are commonly observed at dusk along the lakeshore below PA 259 and in the day use area. Osprey begin migrating the first week of April. Osprey often perch in the trees across the lake behind the osprey nest platform to the northeast. (Platform unused as of 2001.)

The warbler migration begins with the return of the Louisiana waterthrush in late March to early April. Walk from the park office to the bridge on PA 259 and check the banks of Laurel Run and the rocks in the stream to see waterthrush. The area around the park office and the bridge can be excellent in early May for migrant passerines.

The following birds nest near the park office: Look for blue-headed vireo between the bridge and PA 422. The black-throated green warbler sings the conifers to your left and blue-winged and yellow warblers nest in the scrub growth to your right. Further up the hill nest black-billed cuckoo, white-eyed vireo, brown thrasher, and blue-winged, golden-winged and prairie warbler. Where the terrain flattens out, several trails lead off in both directions. By turning sharply right, the trail leads through a conifer forest to a stand of spruce on the left at a T-intersection. Golden-crowned kinglet have nested here during the past several years. At the T-intersection, you may turn right again. This trail parallels Observatory Trail, which is below to the left. Here nest brown creeper, American redstart, ovenbird and hooded warbler. Red-breasted nuthatch sporadically nest here.

Another good warbler spot is to pull off of the road at Grandma’s Cove and bird the area around Meyers Road. Continue to the top of the hill and walk down the road (vehicles prohibited). Check the pines and shrubs carefully for kinglets and warblers during migration. Hermit thrush, gray catbird and fox sparrow have wintered here, feeding on the vast array of berries. During late May or June, a leisurely walk along Dam Site Trail, which is to the right here, is to pull off of the road at Grandma’s Cove and bird the area around Meyers Road. Continue to the top of the hill and walk down the road (vehicles prohibited). Check the pines and shrubs carefully for kinglets and warblers during migration. Hermit thrush, gray catbird and fox sparrow have wintered here, feeding on the vast array of berries. During late May or June, a leisurely walk along Dam Site Trail, which is below to the left. Here nest brown creeper, American redstart, ovenbird and hooded warbler. Red-breasted nuthatch sporadically nest here.

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### The Ease of Finding Code

The ease-of-finding code considers each species' abundance, frequency and conspicuousness (size, color, habits, habitats). For example, although warblers may be more numerous than hawks, the hawk is given the higher code because of its size and soaring flight. Because the warbler is small, quiet and lives in the dense treetops, it has a low code.

- **Probable** will find
- **Highly** will find
- **Never seen** in this park
- **Imprint**

* Irruptive - These visitors can be seen in large numbers or be absent. Their presence varies from year to year and depends greatly on the weather in very distant parts of the continent.

### Habitat Codes

Many birds will be rarely found outside of their habitat. Use the code to help you identify where the bird will likely be found.

- **Forest** - areas dominated by trees
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### How You Can Help

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### Typical Owls (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Horned Owl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barred Owl</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bushy Owl</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Grey Owl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn Owl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-breasted Owl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hawks & Eagles (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sharp-shinned Hawk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper's Hawk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eared Owl</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Harrier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grey-vshouldered Hawk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rough-legged Hawk</td>
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