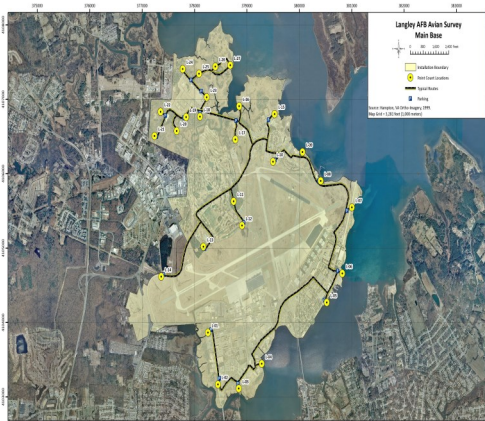


AIR FORCE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The United States Air Force has the responsibility of managing more than nine million acres of valuable public lands. To ensure success, the Air Force has developed a network of dedicated professionals who work in coordination with local, regional and national authorities. Their challenge is to find a balance in requirements for military mission, security and environmental habitat protection. This effort requires the cooperation and support of the Air Force and its neighbors. The



primary goal is to guarantee the quality of public lands under Air Force stewardship.

Conservation programs on Air Force bases include fish and wild life conservation, forestry, agricultural land lease, habitat management and outdoor recreation. Air Force Resource Managers and nearby communities, working together, have made great strides in fostering environmental awareness through education and cooperation.

The Air force supports partnerships with many resource groups; Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation, Ducks Unlimited, North American Waterfowl Management Plan, Wetlands Protection and Enhancement and the National Watchable Wildlife program. You are invited to visit Air Force lands. Come see how we are doing with our part of America.

Natural Resources at Langley AFB

JBLE-Langley is the oldest continuously active air base in the United States. In 1916 Langley Airfield was established as a government-sponsored aviation research and development center under an agreement between the Army, Navy, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

In 1948, the United States Air Force was created and Langley Airfield became Langley Air Force Base. The base is now home to HQ ACC and the 1st FW. About 12,000 active personnel are stationed at Langley AFB. NASA's Langley Research Center—the oldest NASA facility—is located next door.

Conservation of the natural resources under its stewardship is an integral part of the Air Force mission. The 633 Air Base Wing makes the maximum effort practicable, consistent with its mission, to conserve the soil, water, landscapes, wetlands, wildlife, and outdoor recreational assets as essential elements of its Natural Resources Program.

While there are many ways to access and enjoy the natural resources at JBLE-Langley, the purpose of this brochure is to highlight and document observed bird species.

For more information concerning the natural resource assets or natural resources program at Langley Air Force Base, please contact:

633d Civil Engineering Squadron (633 CES),
Environmental Management Flight (CEIE),
Natural Resources
at (757) 764-1090

JBLE-Langley Bird Count

633 CES/CEIE



JBLE-Langley Bird Count

Date: _____

Avifauna Species	# Observed	Total
Bittern, American		
Bluebird		
Bluejay		
Bobolink		
Brant		
Bufflehead		
Bunting, Snow		
Canvasback		
Catbird		
Chat		
Coot, American		
Cormorant, Double-crested		
Creepers, Brown		
Crow, American		
Crow, Fish		
Dove, Mourning		
Dove, Pigeon		
Dove, Rock		
Dowitcher, Long-billed		
Duck, Black		
Duck, Long-tailed		
Dunlin		
Eagle, Bald		
Egret, Cattle		
Egret, Great		
Egret, Snowy		
Finch, House		
Gadwall		
Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray		
Gnatcatcher, Bluegrey		
Goldeneye, Common		
Goldfinch		
Goose, Snow		

Avifauna Species	# Observed	Total
Grackle, Common		
Grebe, Horned		
Grebe, Pied-billed		
Grebe, Red-necked		
Gull, Bonaparte's		
Gull, Great Black-backed		
Gull, Herring		
Gull, Laughing		
Gull, Ring-billed		
Harrier, Northern		
Hawk, Coopers		
Hawk, Red-shouldered		
Hawk, Red-tailed		
Hawk, Sharp-shinned		
Heron, Great Blue		
Hummingbird, species		
Ibis, Glossy		
Jay, Blue		
Junco		
Kestrel		
Killdeer		
Kingbird, Eastern		
Kinglet, Golden-crowned		
Kinglet, Ruby-crowned		
Lark, Horned		
Longspur, Lapland		
Loon, Red-throated		
Mallard		
Martin, Purple		
Merganser, Common		
Merganser, Hooded		
Merganser, Red-breasted		
Merlin		
Mockingbird		
Night-heron, Black-crowned		
Nuthatch, Red Breasted		
Oriole, Northern		
Oriole, Orchard		
Osprey		