Acer Negundo) and Green Ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica var. subintegerrima) as the prime sub-dominants. Tulip-tree (Liriodendron Tulipifera) retains its prominence on the slopes, joined by Red Oak (Quercus rubra) and White Oak (Quercus alba) with Hickories (Carya sps.) and Beech (Fagus grandifolia) also present. The more mature stands are on the higher slopes to the south and west, with several formerly cleared areas recognized by the persistence of pockets of Scrub-Pine (Pinus virginiana) near the perimeter of the study area. The majority of the deciduous trees are one to two feet in diameter with a scattered individual specimens as large as four feet in

diameter. Two large springs and four draws, ~~w~~ (two with permanent water courses and two with intermittent flow) join the main stream within the boundaries of the study site. The south border of the tract is a maintained pipeline right-of-way. ~~On the south of 33221445566gg through the area, the east and west boundaries of the tract------~~ On the south of the road through the area, to the east and west the tract is continuous with adjacent woodlands. North of the road, the borders are adjacent horse pastures and home sites.

Plant names are from M. L. Fernald, Gray's Manual of Botany, 8th ed., 1950.

A – ~~The~~ Watts Branch traverses ~~crosses~~ the S.E. [illegible] tract from E to W, the tract is also crossed by ~~divided~~ a paved country road ~~paralleling~~ to the N of ~~the~~ & paralleling the stream.

Remarks

Descr of the area was prepared by Harriett Gilbert pending completion of a more detailed botanical survey.

Weather: During the two-month study period, temperatures ranged from a low of 8° on January 13 to a high of 66° on January 17. January temperatures averaged 8° above normal, while February temperatures averaged about 3° below. Precipitation over the total period was near normal, though January records show moisture somewhat above normal (2.94 compared with a normal mean of 2.16) and February records are somewhat below normal (3.94 compared with a normal mean of 5.05). A trace of snow (.1 inch) on February 23 was the only snow during the period. Four trips were made on clear days, and 4 on cloudy days with light drizzle during the last hour of one trip. Winds ranged from calm (1 day) to 6 to 7 mph (4 days) and 8 to 12 mph (3 days). Weather data taken from Climatological Data for Maryland and Delaware, U. S. Department of Commerce, for weather station in Rockville, Md. This station is located [illegible] miles North east of the study area, at an elevation of 320, as compared with elevations ranging from 320 + to 330 on the study area.

Preliminary DRAFT

WINTER BIRD-POPULATION STUDY: ADVENTURE - 1973

Coverage: January 6, 21, 28, February 4, 11, 14, 19 (1/2), 24 (1/2). Total: 7 trips averaging 4 hours 20 minutes each. Trips began between 6:55 a. m. and 8:20 a. m., and all were finished by 12:00 noon. One coverage consisted of a trip over 1/2 of the area on each of two different days (Feb 19 and 24). On two trips (Feb 11 and 14), each half of the area was covered concurrently by 2 separate observers.

OK This is the first winter bird population survey of the tract.

Count: Starling 61 (175, 70); Carolina chickadee 19 (53, 21), Cardinal 14 (41,16), Crow 9 (26, 10), White-throated sparrow 8 (25, 9), Tufted titmouse 7 (20, 8), Bluejay 7 (19, 8), Bobwhite 5 (12, 5), Song sparrow 5 (12, 5), Purple finch 4 (12, 5), Carolina wren 4 (11, 5), Slate-colored Jundo 3 (9, 4), Field sparrow 3 (9, 4), Red-bellied woodpecker 2 (7, 3), Downy woodpecker 2 (7, 3), White-breasted Nuthatch 3 (8, 3), Mourning dove 2 (4, 2), Pileated woodpecker 1 (3, 1), House sparrow 1 (2, 1), Eastern bluebird 1 (2, 1), Golden-crowned kinglet 1 (2, 1), Red-shouldered hawk 1 (2, 1), G Brown creeper 1 (2, 1), H Kingfisher x, Yellow-shafted Flicker, x, B Hairy woodpecker x, A Mockingbird x, I Robin x, J Ruby-crowned kinglet x, D Cowbird x, E American goldfinch x, F Swamp sparrow x, C Winter wren x. Average Total: 166 birds (472 per sq. Km., 189 per 100 acres).

Remarks: Total species 33. Three additional species seen only in flight over the area (Turkey vulture, Evening grosbeak, Rock dove). Ten species were seen on every trip (Red-bellied woodpecker, Downy woodpecker, Bluejay, Carolina chickadee, Tufted titmouse, Carolina wren, Starling, Cardinal, White-throated sparrow, and Song sparrow). Eight species were seen on only one trip (Kingfisher, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Hairy woodpecker, Robin, Ruby-crowned kinglet, House sparrow, Cowbird, and Swamp sparrow). Pileated woodpecker was observed on 5 of the 7 trips. Red-shouldered hawk appears to have established territory in nearby woodland.

Location: Potomac Maryland 39° 2' 40" N, 39° 77' 13" W, Rockville Quadrangle U.S.G.S. Size 35.2 ha = 88 acres, Boundary from contour map by planimeter. Boundary of survey area follows that proposed for Nature Study Area in future stream valley park.

This is the first winter bird population survey of the tract.

JOHN NORVELL, MORRILL DONNALD, MARGARET DONNALD (computer)

Chan Robbins - Meadowlark Nesting

Md. St Rel [illegible]
Climatological Data
US Dept of Commerce Monthly

Vol 77, 2+3

270' elev. (10 years record on precip)
Potomac Filtration Plant

(13 mi. 1/4 south)

Normal
precip – Jan 2.16
" Feb 5.05
" Mar 1.08

Rockville (24 yrs. temp + precip)
elev 330 – Temp – Jan. 27.5
Feb. 37.0
Mar. 41.3

Jan: Rockville ← 2.94 precip
47.0 – aver. temp
24.4 aver. min. – no snow
range 8 to 66° (17th) (13th)
35.7 daily average

	1-6-13	1-21-13	1-28-13	2-4-13	2-11-13	2-14-13	2-19 + 2-24	Tot	per trip	per sq. km	per 10 secs	
TV	(1)	(1)		(3)	(1)		(1)	(7)	(1)	(3)	(1)	
Red Sh Hawk		2 (2)	1		1			4 (3)	1 (1)	2	1	27
Bob White		25					8	33	5	17	5	8
Morning Dove		1		4	1	5	(4)	11 (4)	2 (1)	4	2	17
Kingfisher							1	1	x	–	–	24 ✓
Flicker					1			1	x	–	–	25 ✓
Pileated		1		2	2	1	2	8	1	3	1	18
Red Bel Wdpkr	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	16	2	7	3	14
Hairy "	2							2	x	–	–	26 ✓
Downy "	2	1	4	2	2	2	4	17	2	7	3	15
Blue jay	1	4	4	6	13	12	8 (55)	48 (55)	7 (8)	(27) 19	8 (9)	~~57~~
Crow	(12)	10 (8)	12	15	14	12	15 (27)	64 (47)	9 (7)	26 (19)	10 (8)	4
Car Chickadee	13	20	16	21	20	17	18	131	19	53	21	2
Titmouse	1	10	7	6	11	9	8	52	7	20	8	~~76~~
Wh Br Nuthatch			1	5	3	4	6	19	3	8	3	16
Br Creeper		1		1			2	4	1	2	1	~~23~~
Winter Wren		1					1	2	x	–	–	~~22~~ ✓
Car. Wren	1	4	8	3	3	6	4	29	4	11	5	~~11~~
Mocker				1	2			3	x	–	–	27 ✓
Robin					1			1	x	–	–	28 ✓
Bluebird					3		2	5	1	2	1	~~10~~
GC Kinglet				2	1		2	5	1	2	1	~~20~~
RC "					1			1	x	–	–	29 ✓
Starling	90	74	52	55	60	65	34	430	61	175	70	1
House Sparrow					6			6	1	2	1	19
Cowbird				2				2	x	–	–	30 ✓
Cardinal	9	16	28	6	8	13	21	101	14	41	16	3
Ev Grosbeak				(10)	(1)		(1)	(12)	(3)	(5)	(2)	
Purple Finch	15				5	6	4	30	4	12	5	10
Gold Finch					1	1		2	x	–	–	31 ✓
S.C. Junco		5	1		9	3	4	22	3	9	4	12
Field Sparrow	3				8	11		22	3	9	4	13
Wh Thr "	7	8	20	7	4	6	6	58	8	25	9	5
Swamp "					2			2	x	–	–	32 ✓
Song "	3	4	1	3	8	10	4	33	5	12	5	~~19~~
~~32~~ sp.								1165	166	~~461~~ 472	189	
Rock Dove	(2)			(1)				(1)	(2)	(4)	(1)	
Start	820	745	725	810 - 810	740 - 740	200 - 655	730					190
End	1130	1115	1200	~~845~~ 1015	1000 - 940	1000 - 1000	1140					210
Temp.	32°	26°	44°	18°		32-35 / 34	39°					275
Wind	8	9	7	10-15	0	/ 6	6					250
Sky	cloudy	clear	cloudy overcast	clear	overcast lt drizzle after 9:00	clear after 12:00	clear					280 (155-125)
												260 (140-120)
												365 (180-185)
												1830 263 - 4 hrs. 20 min average

Re: Nature Study Center,
Watts Branch Stream Valley Park

To: Mr. Stan Ernst, Associate Director of Parks,
Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

The agreement of May 14, 1969 establishing 'Adventure' as a Nature Study Center provided for development of abutting park lands in a "manner compatible with the use and purposes of 'Adventure'". The Maryland Ornithological Society, at the suggestion of park personnel, studied the proposed Watts Branch Stream Valley Park Unit 2, adjacent to the Hostetler property. As a result of this investigation, a proposal for boundaries of such a nature study area has been prepared, and certain general concepts have been outlined with respect to development and use of the park unit involved.

The Maryland Ornithological Society Trustees of Adventure wish to present these proposals to the Adventure Trustees meeting scheduled for May 23, 1973. They are being submitted to you and to Hood College in order that you may have an opportunity to review them before the Trustees meeting.

At this time individual MOS members are participating in documentary studies of the Adventure area and adjacent projected park lands. Queries already received concerning possible group use of the area have raised certain questions. (1) What should be the timing of group use -- perhaps to follow or be coordinated with assignment of a naturalist? (2) Should there be a target age group or groups for center activities? (3) In anticipation of future use of the area, Mrs. Hostetler has suggested that plans for the coming year include planting of shrubs to attract birds. The MOS would recommend that such planting emphasize naturalistic groupings and native plant materials, insofar as possible, to retain the unspoiled, natural appearance of 'Adventure'.

One meadowlark nest has been located and 'roped off' on the meadow slope south of the house on the Hostetler property. Is it practical to change mowing schedule at this time so that meadows would not be mowed again before mid-August, to minimize the loss of ground-nesting field birds? If this is not advisable for 1973, could mowing contract for 1974 be written accordingly?

Submitted by:

Margaret T. Donnald
Chandler S. Robbins

Trustees of Adventure for the Maryland Ornithological Society

May 15, 1973

DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF UNIT 2, WATTS BRANCH STREAM VALLEY PARK

The Maryland Ornithological Society, with approval of MNCP&P personnel, has begun documentary studies on the 'Adventure' tract and adjacent park lands of projected Watts Branch Stream Valley Park, Unit 2. These studies have included:

(1) general bird observations (see Incl 1, seasonal bird observations;

(2) bird banding -- Margaret Donnald et al (see Incl 2, fall banding summary, 1972);

(3) regular census of birdlife -- John Norvell (see Incl 3, sample maps and trip lists) begun in January 1973 and planned to continue throughout the coming year, from which winter bird-population study was prepared (see Incl 4, copy of winter bird-population study accepted for publication in June 1973 issue of American Birds);

(4) botanical survey -- Harriet Gilbert;

(5) historical research -- Marjorie Early;

(6) documentary photographs.

Of special interest from the documentation of bird life are the observation (through May 1, 1973) of 105 species of birds, and the regular occurence of such birds as the pileated woodpecker, red-shouldered hawk, and barred owl, plus evidence that broad-winged hawk nested on or near the area in 1972.

Botanically the outstanding tree in the area is undoubtedly the large black walnut tree (3' in diameter) on the Hostetler property. Most surprising find to date has been a 16" diameter white pine on the south border of parcel 4, with a second larger pine some 18" in diameter and an estimated 100' tall which is probably just south of park take-lines. Other large trees include 4' diameter specimens of tulip tree (parcel 2), white oak and red maple (by spring in parcel 4).

One named tributary, Piney Branch, joins Watts Branch within proposed park Unit 2. Two large springs and four draws (two with permanent water courses and two with intermittent flow) also join Watts Branch within the boundaries of the proposed nature study area. As a result of land uses in past years, Unit 2 includes (1) areas of formerly cleared floodplain now in viny thickets and young floodplain woods; (2) land selectively lumbered some 50 or 60 years ago; (3) areas of undisturbed, relatively mature oak slope and floodplain woods; and (4) pockets of scrub pine near the perimeter of the unit on formerly cleared slopes. The variety of habitat present on the area provides ideal conditions for maximum wildlife values, and a unique opportunity for a nature education program.

A proposal is attached (see Incl 5, proposed boundaries for Nature Study Center) for a nature study area within Unit 2 of the Watts Branch Stream Valley Park. This proposal outlines a workable ecological unit covering parcels 3 and 4, plus parts of parcels 2 and 5 of this unit. It is felt that these should be the minimum boundaries for a Nature Study Center, though the center need not be limited to these boundaries. Indeed, all of parcels 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Unit 2 are very desirable natural areas. To protect a nature study center from encroachment, it may well prove desirable to restrict the entire Unit 2 of the park (or at least parcels 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the unit) to educational uses, with no recreational uses permitted.

This boundary proposal has been prepared on the basis of current projected park take-lines. MOS study of the area indicates that the steep, triangular, south-facing slope between Glen Road and the Hostetler property is heavily used by birds in the area. MOS therefore recommends that the MNCP&P investigate the possibility of adding the Case and Cahoon property located here to the planned Unit 2.

MOS representatives investigated present and projected recreational uses of Unit 2 of Watts Branch Stream Valley Park. One projected recreational use which might affect the area is a Watts Branch hiker-biker trail projected as part of the overall county trail program. The floodplain along Watts Branch in Unit 2 is low, wet, and subject to frequent flooding, making expensive upkeep for any possible trail located there. It is therefore recommended that such a trail be planned to parallel Glen Road through the area. It is further suggested that it be planned for the north side of the road to facilitate access of hikers and bikers to what will probably be the concentrated educational use areas of the Nature Center. Placing the trail in the same corridor with the road will minimize disturbance of wildlife and avoid multiple fragmentation of the area.

Presently one horse trail follows Watts Branch through the area, one follows part of the high-pressure water line which forms the south boundary of the park area, and one follows a tributary of Watts Branch. Numerous other trails (some old or low-use) criss-cross the area. From an ecological standpoint these trails have caused extensive damage to spring seepage areas and watercourses, and significant erosion on steep slopes. Extensive riding areas (some 400 acres or more) have in the past been available in the immediate area (bounded by Norton, River, Piney Meetinghouse, Glen, and South Glen Roads). During the past year one tract of some 145 acres just south of Unit 2 has been opened for housing development, and another of 166 acres (currently in use as a commercial stable) is in the proposal stage with percolation tests in process). Closing of these tracts to riding will put increasingly heavy pressure on the area scheduled for parkland which is, at best, ill-suited for the purpose with relatively limited acerage, steep slopes, springs, and wet floodplain soils. Experience here and elsewhere in county parks also indicates

that limiting horses to specific trails is difficult if not impossible, especially where trails will be used by commercial stables.

It is recommended that plans for Unit 2 of Watts Branch Stream Valley Park not provide for any horse trails through the area.

It is, however, recognized that horse trails are a vital part of life in Potomac, and that provision for riding areas is an important element of park planning. There are several possible routes for a trail loop by-passing the Unit 2 area. One suggested routing for a primary trail in the area is sketched on the enclosed map (Incl 6, suggested horse trail and riding area in vicinity of Unit 2, etc.). On the south and west, road right-of-ways reserved along Norton Road and River Road are adequate to provide for trails paralleling these roads. Along Piney Meetinghouse Road it might be necessary to provide for acquisition of a slightly wider than normal right-of-way to permit a trail along this road in its projected eventual width. On the north the trail loop suggested would require clearance with PEPCO for use of their transmission right-of-way. It is anticipated that such clearance would be readily given -- it would certainly enhance PEPCO's image in the Potomac area! On the east a trail through Kilgour Branch Park and Watts Branch Park Unit 3 could probably be available by late 1974. Trails currently follow Kilgour Branch from the present Potomac Loop trail to the vicinity of the high-pressure water line crossing the stream. Two tracts of land now in private use lie along Kilgour Branch between this waterline and the Watts Branch Unit 3 proposed as a trail location. One of these tracts is scheduled for acquisition by MNCP&P this year. The lease of the second tract (now owned by MNCP&P but leased back to the former owner) will expire November 29, 1974.

A target date should be established for closing Unit 2 to horse traffic, to correlate with expected land acquisition in the Unit and probable beginning of active use of 'Adventure' as a nature education center.

Provision for an extensive riding area near the Glen could be made by earmarking for horse trail use the future Piney Grove Regional Park (some 431 acres, off of Glen Road and Piney Meetinghouse Road, near the Potomac Horse Center). The area is currently used for riding. Its slopes and drainage are suitable. This proposed Piney Grove Park area is most noteworthy for the extent of its woodland, and for certain herbaceous and shrubby plants found in the county largely on the serpentine outcrops occurring here. Use of the area for trails would presumably permit preservation of much of the pine-oak woodland in a natural state. Most of the unique herbaceous and shrubby plants would probably find increased suitable habitat along the edges of clearings for horse trails. This area is currently owned by PEPCO. It would seem reasonable to expect that permission could be secured for trail use of the area prior to its acquisition for parkland.

May 15, 1973

Preliminary Seasonal Bird Observations -- ADVENTURE

Species	Spring 5/21/69 Robbins	Summer 1969 Meyers	Fall'72 Donnald et al	Winter 1973 Norvell
Canada Goose			X	
Wood Duck				X
Turkey Vulture	X	X		X
RedShHawk				X
BroadWingHawk			X	
BobWhite	X	XX	X	X
MourningDove	X	X	X	X
YellBillCuckoo	X		X	
GrHornOwl				X
BarredOwl			X	X
ChimneySwift	X	X		
RubyThrHummer	X	XX	X	
Kingfisher	X			X
YSFlicker		X	X	
PileatedWdpkr	X		X	X
RedbelliedWdpkr	X	X	X	X
HairyWdpkr	X		XXX	X
DownyWdpkr	X		XXX	X
EastKingbird	X	XX		
GrCrestFlycher	X	X		
EastPhoebe		X	XXX	
YellowBelFlych			XXX	
AcadianFlycher	X	X	XXX	
WoodPewee	X	X	X	
BarnSwallow		X		
PurpleMartin	X			
Bluejay	X	X	XXX	X
Crow	X	X	X	X
FishCrow		X		
CarChickadee	X	XX	XXX	X
TuftedTitmouse	X	X	XXX	X
WhBrNuthatch	X	X	XXX	X
BrownCreeper			XXX	X
HouseWren	X	XX	XXX	
WinterWren				X
CarolinaWren	X	XX	XXX	X
Mockingbird	X	XX	X	X
Catbird	X		XXX	
BrownThrasher	X	XX	XXX	
Robin	X		XXX	
WoodThrush	X	X	XXX	
HermitThrush			XXX	
Swainson'sThr	X		XXX	
GrayCnkThrush			XXX	
Veery			XXX	
Bluebird	X		X	X
BlueGrayGnatch	X			
GoldCrKinglet			XXX	X
RubyCrKinglet			XXX	X

Species	Spring 5/21/69 Robbins	Summer 1969 Meyers	Fall'72 Donnald et al	Winter 1973 Norvell
Cedar Waxwing	X		X	
Starling	X		X	X
WhEyeVireo			X	
YellowThVireo	X			
RedEyedVireo	X	X	X	
Blk&WhWarbler			XXX	
NashvilleWarb			XXX	
ParulaWarbler	X			
MagnoliaWarb			XXX	
BlkThrBlueWarb			XXX	
MyrtleWarbler			XXX	
BlkThrGreenWarb	X			
ChSideWarbler			XXX	
BayBrWarbler	X		XXX	
BlackpollWarb	X			
Ovenbird			XXX	
PrairieWarb		X		
NoWaterthrush			XXX	
LaWaterthrush	X		XXX	
KentuckyWarb	X			
MourningWarb	X			
Yellowthroat	X		XXX	
YellBrChat	X	X		
Wilson'sWarb	X			
CanadaWarbler	X			
AmRedstart			X	
HouseSparrow	X	X		X
Meadowlark	X	X		
RedWgBlackbird	X	X		X
BaltoOriole		XX		
CommonGrackle	X	X	X	
BrHeadCowbird	X	X		
ScarletTanager	X	X		
Cardinal	X	X	XXX	X
RoseBrGrosbeak	X			
IndigoBunting	X	XX	XXX	
EveningGrosbeak			XXX	X
PurpleFinch			X	X
Goldfinch	X	X	XXX	X
RSTowhee	X		X	X
GrasshopperSp	X			
SCJunco			XXX	X
ChippingSp	X	XX		
FieldSparrow	X	XX	XXX	X
WhThrSparrow			XXX	X
SwampSparrow			XXX	X
SongSparrow			XXX	X
RockDove				X

TOTALS:	59	12	42	33
		39	64	
(Cumulative Total:	97)			

CODE: X --Observed
XX -- Confirmed Nesting
XXX -- Banded

Incl 1

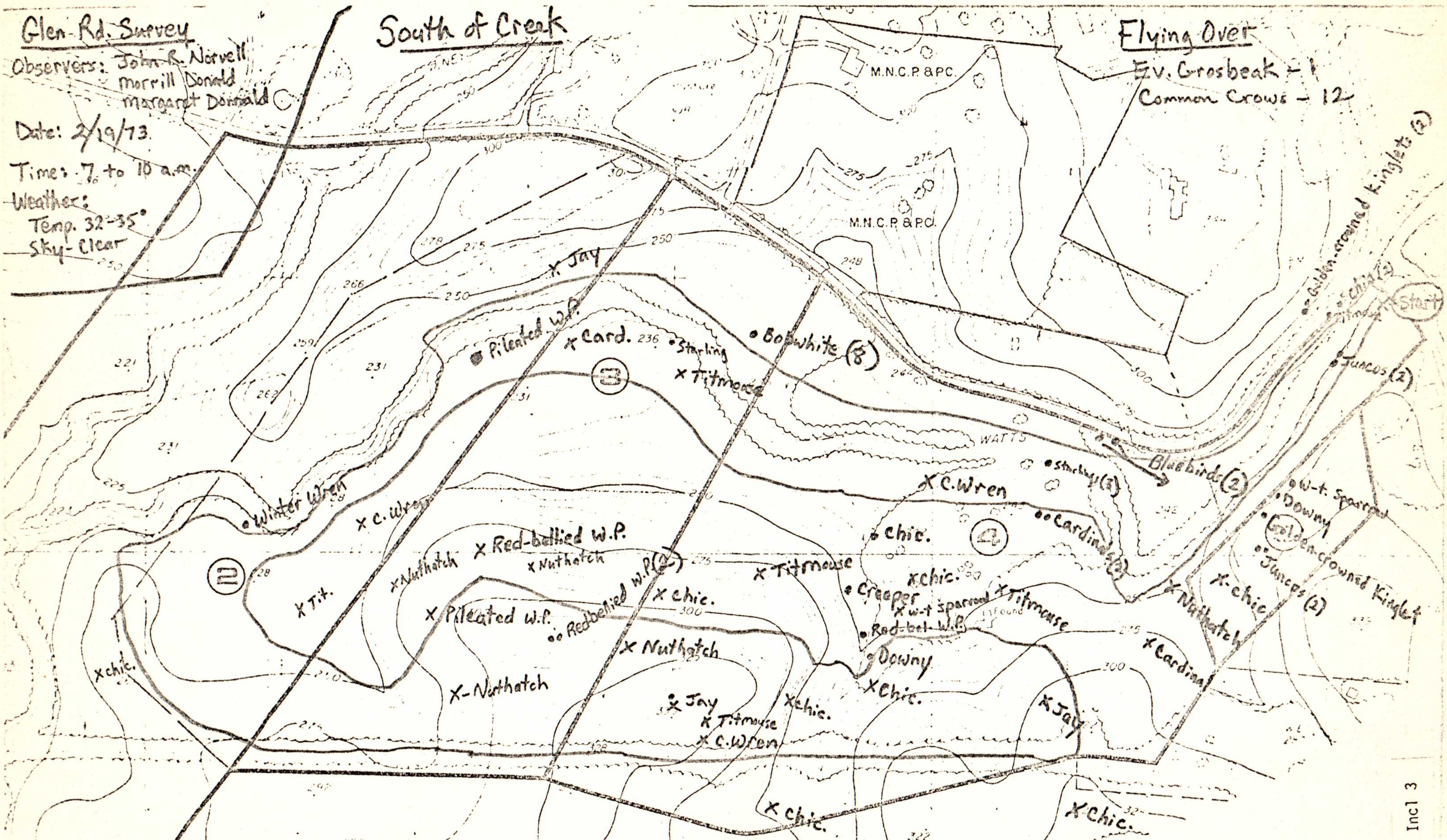
Banding Summary -- ADVENTURE
Fall 1972

	August					September						October			November			TOTAL
	23	27	28	30	31	9	10	16	17	28	29	21	22	23	4	5	6	
Hairy Wdpkr								1										1
Downy Wdpkr	1			2		2												5
E Phoebe													1					1
Y-bel Flycher								2										2
Acad Flycher								2										2
Bluejay											1	2	1	1				5
Car Chickadee	2		1			1	2									1		7
Tufted Tit	2		2	2												2	1	9
Wh Br Nuthatch				1														1
Brown Creeper													1					1
House Wren										1	1							2
Carolina Wren	1	4			2		1	1	1									10
Catbird				1				1										2
Br Thrasher		1	1	1		1	1		3	1				1				10
Robin								1	1	4	2							8
Wood Thrush			1				1	2	1		1							6
Hermit Thrush													1	2				3
Swainson'sThr				1				4	2	2	4			1				14
GrayChThrush										3	2							5
Veery						2		1										3
GoldCrKinglet													1	1				2
RubyCrKinglet												2	1	2				5
Blk&WhWarbler				1						3								4
NashvilleWarb										1								1
MagnoliaWarb	1		2	1		2	1	1		10								18
BlkThrBlueWarb							2		3	7	2							14
MyrtleWarbler												5	7	1				13
ChestnutSidWar										1								1
BayBrWarbler								1										1
Ovenbird						6	1	5	1	7								20
NoWaterthrush							1	2		1								4
LaWaterthrush			1															1
Yellowthroat									1	2	7							10
Cardinal	1	1		2			1		2	5		1		4	1	11	5	34
EvenGrosbeak													2					2
IndigoBunting		1	4							4								9
Goldfinch													6					6
SCJunco												1				2	4	7
Field Sparrow														1		2=	1	3
Wh-ThrSparrow												11	12	21	1	5	4	54
Swamp Sparrow																2		2
Song Sparrow													1	1		3	1	6
No Species	6	4	6	9	2	6	9	13	9	15	8	6	11	11	2	8	6	42
No Banded	8	7	10	13	3	14	11	24	15	52	20	22	34	36	2	28	16	315

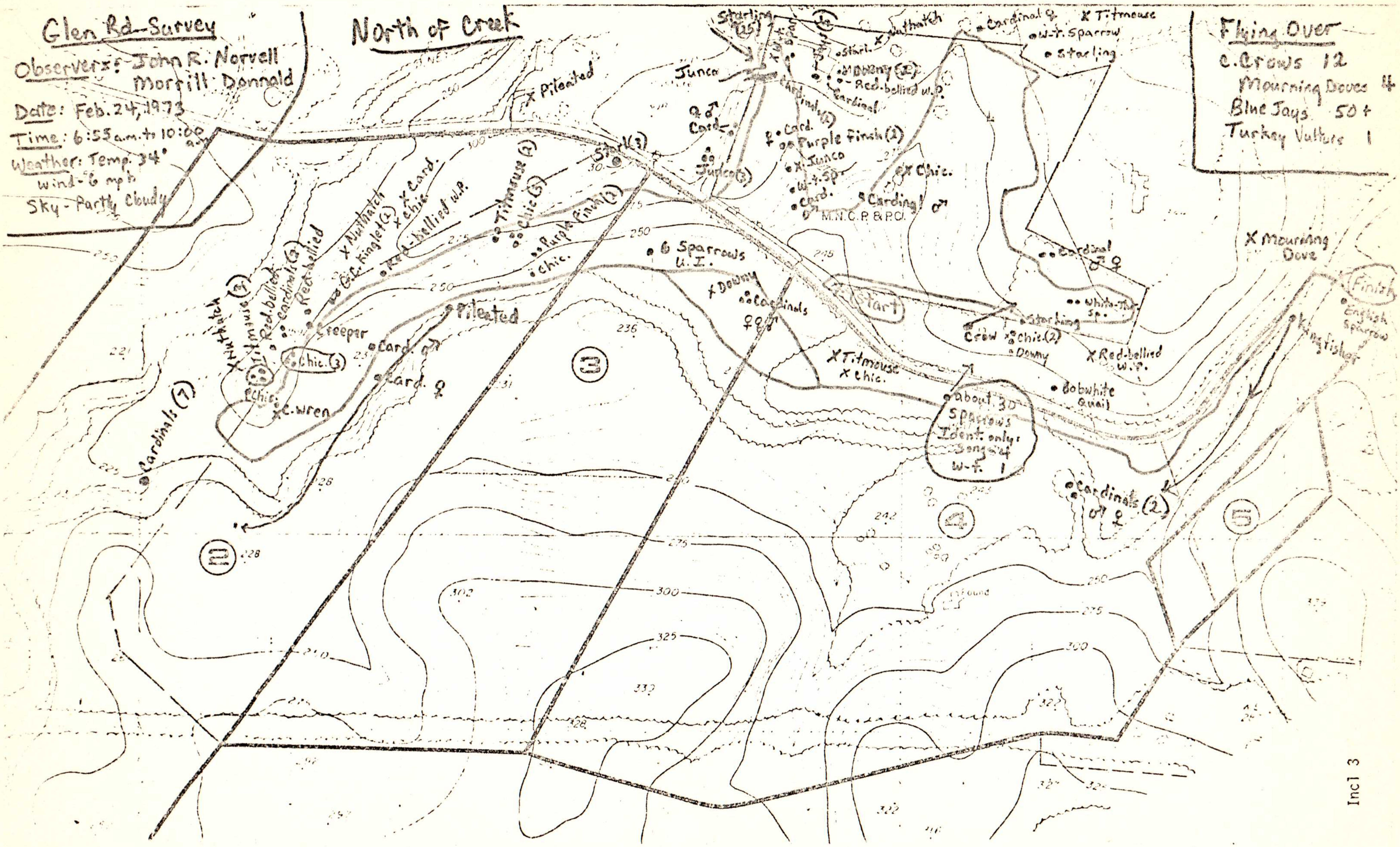
Gray-Cheeked Thrush #107-195296 (Sept 29th) --- Bicknell's - wing chord 83mm.

Note early dates on Magnolia Warbler (8-23), Swainson's Thrush (8-30) and Evening Grosbeak (10-22).

Incl 2


Glen Rd. Survey
Observers: John R. Norvell
Morrill Donald
Margaret Donald
Date: 2/19/73
Time: 7 to 10 a.m.
Weather:
Temp. 32-35°
Sky- Clear
South of Creek
Flying Over
Ev. Grosbeak - 1
Common Crows - 12
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
WATTS
Start
Golden-crowned Kinglets (2)
Juncos (2)
Bluebirds (2)
W-t. Sparrow
Downy
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Juncos (2)
x chic.
x Nuthatch
x Cardinal
x Jay
x Chic.
Bobwhite (8)
Starling
x Titmouse
x Card.
Pileated W.P.
x Jay
x C.Wren
Starlings (3)
Cardinals (3)
Chic.
x Chic.
x Titmouse
Creeper
x w-t sparrow
x Titmouse
Red-bel. W.P.
Downy
x Chic.
x Chic.
x Jay
x Titmouse
x C.Wren
x Nuthatch
x-Nuthatch
x chic.
Redbellied W.P.
x Pileated W.P.
x Nuthatch
x Red-bellied W.P.
x Nuthatch
x C. Wren
Winter Wren
x Tit.
x chic.
x Chic.
x Chic.
2
3
4

Incl 3



Glen Rd Survey
Observers: John R. Norvell
Morrill Donnald
Date: Feb. 24, 1973
Time: 6:55 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.
Weather: Temp. 34°
wind - 6 mph
Sky - Partly Cloudy
North of Creek
Flying Over
C. Crows 12
Mourning Doves 4
Blue Jays 50+
Turkey Vultures 1
Start
Finish
X Pileated
Junco
Starling (25)
X Nuthatch
Cardinal
X Titmouse
W-T. Sparrow
Starling
Downy
Red-bellied W.P.
Purple Finch (2)
X Junco
W.-T. Sp.
Card.
X Chic.
Cardinal ♂
M.N.C.P. & P.C.
6 Sparrows U.I.
X Downy
Cardinals
Pileated
Card. ♂
Card. ♀
Creeper
G.C. Kinglet (2)
X Card.
X Chic.
Red-bellied W.P.
Titmouse (2)
Chic. (5)
Purple Finch (2)
Chic.
Chic. (3)
Cardinals (7)
C. Wren
X Titmouse
X Chic.
About 30 Sparrows Ident. only: Song 1 W-T. 1
Crow
Chic. (2)
Downy
X Red-bellied W.P.
Bobwhite Quail
White-Th. Sp.
X Mourning Dove
Kingfisher
English Sparrow
Cardinals (2)
2
3
4
5
250
300
325
275
236
221
225
128
332
302

Incl 3

GLEN ROAD SURVEY (Adventure)

Observers: John R. Norvell 2/19/73 — John R. Norvell 2/24/73
Morrill Donnald — Morrill Donnald
Margaret Donnald

Species	2/19/73	2/24/73	Total	
Turkey Vulture		(1)	(1)	
Bobwhite	8	1	9	
Mourning Dove		1 (4)	1 (4)	
Belted Kingfisher		1	1	
Pileated Woodpecker	2	2	2	(same 2 birds ?)
Red-bellied Woodpecker	4	3	4	(same birds ?)
Downy Woodpecker	2	3	5	
Blue Jay	3	5 (50+)	8 (50+)	
Common Crow	(12)	1 (15)	1 (15)	
Carolina Chickadee	11	15	26	
Tufted Titmouse	6	7	13	
White-breasted Nuthatch	5	3	8	
Brown Creeper	1	1	2	
Winter Wren	1		1	
Carolina Wren	3	1	4	
Eastern Bluebird	2		2	
Golden-crowned Kinglet	3	2	5	
Starling	4	30	34	
House Sparrow		1	1	
Cardinal	4	28	32	
Evening Grosbeak	(1)		(1)	
Purple Finch		4	4	
Slate-colored Junco	4	5	9	
White-throated Sparrow	2	6	8	
Song Sparrow		4	4	
Unidentified Sparrows		30	30	(in flock with song sparrows)
	65 (13)	154 (70+)	314 (71+)	

Note: Totals for Pileated woodpecker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, and Common Crow, were adjusted downward for probable duplication.

Total species: 25

( )- Flying over

Incl 3

WINTER BIRD-POPULATION STUDY: ADVENTURE --- 1973

MIXED HABITAT -- DECIDUOUS WOODED STREAM VALLEY AND MEADOW.

Location: Potomac, Maryland; 39° 2' 40" N, 77° 13' 50" W, Rockville Quadrangle U.S.G.S. Size: 35.6 ha = 88 acres. From contour map by planimeter. Boundary of survey area follows that proposed for Nature Study Center in future stream valley park. Description of Area: Study tract is a wooded stream valley with adjacent slopes. Range of elevation from valley to ridges averages 80 feet, with a maximum rise of 103 feet. Watts Branch traverses the 88 acre tract from east to west. The tract is also crossed by a paved county road to the north of and paralleling the stream. The 14 acres north of this road (mostly meadow), include a house site and adjacent ornamental plantings on approximately one acre, and two acres of recent second-growth woods bordered by Black Walnut (Juglans nigra) and Multiflora Rose (Rosa multiflora) along the meadow edges. The dominant trees in this woods are Black Walnut, Tulip-tree (Liriodendron Tulipifera), Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis), and Black Locust (Robinia Pseudo-Acacia), with some Scrub-Pine (Pinus virginiana), Black Cherry (Prunus serotina), and Box-Elder (Acer Negundo), and an understory of Spicebush (Lindera Benzoin), and Sumac (Rhus spp.). The grass meadow is kept closely mowed through the growing season. Black Walnut and Tulip-tree are the dominant trees of the meadow edge and of the shrub-filled draws which make two natural hedge rows on the slope of the meadow. Spicebush is again the dominant shrub here with some Japanese Honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica), Blackberry (Rubus spp.), Sumac, Sassafras (Sassafras albidum), and Persimmon (Diospyros virginiana). South of the road dividing the area, the stream valley bottomland has Sycamore and Tulip-tree sharing dominance, with Box-Elder and Green Ash

(Fraxinus pennsylvanica) as the prime sub-dominants. Tulip-tree retains its prominence on the slopes, joined by Red Oak (Quercus rubra) and White Oak (Quercus alba) with Hickories (Carya spp.) and Beech (Fagus grandifolia) also present. The more mature stands are on the higher slopes to the south and west, with several formerly cleared areas recognized by the persistence of pockets of Scrub-Pine near the perimeter of the study area. The majority of the deciduous trees are one to two feet in diameter with scattered individual specimens as large as four feet in diameter. Two large springs and four draws (two with permanent water courses and two with intermittent flow) join the main stream within the boundaries of the study site. The south border of the tract is a maintained pipeline right-of-way. On the south of the road through the area, to the east and west the tract is continuous with adjacent woodlands. North of the road, the borders are adjacent horse pastures and home sites. Plant names are from M. L. Fernald, Gray's Manual of Botany, 8th ed., 1950. Weather: During the two-month study period, temperatures ranged from a low of 5° on February 3 to a high of 66° on January 17. January temperatures averaged 8° above normal, while February temperatures averaged about 3° below. Precipitation over the total period was near normal, though January records show moisture somewhat above normal (2.94 in. compared with a normal mean of 2.16 in.) and February records are somewhat below normal (3.94 in. compared with a normal mean of 5.05 in.). A trace of snow (0.1") on February 23 was the only snow during the period. Four trips were made on clear days, and 4 on cloudy days with light drizzle during the last hour of one trip. Winds ranged from calm (1 day) to 6 to 7 mph (4 days) and 8 to 12 mph (3 days). Weather data taken from Climatological Data for Maryland and

Delaware, U. S. Department of Commerce, for weather station in Rockville, Maryland. This station is located approximately five miles northeast of the study area, at an elevation of 320 ft., as compared with elevations ranging from 220 to 330 ft. on the study area.

Coverage: Jan. 6, 21, 28; Feb. 4, 11, 14, 19 (1/2), 24 (1/2).

Total: 7 trips, averaging 4 hours 20 minutes each. Trips began between 6:55 a.m. and 8:20 a.m., and all were finished by 12:00 noon. One coverage consisted of a trip over 1/2 of the area on each of two different days (Feb.19 and 24). On two trips (Feb. 11 and 14), each half of the area was covered concurrently by two separate observers.

Count: Starling, 61 (171, 69); Carolina Chickadee, 19 (53, 22); Cardinal, 14 (39, 16); Common Crow, 9 (25, 10); White-throated Sparrow, 8 (22, 9); Tufted Titmouse, 7 (20, 8); Blue Jay, 7 (20, 8); Bobwhite, 5 (14, 6); Song Sparrow, 5 (14, 6); Purple Finch, 4 (11, 5); Carolina Wren, 4 (11, 5); Slate-colored Junco, 3 (8, 3); Field Sparrow, 3 (8, 3); White-breasted Nuthatch, 3 (8, 3); Red-bellied Woodpecker,2 (6, 2); Downy Woodpecker,2 (6, 2); Mourning Dove, 2 (6, 2); Pileated Woodpecker, 1 (3, 1); House Sparrow, 1 (3, 1); Eastern Bluebird, 1 (3,1); Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1 (3, 1); Red-shouldered Hawk, 1 (3, 1); Brown Creeper, 1 (3, 1); Mockingbird, +; Hairy Woodpecker, +; Winter Wren, +; Brown-headed Cowbird, +; American Goldfinch, +; Swamp Sparrow, +; Belted Kingfisher, +; Yellow-shafted Flicker, +; Robin, +; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, +. Average total: 164 birds (461 per sq. km., 186 per 100 acres). Remarks: Total species, 33. Three additional species were seen only in flight over the area (Turkey Vulture, Evening Grosbeak, Rock Dove). Ten species were seen on every trip (Red-bellied Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Blue Jay, Carolina Chickadee,

Tufted Titmouse, Carolina Wren, Starling, Cardinal, White-throated Sparrow, and Song Sparrow). Eight species were seen on only one trip (Belted Kingfisher, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Hairy Woodpecker, Robin, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, House Sparrow, Brown-headed Cowbird, and Swamp Sparrow). Pileated Woodpecker was observed on five of the seven trips. Red-shouldered Hawk appears to have established territory in nearby woodland. Description of the area was prepared by HARRIET GILBERT.

-----JOHN R. NORVELL, MORRILL B. DONNALD, MARGARET T. DONNALD (compiler), Montgomery County Chapter, Maryland Ornithological Society.

PROPOSED BOUNDARIES FOR NATURE STUDY CENTER, WATTS BRANCH STREAM VALLEY PARK

Under agreement of May 14, 1969, certain parklands adjacent to the Hostetler property (designated ADVENTURE) are to be developed in a manner compatible with the use and purposes of ADVENTURE, i. e., for nature study. Proposed Unit 2 of the Watts Branch Stream Valley Park (map dated December 1970) has been explored to determine possible boundaries within proposed park take-lines for such a Nature Study Center. Suggested boundaries are outlined on the accompanying map.

Northwestern boundary south of Glen Road is proposed to follow the height of land along the ridge between Watts Branch and Piney Branch. This would preserve intact the ecology of the Watts Branch drainage, including the integrity of springs found at the base of this hill on the Watts Branch side.

On the west - southwest, boundary would follow the crest of a corresponding ridge south of Watts Branch, crossing the stream east of its junction with Piney Branch.

Proposed south boundary would follow the south boundary of the park, including the open area of the water transmission line paralleling that boundary. Inclusion of the early stage field succession here would potentially double the number of plant species represented in the overall nature study area. Between this proposed southern boundary and Watts Branch (in parcels 2 and 3 on the map) lie significant expanses of upland oak woods and mature bottomland woods. Of special interest here are two very large den trees just above the floodplain (these are living tulip trees, one of which measures some 48 inches in diameter). The bottomland woods on the floodplain south of Watts Branch is especially valuable since the narrow strip of bottomland woods on the north side of Watts Branch has been badly decimated by installation of the sewer line on that side of the stream.

Proposed eastern boundary of the nature study area would follow the 275' contour mark in parcel 5 on the map. It would then cross Watts Branch along a line pointing to the southeast corner of the Hostetler property. This would include in the study area a small segment of the laurel thicket typical of the steep north slope in parcel 5 on the map. It would encompass second-growth woodland of 20 to 30 years or more in age on parcel 4 (including some mixed pine-hardwood stands). It would also encompass the mid-stage floodplain succession in the widest portion of the floodplain in parcel 4 on the map (a territory recorded as cleared on quad maps of some 20 years ago). This young floodplain woods may well prove to be the best location for bird banding studies in the proposed nature center area.

Submitted by:

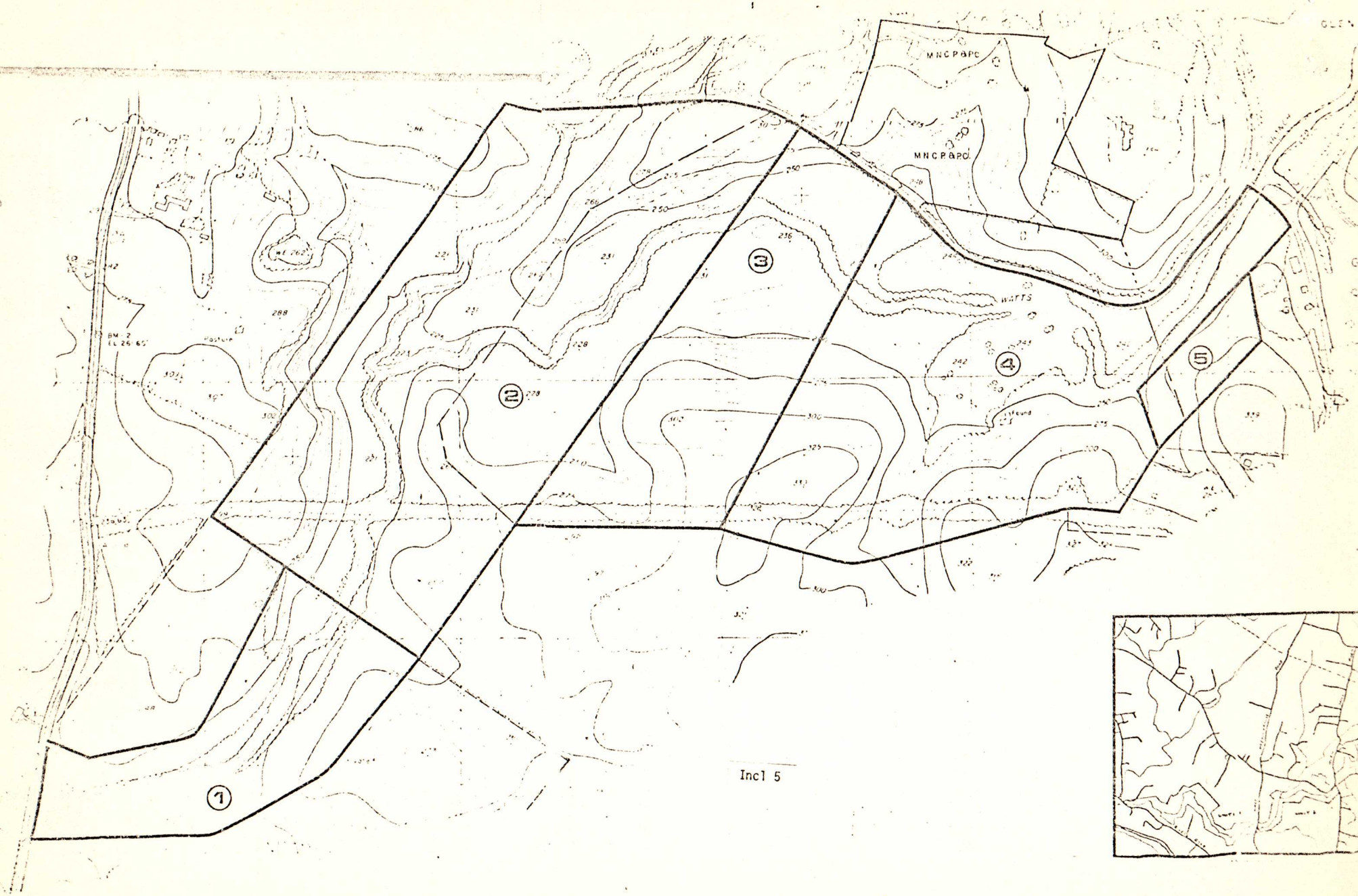
Margaret T. Donnald
Chandler S. Robbins

Trustees of Adventure for the Maryland Ornithological Society

May 15, 1973

Incl 5

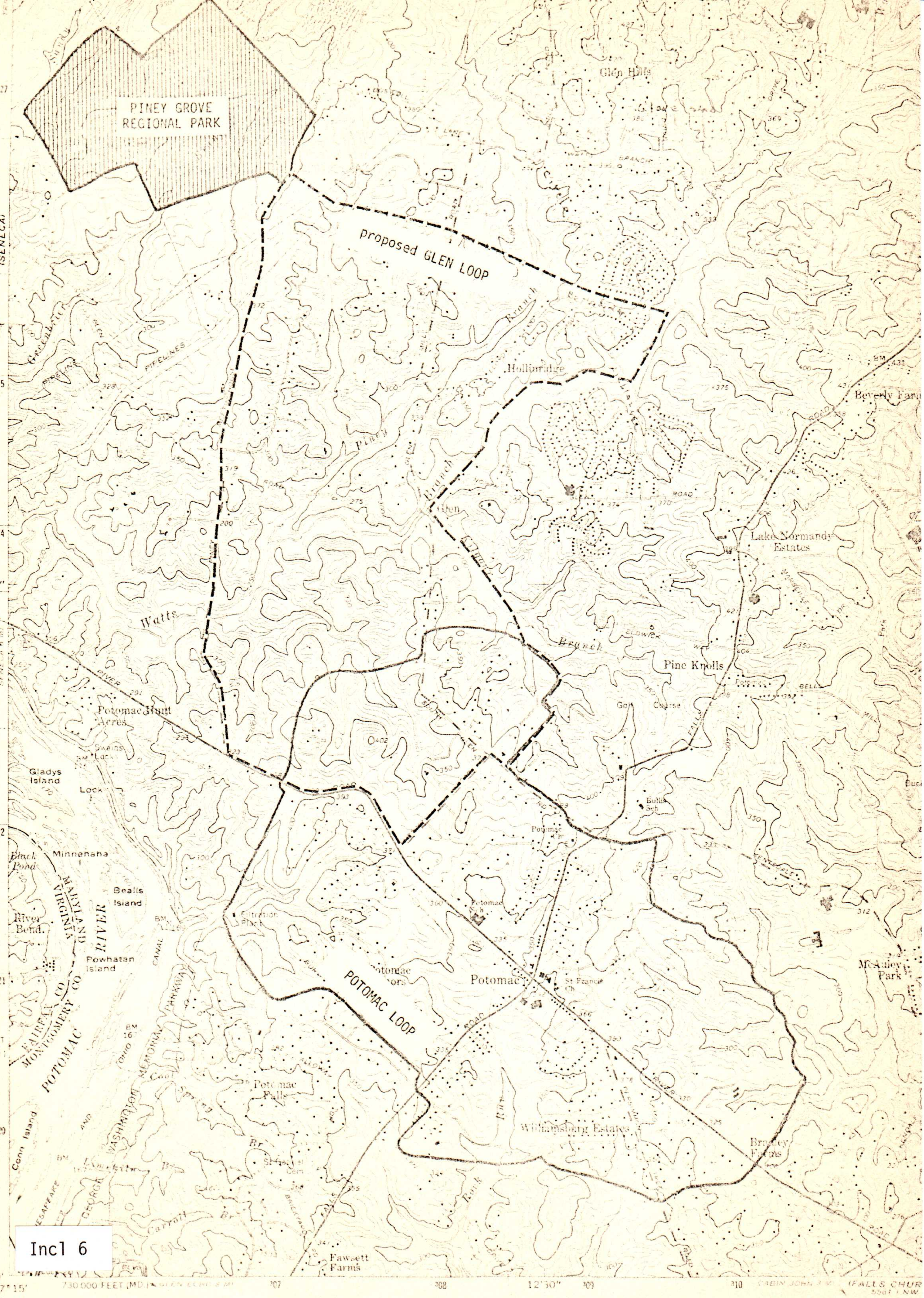
Incl 5 (new)



Incl 5

—— Park taking lines — Watts Branch Unit 2

--- Proposed Nature Study area


PINEY GROVE
REGIONAL PARK
proposed GLEN LOOP
POTOMAC LOOP
Glen Hills
Hollinridge
Glen
Lake Normandy
Estates
Pine Knolls
Beverly Farm
Potomac Hunt
Acres
Gladys
Island
Minnehaha
Bealls
Island
Black
Pond
River
Bend
Powhatan
Island
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
POTOMAC
RIVER
FAIRFAX CO.
MONTGOMERY CO.
Potomac
Potomac
Falls
Williamsburg Estates
Bradley
Farms
McAuley
Park
Fawsett
Farms
Conn Island
Watts
Branch
Piney
Golf Course
Filtration
Plant
2'30"
39°00'
77°15'
12'30"
730 000 FEET (MD)
430 000 FEET
(MD)

Incl 6

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Proposal For Program Implementation of "Adventure"

On Thursday May 31, 1973 the Steering Committee for "Adventure" Staffing and Programming met at the Needwood Mansion, Derwood, Maryland. Said committee had been appointed by Mrs. Alice Watts Hostetler on May 23, 1973 at the annual meeting of the "ADVENTURE" Board of Trustees and consisted of Dr. James Gilford-Hood College, Margaret T. Donald - Maryland Ornithological Society and Robert L. Young - M-NCPPC. Also present were Anthony Janda and William Nopper of the M-NCPPC.

Means of assigning schedules and responsibilities within the trust were discussed at some length and it was resolved that these might most easily be attained by electing a Chairman or Chairwoman and a Secretary. Pending approval by Mrs. Hostetler and the full Board of Trustees, Mrs. Donald was elected Chairwoman, and the M-NCPPC agreed to furnish the Secretary, Anthony Janda for present, and all administrative services. It was also tentatively agreed that a Board of Trustees meeting be held during the first week of September 1973 and quarterly thereafter. The mailing address for "ADVENTURE" business will be the Needwood Mansion until such time as a resident naturalist program is implemented at the site.

The following questions were discussed and resolved:

I. Proposed States of Facilities and Resources

A. Residence - Naturalist quarters with aventual addition of rest rooms and meeting room in keeping with present architecture and landscape.

B. Woodlot - Remain as is.

C. Meadows - More than half as sanctuary (with very limited access controlled by Trustee's policy applied by naturalist; remainder demonstration area with use by permit only applied by naturalist.

D. Unit 2 (Watts Branch Stream Valley Park) - Maintain separately but with compatible uses, especially as applies to stream measurements.

E. Development - Parking lot limited to one bus and five cars, improve drive in keeping with right-of-way agreements and wildlife plantings as per recommendations of MOS and Dr. Gilford.

WOODY PLANTS OF THE "ADVENTURE" (PROPOSED PARK) TRACT RANKED ACCORDING TO THEIR FOOD VALUE TO WILDLIFE

Below are listed species of woody plants found on the "Adventure" tract. They are ranked according to their value as a food source to wildlife for the entire United States and for the Northeast Region of the country, which includes Maryland.

The numerical ratio in each column indicates an approximate value of the plant as a wildlife food. The numerator is the total of stars(*) recorded for the plant's use by the total number of animal users (denominator). One or more stars indicates that the plant is of some importance to wildlife(at least 2% or more of diet) .

"A low numerator(stars) over a large denominator(users) indicates that a plant is used by many wildlife species but only to a limited extent by each. A higher numerator and small denominator characterizes a plant of great importance to a limited segment of our wildlife."+

Woody Plants	Ranking	United States (Total Vertebrate Users)	Northeast U.S. Ranking	Northeast U.S. (Total Vert Users)	Song Birds N.E.
Oaks(White & Red)	1	263*/96	1	71*/43	25*/17
Blackberry	3	118*/97	2	50*/56	27*/34
Wild Cherry(Incl. Black Cherry)	4	104*/81	3	44*/56	27*/29
Pines	2	234*/82	4	43*/33	30*/18
Dogwood	5	75*/64	5	42*/47	25*/28
Grape	6	69*/75	6	37*/53	14*/37
Maples(Incl. Box Elder)	10	61*/33	7	36*/27	13*/7
Beech	21	38*/31	8	34*/31	8*/12
Blueberry	11	57*/63	9	29*/37	9*/21
Sumacs	17	46*/50	11	23*/28	10*/19
Hickories	-	-	14	17*/19	6*/6
Alder	25	36*/16	16	14*/11	7*/3

Woody Plants	Ranking	United States (Total Vert. Users)	Northeast U.S. Ranking	Northeast U.S. (Total Vert. Users)	Song Birds N.E.
Poison Ivy	7	66*/61	17	13*/28	11*/21
Greenbrier	32	27*/33	26	11*/23	6*/14
Ash (Green Ash on tract)	-	-	27	11*/18	6*/6
Virginia Creeper	34	26*/30	29	10*/22	10*/19
Tuliptree	-	-	30	10*/14	7*/7
Black Walnut	-	-	34	6*/4	-
Persimmon	31	28*/19	-	-	-
Black Locust	-	-	-	-	-
Sassafras	-	-	-	-	-
Spice Bush	-	-	-	-	-
Sycamore	-	-	-	-	-

+ Data and rankings compiled and excerpted from American Wildlife and Plants: A Guide To Wildlife Food Habits, by Alexander C. Martin, Herbert S. Zim, and Arnold L. Nelson; pp. 32, 40, 475-77;(1951)

by John R. Norvell
June 1973

The MCC/MOS Sanctuary Committee is meeting on Monday evening, June 11th, 1973, at the Donnald's, 11501 South Glen Road, Potomac, Maryland, to work on suggested plans for ADVENTURE. Can you join us to help develop these plans?

We will be preparing proposals for: (1) documentation studies (baseline, and continuing or periodic), (2) programs (immediate and long term, with target dates), (3) management (planting to attract birds, mowing schedule, etc.), (4) implementation (methods and means).

As background: At a working session of MOS trustees for Adventure with Hood College and Maryland National Capital Park and Planning trustees (on May 31st), MOS was asked to prepare proposals for future use of the Adventure area. MNCP&P is proposing to include a resident naturalist for Adventure in their budget as of July 1, 1974, with possible initial program use of the area in 1975. Preliminary program proposals include:

- Observation post
  - (bird observation and listening post -- feeder with one-way glass and microphones)
  - (photo blind)
  - (nocturnal observation post -- with electronic telescopes)
- Weather station
- Bird banding and population studies
  - (to include (1) possible banding demonstrations, (2) color banding of selected species by age and sex, etc.)
- Small mammal studies -- live-trapping and tags
- Food chain studies
- Noise, air, and water quality studies
- Study of contrasting land use and its effects

We would appreciate your help. If you cannot meet with us on the 11th, please let us know your suggestions -- telephone 299-6840 -- Margaret Donnald.

MCC/MOS Sanctuary Committee:

- Margaret T. D onnald (Trustee for Adventure)
- Chandler S. Robbins (Trustee for Adventure)
- Charles D. Cremeans
- Harriet S. Gilbert
- Robert H. Hahn
- Kathy Klimkiewicz
- Ernest G. Meyers

June 5, 1973

II. Proposed Programs

A. Documentary Research

1. Who - Suggest Committee Review
2. Limits - " "
   a. time - " "
   b. space - " "
   c. number of participants "
3. Permit issuer " "
4. Reporting Form - " "
5. Filing - " "

B. Small groups - Outdoor Education, Environmentally Concerned Societies and Associations, Professional Resource Managers and Researchers, Teacher Workshops.

1. Activities -
   a.) Population study
   b.) Meteorology
   c.) Environmental Pollutants
   d.) Ecology
   e.) Human History
   f.) Others as developed and approved by Board of Trustees.

2. Facilities
   a.) Observation Station w/listening devices, nocturnal observation device and photographic blind.
   b.) Weather Station
   c.) Banding and tagging areas (to move as required)
   d.) Stream Monitoring station in Watts Branch - Future/ possible USGS assistance.
   e.) Noise and air pollution monitoring station.

3. Limits in group size, length of visit and frequency of use to be established by board of trustees*.

The M-NCPPC Division of Interpretation and Conservation recommends an initial limit of 10 students/naturalist; no more than 20 students of any one time; for 1-1/2 hours or more; no more than three tours/day; grade levels to be taken into consideration at time of scheduling but not to be restricted. It is our belief, and experience, that one employee is an exceptional person to operate a program under reasonably broad guidelines. Overly restrictive guidelines generally do not appeal to good naturalists but rather they appeal to the less inventive ones.

Anthony A. Janda
June 8, 1973

Preliminary Program Proposals for ADVENTURE: June 25, 1973

I. Policy and general management recommendations:

A. Relate programs, in-so-far as possible, to direct observations and experiences on Adventure.

B. Orient program to maximum out-of-doors experience, in winter as well as summer.

C. Monitor use of area to prevent abuse thru overuse (feel the suggested parking lot limit of one bus - five cars is excellent).

D. Manage Hostetler property to enhance wildlife potential, but without destroying its uncluttered, natural character. (Suggested planting plan and recommended plant lists to follow).

1. Leave maximum open meadow areas (east fields, and much of field between hedge rows in middle of property). Field areas to be on twice-a-year mowing schedule beginning with 1974. Mowings to be (a) between June 25 and July 1, and (b) between August 15 and September 1 -- exact date best determined by observations of nesting species in a particular year by naturalist.

2. Improve wildlife food supply through plantings -- not in 'rows', but in natural groupings, primarily as 'edge', and as enlargements of existing hedgerows (suggest first plantings in fall of 1973). Maximum use of plants native to Montgomery County.

3. Include one 'managed' hedge row, where vegetation develops naturally in unmowed area with periodic removal of undesirable species (can eventually be demonstration comparison with planted hedgerow areas).

4. 'Paths' to be closely mowed grass lanes.

E. Opportunity exists for showing visitors what can be learned by systematic study of a specific area. Provision should be made for eventual display (as with rotating chart frame such as Smithsonian uses for display of posters for sale in their shops??) of accumulated data and/or sample records, in visual form usable by naturalist and understandable to students. For example: All recovery records could be mapped, or just winter recoveries of Adventure-banded birds could be marked on a general map of the winter range for a species. We already have one recovery record for a robin banded at Adventure in fall '72, recovered in Georgia in winter '73.

F. Agree with concept of use by small groups, naturalist led. In addition the opportunity exists for a variety of special projects for from 1 to 4 or 5 young people, probably teenage, as (1) aides on documentary projects such as bird banding, botany surveys, etc., or as (2) responsible individuals under supervision of naturalist or of appropriate MOS or Hood College personnel on such projects as monitoring of nest boxes; special insect studies or collections (by type, by food source, by habitat, etc.); compilation of weather data (transcription, computation, comparisons with other local stations, etc.). Feel the opportunity for teenagers to carry out or participate in scientific studies is an important element in the Adventure program.

II. Documentation:

A. Bird populations studies:

1. Bird banding -- annually -- MOS

Migration - August 15 thru Nov 15 - 24 nets or equivalent
April 15 thru May 15 " "

Breeding - 3 to 5 days in 3rd week of June, July " "

Wintering - 3 to 5 days in 3rd week of Dec., Jan., Feb., March Feeding traps (how many)?

(To include color banding of selected species by age (with different color for each year), and by sex (whre plumage is not distinguishing)) Suggested species: mockingbird, cardinal??, titmouse and/or chickadee.

2. Winter population census -- annually -- MOS

6 to 8 trips over area covered in 1973 (Hostetler property plus some 70 acres of Unit 2). To be done between December 15 and February 15.

3. Standard breeding bird survey??? (probably not, since there is no single habitat type unit of 20 acres in size)

or

Breeding bird survey on 2 smaller contrasting tracts (as 6 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of floodplain woods??)

or

Atlas-type data recorded in June for over-all area?

4. Xmas county -- annually -- MOS
   Separate data kept for area by observer covering the section on regular Seneca Xmas count.

5. May count =- annually -- MOS
   Separate data kept by observers covering section on regular May count.

6. Nest cards -- on boxes as well as observed breeding birds -- annually -- naturalist aide project??

B. Mammal studies (to include bats)

Complete survey by combination of observation, snap-trapping, and live-trapping. Should be compelted in fall of 1973 (especially important for open meadow areas before mowing schedule changes. Repeat in 2 or 3 years (except in meadows where there should probably be annual check during period of change). Suggest live-trapping and tagging of meadow voles.

Note to Dr. Gilford -- Hood College: Chan Robbins has 3 Sherman traps available. MOS member (Kathy Klimkiewicz) will have 100 snap traps to field test for Smithsonian this fall. Could HOOD plan and guide this program, with help of equipment and perhaps some limited time from Kathy?

C. Herp study

Desirable to sample entire area as thoroughly as possible without keeping specimens. Should be completed if possible before changes in area (such as change in mowing schedule) and repeated on 2 or 3 year cycle.

D. Botanical studies

1. Initial plant survey (but not herbarium) -- under way -- MOS -- to be completed 1974?? Covering Hostetler property plus some 70 acres of Unit 2.. Final product to be a plant list which could be published if MNCP&P feels it appropriate and of sufficient potential value.

   List should be reviewed on 4 to 6 year cycle, to coordinate with other repeated studies. More frequent ~~¢~~ review needed on areas where changes are occurring -- i. e. , meadows where mowing schedule is changed should be surveyed annual for 2 or 3 years, then on 2 to 3 year cycle, coordinated with other surveys.

2. Map principal habitat types (which largely appear to coorelate with old land boundaries and related varied land uses).

3. Map unique or specimen size woody plants (probably those over 24" diam in canopy trees, over 12" in understory, etc.) Will probably need large scale map (100' to 1" if possible, and/or aerial photos) to facilitate this mapping. Winter '73 - '74?

E. Entomology survey

Doubt the feasibility of attempting any complete survey of the probable 20,000 species of insects that could be expected onthe total area. Perhaps emphasis should be on identifying those insects that play a significant part in the food chain, and those conspicuous or showy enough to be noted in naturalist program. Collections of specific groups of insects (by preferred food source, specific habitat, nest type, or other category) could be made by 'naturalist aides' and referred by Smithsonian or USDA as needed for confirmation or identification.

F. Meterology

Daily weather observations (seven days a week)
Minimum-maximum temperatures
Rainfall
Pressure
Wind
One observation per day at a minimum. Desirable to be as many as 4, and could be more, especially for special studies of limited duration.

G. History -- research of ownership and land use, especially valuable to correlate with botanical study of nature of cover on various parcels of land and maturity of such cover. MOS member has started on this, but will need guidance from Park Historians as she progresses.

III. Activities -- Facilities

Naturalist's abilities and interests will be important in final development of program. Can propose certain basic concepts concerning possible program activities and recommend appropriate facilities.

A. Plan to eventually provide some type of ornithology-related experience at every season of year.

Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct

"BIRD IN HAND" - close-up observation
(identification, behaviour, migration, plumages, life span, adaptations, etc.)

Feeders - one-way glass, mikes (1975?) (feeders to be started winter '73, on or near probable future locations - to start bird use of area)

Bird bath - drip (recycled) (summer '75?)

Banding - feeder traps

Banding - mist nets (demonstrations)

Nest observation - bluebird boxes, martin house, possibly fake 'chimney' for swifts, observation slots for barn swallows and/or phoebes?

"BIRD IN BUSH" - field experience

Sight -- using binoculars -- observations in hedge rows
(not in woods -- too frustrating for beginners)
habitat, flight, feeding patterns, food chain, etc.

Sound -- listening to songs -
tapes of birds to be expected on walk,
purposes of wong, how to recognize, etc.

Facilities -- Feeders - October or November 1973, to start bird use of area -- two locations, one the future meeting area, second the probable banding demonstration area.
Martin house - to be up April 15, 1974
Possible swift and swallow observation areas to be considered in design of meeting room facility.
Tapes of bird songs could be started anytime -- would probably have most value if they could be made by the person who would use them.

n Nest photos?? Collection of infertile eggs, old nests, for exhibit???

B. Possible botany-related programs might include:

"Man and the Land" (study of varied habitat and its relation to history of land uses (old mill site, sewer line location, former field or pasture areas, etc.) Suggest winter months for this -- better visibility in woodland. Would not be feasible on Hostetler property alone. Would need to plan trail to avoid wet soil, or add raised path or boardwalk on part of floodplain.

Wildlife food sources -- would be most effective in summer and fall months -- and should improve over years as proposed supplemental plantings on Hostetler property develop. Could include comparison of "planted" hedge with "managed" natural hedge.

Wild flowers of summer (spring herbaceous flora of wooded areas in not rich enough or unique enough to warrant program emphasis.) After meadow areas mature, flowers of summer could be an interesting study. Summer flowering plants could also be introduced on edges of hedge rows -- but would suggest only ones that are showy, vigorous, and not in need of pampering! Examples, butterflyweed, lavendar monarda, black-eyed Susan, boneset, swamp milkweed, black cohosh, goat's beard, etc.

C. Wildlife observation (other than birds)

1. Nocturnal observation area -- mammals -- suggest 1st choice of area as south of Glen Road (in Unit 2), provided facility and equipment can be made safe yet easily available. This would reduce road hazards for wildlife. 2nd choice would be in combination with site for banding demonstrations -- chaff here from bird-feeding will inevitably attract many species. Suggest two electronic telescopes. Salt lick for deer (assuming that soil and water are not sufficiently salty to make this 'inoperable').

2. Night sounds -- separate location for listening to frog chorus? Whether or not this would be feasible would need to be checked -- best by resident naturalist, probably. A possible location would be on the hill across Glen Road and just to the west of Adventure mail box -- hill here drops off abruptly to flat floodplain below with permanent spring and large wet area. Tapes of night sounds might be developed for use with this activity.

3. Winter homes of wild life, adaptions to seasonal weather, winter food sources.

4. Herps -- consider aquaria with revolving short-term exhibits, rather than attempting to keep 'permanent' exhibits alive.

5. Entomology -- living 'life cycle' exhibits of species such as praying mantis, luna moth, other suitable native species. Try praying mantis out-of-doors with mesh cover over large enough area to provide food and protection for young.

D. Meterology -- Install weather station as soon as naturalist is in residence to begin observations (1974?) -- so that backlog of data will be available for use.

E. Miscellaneous --

Photo documentation -- set up permanent photo stations so accurate records can be made of changes, seasonal variations, etc. Black and white?? slides?? Is park service equipped to take??

Natural history reference list is being compiled for consideration, will be available this summer.

Will meeting room facility need to be equipped to show films? Will it need lab type area with water, sinks, etc.? Microscopes for insect id studies or acquatic studies? Collecting equipment?

A. Plan to eventually ~~provide~~ include some type of ornithology-related experience at every season of year.

Possible activities (& their probable-weather/time slots) include:

Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct

"~~BIRD IN HAND~~" - (close-up observation)
(identification, behaviour, migration, plumages, life span, adaptations, etc.)

Feeders - one-way glass, mikes (1975?) (feeders ~~to~~ be started winter '73, on or near probable future locations - ~~to start bird use of area~~)

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Banding - feeder traps

Banding - mist nets (demonstrations)

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"BIRD IN BUSH" - field experience

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habitat, flight, feeding patterns, food chain, etc.

Sound -- listening to songs
tapes of birds to be expected on walk,
purposes of song, how to recognize, etc.

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Possible swift and swallow observation areas to be considered in design of meeting room facility.
Tapes of bird songs could be started anytime -- would probably have most value if they could be made by the person who would use them.

Nest photos?? Collection of infertile eggs, old nests, for exhibit???

A LISTING OF BIRD AND MAMMAL USE OF THE WOODY PLANTS OF THE "ADVENTURE" TRACT

Explanatory Notes:

1) This is not intended to be an exhaustive list of the bird and mammal species that make use of the woody plants at "Adventure" as a food source. Instead, it is a list of animals that use these plants to a significant portion of their diet($\frac{1}{2}$% or more) as determined by wildlife food studies.

2) The data has been excerpted mainly from Native Woody Plants of the United States by Van Dersal and American Wildlife and Plants by Martin et al.

3) The birds and mammals listed are those which have been documented as occurring on the tract either as residents or visitors, or those which could very likely be found on the tract, but have not yet been observed. This latter group is indicated by an *.

4) All percentages are in relation to the particular animal species' total diet, as defined by Martin et al.

5) Usually the data was excerpted from these books for the East (E) or Northeast (NE) regions (of the United States) food studies. Where the only available data comes from another region (i.e., West (W), Southeast (SE)), or from a particular state(i.e., NY, Tex,etc), this is indicated. Usually the listing for (SE) had a higher consumption percentage for Eastern species than did those for (NE).

John R. Norvell
August 1973

WOODY PLANT SPECIES	USAGE BY BIRDS			USAGE BY MAMMALS	COMMENTS
	Water & Marsh	Upland Game	Song	Fur & Game, Sm. Game, Browsers	
1. The Oaks (Quercus spp)	*Mallard 2-5% Wood Duck 2-5% 10-25% (SE) 62% (Wis) (eat small acorns)	Bobwhite Q. 2-5% *Ring-necked Pheasant 2-5% *Wild Turkey 25-50%	½-2% *Rusty B.B. Y.S. Flicker R.B. Grosbeak E. Meadowlark *Y.B. Sapsucker (Sap) Starling Downy W.P. C. Wren 2-5% C.Crow 5-10% B. Thrasher (SE) T. Titmouse R.S. Towhee 10-25% C. Grackle (SE) W.B. Nuthatch R.B. Woodpecker *R.H. Woodpecker 25-50% Blue Jay Undetermined Amt. Wrens Sparrows	*Gray & *Red Fox ½-2% *Muskrat ½-2% *Opossum ½-2% C.T. Rabbit 2-5% Raccoon 25-50% *Flying Squirrel 5-10% Gray Squirrel 25-50% *E. Chipmunk 5-10% *M. Mouse ½-2% *W.F. Mouse 5-10% W.T. Deer 2-5% (Pa, NY, NC) 25-50% (Mo, Ala)	Oaks are at or near the top on wildlife lists as a food not because they are preferred but because they are so abundantly available as a staple. Their greatest value is during the critical winter season when other foods are scarce White oaks may be more palatable and preferred as a food source rather then red oaks. Oaks provide good cover during winter, since the dead leaves remain on trees and provide good nest material in early spring. Van Dersal suggests that planting of both white and black (incl. red) species is a good idea - where one crop fails, the other can supplement.
2. Blackberry (Rubus spp.)		13*/5 NE B.W. Quail 2-5% American Woodcock 2-5%	27*/34 ½-2% R.W. Blackbird *Rusty " E. Bluebird C. Crow Y.S. Flicker C. Flycatcher E. Grosbeak E. Kingbird E. Phoebe G.C. Thrush Swainson's Thrush Red-eyed Vireo White-eyed Vireo	C.T. Rabbit 5-10% (feeds on stem in winter) Gray Squirrel ½-2% *Red & Gray Fox ½-2% *Opossum ½-2% Raccoon Undeterm. *E. Stripped Skunk ½-2% *E. Chipmunk 2-5% *W.F. & M. Mouse W.T. De ½-2% W.T. Deer ½-10%	Data includes many species of Rubus genus, not just "true blackberries". Reccommended by Martin, et al as a good competitor for Japonese Honeysuckle where latter is nuisance. Incl. Dewberries, Wild Raspberries, ete. An important summer food; even dry or drying fruits are available into fall and winter; but main use is in summer when fruit is juicy. Good cover and nesting sites. 2nd most important (preferred) winter food of deer in Mass.

WOODY PLANT SPECIES	USAGE BY BIRDS			USAGE BY MAMMALS	COMMENTS
	Water & Marsh	Upland Game	Song	Fur & Game, Sm.Game, Browsers	
2. Blackberry (cont'd.)			2-5% Common Grackle Blue Jay Mockingbird Baltimore Oriole Robin Scarlet Tanager Veery Wood Thrush Tufted Titmouse Cedar Waxwing R.B. Grosbeak 5-10% Cardinal (SE) *Orchard Oriole (SE) Fox Sparrow Brown Thrasher 10-25% Catbird Y.B. Chat *Summer Tanager (SE) Undetermined Amt. Indigo Bunting		
3. Wild Cherry (Prunus spp.))		B.W. Quail ½-2%	½-2% E.Bluebird Cardinal C.Flycatcher Blue Jay Mockingbird B. Oriole C. Grackle Veery W.T.Sparrow Hairy W.P. R.S.Towhee Hermit Th. Scarlet Tan. R.E. Vireo *Summer Tan. 2-5% Y.S. Flicker Catbird *Redheaded WP C. Crow R.B. Woodpeck. G.C.Thrush *Y.B. Sapsuck. W. Thrush E. Kingbird 5-10% R.B. Grosbeak Starling Brown Thrasher 10-25% E. Grosbeak Robin C. Waxwing	½-2% *Opossum *E.Striped Skunk Gray Squirrel 2-5% *Red & Gray Fox C.T. Rabbit Raccoon (West) *E. Chipmunk Undetermined Amt. *W.F. Mouse *E.Meadow Mouse	Considered a very important wildlife food food source. Fruits available in summer and fall.

WOODY PLANT SPECIES	USAGE BY BIRDS			USAGE BY MAMMALS	COMMENTS
	Water & Marsh	Upland Game	Song	Fur & Game, Sm.Game, Browsers	
4. Pines (Pinus spp.)		M.Dove 2-5% B.W. Quail 10-25%	½-2% Am.Goldfch *H. Finch S.C.Junco R.S.Towhee *Y.S.Sapskr Myrtle Warbler B.Thrasher T.Titmouse C. Wren 2-5% Br. Creeper E. Meadowlark Red-bellied Woodpeck. 5-10% W.B.Nuthatch C. Chick. *Pine Siskin *Pine Wrb. 10-25% E. Grosbeak 25-50% *Red-breasted Nuthatch	C.T. Rabbit ½-2% Gray Squirrel 2-5% *W.F. Mouse 2-5% *Chipmunk Undet. W.T. Deer ½-2%	Considered one of best wildlife plants for food, cover, nests and nesting material Recommendations: 1) Plant small area in pines and manage it for this species. 2) Thinning out hardwood saplings from one of the healthiest pine stands, and maintain this pine grove.
5. Dogwoods (Cornus spp)	½-2% Wood Duck (10-25% N.Y.)	½-2% *R.N.Pheas. B.W. Quail 5-10% *Wild Turkey	½-2% C.Flyctchr Scar Tan Red-bel.W.P. C. Crow Pileated WP Mockngbd (SE) Hairy WP Starling 2-5% *YB Sapskr *Pine Warb YS Flicker E Bluebrd RE Vireo Catbird *Warb Vireo P Finch Downy WP E Kingbrd Hermit Thr Swainson's Thrush Br Thrashr 5-10% GC Thrush Cardinal Wd Thrush Robin Cedar Waxwing 25-50% Ev Grosbeak	½-2% Raccoon *WF Mouse 2-5% Gray Squirrel *Eastern Chipmunk WT Deer (NY & NC) 5-10% CT Rabbit (Mich) Undetermined Amt Eastern Striped Skunk	Excellent inclusion in hedgerows, also occurs naturally there. Fleshy fruits quite valuable to wildlife, especially in NE region of U.S. Fruits ripen late summer, available all fall; berries may persist into winter; Martin et al, recommends Flowering Dogwood as one of very best to attrack birds.

WOODY PLANTS SPECIES	USAGE BY BIRDS			USAGE BY MAMMALS	COMMENTS
	Water & Marsh	Upland Game	Song	Fur & Game, Sm Game, Browsers	
6. Wild Grape (Vitis spp)	2-5% Wood Duck	2-5% BW Quail Undet. Amt. M Dove *RN Pheas. *Wild Turkey	½-2% *Rusty BB *Orch Oriole B Oriole *YB Sapskr E Bluebrd C Flyctchr Scar Tan WT Sparrow Eng Spar. Br Thrash RS Towhee *Red-hd WP 2-5% GC Thrush Swain Thr Wd Thrush Hermit Thr 5-10% Pileated WP Red-bellied WP 10-25% Cardinal C Crow P Finch Blue Jay E Kingbrd SC Junco C Grackle Starling Mockngbrd Fox Spar. T Titmouse *Phil Vireo *Pine Warb Ced Waxwg Robin Catbird	½-2% *Red & Gray Fox CT Rabbit 2-5% *Opossum Raccoon 5-10% E Striped Skunk ½-2% WT Deer	All species of Vitis considered valuable to wildlife. The fruit is a favorite; even in winter the old, dried fruit is sought. The yield varies greatly; sometimes the crop is a total failure. Dense foliage in summer provides good cover, nesting areas; bark is used for nesting materials
7. Maples (Incl. Box Elder) (Acer spp)		2-5% BW Quail Undet Amt RN Pheas.	½-2% C Chickadee Am Goldfinch *YB Sapsucker 2-5% Purple Finch *Red-breasted Nuthatch 25-50% Evening Grosbeak Undetermined Amt. *Palm Warbler	½-2% *Meadow Mouse 2-5% Cottontail Rabbit *White-footed Mouse 5-10% Gray Squirrel *Eastern Chipmunk 25-50% White-tail Deer (NY) Undetermined Amt. Muskrat	Seeds and buds especially sought; song birds use leaves and seed stalks for nesting materials, trees are good nest sites Red Maple is considered the 5th most important winter food of WT Deer in Massachusetts, according to Van Dersal.

WOODY PLANTS SPECIES	USAGE BY BIRDS			USAGE BY MAMMALS	COMMENTS
	Water & Marsh	Upland Game	Song	Fur & Game, Sm Game, Browsers	
8. Beech (Fagus grandifolia) American Beech	2-5% Wood Duck	Undet.Amt. *RN Pheas BW Quail *Wild Turkey	½-2% *Rusty BB WB Nuthatch P Finch *YB Sapsuckr C Grackle Red-bel WP 2-5% RB Grosbeak Blue Jay 5-10% T. Titmouse Undetermined Amt. C. Chickadee Downy WP Hairy WP	½-2% *Red & Gray Fox Raccoon *White-footed Mouse WT Deer 5-10% Gray Squirrel *Eastern Chipmunk 10-25% *Flying Squirrel Undetermined Amt. *Opossum	Beechnuts eaten by birds and mammals; especially important to squirrels and chipmunks; mast crops are occasionally a failure, causing a hardship on these animals. According to Van Dersal, beechnuts are an important food source to raccoons in the fall and early winter.
9. Blueberries (Vaccinium spp)		½-2% *Wild Turkey	½-2% Fish Crow Blue Jay YS Flicker Hermit Thr C Flycatchr Robin WT Sparrow B Oriole Tree Spar. Wd Thrush T.Titmouse E Phoebe E Kingbird 2-5% YB Chat Catbird Br Thrashr RS Towhee GC Thrush Veery Orch Oriole 5-10% Eastern Bluebird (SE) 10-25% Scarlet Tanager	½-2% *Red & Gray Fox *Opossum (SE) 2-5% *E Striped Skunk CT Rabbit 5-10% *White-footed Mouse ½-10% WT Deer Undetermined Amt. Raccoon	Included here are the true blueberries, deerberries, cranberries, etc. of the Vaccinium genus. Fruits are the chief attraction. Due to their food value to wildlife and their dense shrubby growth, the taller species are valuable to include in hedgerows, and along wood margins.
10. Sumacs (Rhus spp)		2-5% BW Quail	½-2% P Finch SC Junco YS Flickr Scar Tan E Grosbk(NW) Veery B Thrasher RE Vireo Warb Vireo *Pine Warb 2-5% E Bluebrd C Crow Cardinal E Phoebe Catbird Hermit Thr Mockingbrd 5-10% Robin Starling	5-10% Cottontail Rabbit (bark, twigs, fruit) White-tailed Deer	This is not a choice or preferred food for wildlife yet, the genus is important as a winter food supply for many eastern animals; fruits remain during the winter when other more desirable foods are scarce; this is espectrue for birds. The genus is also a good source of provitamin A in wildlife diets.

WOODY PLANT SPECIES	USAGE BY BIRDS			USAGE BY MAMMALS	COMMENTS
	Water & Marsh	Upland Game	Song	Fur & Game, Sm Game, Browsers	
11. Hickories (Carya spp)	5-10% Wood Duck (SE)	½-2% *RN Pheas. BW Quail (SE) 2-5% *Wild Turkey (SE)	½-2% Common Crow Blue Jay White-breasted Nuthatch *Yellowbellied Sapsucker 2-5% Rose-breasted Grosbeak Red-bellied WP	½-2% *Gray Fox CT Rabbit Raccoon *White-footed Mouse White-tailed Deer (Tex) 5-10% *Eastern Chipmunk 10-25% Gray Squirrel Undetermined Amt. *Flying Squirrel	Hickories mature slowly; Shellbark hickory takes about 80 years to mature, before yielding 1-2 bu. of nuts annually. The fruit is generally considered distasteful to wildlife.
12. Alders (Alnus spp)		½-2% Am Woodcock Undet Amt BW Quail	2-5% *Pine Siskin (NW) American Goldfinch 10-25% *Common Red Polls	Undetermined Amt. *Eastern Striped Skunk *Opossum 2-5% White-tailed Deer	The wildlife food value of Alders is low in proportion to their widespread abundance. The dense copses of leaves provides effective cover from enemies and weather. Van Dersal claims that 20 species of birds have been recorded as feeding on alders.
13. Poison Ivy (Toxicodendron spp)		½-2% *RN Pheas. *Wild Turk. 2-5% BW Quail	½-2% E Bluebird C Crow SC Junco P Finch B Thrasher E Phoebe T Titmouse *CM Warb WE Vireo Cedar WW Pileated WP C Wren Mockngbrd (Tex) Fox Sparrow 2-5% C Chick.(SE) Starling WT Sparrow Hairy WP Myrtle Warb Red-bel WP 5-10% Catbird(SE) DownyWP 10-25% YS Flicker Undetermined Amt. YB Sapsucker	½-2% CT Rabbit (NY) Undetermined Amt. *Muskrat	A popular food plant with wildlife; The woodpeckers, which are well-adapted to eating ants (which contain formic acid) are especially fond of poison ivy fruits. The greatest wildlife food value of these plants is primarily during winter when other food is scarce; this is espec- true for birds.

WOODY PLANT SPECIES	USAGE BY BIRDS			USAGE BY MAMMALS	COMMENTS
	Water & Marsh	Upland Game	Song	Fur & Game, Sm Game, Browsers	
14. Greenbrier (Smilax spp)	½-2% Wood Duck	½-2% *RN Pheas. 2-5% *Wild Turk. (SE)	½-2% WT Spar. Cardinal GC Thrush Pileated Mockngbrd WP Swain Thr Robin YS Flickr Fox Spar Br Thrshr (SE) Cedar WW C Crow 2-5% Hermit Thr Catbird 25-50% Fish Crow	½-5% Raccoon (5-10% SE) 5-10% WT Deer Undetermined Amt. *Opossum *Gray Fox Gray Squirrel CT Rabbit	Provides good protective cover for wildlife - especially rabbits. A good source of winter food; In the southern U.S. it is an important secondary food for White-tailed Deer; Van Dersal claims that at least 44 species of birds feed on this plant nationwide.
15. Ash (Fraxinus spp)	½-2% Wood Duck	½-2% *Wild Turk. 2-5% BW Quail	½-2% Cardinal Ev Grosbk *YB Sapskr Cedar WW 2-5% Purple Finch	½-2% *White-footed Mouse 2-5% White-tailed Deer	Numerous and widespread, yet, of only moderate importance to wildlife; The winged seeds (samaras) are eaten by birds and mammals; an important source of pollen for bees.
16. Virginia Creeper (Parthenocissus spp)		Undet. Amt. *RN Pheas. *Wild Turk. BW Quail	½-2% WB Nuthatch Catbird WE Vireo (SE) C Crow T Titmous (SE) Starling Tree Swallow Veery Downy WP Hermit Thr 2-5% E Blubrd (SE) Robin C Flyctchr Fox Spar B Thrshr (SE) Wood Thr YB Sapskr Swain Thr RE Vireo YS Flickr Pileated WP Red-bel WP 5-10% Mockingbird (SE)	½-2% *Red Fox *Eastern Skunk Undetermined Amt. CT Rabbit Raccoon *Eastern Chipmunk	Grape-like clusters are important food source for wildlife; the berries ripen in the fall, many hang on into late winter; the fruit is especially attratice to songbirds. Van Dersal says 38 bird species nationally use the plant.
17. Tulip Tree (Liriodendron tulipifera)			½-2% Redwinged BB *YB Sapskr Am Goldfinch 2-5% Cardinal 5-10% Purple Finch Undetermined Amt. C Chick RT Hummngbrd	½-2% Gray Squirrel	Of moderate significance to wildlife; samara seeds persist into winter providing a good winter food supply and for this reason have special value

WOODY PLANT SPECIES	USAGE BY BIRDS			USAGE BY MAMMALS	COMMENTS
	Water & Marsh	Upland Game	Song	Fur & Game, Sm Game, Browsers	
18. Black Walnut (Juglans nigra)			Undetermined Amt. Red-bellied Woodpecker	2-5% Gray Squirrel Undetermined Amt. White-tailed Deer	Martin et al, claims that four eastern species of squirrel use this plant;
19. Persimmon (Diospyros spp)		½-2% *Wild Turk. Undet. Amt. BW Quail	½-2% Myrtle Warbler 2-5% Catbird Robin(SE) Cedar WW Undetermined Amt. Mockingbird YB Sapskr	½-2% *Red & Gray Fox 2-5% *Opossum 5-10% Raccoon Undetermined Amt. Flying Squirrel Up to 25% in SE WT Deer	This plant is much more important in the SE than in the NE; The fleshy fruit ripens in the fall, remains often into winter Martin et al, suggests that this plant may be much more important to birds than stomach analyses have indicated.
20. Black Locust (Robinia pseudoacacia)		½-2% BW Quail Undeterm Amt M Dove RN Pheas.		Undet. Amt. *Gray Fox *Opossum White-tailed Deer CT Rabbit	Obviously, rates very low as food for wildlife
21. Sassafras (Sassafras albidum)		½-2% *Wild Turkey BW Quail	½-2% E Phoebe ~~Catbird~~ Swain Thr ~~YS Flicker~~ GC Thrush Mockingbird Br Thrshr Hermit Thr YB Sapskr Yellowthrt RE Vireo WE Vireo 2-5% C Flycatchr Catbird E Kingbird Pileated Wp Undetermined Amt. RS Towhee YS Flicker	½-2% WT Deer Undeterm. Amt. Woodchuck	The dark, bluish fruit ripens in the fall and is not taken in quantities by wildlife.

WOODY PLANT SPECIES	USAGE BY BIRDS			USAGE BY MAMMALS	COMMENTS
	Water & Mrsh	Upland Game	Song	Fur & Game, Sm Game, Browsers	
22. Spice Bush (Lindera benzoin)		½-2% BW Quail	½-2% Catbird Robin C Flycatcher Hermit Thr E Kingbird RE Vireo GC Thrush 2-5% Veery 5-10% Wood Thrush	Undetermined Amt. CT Rabbit WT Deer * Opossum	This plant is especially relished by the thrushes, and the Wood Thrush and Veery in particular.
23. Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis)			½-2% Amer Goldfinch 2-5% Purple Finch	Undetermined Amt. WT Deer *Muskrat	No appreciable importance to wildlife as a food source.

TO MOS "ADVENTURE" ADVISORY

For your review and suggestions—

We plan to meet at "Adventure" (10801 Glen Road, Potomac) at 6:30 pm on Thursday September 13th to review planting plans on the site. In case of rain meet at Donnald's, 11501 South Glen Road. 1973

PS. If you cannot come early, join us at Donnald's after dark, that is after 7:30!

Harriet Gilbert

PRINCIPLES CONSIDERED IN DEVELOPING PLANTING PROPOSALS ???

Retain maximum open space (since woodland in a variety of stages is available for use in Watts Branch Park area)

Emphasize management for song birds rather than game species. Provide increased food supply for wildlife plus protected areas for nesting and roosting.

Use native plants, and whenever possible Montgomery County native species.

Include plants with special botanical interest (as attractive flowers or fruits, interesting pollination patterns, plant lore, etc.)

Avoid plants that could spread agressively and become difficult to control.

Retain natural appearance (avoiding "row" planting, but using clumps and groups of plants instead, etc.)

Generally plant understory trees or shrubs, not canopy trees, to keep a low profile across present fields.

Retain narrowing "funnel" down slope in plan for hedgerows, which makes for productive banding.

Expect to add list of herbaceous plants to the habitat groupings. Have you any suggestions?

No comments made on future Watts Branch park area, except that consideration be given to management of at least one of the stands of Virginia pine in the area to keep it as pine (hardwoods now coming in in most of these areas). Retention of pine area would provide prime habitat for such species as Barred owl and woodcock now apparently nesting in the area, for evening grosbeaks, purple finches, red-breasted nuthatches and kinglets in winter. Pine areas may now be the site of hummingbird nesting, (hummingbirds are frequently seen), and might prove attractive to pine warblers as nest areas.

MRS. Donnald

THE MARYLAND - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

REGIONAL AND METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS IN MONTGOMERY AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTIES, MARYLAND

Regional Headquarters Building
8787 Georgia Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20907

589-1480
Area Code 301

MINUTES FOR "ADVENTURE"

BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING
November 7, 1973

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of "Adventure" was held at the Needwood Mansion at 6:30 p.m. on November 7, 1973. Present were: Mrs. Alice Hostetler and Mrs. Jane Knox, Mrs. Margaret Donnald and Chandler Robbins of MOS; Drs. James Gilford and John Helm of Hood College; John Baines, Anthony Janda and Robert L. Young of M-NCPPC.

Mrs. Donald reported on the MOS program proposals, planting plan and Fall 1973 Bird Count. The proposals were accepted in general by the Board. MOS was encouraged to continue their fine work.

Dr. Gilford reported that Hood College was prepared to initiate a small manual study program. Dr. John Helm was introduced and outlined a plan to run a trap line at Adventure in late November in order to identify the species of small mammals. He also outlined future plans that included gridding "Adventure" and Watts Branch Unit 2, establishing a study collection (to be housed at Hood College for the present) and proposed setting up weather stations at ground level, as well as, standard levels.

Robert Young reported that the M-NCPPC budget proposal for "Adventure" seemed to have been very favorably received by the Montgomery County Planning Board. He asked that MOS and Hood College submit reports of their costs relative to "Adventure", either in dollars or man-hours, for the edification of said board. He volunteered to see that a 100 meter grid of the area be completed by M-NCPPC surveyors and that additional suitable traps be purchased or constructed by the Department of Parks. John Baines, Park Naturalist, was introduced as the new tenant at "Adventure" at such time as Walter Ward moves. John will serve as part-time on-site coordinator until such time as a permanent transfer can be arranged.

The meeting convened on notes of optimism and cooperation.

Anthony Janda
December 12, 1973

WILD FLOWERS AT ADVENTURE

April 1975

reference
Britton and Brown

COMMON	LATIN	FAMILY
Gill-over-the-Ground	Glechoma hederacea	Mint
Purple/Red Dead-Nettle	Lamium purpureum	Mint
Corn Speedwell	Veronica arvensis	Figwort
Common Blue Violet	Viola papilionacea	Violet
Common Dandelion	Leontodon Taraxacum	Chickory
Field Pansey	Viola Rafinesquii	Violet
Pennsylvania Bittercress	Cardamine pennsylvanica	Mustard
Periwinkle	Vinca minor	Dogbane
Dwarf Cinquefoil	Potentilla simplex	Rose
Kidney-leaf Buttercup	Ranunculus abortivus	Crowfoot
Bulbous Buttercup	Ranunculus bulbosus	Crowfoot
Common Buttercup	Ranunculus acris	Crowfoot
May-Apple	Podophyllum peltatum	Barberry
Common Chickweed	Alsine media	Chickweed
Yellow Corydallis	Capnoids flavulum	Fumewort
Common Strawberry	Fragaria virginiana	Rose
Henbit	Lamium amplexicaule	Mint
Field Mustard	Brassica campestris	Mustard

May 1975

COMMON	LATIN	FAMILY
Broad leaved Wood Violet	Viola latiuscula	Violet
Corn Salad	Valerianella Locusta	Valerian
Jack in the Pulpit	Arisaema triphyllum	Arum
Star of Bethlehem	Ornithogalum umbellatum	Lily
Spring Avens	Geum vernum	Rose
White Roses	Rosa	Rose
White Clover	Trifolium repens	Pea
Spring Vetch	Vicia sativa	Pea
Cleavers	Galium Aparine	Madder
English Plantain	Plantago lanceolata	Plantain
Sheep Sorrel	Rumex Acetosella	Buckwheat
Red Clover	Trifolium pratense	Pea
King Devil/Field Hawkweed	Hieracium pratense	Chickory
Smaller Hop Clover	Trifolium procumbens	Pea
Deptford Pink	Dianthus Armeria	Pink
Cow-herb-Cockle	Vaccaria Vaccaria	Pink
Bladder Champion	Silene latifolia	Pink
Curled Dock	Rumex crispus	Buckwheat
Balsam Ragwort	Senecio pauperculus	Thistle
Alsike Clover(Pink)	Trifolium hybridum	Pea
Yellow Oyster Plant	Trapogopon Major(hybrid)	Chickory

June 1975

COMMON	LATIN	FAMILY
Field Garlic	Allium vineale	Lily
Daisy Fleabane	Erigeron annuus	THistle
Yellow Moth Mullein	Verbascum Blattaria	Figwort
Ox-eye Daisy	Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum	Thistle
Mayweed	Anthemis Cotula	Thistle
Yarrow	Achillea Ptarmica	Thistle
Hop Clover	Trifolium Agrarium	Pea
Yellow Wood Sorrel	Xanthoxalis stricta	Wood Sorrel
White Moth Mullein	Verbascum Blattaria	Figwort
Basil	Clinopodium vulgare	Mint
Scarlet Pimpernel	Anagallis arvensis	Primrose
Venus Looking-Glass	Specularia perfoliata	Bellflower
Day Lily	Hemerocallis fulva	Lily
Chickory	Cichorium Intybus	Chickory
Hedge Bindweed	Convolvulus repens	Morning-Glory
Honewort	Deringa Canadensis	Carrot
White Sweet Clover	Melilotus alba	Pea
Rough Avens	Geum virginianum	Rose
Japanese Honeysuckle	Lonicera japonica	Honeysuckle

August 1975

COMMON	LATIN	FAMILY
Climbing False Buckwheat	Tiniaria scandens	Buckwheat
Buckwheat	Fagopyrum Fagopyrum	Buckwheat
Slender Ladies' Tresses	Ibidium gracile	Orchid
Mistflower	Eupatorium coelestinum	Thistle
Horse Nettle	Solanum carolinense	Potato
Spurge(Milk Purslane)	Chamaesyce maculata	Spurge
Wild Bean	Phaseolus polystachyus	Pea
Smooth Ground-Cherry	Physalis subglabrata	Potato
Bush Clover(Foreign)		
Virginia Knotweed	Tovara virginiana	Buckwheat
Agrimonies	Agrimonia	Rose
Heal-All	Prunella vulgaris	Mint
Buttonweed	Diodia Teres	Madder
Great Ragweed	Ambrosia trifida	Ragweed
Common Ragweed	Ambrosia elatior	Ragweed
Rough Bedstraw	Galium asprellum	Madder
Common Plantain	Plantago major	Plantain
Spotted Touch-me-nots	Impatiens biflora	Jewel-weed
Asiatic Day Flower	Commelina communis	Spiderwort
Wild Carrot	Daucus carota	Carrot
Common Mullein	Verbascum thapsus	Figwort
Least Hop Clover	Trifolium dubium	Pea
Early Goldenrod	Solidago juncea	Thistle
Pokeweed	Phytolacca americana	Whitlow-wort
Flowering Spurge	Tithymalopsis corollata	Spurge

September 1975

COMMON	LATIN	FAMILY
Germander	Teucrium canadense	Mint
Blue Lettuce	Lactuca	Chickory
Hoary Tic Trefoil	Meibomia canescens	Pea
Wild Potatoe Vine	Ipomoea pandurata	Morning Glory
Bur Cucumber	Sicyos Angulatus	Gourd
Knotweed	Polygonum prolificum	Buckwheat
Common Burdock	Arctium minus	Thistle
Clammy Ground Cherry	Physalis heterophylla	Potato
Pilewort, Fireweed	Erechtites hieracifolia	Thistle
Rough-fruited Cinquefoil	Potentilla recta	Rose
Hairy Milkweed	Asclepias pulchra	Milkweed
Clammy Cuphea	Parsonsia petiolata	Meadow-Beauty
Field Thistle	Cirsium discolor	Thistle
Bull Thistle	Cirsium lanceolatum	Thistle
Indian Tobacco	Lobelia inflata	Lobelia
Sweet Everlasting	Gnaphalium obtusifolium	Thistle
Radish	Raphanus satevus	Mustard
Jimsonweed	Datura Stramonium	Potato
Horseweed	Leptilon canadense	Thistle
Carolina Elephant's Foot	Elephantopas Carolineanus	Thistle
Yellow Wild Lettuce	Lactuca canadensis	Chickory
Slender 3-seeded Mercury	Acalypha virginica	Spurge
Long-Bristled Smartweed	Persicaria	Buckwheat
Broaddock	Rumex obtusifolius	Buckwheat
Begger-ticks	Bidens frondosa	Thistle
White Avens	Geum canadense	Rose
White Vervain	Verbena urticifolia	Vervain
Clearweed	Pilea pumila	Nettle
White Heath Aster	Aster ericoides	Thistle
Evening Primrose	Oenothera biennis	Evening Primrose
Virgin'sBower	Clematis virginiana	Crowfoot
New York Ironweed	Vernonia noveboracensis	Thistle
Amaranth	Amaranthus	Amaranth
Mugwort	Artemisia	Thistle
Lamb's Quarter	Cenopodium album	Goosefoot
Erect Knotweed	Polygonum erectum	Buckwheat
Common Nightshade	Solanum nigrum	Potato
Prickly Mallow	Sida spinosa	Mallow
Asparagus	Asparagus officinalis	Lily-of-the-Valley

1975 Nets 38, 39A, 39B, 40, 41 through 47

	August New	August Repeat	Total New	Total Repeat	September New	September Repeat	Total New	Total Repeat	October + November New	October + November Repeat	Total New	Total Repeat	Totals New	Totals Repeat	Total banded Fall 75 New all nets	75+76 / total
Woodpeckers	II	I	2	1	[tally marks]	[tally marks]	7	6	[tally marks]	[tally marks]	9	9	18	16	32 + 9 = 41	31/73 = 42.46575
Wrens, Chickadee, Titmouse, Nuthatch, Br Creeper	[tally marks]		5	0	[tally marks]	[tally marks]	24	11	[tally marks]	[tally marks]	25	24	54	35	63 + 6 = 69	93/151 = 61.5894
Thrushes	[tally marks]	[tally marks]	25	5	[tally marks]	[tally marks]	98	35	[tally marks]	[tally marks]	60	9	183	49	508	466/1083 = 43.02862
Waxwing + Kinglet			0	0			0	0	[tally marks]	I	33	1	33	1	110	176/504 = 34.92063
Vireos	[tally marks]	[illegible]	10	0	[tally marks]	[tally marks]	43	21	[tally marks]		1	0	54	2	158 + 3 = 161	153/376 = 40.69148
Warblers	[tally marks]	II	34	2	[tally marks]	[tally marks]	176	35	[tally marks]	[tally marks]	456	42	666	79	1427 + 2 = 1429	1283/2880 = 4[illegible]
Fringillids-less sparrows	[tally marks]	II	7	2	[tally marks]	IIII	9	4	[tally marks]	[tally marks]	76	21	92	27	201 + 23 = 224	129/422 = 30.5687
Sparrows, Juncos	I		1	0	I		1	0	[tally marks]	[tally marks]	131	14	133	14	484 + 24 = 508	207/1064 = 19.45488
Misc	[tally marks]	II	31	2	[tally marks]	[tally marks]	50	10	[tally marks]	[tally marks]	69	16	150	28	486 (3536 − 3050)	269/915 = 29.3989
													1383	251	3451 + 84 ... 3536	2756/7464 = 36.90417

Diagonal notes between rows (Totals column): 38.26086; 36.02362; 30.[illegible]; 33.54037; 46.60601; 41.09142; [illegible].1811; 30.06419; 39.11199

Other marginal notes: 2107 [illegible]; 34.02[illegible]; 15.3[illegible]

PROGRAM PROPOSAL FOR ADVENTURE (75 - 76) 13 June 1975

Records
Surveys
Weather - (type of equipment)
Management - (Adventure, Watts Branch)
Long Range Management - (trails, habitats, etc.)
Planning for facility construction - (design)
Use - (permit use area)
Programs - (size, limitations, co-op studies, public, schools, scouts, etc.)

Records - An important part of the "Adventure" program will be the maintenance of a file system for the records that are accumulated there. These records will be useful for documentation, scientific, and educational purposes.

Surveys - A number of surveys can hopefully be initiated to document and catalogue the flora and fauna of the area. These surveys can cover some of the following subject areas:

a. Ornithological - This survey has already been initiated and in progress for a number of years. Suggest that a compilation of all M.O.S. records for the area be put together for file and reference purposes. This has been a very valuable and worthwhile survey whose worth increases as the survey progresses and new knowledge is gained. Suggest photo file be incorporated into survey for educational purposes.
b. Mammals - A program to sample and document small mammals has also been instituted on the site. In the coming year, hopefully more student help can be initiated (Hood College, University of Maryland Practicum Program) to continue this program at an accelerated level. Suggest that live trapping and marking of small mammals be continued with a minimum of animals taken as preserved specimens. Direct observation of larger species is probably feasable for larger species documentation.
c. Herpetological - A cursory sampling was conducted this spring, but no systematic survey of the area has been implemented. Records pertaining to species inherent to the area and seasons that they are active, breeding, etc., should be started. Again it is suggested that preserved specimens be kept at a minimum with emphasis placed on observing live specimens and returning them to area of capture.
d. Aquatic Life - Water quality testing along with sampling of aquatic life in Watts Branch and Piney Branch will hopefully be started for documentation. Montgomery College can hopefully assist in this activity.
e. Insects - Although it is impractical to try and survey all insect species at Adventure, specialized studies might be started. Examples are butterflies and moths, large, conspicuous, or interesting insects such as mantids, bees, etc.

f. Botanical - With the varied types of habitat present at Adventure and along Watts Branch a unique opportunity exists for studying plants of varying types in a realistic sized area. Suggest that records be kept on species found and time of flowering. This has already been done in a limited extent on the Adventure property, but the records need to be assembled. Suggest that photo file also be incorporated into this survey for educational use.

g. Soil - Possible mapping of area with various soil types could be incorporated into surveys. Soliciting of University of Maryland Agronomy Department might enhance the feasability of this project.

Weather - The keeping of accurate weather records are important as analytical tools in many of the studies now being carried out at Adventure. Suggest equipment for recording basic weather data to be installed at site. Self recording instruments would probably be more feasable for keeping daily records year round.

Management - Suggest prescribed plantings be started this year. These plantings should be limited in extent to those which will enhance wildlife potential, but at same time preserve the open look at Adventure. Since the majority of the Watts Branch area is wooded, it is important to keep the Adventure tract open to provide a variety of habitats. Species native to the area will be the only plants considered. The prescribed mowing schedule will be adhered to with two (2) mowings a year (Last week June - first week July, last two weeks August). The mowing schedule might vary somewhat depending upon seasonal variations. It may not be necessary to mow the area twice yearly, but two mowings would be a maximum.

Long Range Management - Some consideration will be given to eventual management of the Watts Branch area. Topics to be considered would include the establishment of a trail system for educational use (consideration of bridle trails), possible crossing area on Watts Branch, management of pine stands. The management of the pine areas are important to maintain wildlife diversity. Hardwoods in these areas should probably be removed. Consideration should be given to maintaining the variety of other habitats found here and the management needed to accomplish doing so.

Facility Design - Consideration will be given to the location and design of the meeting facility proposed for the area.

Use - Use of the area will be open to individuals or groups with a serious intent for conducting systematic studies of the types discussed. Monitoring of the studies to avoid overuse or conflicting times, locations, etc. can probably be accomplished by the issuance of permits.

Programs - Programs will be more specific than general in subject matter and will be concerned with , but not limited to, the subject areas already discussed. Group size should be kept small with a

maximum of 10-12 individuals. Cooperative programs of research can be considered with area colleges. Programs will also be available to scouts, schools, civic groups, etc. All programs must be coordinated and scheduled through the naturalist.

1976 Nets 38, 39A, 39B, 40, 41 through 47

	August New	August Repeat	Total New	Total Repeat	September New	September Repeat	Total New	Total Repeat	October + November New	October + November Repeat	Total New	Total Repeat	Totals New	Totals Repeat		'75 +'76
Woodpeckers	II	I	2	1	HHT	HHT	5	5	HHT I	III	6	3	13	9	25 +7 / 32	40.625
Wrens, Chicadee, Titmouse Nuthatch, Br Creeper	HHT IIII	IIII	9	4	HHT HHT II	HHT HHT I	12	11	HHT HHT HHT III	HHT HHT IIII	18	14	39	29	74 +8 / 82	47.56097
Thrushes	HHT IIII		9	0	HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT III HHT HHT HHT HHT	IIII	183	4	HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT	HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT	90	35	282	39	573 +2 / 575	49.34347
Waxwing + Kinglet			0	0	I		1	0	HHT HHT HHT 25 HHT HHT HHT 28 HHT HHT HHT 18 IIII 15 7		142	0	143	0	394	36.29441
Vireos	HHT III		3	0	HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT	HHT HHT HHT III	81	18	HHT HHT HHT	HHT HHT	15	10	99	28	214 +1 / 215	46.04651
Warblers	HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT [illegible]	II	30	2	I HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT	HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT	169	25	10 HHT HHT HHT 8; 5 HHT HHT HHT 7; 4 ... 11; 10 ... 24; 13 ... 6; 14 ... 6; 17 ... 12; 2 ... 6; 3 ... 7; 5 ... 12	HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT	368	70	567	97	1447 + 4 / 1451	39.07649
Fringillids - less sparrows	HHT HHT III	HHT III	13	8	HHT HHT	HHT I	10	6	HHT HHT IIII	HHT I	14	6	37	20	190 + 8 / 198	18.68676
Sparrows, Juncos			0	0	IIII		4	0	HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT	HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT IIII	70	29	74	29	539 + 17 / 556	13.30935
Misc - Includes Robin, Catbird, Br Thrasher, Mockingbird, Flycatchers	HHT HHT HHT HHT II	[illegible] IIII	22	4	HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT II	HHT HHT HHT HHT HHT	62	25	HHT HHT HHT HHT IIII HHT HHT HHT	IIII	35	4	119	33	429 (3932 -3503)	27.73892
													1373	284	3869 + 63 / 3932	34.91861

2481 (3932 - 1451)
806 (1373 - 567)
(Warblers)

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
8787 Georgia Avenue • Silver Spring, Maryland 20907
(301) 589-1480

MINUTES FOR "ADVENTURE"

BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING
January 26, 1977

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of "Adventure" was held at "Adventure" at 7:00 PM on January 26, 1977. Present were Mrs. Jane Knox, Mrs. Margaret Donnald, Mr. Chandler Robbins, Mr. Jim Thomas and Mr. John Baines.

Mrs. Donnal reported on neighborhood participation at the banding station. It was pointed out that a number of Potomac residents had spent considerable time in helping and learning at the banding station. The number of helpers has been increasing with each banding season. Optimism was expressed that even more of the neighborhood people would become involved in "Adventure's" future programs.

John Baines reported on the progress of the current fencing and parking lot projects. Explanation was given for the type of fence selected and the location and use of the parking lot. With the addition of the new parking lot, the necessity for roadside parking would be lessened.

Selection of mist net locations to avoid horse traffic was discussed but no firm decisions were made to solve this problem.

It was brought to the attention of the board by Mrs. Knox that housing construction had been approved for the Potter property which adjoins the north border of the "Adventure" property. Mrs. Donnald renewed discussion on possible plantings to buffer this border from the future construction. All agreed that planting should probably be done before the construction begins.

Possible use of the parking area for winter banding was also discussed. This would necessitate screening of the area with some type of planting. Cedar trees were a possible candidate for this screening.

John Baines explained the status of the building of a facility for the coming fiscal year, but assured members that MNCPPC would continue to support the "Adventure" program.

As a goodwill gesture to the surrounding community, it was proposed that an "Open-House" be given during the spring, 77 banding season. Invitations would be sent to immediate neighbors in the community who had expressed an interest or concern. All agreed that this would be good PR for the program.

The status of recently aquired property along Watts Branch was presented at the meeting as an update. The possibility of aquiring the Case property which is adjacent to "Adventure" was also discussed.

The meeting adjourned with a note of cooperation for all involved.

John M. Baines

JOHN M. BAINES
Park Naturalist

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
8787 Georgia Avenue • Silver Spring, Maryland 20907
(301) 589-1480

26 February, 1979

MINUTES FOR "ADVENTURE"
BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING
February 22, 1979

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of "Adventure" was held at 7:00 P.M. on Thursday, February 22, 1979. Present at the meeting were: John Baines, Karl Noyes, Jim Thomas (MNCPPC), Margaret Donnald, Chandler Robbins, Kathleen Klimkiewicz, and Evan Hannay (M.O.S.). Three major topics were discussed at the meeting:

1. Use of "Adventure" facility - Plans for use of the building which was formerly the Naturalist Residence were discussed. There are plans for office space, a reference library and bird skin collection room, a meeting room and a small auditorium for showing slides and giving lectures and demonstrations. Future storage areas were also discussed. All present agreed upon the planned use of the facility.

2. Proposed extension of South Glen Road through "Adventure" property - Plans to cut a "new improved" extension of South Glen Road through unit 2 of Watts Branch were discussed. An alternative to the new road would be to widen and improve the existing and current South Glen and Glen Roads. This alternative was decided to be the favorable choice of the Board of Trustees. M.O.S. agreed to draft a letter to this effect that would also state their reasons for the decision. MNCPPC Interpretation & Conservation Division will endorse the letter and add its own comments before forwarding to the Planning Department of MNCPPC.

3. Purchase of the Case property - Purchase of the 5 acres belonging to the Case family and adjacent to "Adventure" was discussed. It was agreed by all that this was an important piece of property to the "Adventure" program. M.O.S. agreed to draft a letter describing its importance and urging its purchase. MNCPPC Interpretation and Conservation Division will endorse and concur with M.O.S. recommendation and forward to Land Aquisition Officer.

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 9:30 P.M.

MARYLAND ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Reply to:

Re: Boundaries of Unit 2,
Watts Branch Stream Valley Park

To: Maryland National Park and Planning Commission

In 1973 plans for development and use of 'Adventure' (former Hostetler property) and Unit 2, Watts Branch Stream Valley Park, the Trustees of Adventure for the Maryland Ornithological Society recommended that the planned take-lines for the park include the 5-acre parcel of land on the North side of Glen Road between Glen Road and the eastern extension of 'Adventure' in this area.

On the basis of the past six years of observation and active banding on 'Adventure', Maryland Ornithological Society trustees would like to strongly urge that this property be included in proposed park boundaries. The steep south- and east-facing slopes in this area are rich in wildlife, and are particularly important from the standpoint of bird activity. The property forms a ridge extending into a bend of Watts Branch that, from our observation and analysis, is heavily used by migrating birds, especially by warblers, vireos and thrushes. In two normal fall seasons, when net-hours of banding on the 'Adventure' portion of this ridge were 29% of total banding activity, the area produced 43% of all warblers and thrushes, and 40% of all vireos banded. The area is also heavily used by resident woodpeckers, chickadees, and titmice.

Nets on this ridge have also produced many of the unusual birds (ones that have been seen only once or twice in the course of banding over 27,000 birds). These 'rarities' include: Saw-whet Owl, Whip-poor-will, Chuck-will's-widow (reported only once before in Montgomery County, and never before banded west of Chesapeake Bay), Bewick's Wren, Philadelphia Vireo, Prothonotary Warbler, Lawrence's Warbler, and a hybrid Bay-breasted/Blackpoll Warbler (reported only once before in ornithological literature).

Again, we strongly urge that the park take-lines be amended to include the property referred to above.

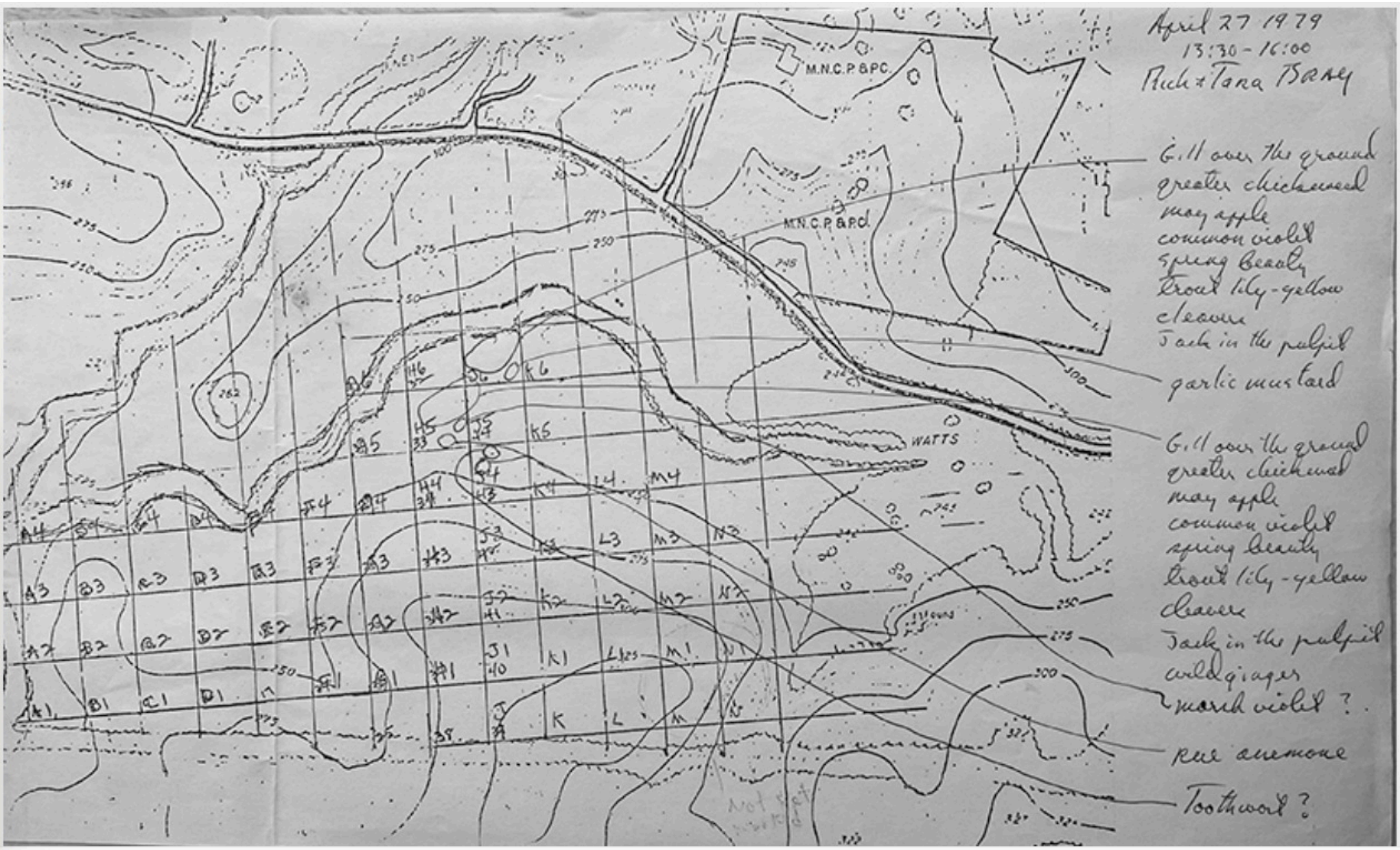
Submitted by:

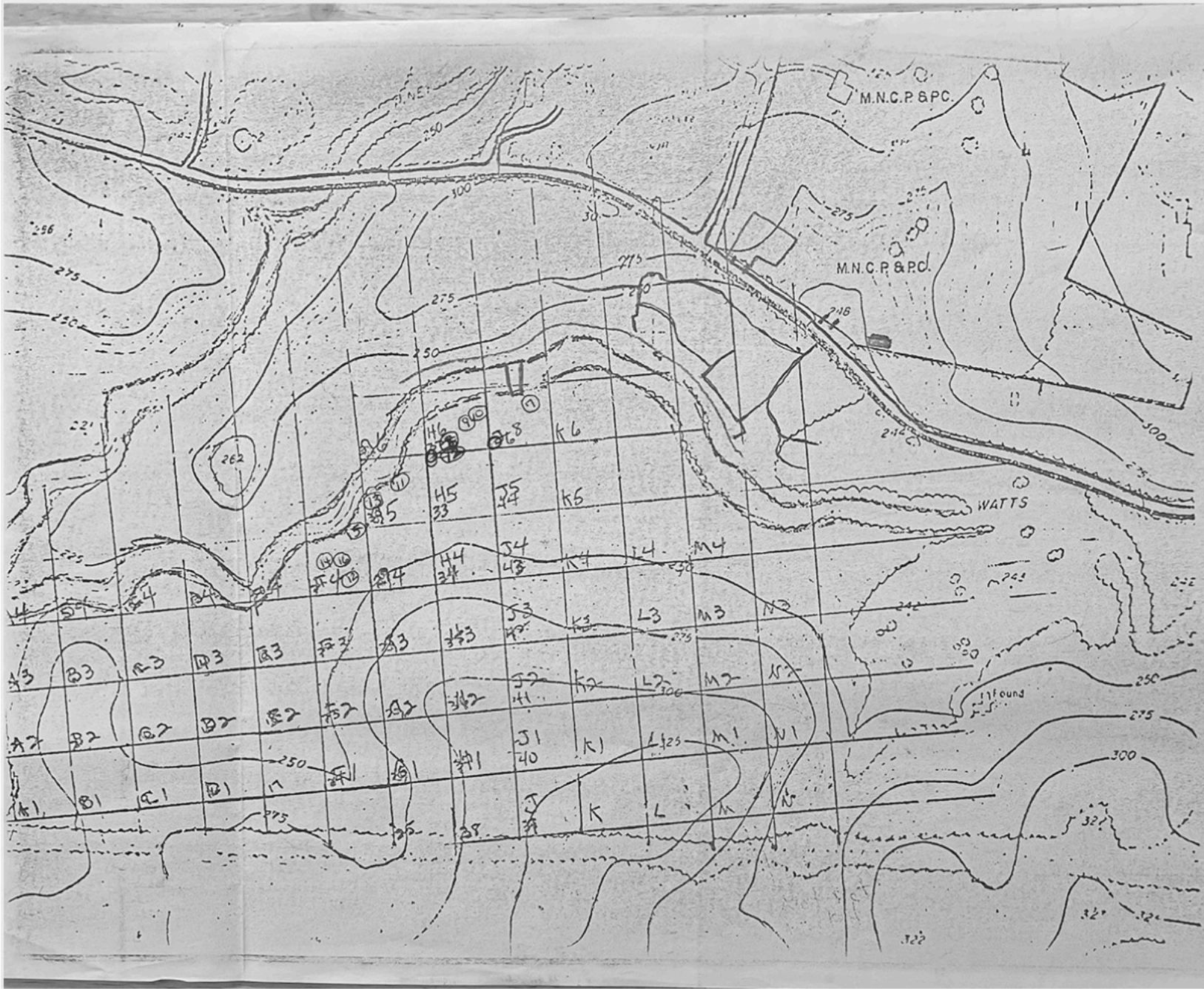
Margaret T. Donnald
Chandler S. Robbins

Trustees of Adventure for the Maryland Ornithological Society

March 13, 1979

Cylburn Mansion 4915 Greenspring Avenue Baltimore, Maryland 21209


M.N.C.P.&P.C.
M.N.C.P.&P.D.
WATTS
April 27 1979
13:30 - 16:00
Rich + Tara Bailey
Gill over the ground
greater chickweed
may apple
common violet
spring beauty
trout lily - yellow
cleaver
Jack in the pulpit
garlic mustard
Gill over the ground
greater chickweed
may apple
common violet
spring beauty
trout lily - yellow
cleaver
Jack in the pulpit
wild ginger
marsh violet ?
rue anemone
Toothwort ?



May 9, 1979 10:05 - 11:30 am

J-6
1. Star chickweed
2. May apples
3. Spring beauty
4. Gill-over-the-ground
5. Jack in the Pulpit
6. Garlic mustard
7. Cleavers
8. Wild Geranium

H-6
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8
9. Wild Ginger
10. Small-flowered crowfoot?
11. Trout lily (leaves)
12. False Solomon's seal

G-5
2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11
13 Common violet
14 Rue anenome
15 Hooked Crowfoot
16 Swamp cabbage

F-4
11, 13, 14, 15, 16

Tara Bray

4-6-83

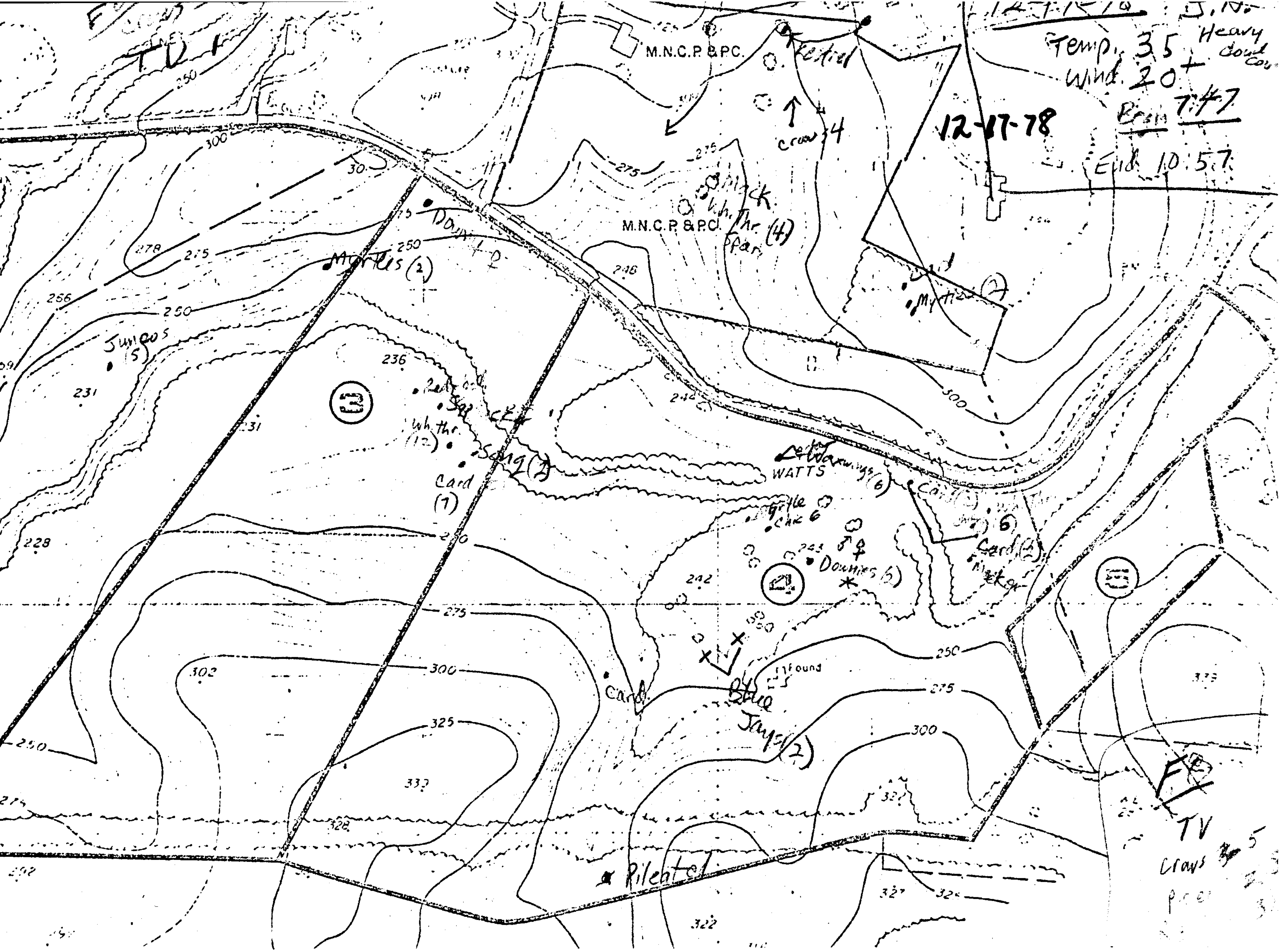
Margaret,

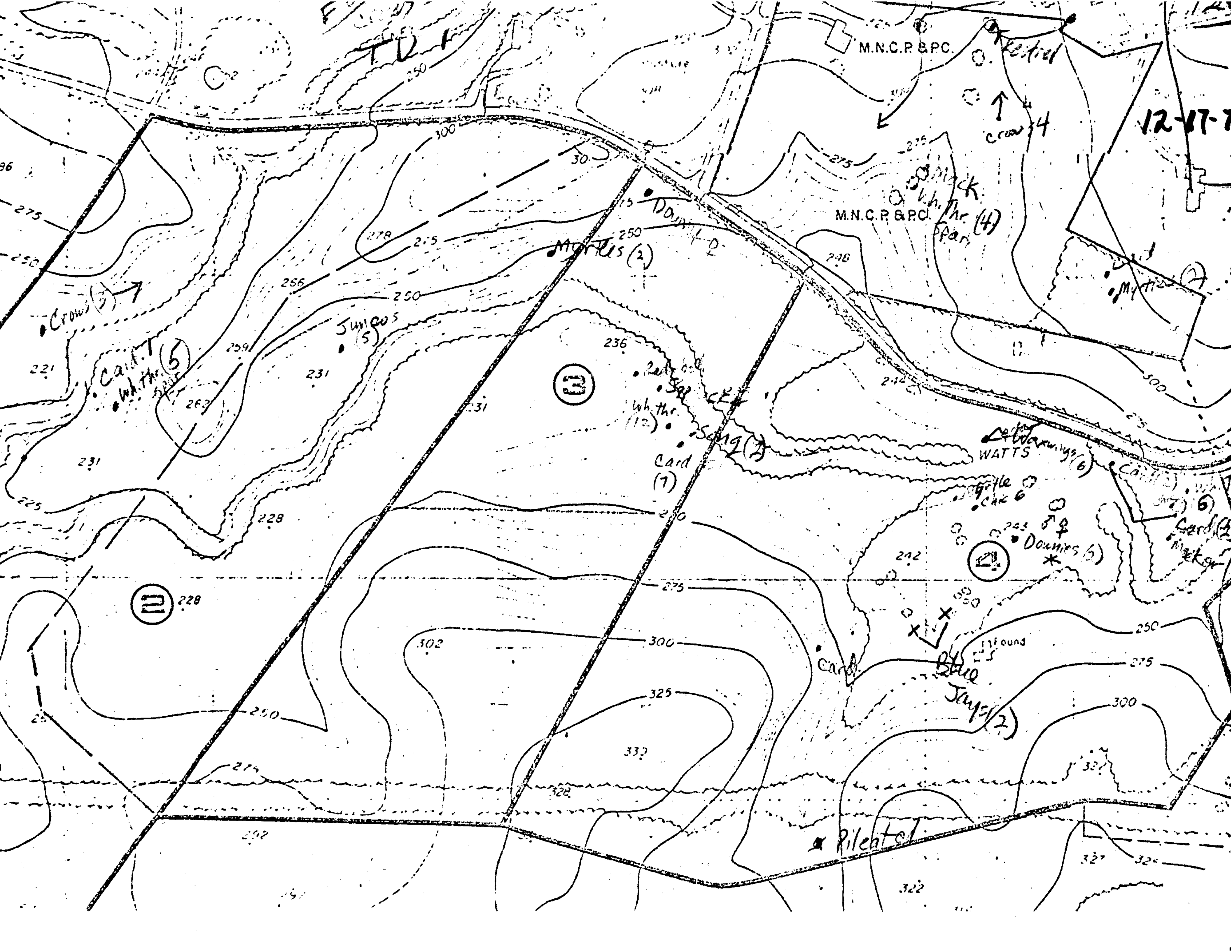
Here are field sheets for 1978-81 Adventure Winter Bird counts. They are copies of originals returned to John Norvell, who has the other field sheets, I believe.

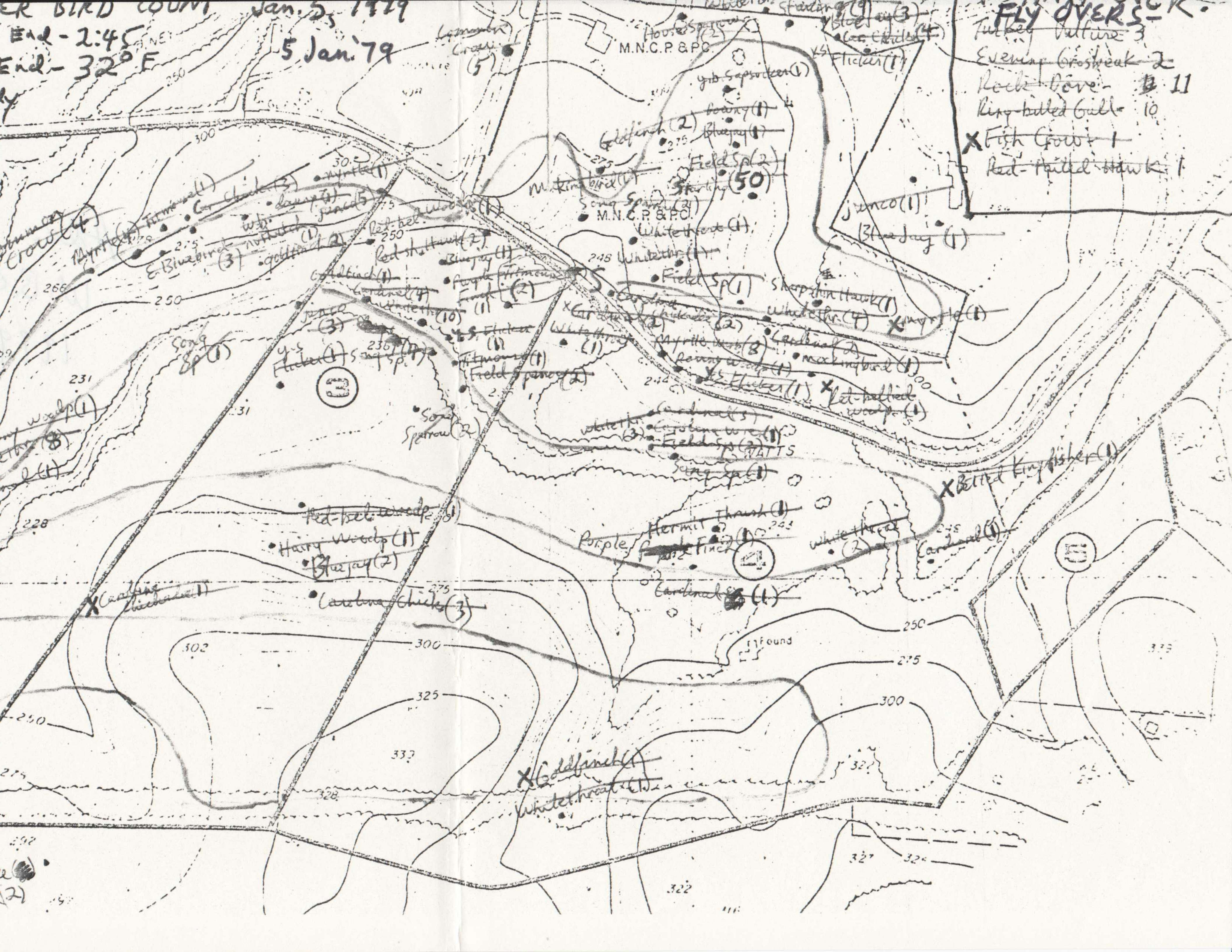
Jim Wilkinson

Adv. ~~W.B.C.~~
W.B.C.
1981

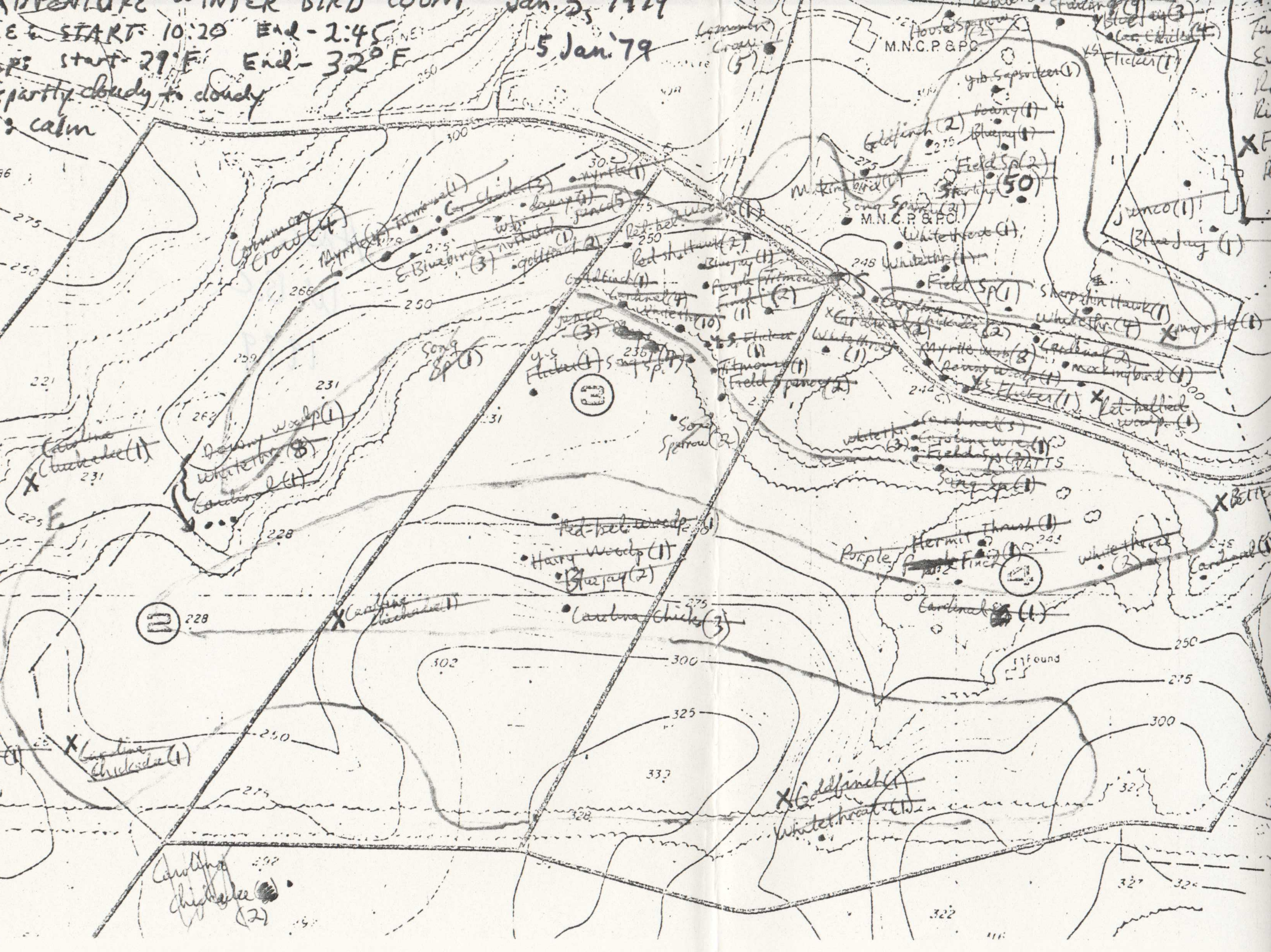
~~Carolina Wren~~ 4

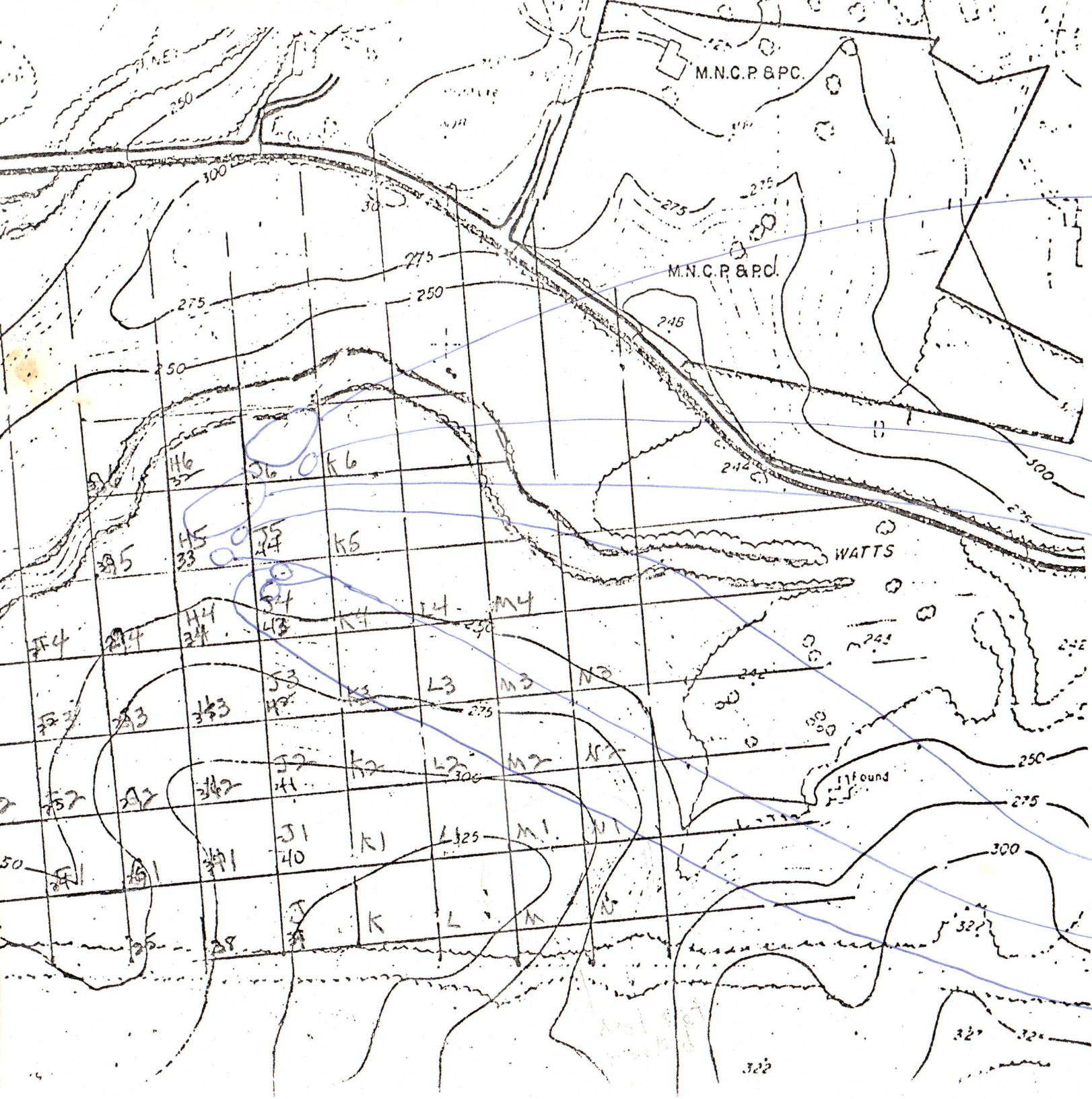

Temp. 35 Heavy cloud cov
Wind 20+
Begin 7:47
End 10:57
12-17-78
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
Crow 4
Black
Wh. Thr. (4)
Spar.
Downy
Mockers (2)
Juncos (5)
Card (7)
Song (2)
Wh. thr. (12)
Cedar Waxwings (6)
WATTS
Card (2)
Downies (5)
Blue Jays (2)
Card.
Pileated
TV
Crows 5
250
275
300
325
236
242
243
246
231
228
302
333
328
322
278
256


M.N.C.P.&P.C.
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
WATTS
Kestrel
Crows 4
Crows (3)
Juncos (5)
Morris (2)
Card (7)
Downies (5)
Blue Jays (2)
Pileated
Card.
2
3
4



Jan. 5, 1979
End - 2:45
End - 32° F
5 Jan. '79
FLY OVERS
Turkey Vulture 3
Evening Grosbeak 2
Rock Dove 11
Ring-billed Gull 10
Fish Crow 1
Red-tailed Hawk 1
M.N.C.P. & P.C.
Common Crow (5)
Goldfinch (2)
Field Sp. (2)
Starling (50)
Song Sparrow (2)
White-throat (1)
Junco (1)
Blue Jay (1)
Sharp-shin Hawk (1)
Myrtle (1)
Red-sh. Hawk (2)
Song Sp. (1)
Song Sparrow (2)
Field Sparrow (2)
Hermit Thrush (1)
Purple Finch (2)
Belted Kingfisher (1)
Cardinal (1)
Hairy Woodp. (1)
Bluejay (2)
Carolina Chick. (3)
Goldfinch (1)
White-throat (1)
Found
3
4
5
250
275
300
325

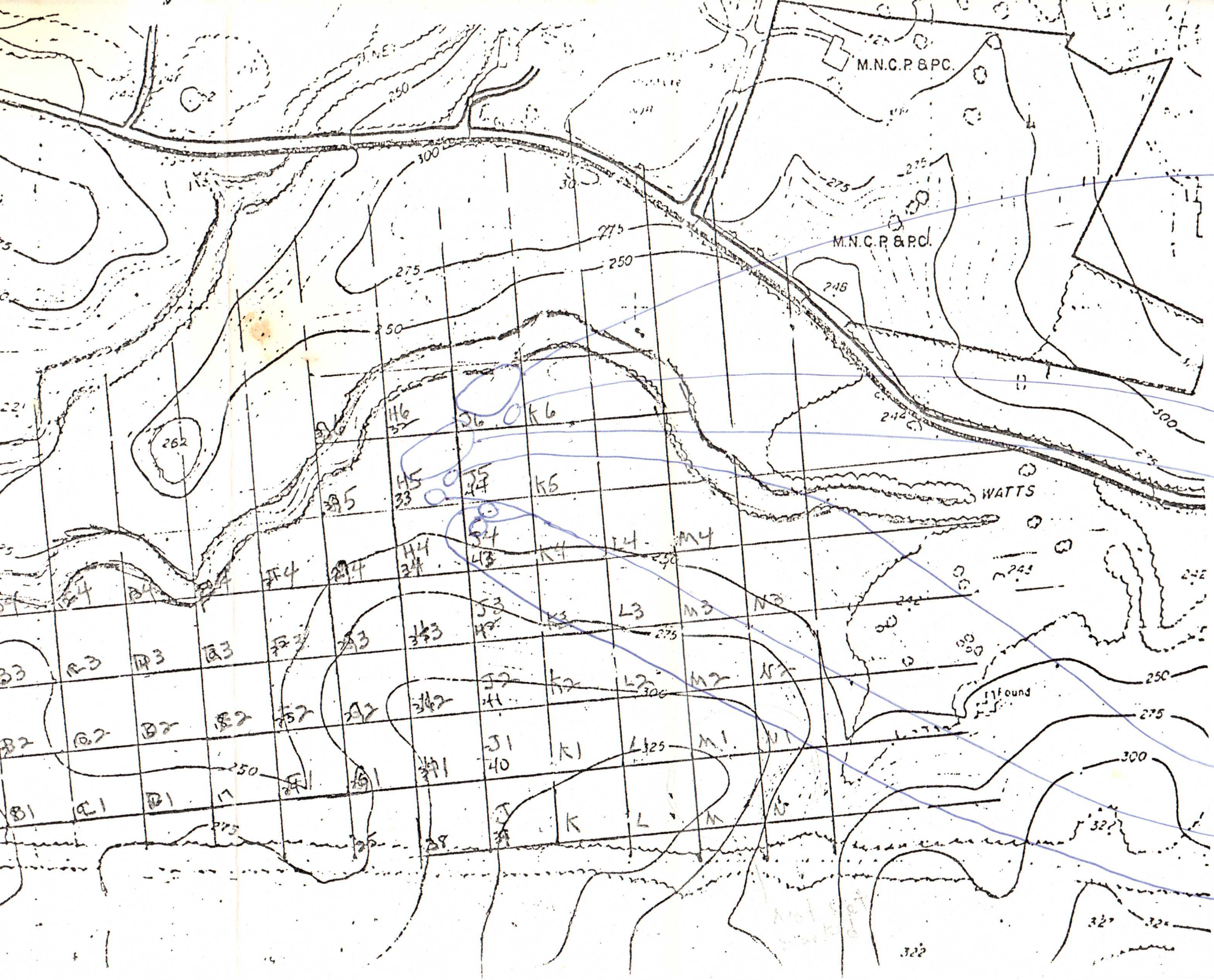

WINTER BIRD COUNT
START- 10:20 End - 2:45
start- 29°F End - 32°F
partly cloudy to cloudy
calm
5 Jan. 79
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
Common Crow (5)
House Sparrow (2)
Starling (9)
Y-S Flicker (1)
Junco (1)
Blue Jay (1)
Ylb Sapsucker (1)
Goldfinch (2)
Field Sp (2)
Starling (50)
Song Sp (2)
Whitethroat (1)
Mockingbird (1)
Common Crow (4)
Myrtle (1)
Titmouse (1)
Car. Chick (3)
Red-bel. Wood (1)
Red sh. Hawk (2)
Blue Jay (1)
Field Sp (1)
Sharpshin Hawk (1)
Whitethr. (4)
Myrtle Warb. (8)
Cardinal (2)
Downy Woodp (1)
Whitethr. (8)
Cardinal (1)
Carolina Chickadee (1)
Song Sp (1)
Song Sparrow (2)
Red-bel. Woodp (1)
Hairy Woodp (1)
Blue Jay (2)
Carolina Chick (3)
Hermit Thrush (1)
Purple Finch (1)
Whitethroat (2)
Goldfinch (1)
Whitethroat (1)
Carolina Chickadee (2)
WATTS
Found
250
275
300
325
228
231
248
302
322



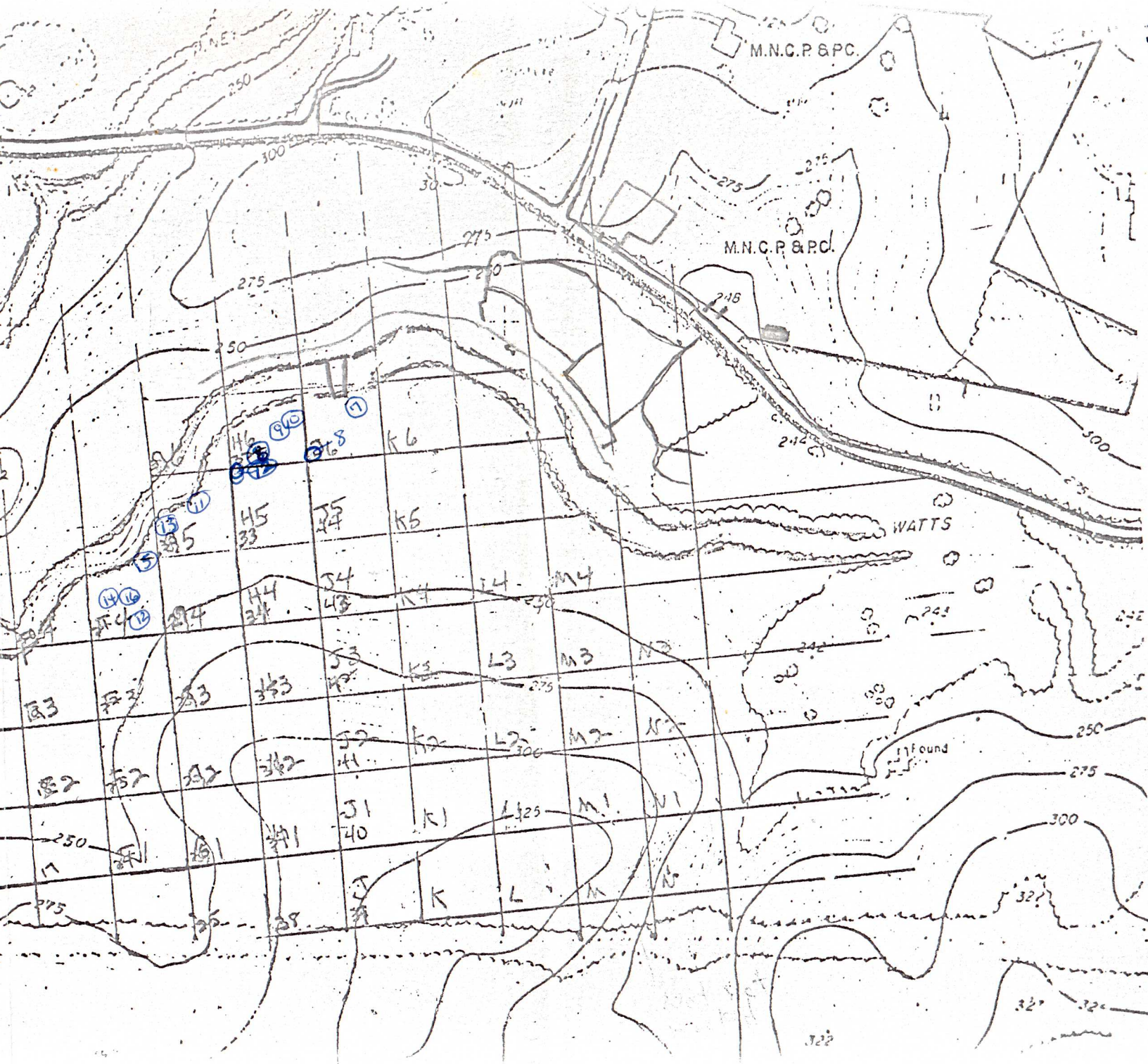
April 27 1979
13:30 - 16:00
Rich + Tana Bailey

Gill over the ground
greater chickweed
may apple
common violet
spring beauty
trout lily - yellow
cleaver
Jack in the pulpit
garlic mustard

Gill over the ground
greater chickweed
may apple
common violet
spring beauty
trout lily - yellow
cleaver
Jack in the pulpit
wild ginger
marsh violet ?
red anemone
Toothwort ?


M.N.C.P.&P.C.
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
WATTS
found

May 9, 1979 10:05 - 11:30 am



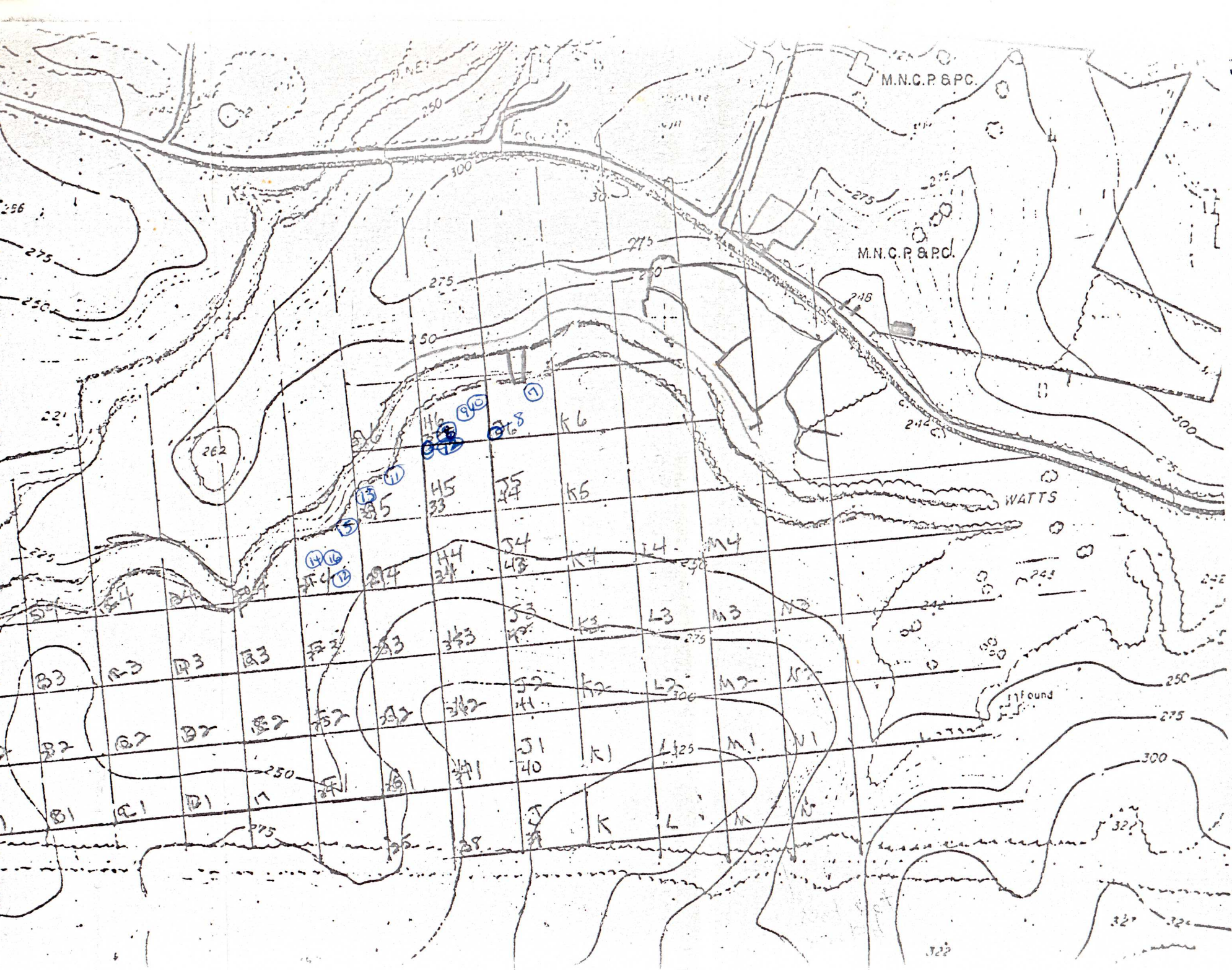
J-6
1. Star chickweed
2. May apples
3. Spring beauty
4. Gill-over-the-ground
5. Jack in the Pulpit
6. Garlic mustard
7. Cleavers
8. Wild Geranium

H-6
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8
9. Wild Ginger
10. Small-flowered crowfoot?
11. Trout lily (leaves)
12. False Solomon's seal
[redacted]

G-5
2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11
13 Common violet
14 Rue anenome
15 Hooked crowfoot
16 Swamp cabbage

[redacted]
F-4
11, 12, 14, 15, 16

Tara Bray



May

J-6
1. Star
2. Ma
3. Spri
4. Gill
5. Jack
6. Gar
7. Cle
8. Wil

H-6
1, 2,
9. Wi
10. Sm
11. Tr
12. Fa

G-5
2, 5,
13 Co
14 Ro
15 H
16 S

F-4 -
11,13,14

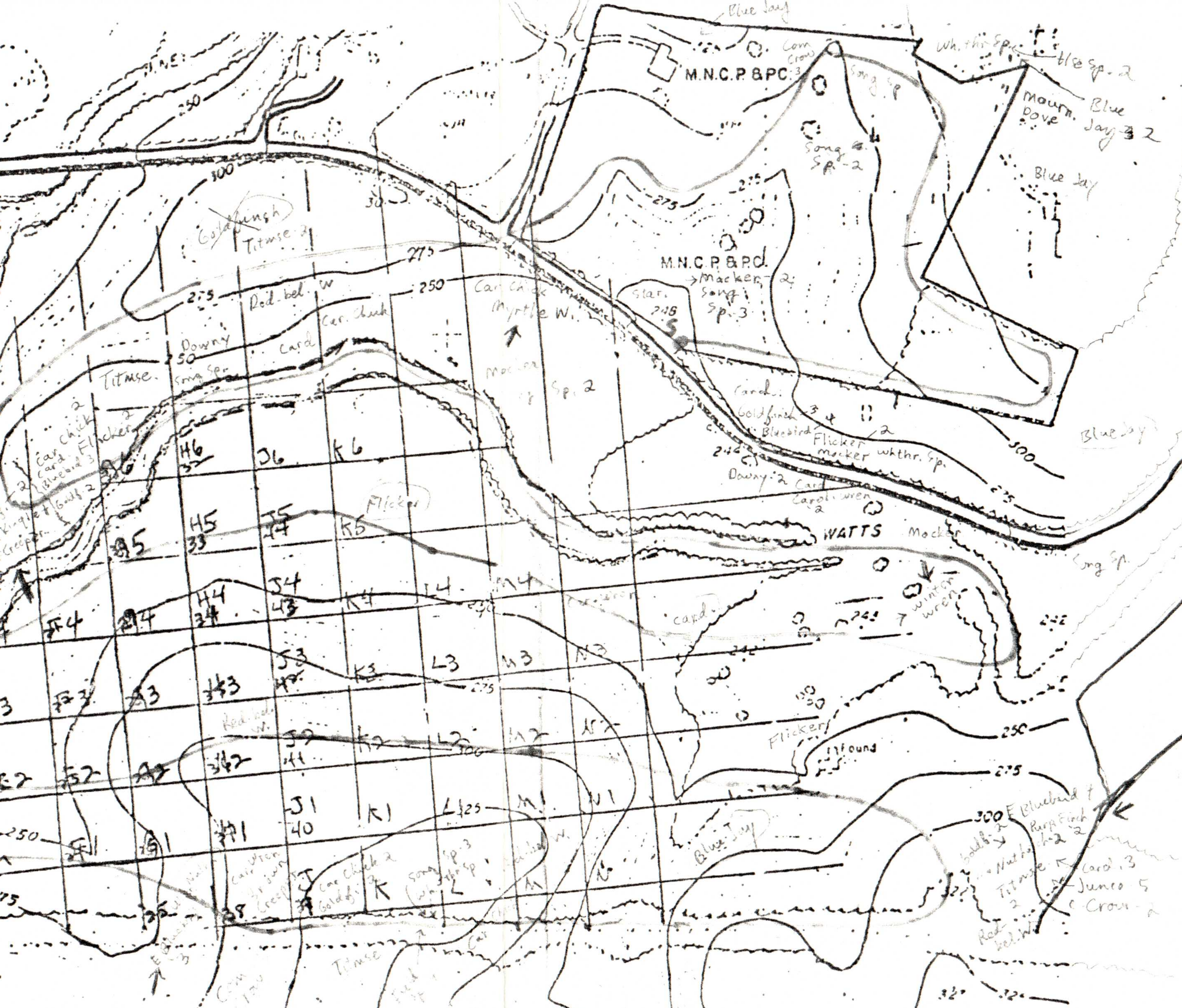
bird count

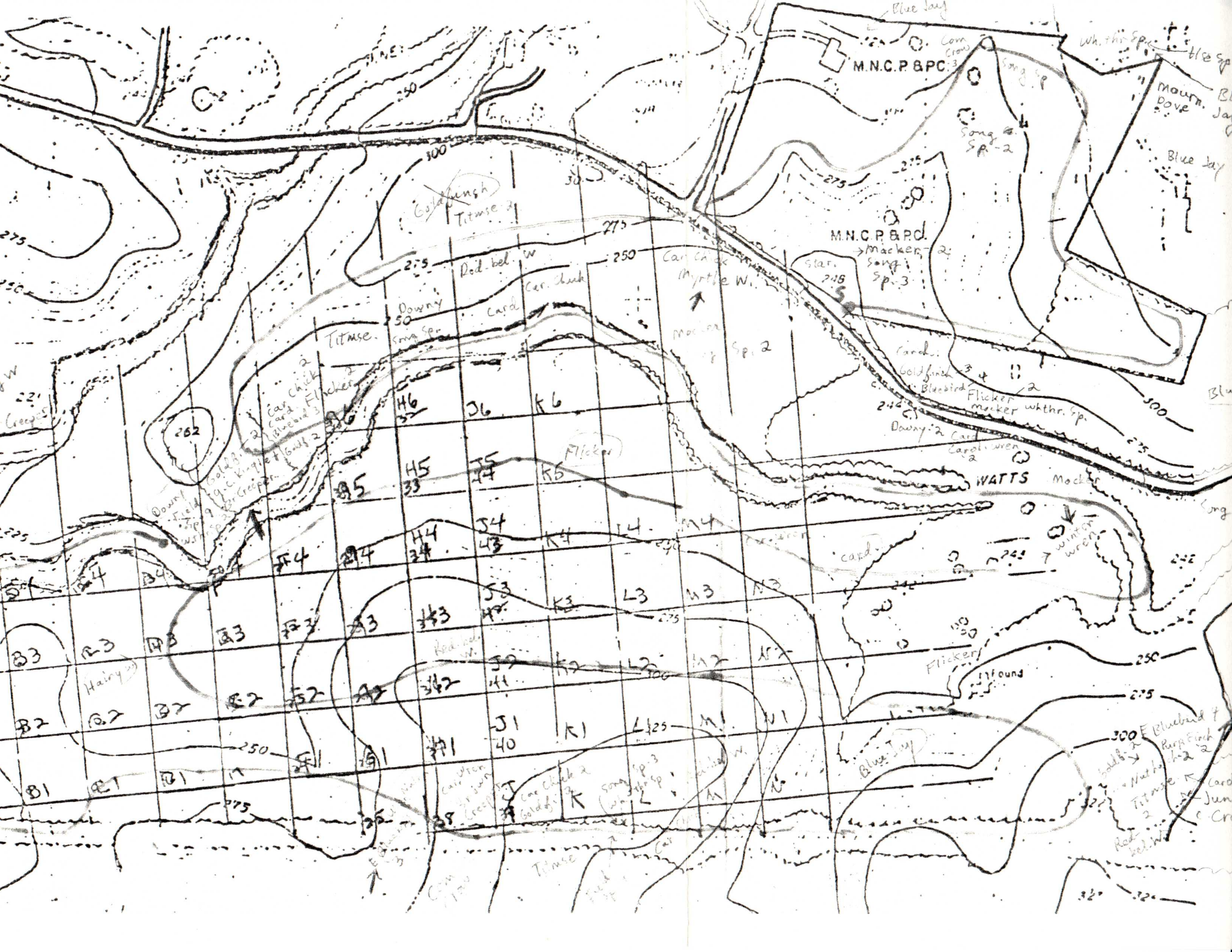

M.N.C.P & P.C.
WATTS
Com. Crow
Starling 2
Junco 10
Cardinal
Mocker. Card. 3
Hse. Sp.
Car. Chick.
Mockingbird 2
Goldfinch
Starlings
Red-bel. W.
Hse. Sp.
Myrtle Warb.
Car. Chick. 2
Field Sp. 4
Song Sp. 3
Cardinal 2
Downy Woodp.
E. Bluebird
Card. Mourn. Dove
Wh. thr. Sp. 3
Song Sp.
Car. Chickadee
E. Bluebird
Myrtle Warb. 2
Com Crow 2
Hse. Sp.
Pileated Woodp.
Red-bel. Woodp.
Wh. b. Nuthatch
T. Titmouse
Comm. Crow
Cardinal 2
Red-bel. Woodp.
Car. Wren
Goldfinch 2
Pileated W.
Starling
Myrtle Warb.
Cardinal
Mockingbird
Red-tailed Hawk
Myrtle Warb.
Car. Chickadee
Y. S. Flicker
Comm. Crow
Downy Woodp.
Downy Woodp.
Cardinal
Wh. thr. Sparrow 2
Mockingbird
Downy W.
Car. Chick. 4
Myrtle Warb.
Car. Wren
E. Bluebird 2
T. Titmse
T. Titmse
Cardinal 2
Brown Creeper
Car. Chickadee
Cardinal
Cardinal
Carolina Chickadee
Found
300
275
250
266
231
228
236
248
242
243
325
337
322

venture winter bird count
12/24/79
on
side
led names are
species heard only
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
Starlings
Starling 2
Junco 10
Cardinal
Car. Chick.
Mockingbird 2
Goldfinch
Hse. Sp.
myrtle Warb.
Car. Chickadee 2
Field Sp. 4
Song Sp. 3
Cardinal 2
Downy Woodp.
E. Bluebird
Red-bel. Woodp.
Pileated Woodp.
myrtle Warbler 2
Com. Crow
W.b. Nuthatch
T. Titmouse
Comm. Crow
Cardinal 2
Goldfinch 2
Car. Wren
Red-bel. Woodp.
Pileated W.
T. Titmse
Cardinal 2
236
Downy Woodp. 4
Car. Chick.
myrtle Warb.
Cap. Wren
E. Bluebird 2
T. Titmse
Brown Creeper
Car. Chickadee 2
Wh. thr. Sp.
Cardinal
Br. Creeper
Downy Woodp.
Downy Woodp.
Cardinal
Wh. thr. Sparrow 2
myrtle Warb.
Car. Chickadee
Y.S. Flicker
Red-Tailed Hawk
Comm. Crow
Mockingbird
Starling
myrtle Warb.
Cardinal
WATTS
Car. Chickadee
Cardinal
Cardinal
Found
Carolina Chickadee
Cardinal
300
275
250
266
231
228
225
221
302
325
337
322
242
243
248

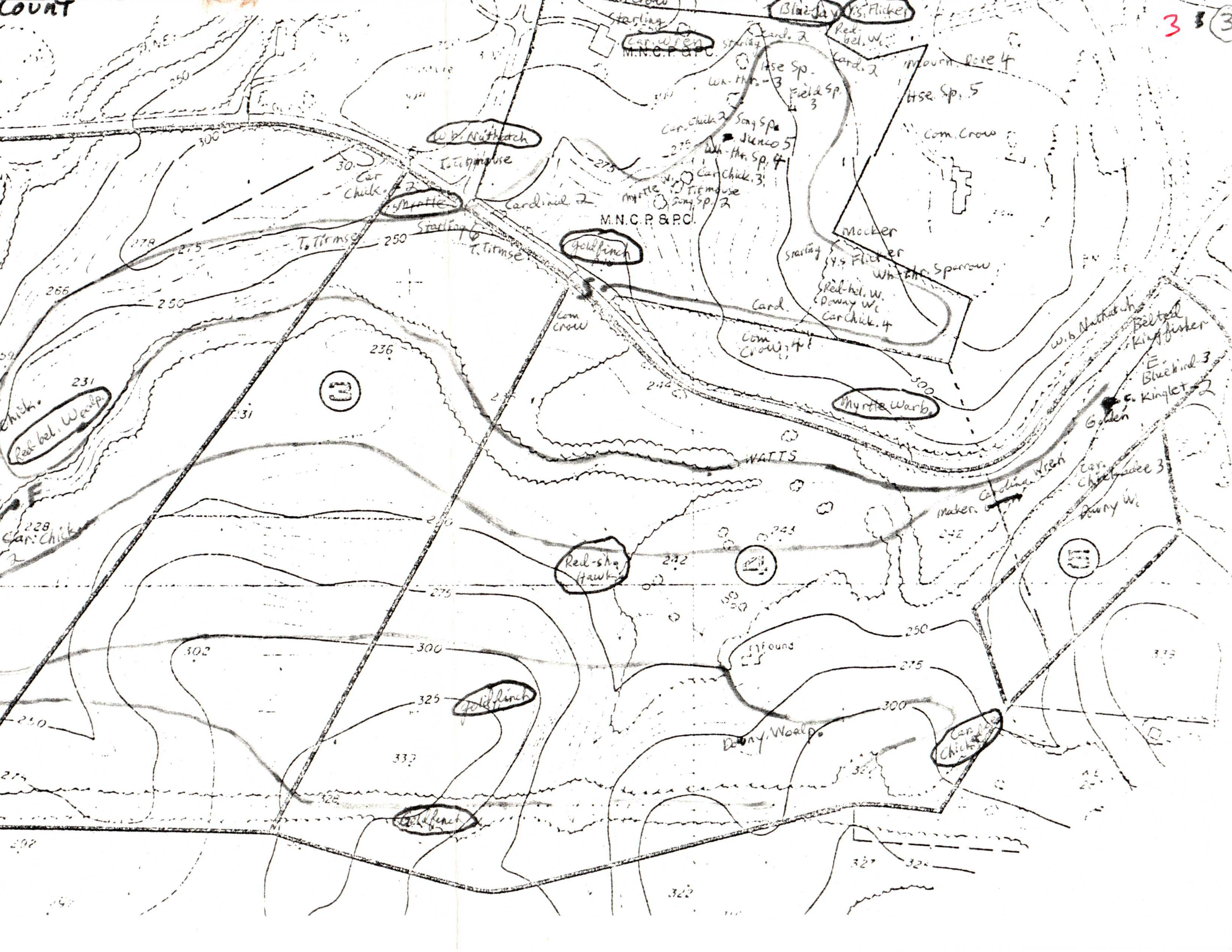
2

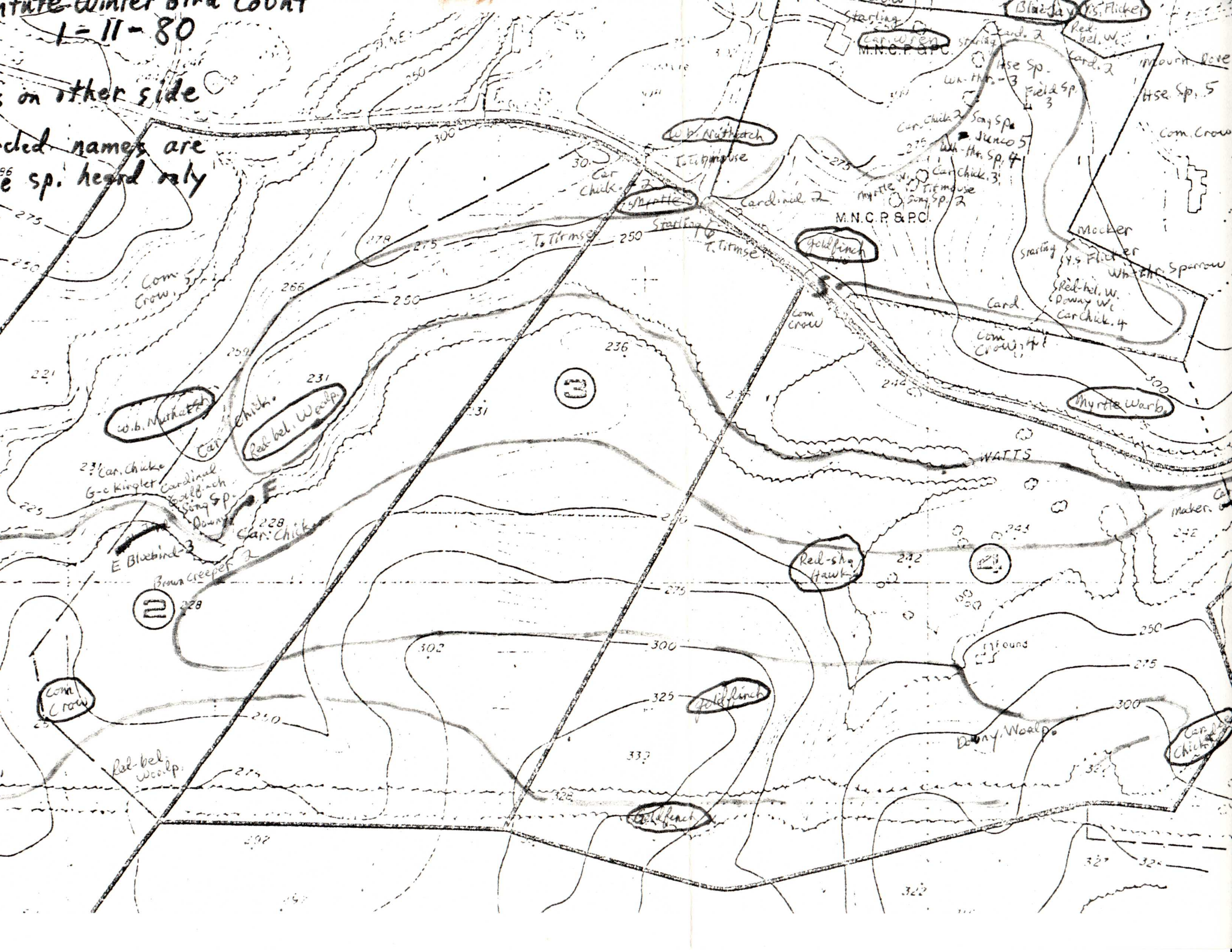
1/5/80 Adventure winter Bird count

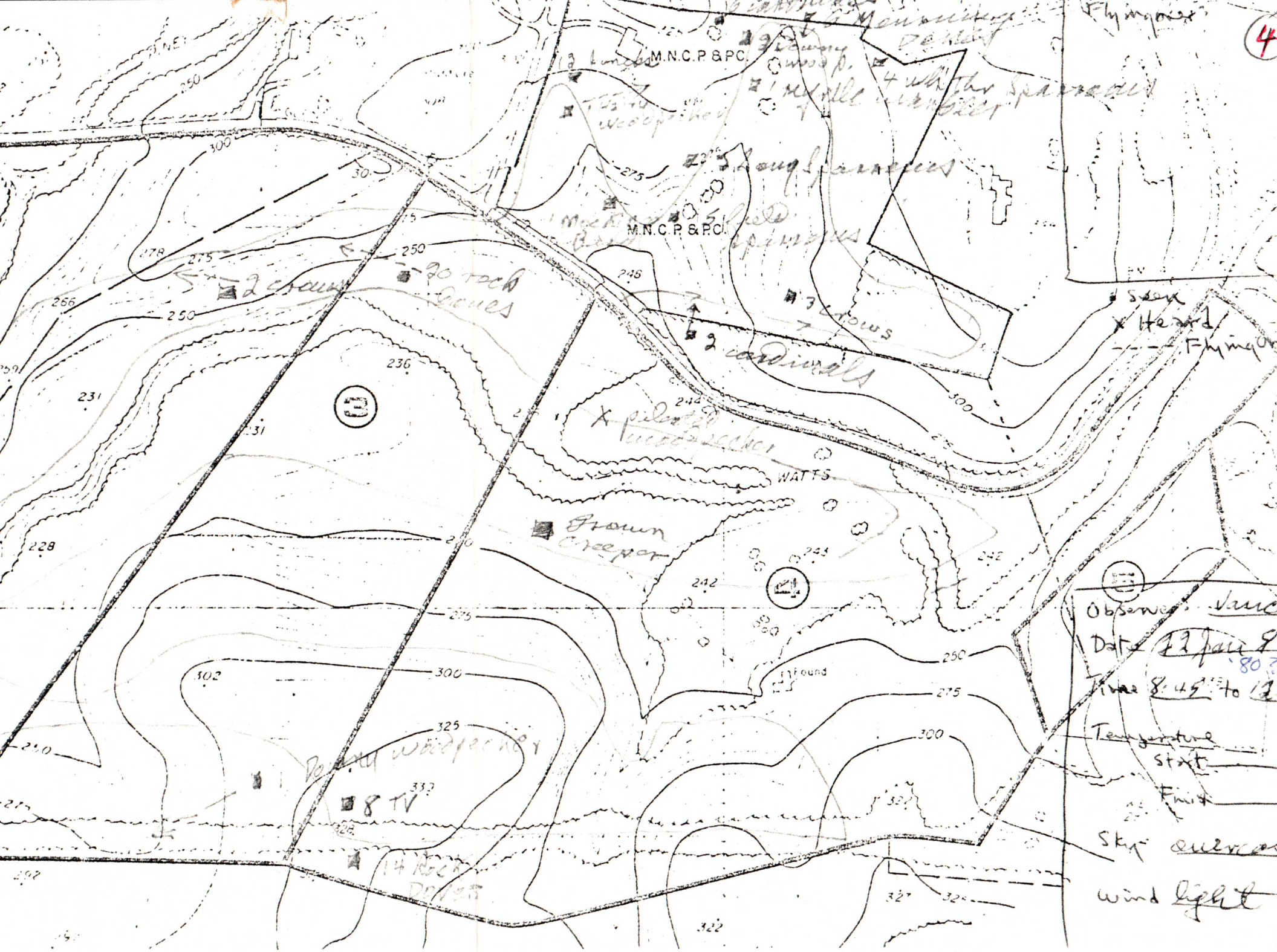


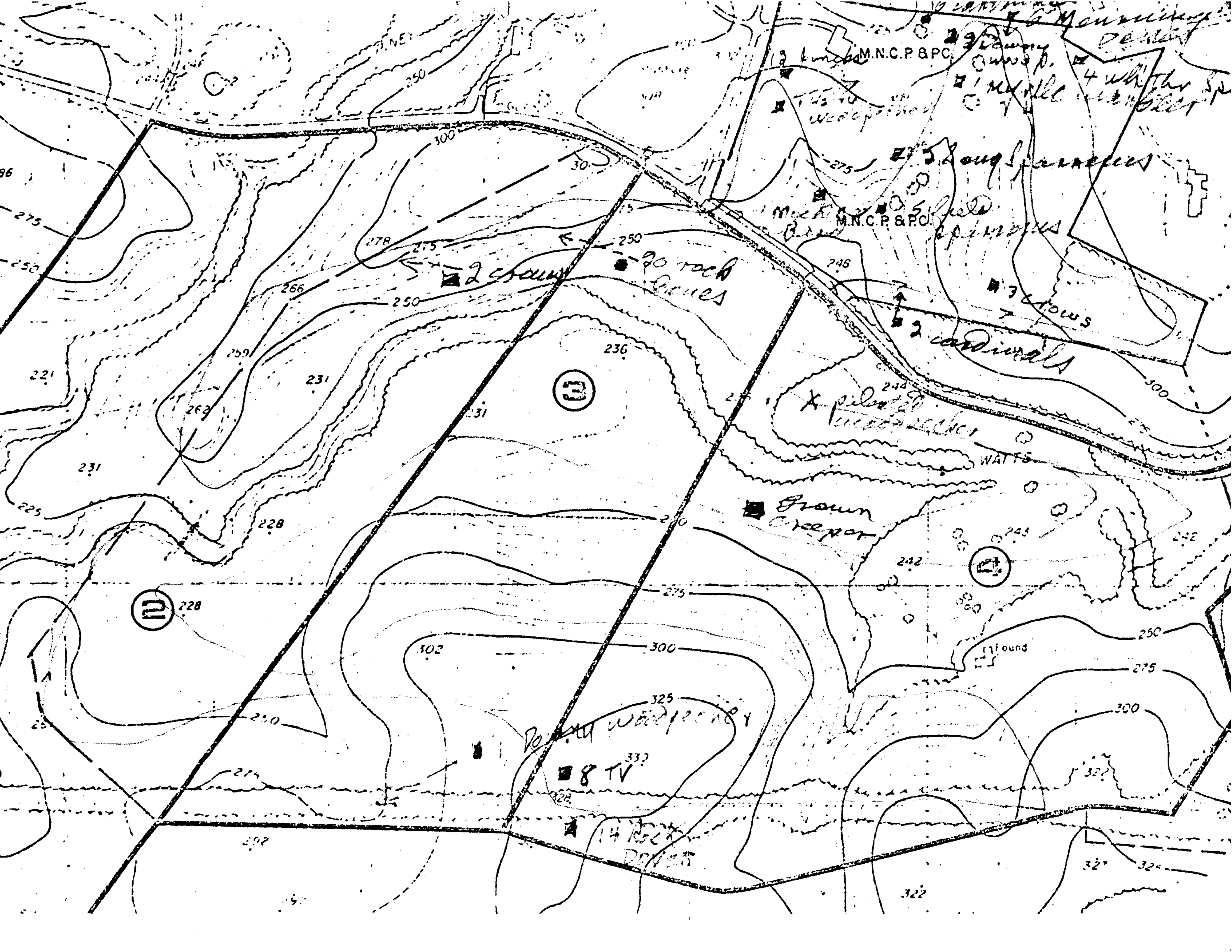


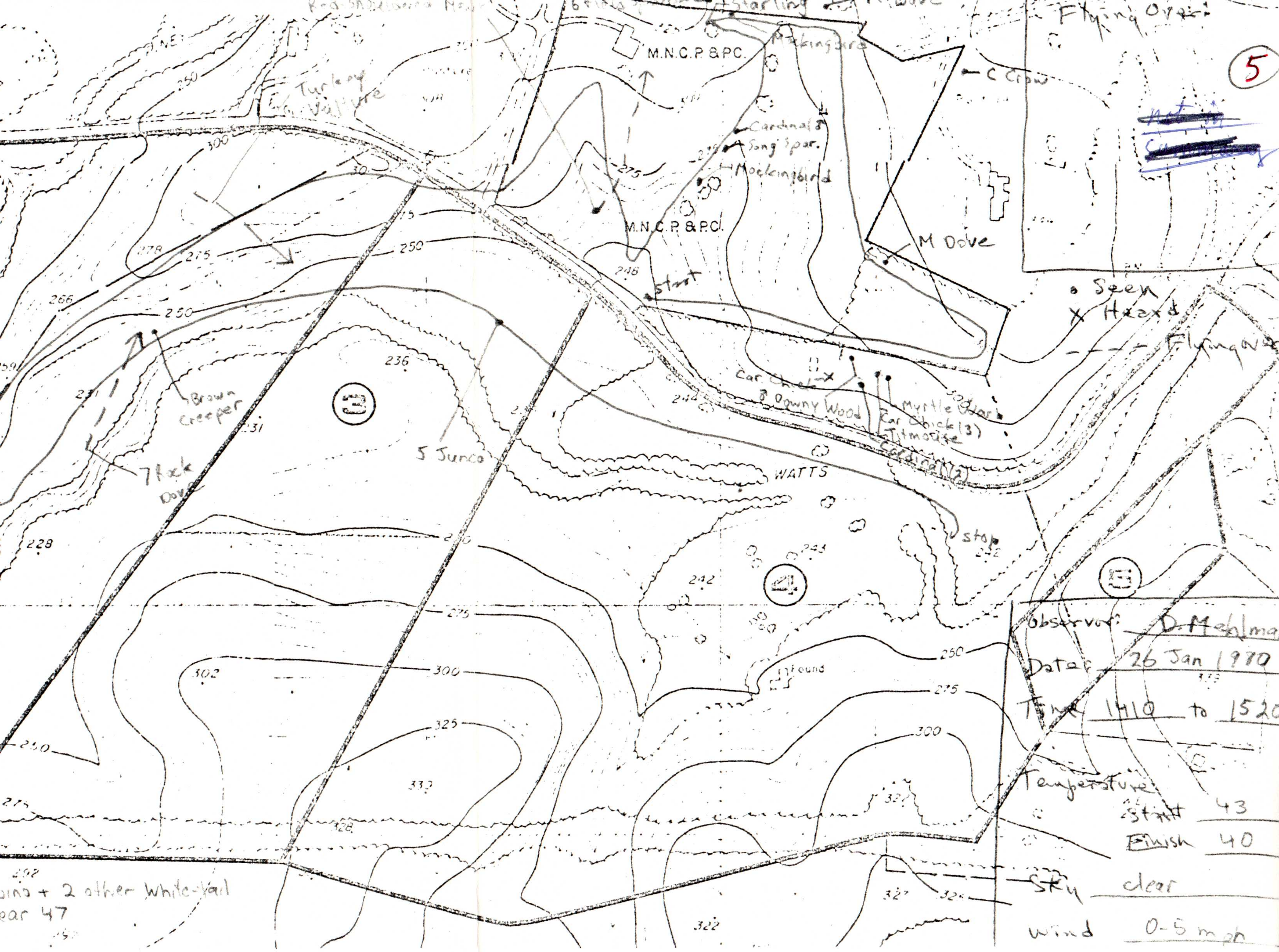
M.N.C.P.&PC.
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
WATTS

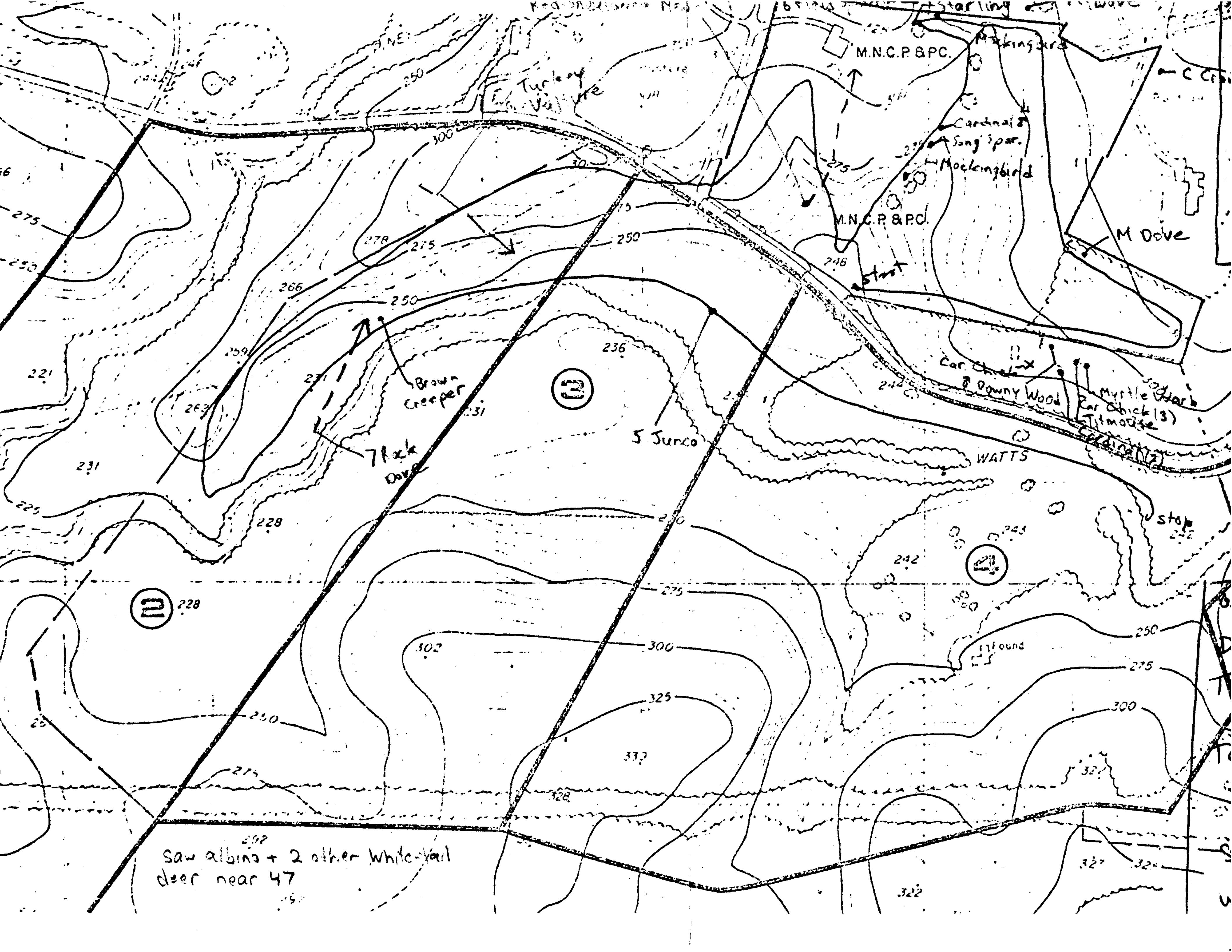

COUNT
3
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
WATTS
Blue Jay
Y.S. Flicker
Red-bel. W.
Starling
Car. Wren
Card. 2
Mourn. Dove 4
Hse. Sp.
Hse. Sp. 5
Wh-thr. -3
Field Sp. 3
Com. Crow
Car. Chick 2
Song Sp.
Junco 5
Wh-thr. Sp. 4
Car. Chick. 3
Myrtle W.
Titmouse
Song Sp. 2
W.b. Nuthatch
Titmouse
Car. Chick. 3
Myrtle
Cardinal 2
Starling 6
T. Titmse
T. Titmse
Goldfinch
Mocker
Starling
Y.S. Flicker
Wh-thr. Sparrow
Red-bel. W.
Downy W.
Car. Chick. 4
Card.
Com. Crow
Com. Crow
Myrtle Warb.
W.b. Nuthatch
Belted Kingfisher
E. Bluebird 3
G. Kinglet 2
Golden
Carolina Wren
Car. Chickadee 3
Downy W.
Red-bel. Woodp.
Car. Chick.
Red-sh. Hawk
Goldfinch
Goldfinch
Downy Woodp.
Car. Chick.


1-11-80
on other side
cled names are
sp. heard only
Starling
Blue Jay
Y.S. Flicker
Car. Wren
M.N.C.P. & P.C.
Red-bel. W.
Card. 2
Mourn. Dove
Hse. Sp. 5
Hse Sp.
Wh-thr. 3
Field Sp. 3
Com. Crow
W.b. Nuthatch
T. Titmouse
Car. Chick. 2
Song Sp.
Junco 5
Wh-thr. Sp. 4
Car Chick. 3
Myrtle W.
Titmouse
Song Sp. 2
Cardinal 2
M.N.C.P. & P.C.
Mocker
Myrtle
Starling 6
T. Titmse
Goldfinch
Starling
Y.S. Flicker
Wh-thr. Sparrow
Red-bel. W.
Downy W.
Car Chick. 4
Card.
Com Crow
Com Crow 4
Myrtle Warb.
WATTS
Com. Crow 5
w.b. Nuthatch
Car. Chick.
Red-bel. Woodp.
Car. Chick
G-c Kinglet
Cardinal
Goldfinch
Song Sp.
Downy
Car. Chick
E Bluebird 3
Brown Creeper 2
Red-sho. Hawk
Found
Goldfinch
Downy Woodp.
Car. Chick
Com Crow
Red-bel Woodp.
Goldfinch
Maker
250
275
300
325
236
231
228
266
278
242
243
302
332
328
221
225

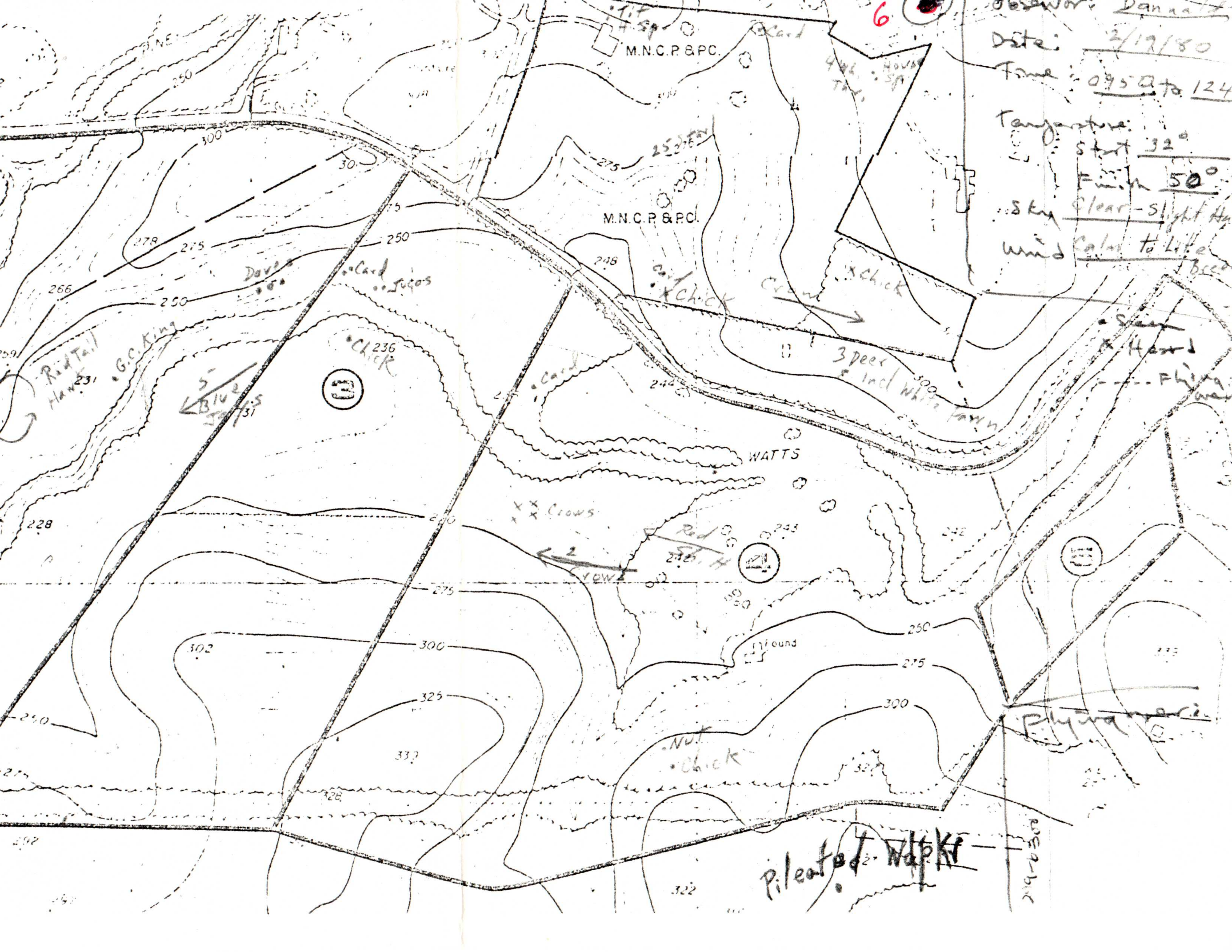

M.N.C.P.&P.C.
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
WATTS
Observer: Vance
Date: 22 Jan 8
Time: 8:45 to
Temperature
Start
Finish
Sky: overcast
wind: light

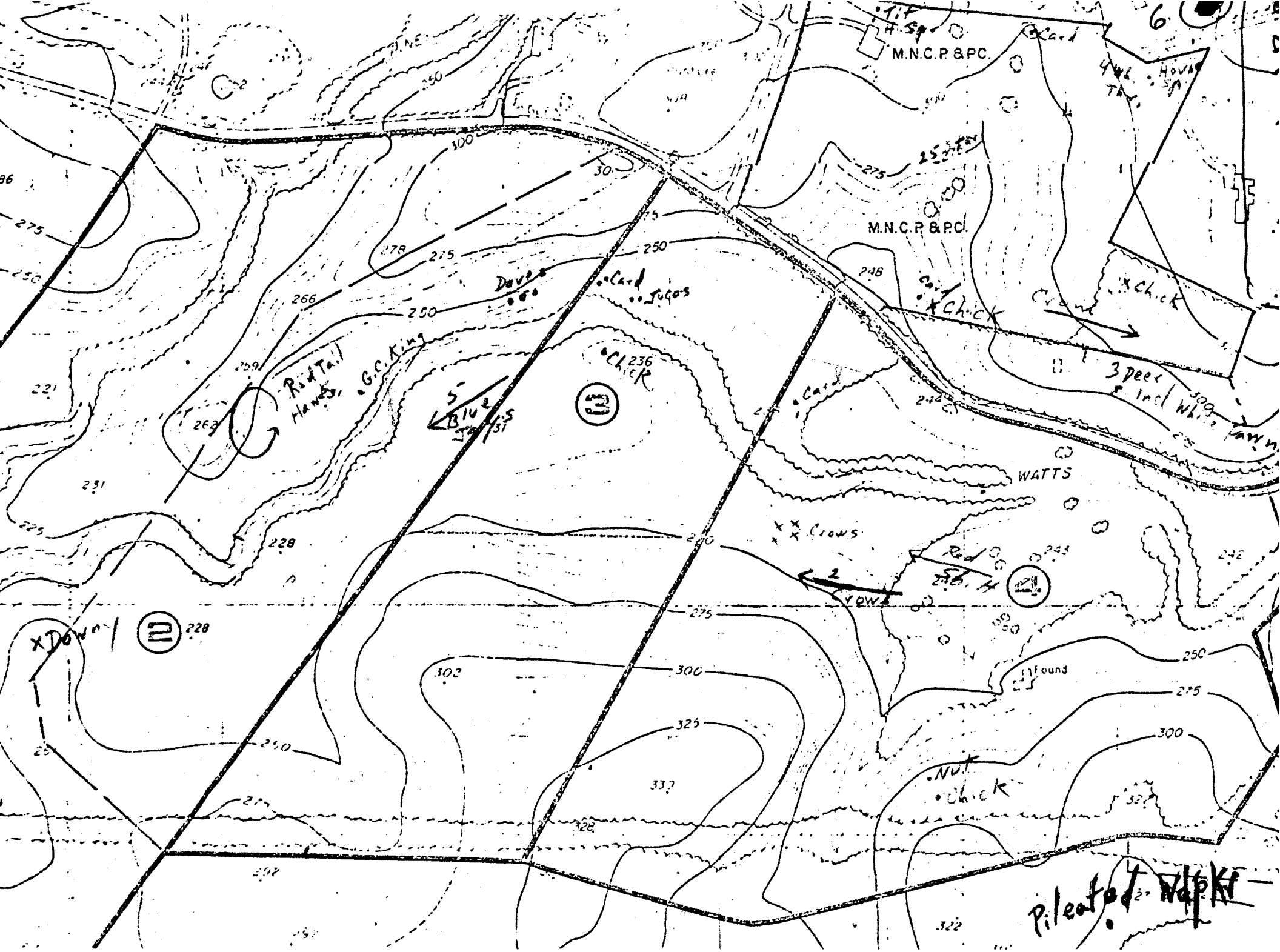

M.N.C.P.&P.C.
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
WATTS
3 crows
2 cardinals
5 song sparrows
2 crown
20 rock doves
Brown creeper
8 TV
Downy woodpecker
14 rock doves
3
2
4
Found

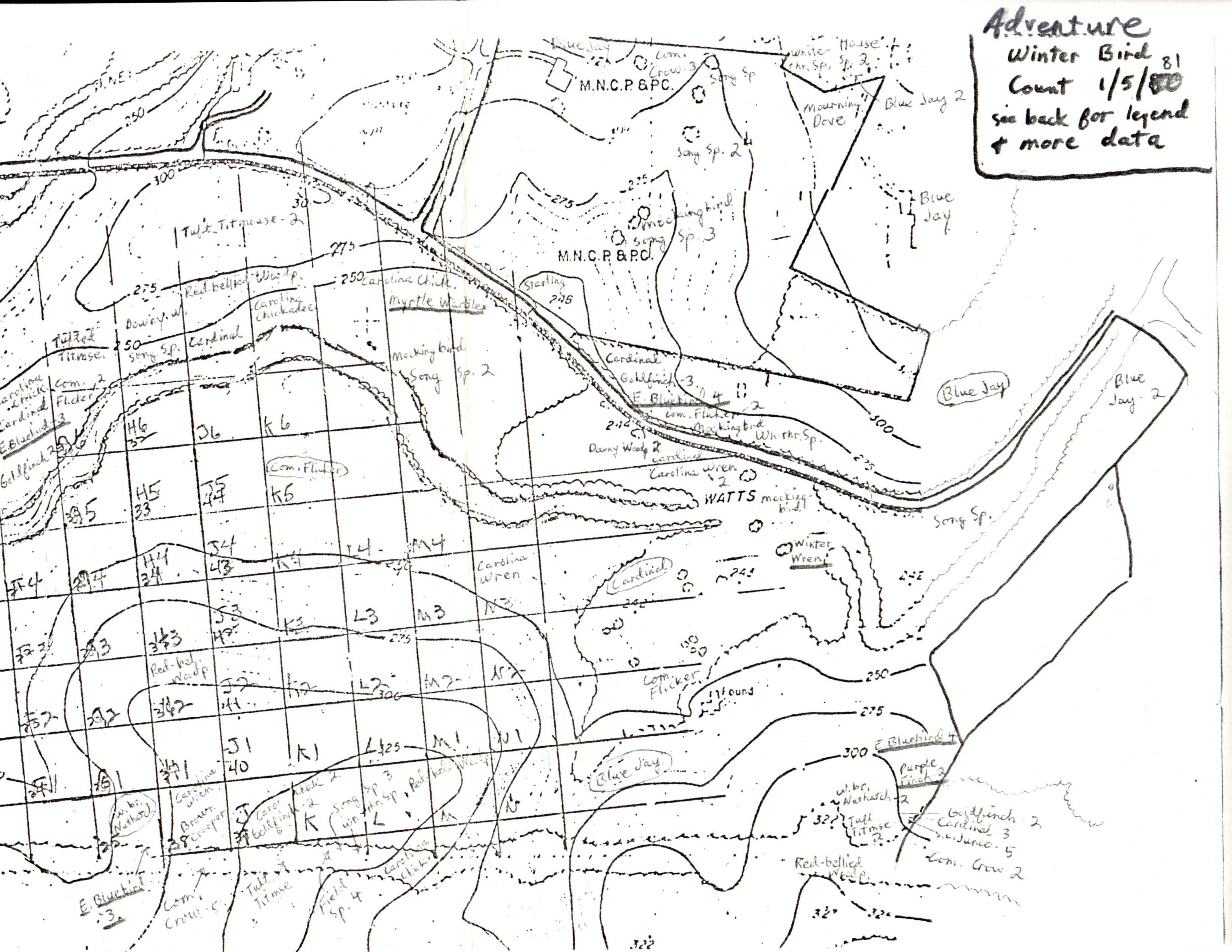

5
Flying Over
C Crow
M Dove
• Seen
X Heard
Flying
M.N.C.P & P.C.
M.N.C.P & P.C.
Mockingbird
Cardinal
Song Spar.
Mockingbird
Starling
Turkey Vulture
start
stop
Car Chick
Downy Wood
Myrtle War
Car Chick (3)
Titmouse
Cardinal (2)
WATTS
5 Junco
Brown Creeper
7 Rock Dove
Found
Observer: D. Mehlman
Date: 26 Jan 1970
Time: 1410 to 1520
Temperature:
Start 43
Finish 40
Sky clear
Wind 0-5 mph
+ 2 other White-tail
47
250
275
300
325
302
332
322
328
236
242
243
246
228
231
266
278



Starling
Mockingbird
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
C Crow
Turkey Vulture
Cardinal
Song Spar.
Mockingbird
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
M Dove
Start
Car. Chick
Downy Wood
Myrtle Warb
Car. Chick (3)
Titmouse
Cardinal (2)
WATTS
stop
Brown Creeper
7 Black Duck
5 Junco
Found
3
4
2
Saw albino + 2 other White-tail deer near 47


6
Observer: Danny
Date: 3/19/80
Time: 0950 to 124
Temperature: Start 32°
Finish 50°
Sky Clear - Slight Haze
Wind Calm to Light Breeze
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
WATTS
Card
Chick
Crow
3 Deer
1 incl White Fawn
Crows
Red
Dove
Card
Juncos
Chick
Blue Jays
G.C. King
Red Tail Hawk
Nut
Chick
Pileated Wdpkr
Found


M.N.C.P.&P.C.
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
WATTS
Crows
Pileated Woodpecker


Adventure
Winter Bird
Count 1/5/81
see back for legend
& more data
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
WATTS
Blue Jay
Com. Crow 3
Song Sp.
White Thr. Sp. 2
Mourning Dove
Blue Jay 2
Song Sp. 2
Blue Jay
Mockingbird
Song Sp. 3
Starling
Tuft. Titmouse 2
Red-bellied Woodp.
Carolina Chick.
Myrtle Warbler
Downy W.
Carolina Chickadee
Tufted Titmse.
Song Sp.
Cardinal
Mockingbird
Song Sp. 2
Com. Flicker 2
Carolina Chick.
Cardinal 3
E. Bluebird 2
Goldfinch
Cardinal
Goldfinch 3
E. Bluebird 4
Com. Flicker 2
Mockingbird
White-thr. Sp.
Downy Woodp. 2
Cardinal
Carolina Wren 2
Blue Jay
Blue Jay 2
Com. Flicker
mockingbird
Song Sp.
Winter Wren
Carolina Wren
Cardinal
Com. Flicker
Found
E. Bluebird 4
Purple Finch 3
Blue Jay
W. br. Nuthatch 2
Tuft. Titmse 2
Goldfinch 2
Cardinal 3
S.C. Junco 5
Com. Crow 2
Red-bellied Woodp.
Red-bel. Woodp.
Carolina Wren
Brown Creeper
Cardinal
Goldfinch 2
Song Sp. 3
Wh. thr. Sp.
Red-bel. Woodp.
W. br. Nuthatch
E. Bluebird 3
Com. Crow 5
Tuft. Titmse
Field Sp. 4
Carolina Chick.
H6
J6
K6
H5
J5
K5
H4
J4
K4
L4
M4
J3
K3
L3
M3
N3
J2
K2
L2
M2
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N1
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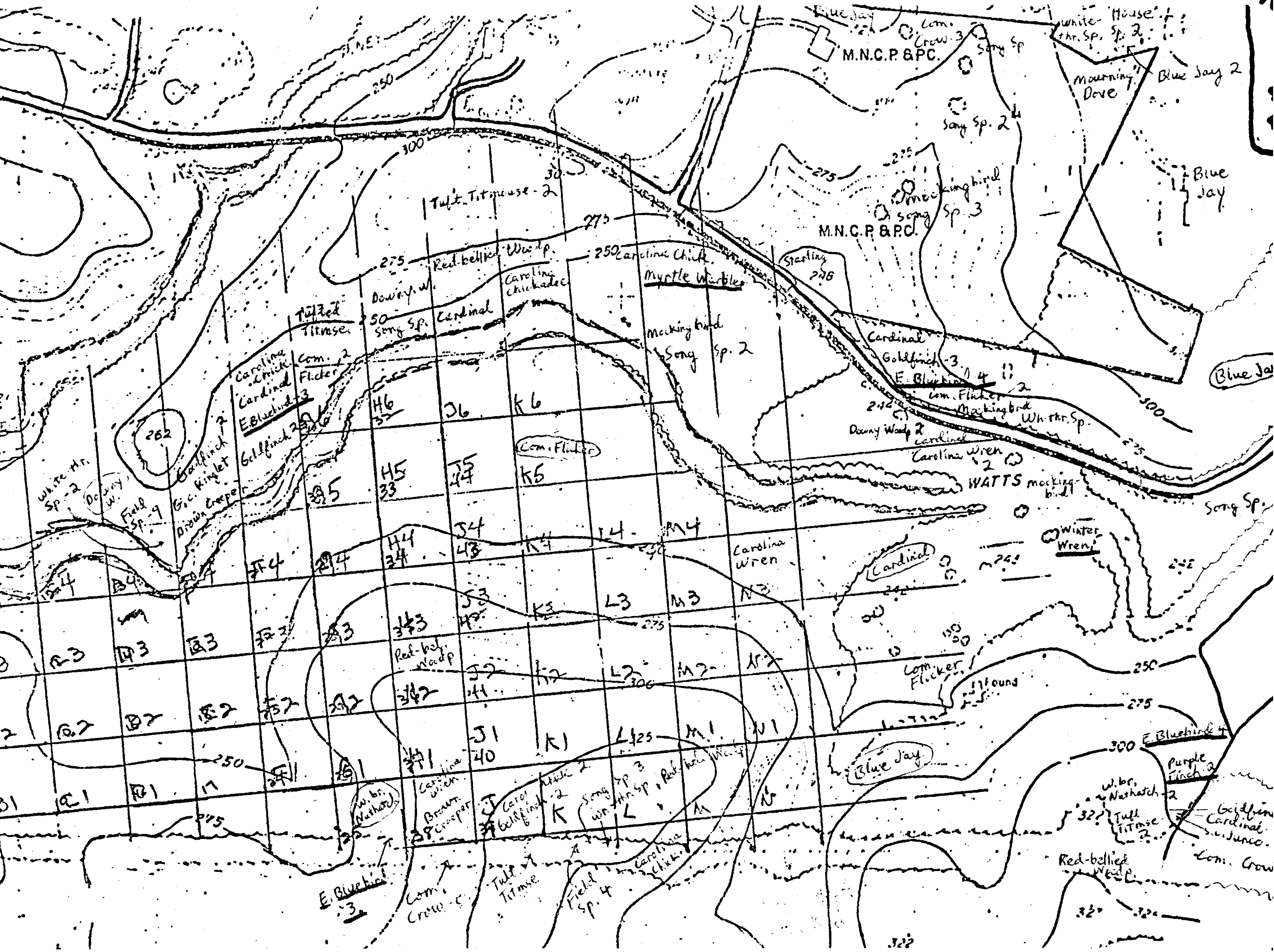
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
M.N.C.P.&P.C.
WATTS
Blue Jay
Com. Crow 3
Song Sp.
White thr. Sp. 2
House
Mourning Dove
Blue Jay 2
Song Sp. 2
Blue Jay
Mockingbird
Song Sp. 3
Tuft. Titmouse - 2
Red-bellied Woodp.
Carolina Chick.
Myrtle Warbler
Starling
Carolina Chickadee
Downy W.
Tufted Titmouse
Song Sp.
Cardinal
Mockingbird
Song Sp. 2
Cardinal
Goldfinch 3
E. Bluebird 4
Com. Flicker 2
Mockingbird
Wh. thr. Sp.
Downy Woodp 2
Carolina Wren 2
Mocking-bird
Song Sp.
Blue Jay
Carolina Chick.
Cardinal
Com. Flicker 2
E. Bluebird 3
Goldfinch
G.C. Kinglet
Brown Creeper
Com. Flicker
White thr. Sp. 2
Downy W.
Field Sp. 9
Winter Wren
Carolina Wren
Cardinal
Com. Flicker
Red-bel. Woodp
Blue Jay
E. Bluebird 4
Purple Finch 2
W. br. Nuthatch 2
Tuft Titmse 2
Goldfinch
Cardinal
Junco
Com. Crow
Red-bellied Woodp.
Carolina Wren
Brown Creeper
Carol. Chick. 2
Goldfinch
Song Sp 3
Wh. thr. Sp.
Red-bel. Woodp
W. br. Nuthatch
E. Bluebird 3
Com. Crow
Tuft. Titmse
Field Sp. 4
Carolina Chick.
H6
J6
K6
H5
J5
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H4
J4
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M4
J3
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L3
M3
N3
J2
K2
L2
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N2
J1
K1
L1
M1
N1
B3
B2
B1
C3
C2
C1
E3
E2
F4
F3
F2
F1
G5
G4
G3
G2
G1
H3
H2
H1
J
K
L
M
N
300
275
250
225
262
246
242
325
322
40
33
34
43
47
41
Found

Margaret: Please let me know - by December 15 if possible - what you think of this.

Jim

November, 1981

Jim Wilkinson
1602 Park Grove Ave.
Catonsville, Md. 21228
301-788-4763

Possible Outline for Adventure Winter Bird Count Paper { for Am. Birds or Md. Birdlife

I. Introduction- paper presents the results of winter bird counts during the 1970s at the Adventure MOS sanctuary. These results will reveal:
   A. Relative abundance of wintering bird species for every year and averaged out over the entire census period (1973-80). 1981 data shown for comparison only since there was just one count in that year and the results might be misleading.
   B. Location- some species were observed at the same places in the study area on most counts in a particular year and even in more than one year they would be found in the same areas.
   C. Weather effects.
      1. Harsh winters such as 1977- effects on all species and on selected ones like Carolina Wren.
      2. Wind effects
   D. Habitat changes and their effects on bird populations such as overgrowth of Watts Branch floodplain on Swamp Sparrow populations.

II. Methods
   A. Survey site- a brief description given. For more detail and photographs reader will be referred to Richard Bray's article in Dec. 1979 Maryland Birdlife (35: 88-97).
   B. Census
      1. Counts averaged 3.5-4.5 hours on foot following route laid out in 1973 by John Norvell.
      2. There were an average of 6 counts a year.
      3. Counts made from second half of Dec. to late Feb. (Dec. 15 to Feb. 24 are the extreme dates). The first count every (?) year coincided with the Seneca Xmas Count.
      4. Most counts started between 0700 and 0900 and ended by 1300. Dates chosen to exclude late Fall and early Spring migrants and to end counts before singing of winter residents starts (Robbins and Bystrak, 1974)*.
   C. Tabulation of data.
      1. Used summaries in American Birds and field sheets to list number of individuals for each species for each year of the survey (1973-80). For 1981, species were listed as present or absent.
      2. 8-year means for all species calculated using birds per 100 acres.
      3. Species listed in order from largest 8-year mean to smallest; thus showing levels of abundance from those species likely to be seen in large numbers every winter to those that might only be recorded once.
      4. Also listed by year and 8-yr. mean: total birds/100 acres, total birds/sq. km., total species, and number of counts.
      5. Species only recorded as flying over census tract were listed separately.

* Robbins, C.S. and D. Bystrak. 1974. Winter Bird Survey of Central Maryland, U.S.A. Acta Ornithologica. 14: 254-271.

III. Results and discussion (refer to Table 1 that is attached).

A. Relative abundance of each species in terms of birds per 100 acres for 1973-80 and 8-year means. 1981 results listed as 'X' for a species being present (used for comparison only). Also shown in Table 1 are total birds per 100 acres, total birds per sq. km., total species and number of counts (values for each year and 8-yr. average). Perhaps some mention here of the rarest species and most abundant ones?

B. Location- I used 1979, 1980 and 1981 field sheets to find sightings of certain species that were observed in the same place and/or similiar habitat all 3 years (and presumably before. Some examples follow:
Mourning Dove- only in NE corner of Adventure property near houses, visits feeders there.
Belted Kingfisher- always along Watts Branch as expected.
Winter Wren- in brushy spot near site of former Glen Mill in 1980 and 1981.
Golden-crowned Kinglet- near end of route just N of Watts Branch and once near Glen Road bridge.
Yellow-rumped Warbler- in woods along Glen Road, near site of banding station, pine grove on hill E of station, and along hedgerow, feeds on Poison Ivy berries in these spots.

C. Weather effects

1. Harsh winters of 1977 and 1978- species totals did not decline but numbers of individual birds dropped sharply despite similiar number of counts in mild and harsh winters. For the mild winters of 1973-76 there was a mean of 173 total birds/100 acres vs 90 total birds/100 acres in 1977-78.
2. Wind- more birds noted in lee areas of floodplain and few birds in meadow or upland woods when a count is done in strong winds. Some sparrows appear to move from hedgerow to sheltered spots along Watts Branch and Glen Road on windy days.

D. Habitat changes- the absence of Swamp Sparrows since 1978 may be due to overgrowth of marshy spots in Watts Branch floodplain (along sewer line) that species was found in on 1978 and earlier counts. Disappearance of Bobwhite after 1976 may be due to habitat change and cold winters since J. Norvell found coveys on floodplain in 1973-74 but growth of trees there may have made area unsuitable and forced species into meadow where there would be less shelter from weather or predators like the Red-tailed Hawk that was most abundant in the harsh winter of 1978 and would forage over the meadow rather than the woods.

C.1. cont. Mention decrease or decline of Belted Kingfisher, Carolina Wren, Winter Wren and Golden-crowned Kinglet during harsh winters of 1977-79. Northern birds such as Evening Grosbeak, Purple Finch and Tree Sparrow increase in 1977-78.

Table 1. Birds per 100 Acres in Deciduous Wooded Stream Valley and Meadow ("Adventure"). Species Listed in Order of Decreasing Abundance.

Species	8-yr. mean	1973	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81[1]
Starling	25	69	17	22	31	10	5	34	10	X
Carolina Chickadee	15	22	14	24	18	11	8	15	10	X
Common Crow	13	10	14	27	13	14	9	9	9	X
Cardinal	13	16	9	17	11	11	11	17	10	X
White-thr. Sparrow	13	9	19	8	11	11	6	34	6	X
Slate-colored Junco	8	3	17	5	17	6	3	8	8	X
Song Sparrow	7	6	9	11	5	5	5	7	6	X
Blue Jay	5	8	1	14	5	3	1	6	2	X
Field Sparrow	5	3	2	3	9	6	6	5	6	X
Tufted Titmouse	4	8	3	7	6	3	3	2	3	X
Carolina Wren	4	5	2	8	9	3	1	1	2	X
Downy Woodpecker	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	5	5	X
Eastern Bluebird	3	1	3	5	--	1	5	2	6	X
Bobwhite	2	6	6	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Red-bellied Woodpecker	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	X
White-br. Nuthatch	2	3	2	2	2	+	1	+	2	X
Mockingbird	2	+	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	X
Yellow-rumped Warbler	2	--	--	2	+	+	+	11	2	X
American Goldfinch	2	+	+	7	+	1	2	3	5	X
Mourning Dove	1	2	+	+	1	+	3	--	3	X
Common Flicker	1	+	+	2	+	+	1	6	2	X
Pileated Woodpecker	1	1	1	2	1	+	+	+	1	--
Brown Creeper	1	1	+	1	1	--	+	--	2	X
Golden-cr. Kinglet	1	1	3	+	4	+	+	--	1	X
House Sparrow	1	1	+	--	2	3	1	1	3	X
Brown-headed Cowbird	1	+	--	5	--	--	+	--	+	--
Purple Finch	1	5	--	--	--	+	2	1	+	X
Sharp-shinned Hawk	+	--	+	--	+	+	+	+	--	--
Cooper's Hawk	+	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--
Red-tailed Hawk	+	--	+	+	+	+	1	+	+	--
Red-shouldered Hawk	+	1	+	+	+	+	1	1	+	--
Northern Harrier	+	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--
American Kestrel	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	--
Am. Woodcock	+	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rock Dove	+	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	--
Great-horned Owl	+	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	--
Barred Owl	+	--	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--
Belted Kingfisher	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	--
Yellow-bel. Sapsucker	+	--	--	+	+	+	--	1	--	--
Hairy Woodpecker	+	+	1	+	+	+	+	+	+	X

Table 1. Continued.

Species	8-yr. mean	1973	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Fish Crow	+	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--
Black-cap. Chickadee	+	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--
Winter Wren	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	+	X
American Robin	+	+	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hermit Thrush	+	--	--	+	--	--	--	+	--	--
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cedar Waxwing	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Common Grackle	+	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Evening Grosbeak	+	--	--	--	--	+	+	--	--	--
Rufous-sided Towhee	+	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tree Sparrow	+	--	--	3	--	+	+	--	--	--
Swamp Sparrow	+	+	+	--	--	+	1	--	--	--
Total birds/100 acres	145	186	145	200	161	97	83	177	113	--
Total birds/km^2	359	461	359	494	399	239	205	437	279	--
Total species	34	33	33	39	33	35	37	31	31	26
Number of counts	6	7	7	8	7	6	7	2	5	1

1. In 1981 there was only one census so results are for comparison. 'X' means a species was present but its density was not determined.

Species only recorded flying over the census tract:

Canada Goose
Turkey Vulture
Black Vulture
Killdeer
Herring Gull
Ring-billed Gull

HOOD COLLEGE / FREDERICK, MARYLAND 21701

HOOD

(301) 663-3131

December 20, 1983

Ms. Margaret Donald
"Adventure" Sanctuary
Maryland Ornithological Society
10800 Glen Road
Potomac, Maryland 20854

Dear Ms. Donald:

On behalf of Hood College I thank you and your organization for serving as an internship placement for our students during the past semester. The faculty and administration of the College are committed to the program as an important learning experience for students. Everyone at Hood recognizes the value and importance of cooperation between higher education and private businesses, government agencies and nonprofit organizations.

I hope the internship experience was useful for your organization, and that you will continue to accept Hood interns in the future. If at any time you have questions or concerns about the program, please feel free to contact me, the undergraduate internship coordinator, at (301) 663-3131, ext. 345, 361.

Yours very truly,

Carolyn S. Reynolds

Carolyn S. Reynolds
Director
Career Planning and Placement

CSR:ch

Donald Margaret Dommale
Banding Station
as of 9/21/90

ADVENTURE NATURE STUDY AREA October 1988

ADVENTURE is located in Potomac, Maryland on property under the three-way trusteeship of the Maryland Ornithological Society, Hood College, and the Maryland National Capitol Park and Planning Commission. It consists of 15 acres and a house (now converted to a Nature Center) given by Alice Hostetler, together with 89 acres of stream valley park land, all dedicated to nature research and education.

The Adventure bird banding program, begun in 1972, has been the principal activity carried out on the study area. Support for the program by the Park Commission has included such major items as construction of a parking lot, fencing of the 15 acre open area, annual mowing of meadows, building of a shelter for banding, and purchase of mist nets used in the project.

Banding is carried out each year from 15 April thru 31 May, and from 15 August thru 31 October, seven days a week, from one-half hour before sunrise through a flashlight check after dark. From 25 to 30 mist nets are used in three kinds of habitat (hedgerows, second growth woods on a ridge, and floodplain woods).

A significant feature of the Adventure banding program is the participation of a large number of volunteers. In an average season, in addition to the master bander, the staff will include 10 or 11 'sub-permittees', and 30 or more 'band aides' of all ages from students to retirees. An active training program for student 'aides' has produced as a by-product several excellent school and science fair projects.

Beginning in 1982, new Carolina Chickadees and Tufted Titmice have been color-banded. Each bird gets a year-code color placed above the FWS band, and two color bands on the other leg for an individual color combination. Individual birds can then be recognized in the field and at feeders without capturing them. Flocking habits, movement patterns, and social behaviors are being watched. So far, 265 chickadees and 172 titmice have been color-banded.

Since 1972 (through ~~October 7, 1988~~ Sept. 20, 1990) ~~75,000~~ 82,575 birds of ~~141~~ 144 species have been banded. Returns number ~~2560~~ 2967, with returns per season reaching a high of 139 in spring 1982. Interesting returns include an Acadian Flycatcher banded in 1974 and not caught again till spring of 1982 (with a brood patch and in the same net as when originally banded!). Age records include the Downy Woodpecker banded September 9, 1972, and last caught October 28, 1982, and the national age records for Parula Warbler (4 years 11 months), Kentucky Warbler (6 years 11 months), and Pileated Woodpecker (~~9~~ 11 years, 11 months).

Recoveries at Adventure of birds from other banders total ~~20~~ 21, while ~~80~~ 90 Adventure birds have been recovered elsewhere, from Ontario and Nova Scotia, to Mexico, Guatemala, and on a shrimp boat thirty miles off Key West, Florida.

The computerization of Adventure banding records was started in 1983 to produce schedules and species sheets and to provide greater quality control of banding data. In 1986, in addition of the processing of current records, we began the entry of back data. This project was supported in part by a Maryland Ornithological Society research grant. All of the Adventure data (over ~~95,000~~ 100,000 records, including new bandings, repeats, returns, and recoveries) is now on computer. Preliminary analysis of data is underway, and hopefully, will lead to studies on a level suitable for publication.

95,563

6/14 Lon – This came in my mail right after I talked with you – thought you'd like a copy. Also, if you think more people would come to a picnic at Woodend instead of Black Hills it would be O.K. w/me. Would we have to pay for Woodend? —
Minette

10 June 1995

To: Adventure Banding Staff

We, the Donnalds, have regretfully come to the conclusion, primarily for health reasons, that we can no longer operate the Adventure Banding Station.

Adventure has been in operation since the fall of 1972. Through Spring '95 a total of 98,960 birds have been banded. These twenty-three years of bird banding have been a source of great satisfaction to us, both for the work that has been done and for the friendships with which we have been blessed. Our most sincere thanks to each and every one of you for your work, your loyal support, and above all, for the opportunity to have known and worked with you.

In the near future we hope to spend some time on analyses of the banding data -- a project for which we have never found time while spending so many hours on the necessities of an active banding program. We also hope that MOS will look toward the use of the Adventure property for a variety of nature studies and educational activities as was envisioned in the agreement setting up the Adventure Nature Study Center.

PLEASE KEEP IN TOUCH!

Margaret & Don

The Donnalds
11501 South Glen Road
Potomac, Maryland 20854

(301 299-6840)

ADVENTURE BANDING STATION

Meeting to consider re-opening of Adventure bird banding station on Glen Road in Potomac by the Montgomery county Chapter of MOS.

Thursday March 2, 2000- 10a.m-12 pm. Linda Friedland's house
Attending: Don Donnald, Mike Bowen, Linda Friedland

History of Adventure
Don Donnald provided the history of the banding station:

When Potomac resident Alice Hostetler died in 1973 she left the 16 acres surrounding her small rambler on Glen Road to the M-NCPPC.with the restriction that the land be used for educational and conservation purposes. In her will dated 1959,she named Hood College and MOS to serve as advisors to the park commission concerning the use of the property. In 1972 she had asked Don and Margaret Donnald(whom she knew well as neighbors) to set up a bird banding station on her property which they established in the fall of 1972.The banding station ran continually from then until the spring of 1995 when because of health reasons the Donnalds suspended operations.The M-NCPPC did little more than supply some banding equipment and do the required maintenance such as yearly mowing of the fields. The MNCPPC naturalists from Locust Grove Nature Center in Bethesda however would often bring school children to see the operations The biology Dept of Hood College showed some interest in Adventure the first few years by sending some students to observe but were almost totally uninvolved the last 20 years of the station's operation.
The Donnalds who both held banding permits, ran a full time banding station. The station was in full swing every day each spring from April 15- May 31 and each fall from Aug 15 to the end of Oct. Over 30 volunteers (some with permits but the majority with sub-permits) manned the station during peak activity and over the years more than 180 participated All the data collected from these years is currently held by Don.

Considerations for restarting Adventure
Purpose- need to define this carefully-is it to collect data to compare w/earlier years, noting large surrounding habitat changes?- would it benefit the scientific community? Is data isolated or part of a network? As an educational tool – school groups, banding and ID demonstrations? training ground for future banders? science fair students?
Magnitude and nature of the undertaking Given that it's probably impossible to repeat what the Donnalds did, there are three options(sets of desired statistics): 1. Band only during migration two or three weeks in spring and fall- 2. Band once or twice a week during breeding season (MAPS) A series of nets opened so birds don't get net-shy 3)Establish MAPS program to run from May to end of August but also run a migratory fall program. Delay setting up nets for migratory program until September- Don has said that September was the time they banded the largest **variety** of species;October was

when they banded the largest **number** of species. Therefore establish a breakpoint in Sept when one prog. Ends and the other takes over (conversation w/Don March 22 2000)

Equipment needed: The Donnalds purchased most of the equipment with their own funds. Both Linda and Mike felt that MCC could use fund money (Baker, Wilds) to purchase needed items. Some of the items needed to run a station:

* nets (which could be as much as $100 per year)-Park service paid in past- these often need to be replaced due to wear and tear; Don used 40' nets

*pliers*calipers*poles- Don fashioned his own from R bars purchased at electrical supply place

* F and W dept supplies bands;(they also send in data of recovered birds as soon as possible)

*scales- Don has his own heavy and awkward scale but recommends a new electronic scale which means less stress time on birds.(Park service loaned one to him)

Definitions of terms

Master bander: supervise banders with sub-permit

Licensed bander: very loose term- have two licensed bander deem you OK; license vliad for all banding systems (migratory or MAPS)

Permit; a federal license; issued by Banding Lab

Sub-permit: designated by licensed holders

Manpower

Don says that it is not difficult to train people to remove birds from nets, do clerical work etc.His experience shows the best candidates to remove birds are teenage girls (worst are middle aged men (impossible) and older women. Some one can be recruited to do recording of data only.

Could we muster enough **volunteers** to man station? Don says that we need to have enough bird activity (and PR birds) to attract volunteers. This would argue for migratory banding as well as MAPS.

Locust Grove Nature Center connection

The naturalists here are responsible for Adventure- contacts: Bill Nopper, chief naturalist and Marian Stover (Don knows her well and suggests as liaison). Don would like to meet with both naturalists and new master bander before re-starting Adventure

Points to remember from Don

The banders will need keys to parking lot.

The MNCPPC needs to know if we have started doing anything on property e.g. clipping bushes. The floodplain on the property is loaded with fallen trees, briars- this needs to be cleared out to clear net lanes and paths to get to them

The master bander will need to learn (from Don) how to set up poles and where.

The Park Dept will be very interested in demonstrations- accommodate.

Order of events: 1. Train people 2. Plans for operation 3. Nets set up 4. After one year , permit demonstrations

Annual Mowing- needs to be monitored- Don suggests June rather than July because of bluebirds.(no evidence of breeding sparrows); at this time Susan Strange is monitoring bluebird boxes on property: Don still keeps an eye on the property

Linda Friedland