

and lower probabilities toward the edge. It is easy to see how such information might facilitate sound management decisions. For example, any management practice that led to a reduction of forest interior habitat, would likely result in a reduced probability of encountering a Wood Thrush. Of course, there are additional factors that must be considered

as well, such as the ability of species to breed successfully in a particular area. Wood Thrushes, for example, are frequent targets of brood parasitism from Brown-headed Cowbirds (Robinson et al. 1995). In a similar way, detailed modeling of cowbirds could lead to more effective management strategies for minimizing their impact. In the future, we hope

to incorporate nest examination into the study to determine if species are using these forests as breeding habitat or for migratory stopovers. For those species which do attempt to breed, we would like to know if their attempts result in success or failure. In other words, do bluff forests constitute source or sink habitat for individual bird species?

**Table 1.** Species observations during point count surveys in Bluebell, Bohm, and Sweet William Woods (combined data for 2008 and 2010 field seasons).

Species	Bluebell	Bohm	Sweet William	Species	Bluebell	Bohm	Sweet William
Acadian Flycatcher	32	64	42	Hooded Warbler	0	1	0
Alder Flycatcher	2	0	6	House Wren	13	9	44
American Crow	32	7	56	Indigo Bunting	113	107	127
American Goldfinch	99	55	93	Kentucky Warbler	0	0	6
American Redstart	2	3	8	Killdeer	1	0	2
American Robin	45	63	77	Louisiana Waterthrush	2	0	6
Baltimore Oriole	4	7	5	Magnolia Warbler	1	5	10
Barred Owl	0	1	0	Marsh Wren	0	0	1
Bell's Vireo	0	0	2	Mourning Dove	6	2	3
Belted Kingfisher	2	0	0	Mourning Warbler	2	1	0
Black-and-white Warbler	0	2	3	Nashville Warbler	0	0	5
Black-billed Cuckoo	2	0	1	Northern Bobwhite	5	3	5
Blackburnian Warbler	1	4	2	Northern Cardinal	285	152	412
Black-capped Chickadee	17	13	37	Northern Flicker	3	13	7
Blackpoll Warbler	1	4	4	Northern Harrier	0	2	0
Black-throated Green Warbler	4	4	4	Northern Mockingbird	7	1	12
Blue Grosbeak	0	0	1	Northern Parula	51	33	89
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	38	13	45	Ovenbird	2	9	14
Blue Jay	38	31	112	Philadelphia Vireo	3	2	2
Blue-winged Warbler	3	0	0	Pileated Woodpecker	4	6	29
Brown Thrasher	1	0	4	Red-bellied Woodpecker	47	42	82
Brown-headed Cowbird	53	43	77	Red-eyed Vireo	53	50	117
Canada Goose	12	10	7	Red-tailed Hawk	2	3	2
Cape May Warbler	1	0	0	Red-winged Blackbird	11	4	8
Carolina Chickadee	53	27	134	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	3	3	1
Carolina Wren	23	22	54	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	14	16	4
Chestnut-sided Warbler	0	5	4	Scarlet Tanager	2	3	10
Chimney Swift	2	24	16	Summer Tanager	1	2	5
Chipping Sparrow	6	3	13	Swainson's Thrush	4	12	12
Common Grackle	8	0	11	Tennessee Warbler	1	1	5
Common Yellowthroat	3	2	15	Tufted Titmouse	121	91	182
Dark-eyed Junco	0	0	1	Turkey Vulture	8	3	0
Downy Woodpecker	43	45	54	Veery	2	1	6
Eastern Phoebe	11	0	9	Warbling Vireo	0	0	2
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	4	White-breasted Nuthatch	15	38	70
Eastern Kingbird	2	0	1	White-eyed Vireo	2	0	6
Eastern Meadowlark	1	0	0	White-throated Sparrow	8	7	5
Eastern Towhee	81	40	116	Wild Turkey	6	8	8
Eastern Wood-Pewee	40	65	89	Wood Thrush	49	88	112
European Starling	3	6	2	Worm-eating Warbler	0	0	5
Field Sparrow	12	3	8	Yellow Warbler	5	7	8
Golden-winged Warbler	0	0	1	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	1	0	8
Gray Catbird	0	2	6	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	11	11	31
Great Crested Flycatcher	30	25	68	Yellow-rumped Warbler	5	5	3
Hairy Woodpecker	15	22	35	Yellow-throated Vireo	1	1	6
Hermit Thrush	5	3	9	Yellow-throated Warbler	0	3	6