

## Current Management Efforts at Geprags

Geprags Park is currently being managed to promote early successional shrubland habitat (ESSH). Some of the larger trees are being removed so that smaller shrubs and other plant species can grow (Right: Cedar and other large brush removed from a slope near Site 1).



The posts used for the birding trail were repurposed from some of the cedar trees that were cut as part of the management to promote ESSH.

The park is being managed in this way because some species of birds that call the park home, including the golden-winged warbler, a Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN), rely on early successional habitat to thrive.

Naturally, an early successional habitat would develop into mature forest over time, which is less ideal habitat for some birds. By managing the park to promote early successional habitat, the park provides an ideal home for some bird species to colonize.

## Audubon Vermont



The National Audubon Society was founded at the end of the 19 century and is one of America's earliest organizations dedicated to the conservation of birds, other wildlife, and priority habitat. The Audubon Society of Vermont was founded in 1901 .Today Audubon has a state program, Audubon Vermont, and eight volunteer chapters throughout the state. Audubon has been important in securing key environmental protection in Vermont through environmental education, science, and public policy initiatives.

## Geprags Park Birding Trail Hinesburg, VT



Golden-winged Warbler

In Partnership with:



## Bird Species in the Park

Special thanks to Bill Mercia

### Common Throughout the Park:

American Robin, American Crow, American Goldfinch, Blue Jay, Song Sparrow, Northern Cardinal and Black-capped Chickadee.

### Parking Lot + Utility Lines:

The fields across Shelburne Falls Rd. may contain Wild Turkey, Eastern Bluebird, Eastern Meadowlark, Eastern Kingbird and Savannah Sparrow. The utility lines and their supports may hold sought-after birds, such as the Red-tailed Hawk, American Kestrel and Snow Bunting in winter, in addition to Rock Dove, Mourning Dove and Red-winged Blackbird.

### Site 1

Eastern Meadowlark, Baltimore Oriole and in the adjacent scrub and trees on the side hill you can find Eastern Towhee, Brown Thrasher, Black-billed Cuckoo and Rose-breasted Grosbeak. In the vicinity of the barn look for Eastern Phoebe, Rock Dove and Mourning Dove. In the vicinity of the bird houses look for Eastern Bluebird, House Wren and Tree Swallow. In migration the trees and shrubs adjacent to the barn can be good for Sparrows and Warblers.

### Site 2

Yellow Warbler, Common Yellowthroat, Chestnut-sided Warbler and Woodpeckers, especially in the apple trees. Trees in the northern hedgerow and the field to the north of that hedgerow should be scanned for Hawks, Vultures and American Kestrel. Listen for Bobolinks,

Savannah Sparrows and Common Raven. In migration, this area is good for Warblers and Sparrows.

### Site 3

Indigo Bunting, Scarlet Tanager, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Black-billed Cuckoo, Golden-winged Warbler, Blue-winged Warbler and their hybrids, Yellow Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Brown-headed Cowbird, Baltimore Oriole, Ruby-throated Hummingbird. Migration can be good for Warblers.

### Site 4

Ovenbird, American Redstart, Black and White Warbler, Red-eyed Vireo, Blue-headed Vireo, Great Crested Flycatcher, White-breasted Nuthatch, Eastern Wood-Pewee, Tufted Titmouse, Barred Owl, Ruffed Grouse, Pileated Woodpecker, Downey Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker. Hermit Thrush and Wood Thrush are uncommon. Migration can be good for Warblers, Vireos.

### Site 5

Blue-winged Warbler, Golden-winged Warbler and their hybrids, Eastern Towhee and Brown Thrasher. In migration this can be good for Warblers.

### Site 6

Brown Thrasher, Eastern Towhee and Golden-winged Warbler has nested in this area in the past. In migration, it is good for Warblers and I have had good luck with Kinglets in this area.

