

A Guide

To

The Trails of Legion Pool

The Joseph Nesteriak Memorial Nature Trail

Legion Pool Loop

Chatfield Park Walking Track

Seymour Land Conservation Trust, Inc,

Seymour, Connecticut

The Trails at Legion Pool

The Seymour Land Conservation Trust, Inc.

Mission Statement

The purpose of the Seymour Land Conservation Trust, Inc. is the preservation of the natural resources of the Town of Seymour and surrounding communities. This includes water resources, wetlands, woodlands, and open spaces. The preservation of our plant and animal life is critical to remembering our heritage. This includes the preservation of scenic and historic areas.

Welcome to the Trails at Legion Pool

Legion Pool and the adjoining Joseph Nesteriak Memorial Nature Trail are owned and maintained by the Seymour Land Conservation Trust. The public is invited to visit and enjoy the trails and park. Fishing is by membership only, but one does not need to be a Seymour resident to join. A membership application can be found at the end of this guide.

The trails of the Legion Pool area consist of three interconnected loops – Legion Pool loop, Chatfield walking track (owned by the city of Seymour) and the Joseph Nesteriak Memorial Nature Trail. Hikers have the option of walking one or more trails. All are relatively flat and are handicapped accessible.

The purpose of this guide is to provide historical information about the area, to highlight some of the plant and animals that inhabit the park, and to point out other interesting features.

We hope you will enjoy your visit to the Legion Pool trail system and enjoy the diversity of plant and animal life that abound. For your safety and enjoyment and that of others,

please read the rules and regulations that follow. Please take only pictures and leave only footprints. Thank you for helping us to keep this natural area clean and free of litter.

The website for Seymour Land Trust membership forms and event information is:
seymourlandtrust.org

If you wish to send us an e-mail, our e-mail address is: webmaster@seymourlandtrust.org

June/2007

Rules & Regulations

- Legion Pool and the Joseph Nesteriak Memorial Nature Trail are open to the general public from 7:00 a.m. until sunset.

- Do not park in handicapped spaces.

- Only Seymour Land Trust members are allowed to fish in Legion Pool. Members do not need to be Seymour residents. See membership form in the trail guide.

- Refer to the posted fishing rules.

- Do not feed the trout anything but trout pellets from the Land Trust fish-food machine. Bread and other food may harm or kill the fish.

- Swimming and wading are prohibited.

- No hunting, trapping, camping or fires.

- Except for motorized wheelchairs, NO off-road vehicles are permitted (ATV's, motorbikes, snowmobiles, etc.)

- No bicycles are allowed on the walkways.

- Collecting of plants and wildlife is prohibited. Take only photos – leave only footprints.

- Owners are responsible to clean up after their pets and keep their pets safe from park visitors.
- Keep the trails free of litter, including cigarette butts. Carry out what you brought in.
- The Land Trust offers a \$100.00 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person that vandalizes any part of the park.

Beware – Poison Ivy

There are a few park areas where poison ivy grows. Remember – Leaves of three – let it be!!

Trail Distances (approximate)

All trails are handicapped accessible and relatively flat.

Joseph Nesteriak Memorial Nature Trail loop beginning and ending at Legion Pool parking lot – 0.9 mile

Includes Legion Pool Loop, Chatfield Park walking track and the Joseph Nesteriak Memorial Nature Trail

Legion Pool Loop – 0.25 mile

Joseph Nesteriak Memorial Nature Trail – 0.3 mile

Chatfield Park Walking track - 0.3 mile

Parking

Legion Pool lot off Chatfield Street

Edward Road & Legion Road parking lot

Park Fishing Rules

See posted rule regarding fishing at Legion Pool.

Further Information

For more information about the trails at Legion Pool, fishing regulations and general Land Trust information, contact Park Director Frank Conroy at (203) 888-6968.

The History of Legion Pool

Legion Pool and the surrounding land were once owned by the Beach family who operated the S. Y. Beach Paper Mill constructed in 1850 on Beach Street, southwest of the Legion Pool property. Around 1885, a pond was built on the hill nearby where Bladen's Brook flowed to insure a full supply of pure water necessary for paper production.

In the late 1920's, the pond and mill were sold to the Seymour Paper Company. The pond acquired the name "Sandy Hook".

In 1926, George Hummel, the company's superintendent and an active member of the Emil Senger Post No. 10 American Legion, received permission to utilize the holding pond as a swimming area for the town's people. He and members of the town's legion post built a sand bag dam, repaired walls, created a beach area and constructed bath houses. The area became known as "Legion Pool". At the time, nearby route 67 was just a dirt path for horse drawn carriages.

Shortly thereafter, the newly created Seymour Playground Association supervised and conducted summer family activities at the Pool.

Spring floods in 1927 demolished the sand bag dam and emptied Legion Pool. However, money was soon donated by members of the Matthies family for the construction of a substantial cement dam and retaining wall.

Between the 1930's and the early 1950's, as many as 200 children per day could be found enjoying swimming related activities, doll shows, pet shows, pie-eating contests, and horse shoe games.

In 1953, the Pool became contaminated from local septic systems and was closed to swimming. The dam deteriorated and eventually collapsed. The pond became nothing but a small brook with overgrown brush, a dumping ground and an eyesore.

In 1989, the Seymour Land Conservation Trust purchased Legion Pool with a grant from the Katherine Matthies Foundation.

Seymour Trust was the Trustee of the Foundation at the time while Cliff Hoyle, William Powanda and Eugene Coppola were the foundation's first advisory board members. These individuals had the vision and foresight to provide the funds to enable the land trust to preserve this historic and valuable piece of real estate.

Land Trust volunteers have since put in thousands of hours of work to restore the Pool its current status.

In 2005, The Land Trust began construction of the Joseph Nesteriak Memorial Nature Trail. The following year, the town of Seymour, Mayor Robert Koskelowski and the Seymour Land Trust worked to develop a track and trail system at Chatfield Park. A grant from the Matthies Foundation to the town enabled the public works to build a paved track just over 1/4 mile long.

Both trails were officially dedicated on National Trails Day, June 2, 2007.

The Seymour Land Trust continues to maintain the Pool area and Nature Trail to ensure enjoyment by all.



The Trails of Legion Pool

Self-Guiding Trail Guide

The trails of the Legion Pool area consist of three interconnected loops - Legion Pool trail, Chatfield walking track and the Joseph Nesteriak Memorial Nature Trail. Hikers have the option of walking one or more trails. All are relatively flat and are handicapped accessible.

Following is a brief description of some of the things to look for as you walk the trail systems. Included are checklists of the flora and fauna that have been previously verified on the trails. The lists are by no means complete.

The main trail head starts at the Chatfield Street parking area.

- There are white pine trees on the right as one enters the parking lot.

- The beautifully manicured displays of flowers and greenery are maintained by Land Trust volunteers.

- On the left of the parking lot is a gazebo overlooking the lower water fall. Trout could be observed feeding on insects that wash down into the lower pools.

- A grey birch can be seen to the left of the gazebo.

- Adjacent to the gazebo is a picnic and fishing area overlooking Legion Pool. The Land Trust stocks the pool with trophy size brook, brown, rainbow, golden and tiger trout. Only members are allowed fishing privileges (see membership form at end of this guide).

- Please refer to posted regulations regarding fishing.

- Visitors can feed the trout and ducks only with food from the fish food machine located at the entrance to the pond over-look area (25 cents per handful). Bread and other food may harm or kill the trout.

- Watch for the great egret that has occasionally been observed stalking trout.

- Exit the Pool area and turn toward the Bladen Brook Bridge. The wooden board is posted with fishing and park regulations and other Land Trust information. A large scarlet oak and a red oak provide shade here.

- At the foot of the bridge, one can sit on a bench overlooking Bladen's brook. This is a good area for bird watching, particularly in spring when migrating warblers can be observed feeding on insects. Phoebes, eastern king birds and Baltimore orioles also inhabit this area.

- Watch for black crown night herons searching for amphibians and small fish along the brook.

- Several beech trees can be seen in the area in along the hill in back of the bench and trail.

- Continue over the bridge. Bladen's Brook flowing underneath originates from springs in Woodbridge. Trout can be observed waiting for prey to float down the brook.

- On the left, a large red oak provides shade for the brook.

- On the left is the Island Gazebo, dedicated in memory of Ruth Cochran, set among a grove of American ash trees. Note the bark which some say resembles the skin of a cantaloupe.

- From the gazebo, the Pool's fountain can be seen. It aerates the water during the summer and provides oxygen for the trout.

- Watch for American black ducks, mallards and other ducks swimming in the Pool.

- A large tulip tree (yellow poplar) can be seen on the trail opposite the path to the gazebo.

- Continue along the trail toward the covered bridge.

- On the right, sensitive fern, Christmas fern and water horsetail can be found. Water horsetail has historically been used by both Europeans and Native Americans for scouring pots, sanding, and filing because of the high silica content in the stems.

- On the right, look for red osier dogwood, a small to medium shrub belonging to the dogwood family. Twigs and bark are bright red, sometimes green splotched.

- A large hemlock provides shade for the hiker.

- Just above the hemlock is a shagbark hickory tree. Note the peeling bark which protects the tree from fire and insect damage.

- On the top of the hill on the right is an old sugar maple tree that is over 150 years old. Barbed wire runs through part of its trunk, evidence of past farming in the area.

- Wood anemone and spotted wintergreen grow on the hillside.

- The covered bridge, dedicated in the memory of George Foster, provides an elevated view of the Pool. Trout Brook flows beneath. Trout can be seen spawning here in the early spring.

- Watch for herons and egrets wading in the Pool looking for unsuspecting trout!

- Exit the bridge to the trail junction. For a shorter walk, hikers can turn left and head back to the parking lot.

- Turn right up the small hill to Chatfield Park. Wild raspberries grow on the right along the hill. In summer, watch for catbirds and robins eating the ripe fruit.

- At the crest of the hill on the right are yellow birch trees. Broken twigs smell like wintergreen and birch beer soda.

- The trail leads into the Chatfield walking track. On your right is Trout Brook and on the left is a picnic pavilion.

- Baseball fields, a basketball court and a children's playground maintained by the town of Seymour are located here.

- On the right are eastern red cedar trees, evidence of previous pasture land.

- On the right, a stone monument commemorates Eric and Margaret Will who in 1947 donated the Chatfield Park land to the city of Seymour in memorial to their children and grandchildren.

- On the right is a concrete bridge leading to the parking lot off Legion and Edward Roads. Sweet Joe Pye Weed can be seen blooming along the bank in late summer.

- A small spring-fed brook can be seen flowing into Trout Brook. Spring warblers can be observed here.

- Opposite the swings stands a large eastern cottonwood tree.

- Continue to the entrance to the Joseph Nesteriak Memorial Nature Trail.

- At this trail junction, hikers could turn left along the paved walking trail back to Legion Pool or enter the Joseph Nesteriak Memorial Nature Trail for a longer walk.

- At the entrance of the Nature trail is a huge 150 year old white oak tree that once provided shade for a farm's sheep and cows. Trees that grow on property lines, along stone walls or brooks manage to live longer and grow larger than those that began their existence closer to pastures and cultivated areas.

- Look for many species of birds high in its branches. Beware of the poison ivy that grows on and around the tree.

- Enter the Nature Trails, a set of three interconnecting loops.

- Spring trout lilies and white toothwort can be found along the shores of the brook. The low shrub-like trees are spice bush. Scratch a stem and smell its spicy fragrance.

- A slippery elm tree and a red maple tree can be seen on the right at the end of the bridge.

- A black cherry sits to the left of the park bench. Its black bark looks like someone sprayed corn flakes on the trunk.

- Take the right hand trail that runs along the perimeter of the nature preserve. Skunk cabbage can be seen along both sides of the trail.

- Watch for wood thrushes and veeries.

- Jewelweed grows along the trail. It provides nectar for humming birds. Native Americans rubbed crushed jewelweed on their skin to prevent an allergic reaction to poison ivy.

- Jack-in the pulpits and meadow rue can be seen along both sides of the trail in spring.

- A large red maple and an apple tree from an old farm can be seen on the left.

- Multiple trunked trees are evidence of logging in the area. After maples are cut down, the routes stump sprout and grow into multiple trunked trees.

- Virginia creeper, a vine with five leaves per bunch, can be seen on the ground and climbing trees. Some confuse this plant with poison ivy which has 3 leaves.

- A large sugar maple can be seen.

- As the trail loops to the left, large grape vines can be observed.

- Walk to the junction point. Take the trail on the left which curves along the brook. Listen for downy and red-bellied woodpeckers tapping on dead trees.

- Spotted alder grows here and most other areas in the Preserve.

- Continue along and look for the large false-hellebore which has bushy yellowish green flowers in the summer. It looks like an indoor house plant.

- Stinging nettle can be found along the trail. Be careful. Brushing along the plant will cause a burning sensation on the skin and will take a few minutes to subside.

- Turnaround and walk back to the trail junction, past the original perimeter trail.

- Look for cinnamon fern along the trail.

- The trail curves left. Red maple trees with smooth bark can be found here.

- Several wild flowers can be found in the Preserve: bluets, Canada Mayflower, dwarf ginseng, white wood aster, Solomon's seal, false Solomon's seal and meadow rue.

- With the neighboring houses on your right, continue along the perimeter of the preserve.

- The large evergreens on the right are non-native Norway spruce trees.

- Further on the left is a shadbush (service berry, juneberry), so called because shad run in rivers when this tree blooms in early April.

- There are two bridges in the Preserve, connecting the trails.

- Proceed on the outer trail. Watch for cotton tail rabbits and deer that feed on the plant foliage in this area.

- A covered sitting area with benches can be found on the right.

- On the left of the bench is a large slippery elm tree.

- Near the exit is a grove of butternut trees. Butternut canker caused by a fungus has been destroying butternut trees across the country and may cause their extinction in the future.

- As you exit, turn right on the paved Chatfield walking track. This area was once farmland. Watch for red-tailed hawks and red-shouldered hawks soaring over the field.

- Ahead is the Henry Hamel Environmental Building, owned by the Seymour Land Trust.

- Stay on the walkway as it curves to the left. Take the right at the picnic pavilion and back down the hill to the Legion Pool Trail.

- Take a right and proceed along the Pool.

- Blue forget-me-nots grow along the water's edge.

- A large red maple provides shade for the trout.

- A river otter was once spotted along the wall, searching for a fresh meal of trout.

- The Henry Hamel Environmental Building is on the right. Members can rent the building for special occasions.

- Look for sycamore trees growing below the falls on your left. They have mottled creamy white and brown bark which peels from the trunk.

- Also of the left is a large tree-of heaven, an invasive species.

- Trust members maintain bluebird boxes in this area.

- Continue to Chatfield Street and back to the parking lot. Be very careful of cars on the street.

This little commentary has touched only on the obvious. The more you look and listen, the more you will see, hear and wonder!

Survey of Flora and Fauna

Following is an on-going inventory of the flora and fauna seen or heard on the Legion Pool Trail systems. This inventory was begun in 2005. Visitors are invited to check off the specimens that they observe and, if new specimens are discovered, add to the list.

Trees/Shrubs

___ Apple

___ Crab Apple *Malus sp.*

___ Wild Apple *Malus pumila*

___ Beech, American *Fagus grandifolia*

___ Birch

___ Black Birch *Betula lenta*

___ Gray Birch *Betula populifolia*

___ Hickory

___ Bitternut Hickory

___ Shagbark Hickory *Carya ovata*

___ Butternut *Juglans cinerea*

___ Cherry

___ Black Cherry *Prunus serotina*

___ Chokecherry *Prunus virginiana*

___ Common Juniper *Juniperus communis*

___ Dogwood

___ Alternate-leaf Dogwood *Cornus alternifolia*

___ Eastern Flowering Dogwood *Cornus florida*

___ Red-osier *Cornus stolonifera*

___ Eastern Cottonwood *Populus deltoides*

___ Eastern Red Cedar *Juniperus virginiana*

___ Eastern Hemlock *Tsuga Canadensis*

___ Eastern White Pine *Pinus strobus*

___ High Bush Blueberry *Vaccinium corymbosum*

___ Honey Locust *Gleditsia triacanthos*

___ Juneberry (Shad Bush, Service Berry) *Amelanchier arborea*

___ Maple

___ Red Maple *Acer rubrum*

___ Silver Maple *Acer saccharinum*

___ Sugar Maple *Acer saccharum*

___ Oak

___ Northern Black Oak	<i>Quercus velutina</i>
___ Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
___ Scarlet Oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>
___ White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
___ Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>
___ Slippery Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
___ Spice Bush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>
___ Spotted Alder	
___ Staghorn Sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
___ Sycamore, American	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
___ Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
___ White Ash	<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>

Plants

___ Arrow-leafed Tearthumb	<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i>
___ Asiatic Dayflower (non-native)	<i>Commelina communis</i>
___ Aster	
___ Lowrie's Aster	<i>Aster lowrieanus</i>
___ White Wood Aster	<i>Aster divaricatus</i>

___Avens

___White avens *Geum canadense*

___Yellow avens *Geum aleppicum*

___Bedstraw

___Rough Bedstraw *Galium asprellum*

___Beggar-tick *Bidens frondosa*

___Bluet *Houstonia caerulea*

___Blackberry *Rubus allegheniensis*

___Bull Thistle (non-native) *Cirsium vulgare*

___Butter-and-eggs (non-native) *Linaria vulgaris*

___Buttercup

___Creeping buttercup (non-native) *Ranunculus repens*

___Kidneyleaf Buttercup *Ranunculus abortivus*

___Canada Mayflower *Maianthemum canadense*

___Celandine (non-native) *Chelidonium majus*

___Cinquefoil

___Common Cinquefoil *Potentilla simplex*

___Rough Cinquefoil *Potentilla norvegica*

___Clearweed *Pilea pumila*

- ___ Common Burdock (non-native) *Arctium minus*
- ___ Common Dandelion (non-native) *Taraxacum officinale*
- ___ Common Mullein (non-native) *Verbascum thapsus*
- ___ Cress
- ___ Winter Cress (non-native) *Barbarea vulgaris*
- ___ Curled Dock (non-native) *Rumex crispus*
- ___ Day Lily (non-native) *Hemerocallis fulva*
- ___ Dwarf Ginseng *Panax trifolius*
- ___ Evening Lychnis (non-native) *Lychnis alba*
- ___ Evening Primrose *Oenothera biennis*
- ___ False Hellebore *Veratrum viride*
- ___ False Solomon's Seal *Smilacina racemosa*
- ___ Fleabane
- ___ Daisy Fleabane *Erigeron annuus*
- ___ Goldenrod
- ___ Elm-leaved Goldenrod *Solidago ulmifolia*
- ___ Lance-leaved Goldenrod *Solidago graminifolia*
- ___ Great Lobelia *Lobelia siphilitica*
- ___ Greenbrier (Catbrier) *Smilax rotundifolia*

- ___ Groundnut (non-native) *Apios americana*
- ___ Horseweed *Erigeron canadensis*
- ___ Hog-peanut *Amphicarpa bracteata*
- ___ Indian-tobacco *Lobelia inflata*
- ___ Jack in the Pulpit *Arisaema atrorubens*
- ___ Jewelweed (Spotted touch-me not) *Impatiens capensis*
- ___ King Devil (non-native) *Hieracium pratense*
- ___ Large Toothwort (pink) *Dentaria maxima*
- ___ Lambs-quarters (non-native) *Chenopodium album*
- ___ Milkweed
- ___ Common Milkweed *Asclepias syriaca*
- ___ Nettle
- ___ Purple Dead-nettle (non-native) *Lamium purpureum*
- ___ Stinging Nettle (non-native) *Urtica dioica*
- ___ Nightshade
- ___ Common Nightshade (non-native) *Solanum nigrum*
- ___ Nightshade Bittersweet (non-native) *Solanum dulcamara*
- ___ Peppergrass (Poor-man's-pepper) *Lepidium virginicum*
- ___ Plantain, Common (non-native) *Plantago major*

___ Poison Ivy *Rhus radicans*

___ Pokeweed *Phytolacca americana*

___ Ragweed

___ Common Ragweed *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*

___ Great Ragweed *Ambrosia trifida*

___ Raspberry *Rubus idaeus*

___ Rue

___ Early Meadow Rue *Thalictrum dioicum*

___ Tall Meadow Rue *Thalictrum polygamum*

___ Smartweed

___ Pale Smartweed *Polygonum lapthifolium*

___ Pennsylvania Smartweed *Polygonum pennsylvanicum*

___ Solomon's Seal *Polygonatum biflorum*

___ Spotted St. Johnswort *Hypericum canadense*

___ Spotted Wintergreen *Chimaphila maculata*

___ Skunk Cabbage *Symplocarpus foetidus*

___ Sweet Joe Pye Weed *Eupatorium purpureum*

___ Trefoil

___ Birdfoot Trefoil (non-native) *Lotus corniculatus*

- ___ Toothwort (white) *Dentaria diphylla*
- ___ Trout Lily, Adder's-tongue *Erythronium americanum*
- ___ True Forget-me not (non-native) *Myosotis scorpioides*
- ___ Vetch
- ___ Crown-vetch (non-native) *Coronilla varia*
- ___ Violet
- ___ Common Blue Violet *Viola papilionacea*
- ___ Virginia Creeper *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
- ___ Virginia Knotweed *Tovara virginiana*
- ___ Water Hemlock *Cicuta maculata*
- ___ Wild Carrot (Queen Anne's Lace) (non-native) *Daucus carota*
- ___ Wild Geranium *Geranium maculatum*
- ___ Wild Grape *Vitis sp.*
- ___ Wild Oats, Sessile Bellwort *Uvularia sessilifolia*
- ___ Wild Onion *Allium stellatum*
- ___ Winter Cress (non-native) *Barbarea vulgaris*
- ___ Wood Anemone *Anemone quinquefolia*
- ___ Wood Strawberry (non-native) *Fragaria vesca*
- ___ Yellow Wood-sorrel *Oxalis europaea*

Many of the plants found in Legion and Chatfield Parks are classified as non-native species that were originally brought to New England by European colonists. These plants evolved in European grazing ecosystems and were accidentally introduced from seeds contained in the dirt that acted as ballast on colonial ships and from hay that fed livestock transported to the New World. Non-native species have since become firmly established in our area.

Ferns

___ Cinnamon Fern	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>
___ Christmas Fern	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>
___ Field Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
___ Sensitive Fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>

Invasive Species

Invasive species refer to plants that have characteristics that allow them to spread quickly and widely, and to cause detrimental effects to native species.

___ Asiatic Bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>
___ Autumn Olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>
___ Dame's Rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
___ Japanese Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
___ Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
___ Multiflora Rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
___ Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>

___ Japanese Knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
___ Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
___ Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
___ Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
___ Russian Olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
___ Tree-of-heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
___ Winged Euonymus (Burning bush)	<i>Euonymus alata</i>

Animals

___ Eastern Cottontail Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>
___ River otter	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>
___ Whitetail Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>

Fish

___ Bluegill	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>
___ Brook trout	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>
___ Brown trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>
___ Golden trout	<i>Salmo aguabonita</i>
___ Rainbow trout	<i>Salmo gairdneri</i>
___ Largemouth bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>

___ Tiger trout (cross between a female brown trout and a male brook trout)

___ White Sucker *Catostomus commersoni*

Reptiles/Amphibians

___ Black Rat Snake *Elaphe obsoleta*

___ Bullfrog *Rana catesbeiana*

Birds

___ American Black Duck *Anas rubripes*

___ American Crow *Corvus brachyrhynchos*

___ American Goldfinch *Carduelis tristis*

___ American Robin *Turdus migratorius*

___ Baltimore Oriole *Icterus galbula*

___ Belted Kingfisher *Ceryle alcyon*

___ Black-capped Chickadee *Poecile atricapilla*

___ Black-crowned Night-heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*

___ Blue Jay *Cyanocitta cristata*

___ Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*

___ Carolina Wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>
___ Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>
___ Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>
_____ Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>
___ Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
___ Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>
___ Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
___ Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>
___ Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>
___ Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
___ Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>
___ Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
___ Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>
___ Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
___ House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>
___ House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
___ Mallard Duck	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
___ Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
___ Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>

___ Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	
___ Red Bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	
___ Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	
___ Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	
___ Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	
___ Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	
___ Tufted Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	
___ Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	
___ Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	
___ Warblers		
___ Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	
___ Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	
___ Yellow-rumped Warbler (Myrtle Warbler)	<i>Dendroica</i>	<i>coronata</i>
___ Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	
___ Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	
___ White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	

Cover illustration of Legion Pool created by Barbara J. Rzasa