

BIRDING

AT THE

ASHOKAN RAIL TRAIL



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Welcome to the Ashokan Rail Trail!

Spanning the northern rim of the Ashokan Reservoir, the eponymously named Ashokan Rail Trail has unlocked access to nearly 12 miles of watershed lands which were closed to the public for over 100 years. The trail runs through and over a variety of environs, from open views across the 8,315-acre reservoir at the Glenford Dike to quiet forest glades, rocky cliffs, deep forest valleys, rush-filled wetlands, protected ponds and rushing mountain streams. With all of this variety of habitat, visitors are afforded an opportunity to encounter a wide variety of birds and other wildlife. This guide is designed not as an exclusive list, but rather as a starting point for bird observation and an introduction to this previously hidden realm. We encourage you to use the ebird checklist and submission instructions provided at the back of this guide to keep track of the birds you see! The Ashokan Reservoir eBird Hot Spot has 194 species of birds listed.

With three trailheads, the Ashokan Rail Trail (ART) is accessible from the Woodstock Dike Trailhead, at the 10.5-mile mark, the Ashokan Station Trailhead in Shokan at the 16-mile mark, and, just 3.5 miles from the Emerson Resort & Spa, the Boiceville Bridge Trailhead at the 21.5-mile mark (5080 Route 28A). Our booklet has been developed with the Boiceville Bridge Trailhead in mind as a starting point, but wherever you choose to begin your journey, you'll be guided by markers placed every half mile, which we refer to from time to time.

Pro tip: each mile marker has the letter K and then a number. That K stands for Kingston, not kilometers! Back when the railroad ran along this path, it began in Kingston. The station at the Rondout Creek was mile marker 0.

Five birds we love to see at the Emerson that you may see at the Ashokan Rail Trail:



Bald Eagles are a very special treat around the resort. You may be lucky enough to see one as you drive in or as you sit on one of the patios and enjoy the view of the Esopus Creek. Distinguish them from Turkey Vultures by their bright white heads and tails.



Great Blue Herons forage around the Emerson and are easily recognizable by their huge size! Watch them standing in the shallows looking for passing fish or frogs. Their size (3.2 to 4.5 feet) and wide wing-span (5.5 to 6.6 feet) make them a joy to see in flight.



Scarlet Tanagers are hard to find and are usually only in wooded areas, so keep your eyes peeled for this stunningly bright red bird with black wings as you walk woodland paths. Females are an olive green color and look so different from the males you might think they are different species.



Yellow Warbler males sing their distinctive songs in spring, "sweet sweet I'm so sweet," and nest in bushes along the river. Both the bright yellow males and less flashy females are here from mid-March until late summer, when they are not in their Central and South American wintering grounds.



Belted Kingfishers zoom around the Emerson property and perch high in the trees on open branches so they can stay on the lookout for fish. Although some northern populations migrate south for winter, in this region some individuals stick around. As long as there is open water for fishing, they can handle the cold.

On the following pages is a sample selection of birds you may see at the Ashokan Rail Trail.

BIRDS ON THE RESERVOIR

K21-K19, K11.2-K11, K10.5-K10

Starting from the Boiceville Bridge Trailhead at the western end of the ART, one quickly moves from deep forest into views of the Esopus Creek flowing into the Ashokan Reservoir. From K21 through K19 you will be treated to expansive views of the Ashokan to the south and several small and placid bays to the north. Between the Esopus Creek, the open reservoir, and the protected bays, there are plenty of opportunities to catch sight of water-birds and shorebirds.

Hooded Mergansers These gorgeous waterfowl will occasionally show up on the reservoir and they are a treat to observe. Males have a stunning white crest that they can raise or lower to suit their mood. Females and non-breeding males are a lovely brown color with a cinnamon crest. They resemble ducks, but their sharp bills give away their different feeding habits: they actually feed on fish and catch them by sight underwater.



Buffleheads Much like Hooded Mergansers, Bufflehead males have a large white area on their head and will sometimes show up in the reservoir as they are migrating through. You can distinguish them from Hooded Mergansers by the white belly and sides, in contrast to the Mergansers' cinnamon colored sides. They have true duck bills and eat aquatic invertebrates underwater.

Red-tailed Hawks If you hear what sounds like the cry of an eagle from high above, it's probably a Red-tailed Hawk. Look for them soaring above the reservoir and identify them by their reddish tail, which is even visible from below when the light shines through it. Juveniles don't have the red tail, but if you see a large soaring hawk it probably is a red-tailed if you're on the Ashokan Rail Trail.



BIRDS IN THE WOODS

K19-K17.5, K16.5-K11.5, K11-K10.5

Many miles of this trail run through forests which grew up through the yards, fields and roads of communities that dotted the Ashokan Valley before it was flooded to provide essential water for a fast-growing New York City. At K18.5 you will cross the Butternut Bridge, spanning a valley where the original hamlet of Shokan once stood. The Butternut Creek now runs under this bridge, its restored riffles providing a wonderful habitat for trout and other aquatic organisms as well as insects. This cool valley with its older trees makes a wonderful habitat for swallows and other birds who like to nest in tree hollows and catch insects on the wing.

Traveling along the trail, both east and west of the Shokan wetlands, you will go through swaths of woodland including Appalachian oak-pine forest, deciduous wetland, evergreen northern hardwood, evergreen plantation, oak, and sugar maple forests.

Red-bellied Woodpeckers Although they are named after their subtle red belly, the males of this species have a striking red cap on their head (females lack the red cap). They are one of the most dominant species for their size, which we know from behavioral observations made at bird feeders through the citizen science program Project FeederWatch. Enjoy watching them hide behind tree trunks as you explore the woods of the trail.



White-breasted Nuthatches This species can be seen year round in woodland habitats, so watch for them along the trails. They are often seen alone, sneaking up the trunks of trees in search of small insects. Listen for their call, which sounds like a high-pitched honk. And watch for them at your bird feeders: they are big fans of suet and sunflower seeds!





Hermit Thrushes A relative of the well-known American Robin, the Hermit Thrush is a classic forest bird that is easy to mistake for a sparrow. Their spotted chests, rusty rump and larger size distinguish them from most sparrows. In the spring you can hear their melodic songs throughout the woodland, and in winter you may still find them foraging among leaves on the forest floor along the trail.

Ovenbirds Almost impossible to see but easy to hear, ovenbirds signal the start of spring in woodland habitats of the Northeast. Their songs sound like a loud, clear, “teacher teacher teacher” throughout the forest. If you are lucky enough to get a glimpse of one, you can see their diagnostic striped caps and thrush-like spotted chest. They nest on the ground in well-hidden grassy nests that look a bit like pizza ovens!



Black-capped Chickadee You may think of chickadees as birds that visit your feeders, but they also love woodland habitats and are a fun species to see as you walk the trail. They are so small that they can be hard to identify visually, with their classic black cap, but they are easy to recognize by their diagnostic “chick-a-dee” call. They are rarely alone, so if you see one, look for other members of its family that are probably also around.



BIRDS IN THE WETLANDS

K17-K16.5

Just a half mile west of the Ashokan Station Trailhead is a restored wetlands area, with a boardwalk spanning its banks. The replacement of the old train bed with the boardwalk has allowed the wetlands to once again freely meander north of the reservoir, and also affords visitors an opportunity to get a good look at the buzzing natural life amongst the reeds, bittersweet and sumac.

Common Yellowthroat This tiny bird gives a characteristic song in the spring and early summer, “wichee-wichee-wichee,” and lives along the edges of wetlands. The males have a striking black mask and yellow throat, and the females have a soft yellow wash to their otherwise nondescript tan bodies. They migrate south in winter, so this species can be found only in the warmer months of the year in the wet areas of the trail.



Green Heron Most of us know Great Blue Herons, but did you know there are also tiny herons that fish among reeds and along lake and riverbanks? Green Herons usually have their necks tucked and look like little footballs, but they can outstretch their necks, especially when they are about to stab a delicious fish! Unlike Great Blues, Green Herons are only in New York in the spring and summer.



Red-winged Blackbird The males of this species are readily identifiable by their black bodies, bright orange wing patches and “squeaky gate” calls. But females are often confused with sparrows, with their brown streaked bodies. Distinguish them by their behavior: female Red-winged Blackbirds will often be spending time in reedy habitats where they nest in spring. They also have a subtle yellowish patch between their bill and their eye: use your binoculars to notice that detail the next time you encounter these birds. In winter, Red-winged Blackbird males grow feathers that cover their orange shoulders, so only the yellow line is visible in the colder months.



BIRDS IN THE FIELDS, PARKING LOT AREAS AND BRUSHY, BUSHY AREAS BY TREE LINES

Between and between the wetlands, open water, and woodlands you will come across patches of brushy forest edges, bushy fields, and areas of disturbed open land. Some field birds will make these spots their home while others will seek them out as they migrate to other places. Land which is transitioning from farm field to forest, or in our case, spaces that have transitioned from woodland to paths and parking lots provide grass and bugs that support these field birds.



Indigo Bunting This species is only around in the spring and summer, and they often occur in grassy patches nested within wooded areas. The males are stunningly blue and the females a soft brown. Not only can you see and hear them in fields, but sometimes they will visit bird feeders, looking for a handout of millet or sunflower seed.

Field Sparrow This sparrow looks similar to Chipping Sparrows and American Tree Sparrows so can be hard to identify. They have a pink bill and lack the spot on the chest of an American Tree Sparrow, and lack the dark line in the eye stripe of the Chipping Sparrow. They have a distinctive call in spring, which sounds like a dropped ping-pong ball - an increasingly fast trill.



White-throated Sparrow The wonderful striped crown of these sparrows paired with their white throat and a distinctive yellow spot near their eye makes them straightforward to identify. Their behavior, however, makes it hard: they often sneak around in the cover of grass and are hard to see. New York is a place where you can find them year round because it is right on the southern edge of their breeding range, and the northern edge of their wintering range.

BIRDS IN THE CLIFFY ROCK CUTS

K17.5-K17, K12-K12.5

Likely blasted with newly-invented dynamite (by Alfred Nobel, of the Nobel prize), the jagged remains of exposed bedrock now provide a moist and mossy habitat for insects and birds alike. These rock cuts along the rail trail are reminders of how much work went into building a railroad westward into the Catskill Mountains, back in the 1860s and 70s. The Ulster & Delaware Railroad was primarily built to move coal, brought by canal from Pennsylvania, on into the deeper reaches of the Catskill Mountains and up into central New York State. Eggs and vegetables, bluestone and wood furniture were traveling the other direction on the line, heading south to meet the needs of a growing population in Kingston and beyond.

Eastern Phoebe and Eastern Wood-Pewee

These are flycatchers that you will likely see on edge habitat, hunting for insects on the wing, flying from wooded areas to open sections above the trail along the reservoir or maybe even over the edge of the water. They are a plain grey color and are easy to confuse with one another (most flycatchers look alike!). If the subtle wing markings and shape don't allow you to tell them apart, try by their call: a three-syllable pee-a-wee is the call of the Pewee, and a two-syllable "fee-bee" is the song of the Phoebe.



Dark-eyed Juncos These feeder visitors are the most-reported species based on data from Project Feeder Watch, probably because they are found across the continent and love to visit feeders. You can find them along the woodland sections of the trail, often in small flocks in winter. In the spring and summer, watch for pairs with fledglings: the youngsters are streaked with brown instead of the smooth gray of the parents, and may be following their parents around begging incessantly for food!

BIRDS ON THE MUDDY SHORES
K21-K19.5, K11.2-K11, K10.5-K10, PARKING AREAS

The shoreline of the Ashokan Reservoir is a constantly fluctuating boundary zone, changing with the seasons, weather (drought or damp) and the requirements of New York City for more or less water. During the typically drier months of July, August, and September the muddy shores may extend for hundreds of feet in places. The spring months after snowmelt in the mountains can then bring the water lapping up to the very edges of the trees and shrubs.



Spotted Sandpiper Shorebirds are notoriously tricky to identify, but Spotted Sandpipers are among the most common in the Ashokan Reservoir region and have a spotted belly during the breeding season that helps to distinguish them from others. They are often found along lake and riverbanks and they stay in the area all summer long. Keep your eyes peeled for them when you have views of the reservoir edge – they will most

likely be foraging along the muddy edge, looking for invertebrates.

Solitary Sandpiper This species is less common than Spotted Sandpipers in the Ashokan Reservoir region, but you might still see them during the spring or fall when they are passing through during migration. They have a plain white belly all year round, and they have a more steady way of walking than Spotted Sandpipers, which bob up and down as they forage along shorelines.



Common Mergansers are a real treat to observe flying in tandem over the water. They are ducks with a very different bill – not a normal duck-shaped bill, but instead a bill with sharp serrations and a slender shape, perfect for catching fish. They dive underwater to chase their prey, so you'll often see them appear and disappear from the water's surface as they hunt.



Male



Female



Killdeer This shorebird doesn't actually spend time on the shore! You are more likely to see them in gravel parking areas than along shorelines, but they still have the characteristic pattern of a plover. You may encounter a female doing a "broken wing" display if you ever venture near a nest (which is almost indistinguishable from the rocky ground on which they are placed) – she is not really hurt, but is trying to distract you from her precious eggs.

Barn Swallows flit over the water like little boomerangs, catching insects on the wing. They have a forked tail, which helps distinguish them from Chimney Swifts, which are one of the other agile fliers of the region. Both species are here only in the spring and summer, so enjoy these acrobats if you visit the Rail Trail during these times of year.



eBird, a project of the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, is a real-time, online checklist program with rich data sources for basic information on bird abundance and distribution. It is amassing one of the largest and fastest growing biodiversity data resources in existence. Participants report millions of observations worldwide annually, which are shared with a global community of educators, land managers, ornithologists and conservation biologists.

How to Submit Your Checklist to eBird

To participate in eBird, take this Birding at the Ashokan Rail Trail guide and hit the trail! While you make your observations, mark the birds you see on the checklist included. Following your birding adventure, navigate the eBird website and submit your list for inclusion in the Ashokan Reservoir Hot Spot. Overnight Emerson Guests – borrow a complimentary pair of binoculars from the Front Desk! Happy Birding!

Setting up eBird the first time:

- To register on eBird, navigate to <https://ebird.org/home> or scan this code:
- Click “Create Account” in top left corner.
- Follow instructions to register.



For this and future birding adventures, you may want to download the eBird app, a handy way to compile and submit your checklists.



Navigating once your account is live:

- For Ashokan Reservoir Hot Spot navigate to: <http://ebird.org/hotspot/L306499> or scan the code to the left.
- Click “Submit my Data” and follow the instructions provided.

Using eBird: Tell eBird how you went birding. In other words, were you walking a trail, sitting in one place, etc. Most birders are performing some kind of “traveling count,” in many cases very short ones. A walk around the block in your neighborhood could be a “traveling count” of .5 miles. Pay attention to duration, i.e., the time you spent birding in the field. This information helps eBird analyze your data and adds value to your observations.

The next step is the checklist page. Here you can use the “Jump to Species” box to quickly type and find the birds you’d like to report. You can type in species common names, and you can even put in things like “eagle sp.” if you were unsure of a bird’s identity. If you can’t find the species you’re looking for on the checklist, use the “Add a species” box to search our taxonomy. Ideally you report estimated counts for each species.

At the bottom right there is a very important question: “Are you submitting a complete checklist of the birds you were able to identify?” eBird wants to find out whether you are reporting all the birds you were able to identify to the best of your ability. Answer “Yes” to this question when you record every species present that you found; not just the highlights. Be sure to report all species you see; it improves eBird’s ability to analyze your data.

ASHOKAN RAIL TRAIL BIRD - CHECKLIST LEGEND

ABUNDANCE

Abundant (A) Hard to miss at proper time; “all over.”

Common (C) Very likely to find in suitable habitat at proper time.

Uncommon (U) Likely in some suitable habitat; harder to find due to habits or short stay in area.

Occasional (O) Some individuals present but widely scattered; cyclical or present in irruption years only.

Local (L) Present at specific locations, missing from other apparently suitable habitat.

Rare (R) Few sightings on record.

SEASONS

Spring (SP) March–April–May

Summer (SU) June–July–August

Autumn (AU) September–October–November

Winter (WI) December–January–February



	SP	SU	AU	WI
Waterfowl				
Snow Goose	U	U	O	
Brant	C	R	U	R
Canada Goose	A	A	A	A
Mute Swan	C	C	C	C
Wood Duck	C	C	U	O
Blue-winged Teal	U		U	
Northern Shoveler	O		O	
Gadwall	U		U	R
American Wigeon	C		U	R
Mallard	A	C	A	C
American Black Duck	C	C	C	U
Northern Pintail	U		U	O
Green-winged Teal	C		C	O
<i>Dabbling duck sp.</i>				
Canvasback	U	R	O	O
Redhead	O		O	R
Ring-necked Duck	C		C	O
Greater Scaup	U		U	O
Lesser Scaup	U		U	O
Surf Scoter	O		O	R
White-winged Scoter	O		O	R
Black Scoter	O		O	R
Long-tailed Duck	U		U	U
Bufflehead	C		C	U
Common Goldeneye	C		C	C
Hooded Merganser	C	U	C	U
Common Merganser	A	U	C	A
Red-breasted Merganser	U		U	R
Ruddy Duck	U		U	R
Grouse, Quail, and Allies				
Ruffed Grouse	U	U	U	U
Wild Turkey	C	C	C	C
Grebes				
Pied-billed Grebe	C	U	C	U
Horned Grebe	C		C	U
Red-necked Grebe	O		O	O
Pigeons and Doves				
Rock Pigeon	A	A	A	A
Mourning Dove	A	A	A	A

	SP	SU	AU	WI
Cuckoos				
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	U	U	O	
Swifts				
Chimney Swift	C	C	C	
Hummingbirds				
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	C	C	C	
Rails, Gallinules, and Allies				
American Coot	U	U	U	
Shorebirds				
Black-bellied Plover	O		O	
American Golden-Plover	R		O	
Semipalmated Plover	U		R	U
Killdeer	C	C	C	R
Hudsonian Godwit	R	R		
Sanderling			R	
Dunlin	R		O	R
Least Sandpiper	U	U	C	
White-rumped Sandpiper	R			
Pectoral Sandpiper	O		U	
Semipalmated Sandpiper	U		U	
Short-billed Dowitcher			R	
Wilson's Snipe	U	O	U	R
Spotted Sandpiper	C	C	C	
Solitary Sandpiper	C		C	
Greater Yellowlegs	U		C	
Lesser Yellowlegs	U		C	
Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers				
Bonaparte's Gull	U		U	R
Laughing Gull	R		R	
Ring-billed Gull	A	A	A	A
Herring Gull	C	C	C	C
Glaucous Gull	R			O
Great Black-backed Gull	C	C	C	C
Black Tern	R	R	O	
Common Tern	R	R	R	

	SP	SU	AU	WI
Loons				
Red-throated Loon	O		O	O
Common Loon	C	U	C	U
Cormorants and Anhingas				
Double-crested Cormorant	C	C	A	O
Hérons, Ibis, and Allies				
Great Blue Heron	C	C	C	O
Great Egret	R	U	U	
Green Heron	C	C	C	
Vultures, Hawks, and Allies				
Black Vulture	C	C	C	C
Turkey Vulture	C	C	C	U
Osprey	C	O	C	R
Northern Harrier	U	U	U	U
Sharp-shinned Hawk	C	U	C	U
Cooper's Hawk	C	U	C	C
Bald Eagle	C	C	C	C
Red-shouldered Hawk	C	U	U	U
Broad-winged Hawk	C	U	C	R
Red-tailed Hawk	C	C	C	C
Rough-legged Hawk	O		R	U
Owls				
Eastern Screech-Owl	U	U	U	U
Barred Owl	C	C	U	U
Kingfishers				
Belted Kingfisher	C	C	C	U
Woodpeckers				
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	C	C	U	U
Red-headed Woodpecker	L	L	L	L
Red-Bellied Woodpecker	C	C	C	C
Downy Woodpecker	C	C	C	C
Hairy Woodpecker	C	C	C	C
Pileated Woodpecker	C	C	C	C
Northern Flicker	A	C	C	U

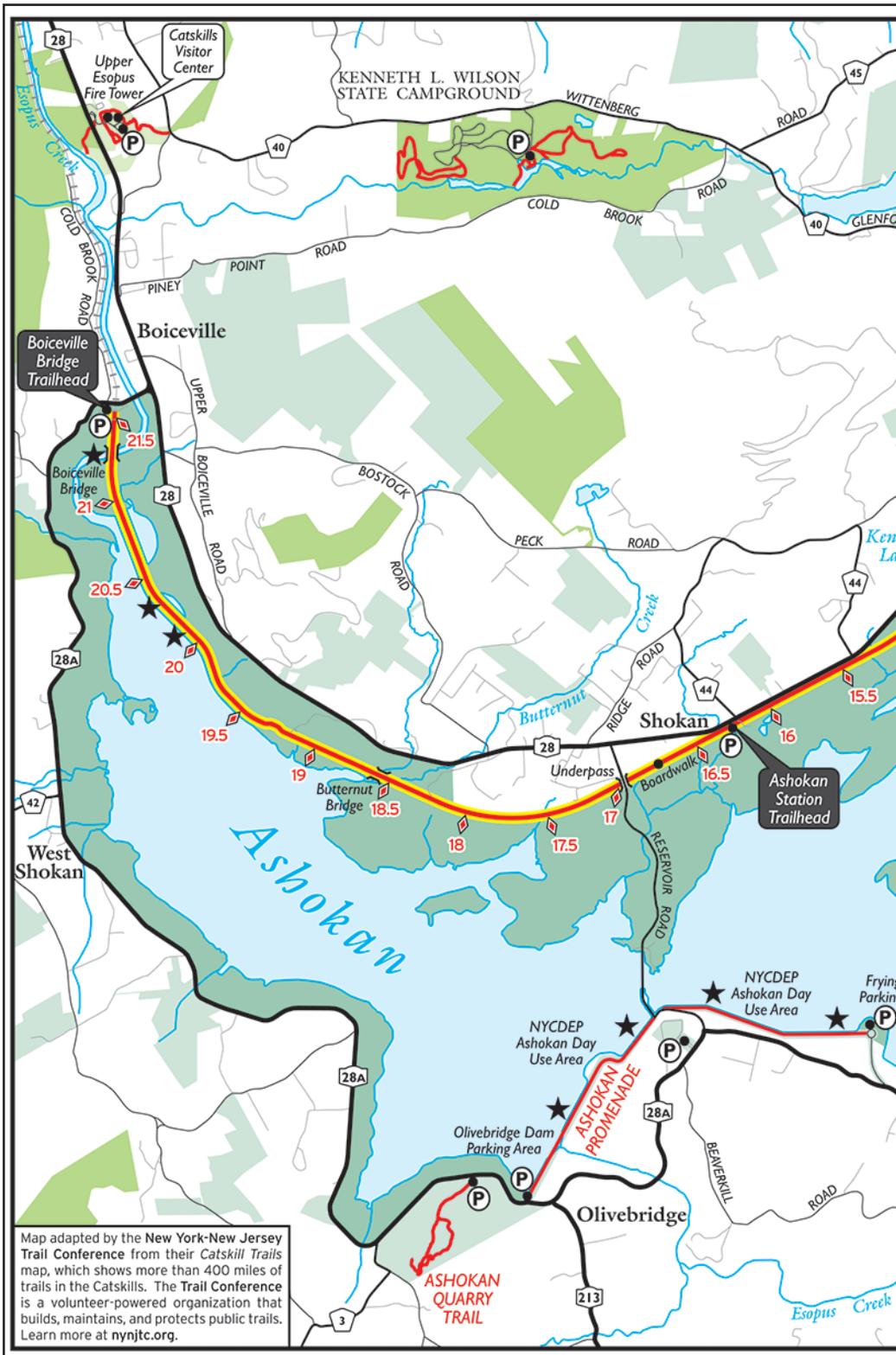
	SP	SU	AU	WI
Falcons and Caracaras				
American Kestrel	U	U	C	U
Merlin	O	R	O	O
Peregrine Falcon	U	U	U	O
Tyrant Flycatchers: Pewees, Kingbirds, and Allies				
Eastern Wood-Pewee	A	A	C	R
Acadian Flycatcher	U	U	O	
Willow Flycatcher	C	C	O	
Least Flycatcher	C	C	O	
Eastern Phoebe	A	A	C	R
Great Crested Flycatcher	C	C	U	
Eastern Kingbird	C	C	U	
Vireos				
Yellow-throated Vireo	C	C	U	
Blue-headed Vireo	C	U	C	
Warbling Vireo	C	C	U	
Red-eyed Vireo	A	A	C	
Jays, Magpies, Crows, and Ravens				
Blue Jay	A	A	A	A
American Crow	A	A	A	A
Fish Crow	C	C	C	O
Common Raven	U	U	U	U
Tits, Chickadees, and Titmice				
Black-capped Chickadee	A	A	A	A
Tufted Titmouse	A	A	A	A
Larks				
Horned Lark	O	R	O	U
Martins and Swallows				
N. Rough-Winged Swallow	U	U	O	
Purple Martin	L	L	O	
Tree Swallow	A	C	A	R
Bank Swallow	U	L	U	
Barn Swallow	C	C	C	
Cliff Swallow	U	U	U	

	SP	SU	AU	WI
Kinglets				
Golden-crowned Kinglet	C	U	C	U
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	C	R	C	O
Nuthatches				
Red-breasted Nuthatch	U	U	U	U
White-breasted Nuthatch	C	C	C	C
Treecreepers				
Brown Creeper	U	U	U	U
Gnatcatchers				
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	C	C	U	R
Wrens				
House Wren	A	A	U	R
Winter Wren	U	C	U	U
Carolina Wren	C	C	C	C
Starlings and Mynas				
European Starling	A	A	A	A
Catbirds, Mockingbirds, and Thrashers				
Gray Catbird	A	A	C	R
Brown Thrasher	U	U	O	R
Northern Mockingbird	C	C	C	C
Thrushes				
Eastern Bluebird	C	C	C	C
Veery	C	C	U	

	SP	SU	AU	WI
Hermit Thrush	C	C	U	U
Wood Thrush	C	C	U	
American Robin	A	A	A	C
Waxwings				
Cedar Waxwing	C	C	C	U
Old World Sparrows				
House Sparrow	A	A	A	
Wagtails and Pipits				
American Pipit	U		U	O
Finches, Euphonias, and Allies				
Evening Grosbeak	R		R	R
Pine Grosbeak				R
House Finch	A	A	A	A
Purple Finch	U	C	U	U
White-winged Crossbill			O	O
Pine Siskin	O	R	O	U
American Goldfinch	C	C	C	C
Longspurs and Snow Buntings				
Lapland Longspur			O	R
Snow Bunting	O		U	U
New World Sparrows				
Chipping Sparrow	A	A	A	O
Field Sparrow	C	C	C	O
American Tree Sparrow				C
Fox Sparrow	U		U	O
Dark-eyed Junco	A	C	C	A
White-crowned Sparrow	U		U	R

	SP	SU	AU	WI
White-throated Sparrow	A	U	A	C
Vesper Sparrow	R	R	R	R
Savannah Sparrow	C	C	U	O
Song Sparrow	A	A	A	C
Swamp Sparrow	C	C	U	O
Eastern Towhee	C	C	C	O
Blackbirds				
Eastern Meadowlark	C	C	C	O
Orchard Oriole	U	U		
Baltimore Oriole	C	C	U	R
Red-winged Blackbird	A	A	A	O
Brown-headed Cowbird	A	C	A	O
Rusty Blackbird	U		U	O
Common Grackle	A	C	A	O
Wood-Warblers				
Ovenbird	A	A	U	R
Worm-eating Warbler	U	U	O	
Louisiana Waterthrush	C	C	U	
Blue-winged Warbler	C	C	U	
Black-and-white Warbler	C	C	U	
Tennessee Warbler	U		U	
Nashville Warbler	U	O	U	
Common Yellow-throat	A	A	C	R

	SP	SU	AU	WI
American Redstart	C	C	C	
Northern Parula	U		O	
Magnolia Warbler	C	C	U	
Bay-breasted Warbler	O		O	
Blackburnian Warbler	C	C	U	
Yellow Warbler	C	C	U	
Chestnut-sided Warbler	C	C	U	
Blackpoll Warbler	C	C	C	
Black-throated Blue Warbler	C	C	U	
Palm Warbler	C		C	
Pine Warbler	C	C	U	
Yellow-rumped Warbler	A	C	A	O
Yellow-throated Warbler	C	C	C	
Prairie Warbler	C	C	U	
Black-throated Green Warbler	C	C	C	
Canada Warbler	U	U	U	
Cardinals, Grosbeaks, and Allies				
Scarlet Tanager		C	C	C
Northern Cardinal	A	A	A	A
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	C	C	C	R
Indigo Bunting	C	C	C	

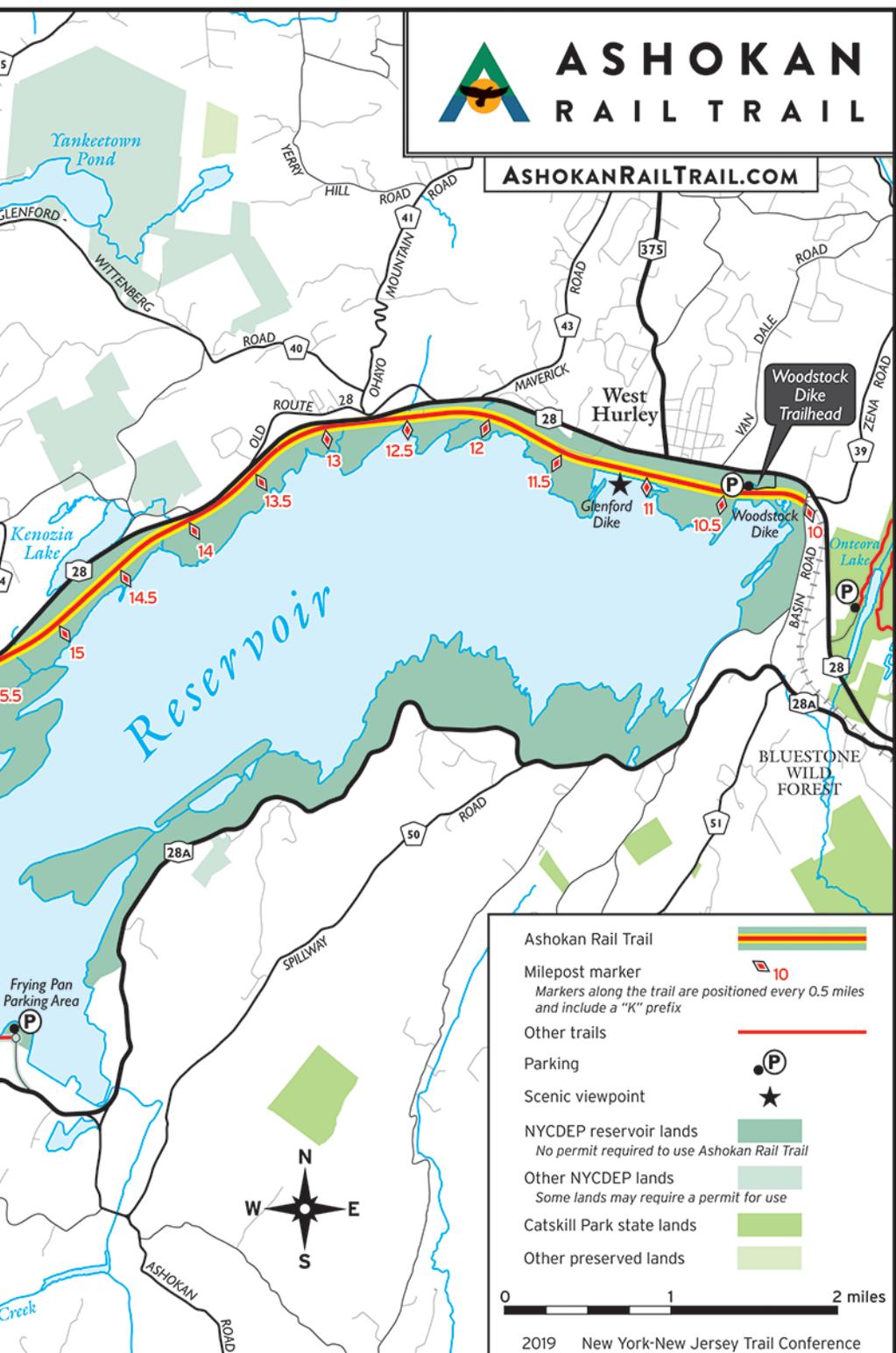


Map adapted by the New York-New Jersey Trail Conference from their Catskill Trails map, which shows more than 400 miles of trails in the Catskills. The Trail Conference is a volunteer-powered organization that builds, maintains, and protects public trails. Learn more at nynjtc.org.



ASHOKAN RAIL TRAIL

ASHOKANRAILTRAIL.COM





INDEPENDENTLY OWNED AND OPERATED

The Emerson Resort & Spa is not responsible for any change
in Ashokan Rail Trail hours and/or trail routes.

Leave No Trace – Take With You All Garbage
Leash and Clean Up After Dogs

Special thanks and appreciation to
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PHOTO CREDITS:

Cover: Hooded Merganser, Megan L. Maher
Ashokan Rail Trail Aerial View above Glenford Dike
Bald Eagle, Steven Miodinow ~ Belted Kingfisher, Pat Hare
Black-capped Chickadee, Scott Martin ~ Bufflehead, Jay McGowan
Common Merganser, (male), Alix d'Entremont; (female), Nigel Voaden
Common Yellowthroat, (male), Ryan Schain; (female), David Turgeon
Dark-eyed Junco, Gary Mueller ~ Eastern Wood-Pewee, Brian Sullivan
Field Sparrow, Dan Jauvin ~ Great Blue Heron, Janis Stone
Green Heron (in flight), Sean Sime ~ Green Heron (male), Simon Best
Hermit Thrush, Yves Gauthier
Hooded Merganser, (male), Ryan Schain; (couple), Peter Gibb
Indigo Bunting, Mark Kraus ~ Killdeer, Charles Shields
Ovenbird, Dan Blecha ~ Red-tailed Hawk, Rebecca Longsmith
Red-bellied Woodpecker, Carl Giometti ~ Red-winged Blackbird, Phil Kahler
Scarlet Tanager, Peter Brannon ~ Solitary Sandpiper, James Holmes
Spotted Sandpiper, Yves Gauthier ~ White-breasted Nuthatch, Julia Flanagan
Yellow Warbler, Terry Boswell ~ White-throated Sparrow, Dan Jauvin
Ashokan Rail Trail Winter Sunset, Posie Strenz

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