



BIRD STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Volume 15, Number 1
August 31, 2000

Bird Alert Service: Phone 318, 797-5338, 24 hr./day, 7 days/wk.
Meeting Place and Headquarters: LSUS Museum of Life Sciences
Meeting Time: Second Tuesday, September - June; 6:30 p.m.
Internet Home Page: <http://www.softdisk.com/comp/birds/>
On-Line Phone Tree: rseidler-phonetree@centenary.edu
E-mail: lsusmus@prysm.net; Fax 318, 797-5338

NEXT MEETING

September 12, 2000

BIRDING SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY - CALIFORNIA'S CENTRAL COAST BIRDING MECCA

BY

Bill Wood

LSUS Museum of Life Sciences

6:30 p.m.

SEPTEMBER 16 - STONER WOODS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

2000 - 2001

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Hubert Hervey (3) 925-9249 H
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Jim Ingold (1) 797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
Lily Poole (2) 687-2994 H
Rosemary Seidler (1) 869-5231 W, 424-2972 H
Will Smolenski (2) 865-2938 H
Judy Townes (3) 929-4106 W, 865-7412 H

Numbers in parentheses are years remaining of a 3-year term.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

BIRD REPORT	Donna Burney	686-7820 H
	Will Smolenski	865-2938 H
BIRD HOT SPOTS	Larry Raymond	929-2806 W, 929-3117 H
BIRD RECORDS	Mac Hardy	797-5338 W, 687-6738 H
FIELD TRIPS	Terry Davis	741-1115 H
	Roy Bott	925-2265 H
FUND RAISING	Will Smolenski	865-2938 H
HISTORIAN and LIBRARIAN	Jim Ingold	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
HOSPITALITY and SPECIAL EVENTS	Judy Townes	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H
	Bertha Campisi	632-4606 W, 861-0324 H
MEMBERSHIP	Lily Poole	687-2994 H
NEWSLETTER	Jim Ingold	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
BEGINNING BIRDERS	Jeff Trahan	869-5217 W, 868-7360 H
PHONE TREE	Rosemary Seidler	869-5231 W, 424-2972H
PROGRAMS	Larry Raymond	929-2806W, 929-3117 H
PUBLICITY	Judy Townes	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H
WWW HOME PAGE	Barney Poole	687-2994 H

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ABOUT THE PROGRAM

Our first program of 2000-2001 birding season is titled: Birding San Luis Obispo County - California's Central Coast Birding Mecca. It is to be presented by Bill Wood. His talk will cover the five days he spent birding in California this past April. He saw 158 species including 50 plus lifers. The program will be an all computer-generated program using Corel's Presentation 7.0 complete with songs, pictures and videos of the area's birds.

THE LOUISIANA BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

The Louisiana Breeding Bird Atlas is now available. Copies are \$15 each and may be ordered by writing to the Louisiana Sea Grant College Program, Communications Office, Sea Grant Building, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803. If you were an atlas volunteer and completed one or more quads, you will receive a free copy of the atlas. For anyone else who would like to order a copy or extra copies, please enclose a check with a brief letter for \$15 per copy. Baton Rouge residents need to add \$1.35 (9%) per copy. Other Louisiana residents should add 60 cents (4%) to the \$15 per copy price. Outside of Louisiana, pay \$15 per copy (no tax). For questions about ordering, contact Elizabeth Coleman at 225-388-6449 or Bonnie Strape at 225-388-6448 (Louisiana Sea Grant).

A BOOK REPORT

By Hubert Hervey

Get ready to read the funniest bird book you have ever laid your eyes on. I really don't want to keep you from having a lark while reading the book by quoting very much from it, because I know you will want to have your

own copy. So I will attempt to give you an idea about this unique book by making up a couple of my own examples of what I might have contributed to "A Field Guide to Little Known and Seldom Seen Birds of North America." It is written by Ben Sill and John Sill and illustrated by Cathryn P. Sill. At 71 pages it is available from www.Amazon.com for \$8.95 with 2 to 3 days shipping time. This book is published in color as glorious as a **Painted Bunting** --- although the bunting on the cover is the **Military Bunting**, with camouflage coloration making it almost impossible to locate in the bushes.

My entry for the little known and seldom seen bird field guide: The **Muckraking Tattler**, *Gossipus dirtyi*. This shorebird haunts the dirtiest mudflats it can locate. It is best found by learning its call, which resembles, "Have you heard about?" which is answered by "No, tell me about it!" A strange thing about this bird is the tip of the tail, which has four downward pointing appendages resembling a rake. Some tattlers have no tails. This is noticed most often where gravel is mixed in the muck. These tailless birds do not sing, because they can't rake up any muck. A surprising DNA test has recently shown that tattlers are most closely related to the chats. They are more common than usually believed because they hang out with **Common Tattlers**, from which they are seldom distinguished. The muck on which they thrive is in good supply world wide, with areas near political headquarters supplying the highest numbers of **Muckraking Tattlers** yet recorded.

The **Long-plumed Roller Pigeon**, *Curlique saloni*. The very rare **Long-plumed Roller Pigeon** closely resembles the **Roller**, **Tumbler**, and **Homing Pigeons** found in cities worldwide. This long feathered variety however is located only along Interstate Highways. It is most frequently found collecting hair rollers that have blown off the heads of speeding humans. These hair rollers are then placed in the plumage, which grows around and around the roller. The **Long-plumed Roller Pigeon** resembles the **Homing Pigeon**, however the **Homing Pigeon** never leaves the nest with rollers in its plumes. The **Long-plumed Roller Pigeon** also resembles the **Tumbler Pigeon**, which is known to fall out of the sky when it hears a loud boom. The **Tumbler** is endangered due to high numbers drowning during thunderstorms, as they can't resume flying with all that noise going on. The **Long-plumed Roller Pigeon** is endangered due to the recent popularity of Velcro. Once it gets a stray strand of Velcro stuck to its roller it has to find a pigeon salon within an hour, or it will die of embarrassment. And you know how rare pigeon salons are. This bird is worldwide in distribution, except it has yet to be found in Africa.

I hope you found a little humor in my fictitious birds. Even if you didn't, I still guarantee you will find this field guide the funniest bird book you have ever read. Every bird has a wonderful color picture, which is also funny. I

have read it three times and each time it mocks me as I find some subtle humor I had missed. Buy one for yourself and give another for Christmas, or a birthday, or a laugh.

BIRDINGPAL

Birdingpal is a new web page on which you can find birders who are willing to take you out birding when you travel. You can also sign up to be a birding pal. Go to the following web page to sign up:
<http://www.birdingpal.com>

In three months since [birdingpal.com](http://www.birdingpal.com) was launched, there are pals in 98 States, Provinces and Countries on five continents and [Birdingpal.com](http://www.birdingpal.com) has also been visited more than 8500 times since the start.

FIELD TRIPS SEPTEMBER THROUGH DECEMBER 2000

As a rule, we will schedule one field trip each month. That trip will be on the Saturday following the club meeting. Club meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month. All trips will begin and end on time, if at all possible. Half-day trips will end by noon. A set of guidelines has been printed for distribution to each leader. We hope you enjoy the trips we have scheduled. Your suggestions can be made to any Outings Committee member.

September 16 - Stoner Woods. Through efforts of our members, this valuable habitat for migrants has been saved, at least for now. We need to continue to use this area, enjoying the riverside features, thus perhaps keeping it from the developers equipment. Meet at the Stoner Avenue Boat Launch, off Clyde Fant Parkway at 7:00 A.M. This half-day trip is led by Terry Davis, who knows the area and its birds, better than anyone. Bring mosquito repellent and be prepared for moderate walking on dirt paths.

October 13 - 14 - 15 - This year, the Bird Study Group and LOS are hosting the Inland Bird Banding Association's annual meeting. We will have trips going to many of the area hotspots. Bird banding, including hummingbird banding by Nancy Newfield, is scheduled. Our data base shows good numbers of Ruby-throated Hummingbirds still present on this date. Come and enjoy, learn, and help with this major undertaking. The schedules are printed elsewhere in this newsletter.

November 18 - Sparrows, but of course we see many other species. As of right now this trip will probably go into Bossier Parish, depending on where our sparrow scouts

locate the most and most unusual birds. If you have trouble telling one LBJ (little brown job) from another, this is the trip for you. Leave LSUS parking lot at 7:30 A.M. Half-day trip. Leader Terry Davis

December field trips will be determined by the dates of the various Christmas Bird Counts that we take part in. Dec 2 is Caddo Lake CBC warm-up. Natchitoches and Shreveport CBC dates are usually before the 25th. Duck season opens on Dec 16th. All these factors determine if we have a trip, and if so, where it will be. The solution will be printed in the newsletter in due time.

10th Annual Smith Point Fall Hawk Watch!

One of the most spectacular sites in nature is to see the sky full of migrating hawks winging their way to central and South America for the winter. When weather conditions are right, it's not unusual to see over 5,000 Broad-winged Hawks on a single September day. Even when the hawks aren't moving, other migrants like hummingbirds, swallows, shorebirds, butterflies and dragonflies can be seen.

The Smith Point Hawk Watch (SPHW) began as an all-volunteer effort in 1992. Inspired by the substantial numbers of hawks the volunteers counted, HawkWatch International and the Gulf Coast Bird Observatory have been working together to conduct standardized, full-season counts since 1997. As last year, SPHW at Candy Abshier WMA will operate from August 15-November 1, 2000. Counters and volunteers will be on the hawk watch tower daily from 8AM to 4 PM. All are invited to come out as often as you can.

The Smith Point Hawk Watch invites you to join them for their 2ND Annual weekend long Hawk Watch and Nature School, the major fundraiser to support our local hawk counts. The Nature School will be offered during the weekend that the 'raptor-per-hour' count is traditionally highest, when thousands of Broad-winged Hawks wing their way through, September 22nd - 24th.

Complementing the on-going classes on the hawk watch tower with experts who will help you learn to identify hawks in flight, there will be a variety of slide and video presentations on topics like dragonflies, butterflies, wildflowers, and local history. The presenters will also lead walks.

The workshop will be based at the Spoonbill R.V. Park and Lodge in Smith Point. The Nature School fee includes a donation to support SPHW, lectures and walks, time on the tower with experts, all meals including an all-you-can eat fish and oyster fry and a shrimp boil, and lodging. Lodging

is rustic but clean with separate, shared bathrooms for men and women.

For information, pricing or reservations for the Hawk Watch and Nature School, please contact trip coordinator Sandra Skrei at Naturally Curious Inc., 888-258-4687 or sskrei@swbell.net.

For information on SPHW, including visiting or helping observe through out the season, please contact Cecilia Riley at 979-480-0999, criley@gcbo.org.

BSG TO HOST INLAND BIRD BANDING ASSOCIATION MEETING

The Bird Study Group, along with the Louisiana Ornithological Society, will be hosting the annual meeting of the Inland Bird Banding Association 13-15 October. The meeting will include in the hand banding training, workshops, presentation of scientific research papers, and field trips.

The Bird Study Group is hosting the Friday registration and reception and will provide the refreshments. Hubert Hervey is scheduled talk about the birds of the Red River.

Saturday's schedule includes early morning field trips, hands-on banding in the morning, scientific paper sessions in the afternoon, and a banquet in the evening. Nancy Newfield will be the banquet speaker.

Sunday morning is set aside for field trips to some of our various favorite birding spots.

We will need BSG members to run registration tables, goodies for the Friday night reception, pick participants up at the their hotels and bring them to LSUS, and lead field trips. We will discuss our needs at the September meeting.

NEW PHONETREE EMAIL ADDRESS

rseidler-phonetree@centenary.edu

PICK UP THE NEWLY REVISED CHECKLIST AT THE SEPTEMBER MEETING

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING

June 13, 2000, 7:00 p.m.

Museum of Life Sciences at LSUS

Jean Trahan announced the names of the new officers for next year. The president will be Mac Hardy; vice president, Larry Raymond; secretary, Jeff Trahan; and treasurer, Jean Trahan.

The program speaker was Dave Cimprich who spoke on "Behavior of Migrants during Stopover." He showed slides and discussed the research he is doing studying migrant behavior on the Alabama coast for his Ph.D. thesis.

Hubert Hervey said that there are no planned outings to discuss.

Betty Mason gave the treasurer's report. The balance at City Bank as of May 9, was \$1436.98. Since that time we have had income of \$248.00 and expenses of \$126.21. The present balance at the bank is \$1558.77. The club has \$164.92 in the LSUS printing account and \$174.57 on account at the Post Office.

There were no other committee reports.

Bird Talk. Mac Hardy showed a large map showing the location of the group of **Bell's Vireos** nesting in north Caddo Parish. Terry Davis originally found the vireos. Terry also found a **Warbling Vireo's** nest at Marie Hamel's Memorial Park on the riverfront. He described in great detail where the nest was located. Hubert Hervey reported that the **Western Kingbirds** are nesting again this year in a tree near the intersection of Leonard Road and LA-1. They are located on a branch hanging over the driveway of the second house. Terry Davis reported that there is a second **Western Kingbird** nest in another tree in the vicinity of the same intersection. Will Smolenski reported that there was a **Yellow-crowned Night Heron** nesting in Spring Lake, but the storm blew the nest out of the tree and the herons have gone. Lee Kincadc talked about his observation of **House Sparrow** predation. He said that he saw a **House Sparrow** fly over his fence while carrying a robin's egg. An **American Robin** was in hot pursuit. Lee was wondering if this was normal behavior. Other club members remarked that they have seen **House Sparrows** eating eggs of other birds.

**USE YOUR KROGER CARD
IT HELPS THE BIRD STUDY GROUP**

BIRD NOTES - JUNE -- AUGUST

Compiled Aug 28, 2000

Report bird records for the Newsletter to Donna Burney (686-7820) or to Will Smolenski (865-2938) by the 15th of each month. Only records not printed since the last Newsletter are published.

Following each species is a line of data in the following format: date, initials of observer, number of birds observed; initials of another observer, number of birds observed, etc. For example: 01/12/99 PD 2 means that on 01/12/99 PD saw 2 birds. For the number of birds observed, a one is used both for one specimen and for numbers not reported by the observer. All bird records reported here are the responsibility of the observer. The Bird Study Group is reporting observations on the word of the observers.

OBSERVERS

Abbreviation	Name	Date and Place
E&SH	Ed and Shirley Huss.	06/11/00 Lock & Dam #5 Red River.
J&JT	Jeff & Jean Trahan	06/04/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 06/11/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 06/17/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 06/17/00 Marie and Charles Hamel Memorial Park, 06/18/00 Marie and Charles Hamel Memorial Park, 06/23/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 06/24/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 06/25/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 07/01/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 07/02/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 07/04/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 07/05/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 07/08/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 07/09/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 07/15/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 07/15/00 Marie and Charles Hamel Memorial Park, 07/16/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 08/12/00 Clyde Fant Parkway, 08/12/00 Marie and Charles Hamel Memorial Park, 08/13/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 08/20/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 08/21/00 Residence 505 Americana Drive, 08/24/00 Residence 505 Americana Drive, 08/26/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 08/27/00 Bickham Dickson Park
JJ	Jim Ingold	05/19/00 C. Bickham-Dickson Park, 06/06/00 Leonard Rd. at LA 1, 06/06/00 Womack BBS: Bienville Parish Rd. 523, 06/06/00 Womack BBS: LA 154 and Nebo Rd., 06/06/00 Womack BBS: LA 4, 06/06/00 Womack BBS: LA 507, 06/06/00 Womack BBS: Mim's Grocery Rd., 06/06/00 Womack BBS: Red River Parish Rd. 225, 06/06/00 Womack BBS: Red River Parish Rd. 227, 06/06/00 Womack BBS: Red River Parish Rd. 326, 06/06/00 Womack BBS: Red River Parish Rd. 330, 06/07/00 Base of Jimmie Davis Bridge, 06/08/00 Arthur Ray Teague Parkway @ McDade, 06/09/00 LA 1 north of Lock and Dam No. 4, 06/09/00 LA 1 south of LSUS, 06/09/00 Lock and Dam No. 4, 06/09/00 Lock and Dam No. 5, 06/09/00 Powhatan area of I-49, 06/11/00 LA 1 south of LSUS, 06/11/00 Lock and Dam No. 5, 06/23/00 I-49 between Powhatan and Lake End exits, 06/23/00 I-49 near Powhatan exit, 06/23/00 LA 1 north of Lock and Dam No. 4, 06/23/00 LA 1 south of LSUS, 06/23/00 Lock and Dam No. 4, 06/25/00 I-49 near Evelyn exit, 07/08/00 I-49 near Powhatan exit, 07/08/00 LA 1 north of Lock and Dam No. 4, 07/08/00 LA 1 south of LSUS, 07/08/00 Lock and Dam No. 4, 07/23/00 LA 1 north of Lock and Dam No. 4, 07/23/00 LA 1 south of LSUS, 07/23/00 Lake End (Jct. LA 1 and LA 154), 07/23/00 Lock and Dam No. 4, 07/23/00 Powhatan area of I-49, 07/29/00 Residence: Bossier City, 08/01/00 LSUS campus, 08/11/00 LA 1 north of Lock and Dam No. 4, 08/11/00 LA 1 south of LSUS, 08/11/00 Lock and Dam No. 4, 08/11/00 Powhatan area on I-49
JJ&CB	Jim Ingold and Chris Bertrand	06/17/00 BAFB
JJ&MH	Jim Ingold and Mac Hardy	06/08/00 LA @ north Yearwood Rd.
JJ&TD	Jim Ingold and Terry Davis	06/14/00 Shreveport downtown at Harrah's garage, 07/29/00 LA 1 north of Lock and Dam No. 4, 07/29/00 LA 1 south of LSUS & Lock and Dam No. 5, 07/29/00 Lock and Dam No. 4, 07/29/00 Marie Hamel Park and sandbar in Red River, 07/29/00 Powhatan area of I-49, 08/12/00 Shorebird Count: Evelyn Exit on I-49 (morning), 08/12/00 Shorebird Count: I-49 at Powhatan area (afternoon), 08/12/00 Shorebird Count: I-49 at Powhatan area (morning), 08/12/00 Shorebird Count: Lock and Dam No. 4 (afternoon), 08/12/00 Shorebird Count: Lock and Dam No. 4 (morning), 08/12/00 Shorebird Count: Natchitoches Fish Hatchery, 08/12/00 Shorebird Count: Sod Farms at Powhatan (afternoon), 08/12/00 Shorebird Count: Sod Farms at Powhatan (morning), 08/12/00 Shorebird Count: Yearwood Rd. @LA 1 (morning), 08/12/00 Shorebird Count: Yearwood Rd. at LA 1 (afternoon)
JT	Jeff Trahan	04/24/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 06/02/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 06/07/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 06/14/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 06/18/00 Marie and Charles Hamel Memorial Park, 06/22/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 07/20/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 07/21/00 Marie and Charles Hamel Memorial Park, 07/23/00 Marie and Charles Hamel Memorial Park, 07/28/00 Marie and Charles Hamel Memorial Park, 07/30/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 08/10/00 Bickham Dickson Park
JT, RS, CL	Jeff Trahan, Rosemary Seidler, and Charlie Lyon	08/26/00 Cross Lake
PL&SH	Pat Lonnecker and Shirley Huss	06/06/00 Clarke's Marina at Lock & Dam #5 Red River.
RS	Rosemary Seidler.	05/13/00 Boothill Speedway, 05/13/00 Devers Road, 05/13/00 Hammock Road, 05/13/00 Shreveport: LA hwy. 169, 05/13/00 Shreveport: S. Lakeshore -- W end at Long Bridge.
RS&VL	Rosemary Seidler and Vicki LeFevers	05/13/00 Shreveport: Ford Park, Boat Launch, S. Lakeshore Dr., 05/13/00 Shreveport: Pines Road, 05/13/00 Shreveport: The Cove and Progressive Men's Club [Cross Lake].
VL	Vicki LeFevers.	05/13/00 Shreveport: Wilder Pl. near Creswell.
VM	Vernon Miller	06/05/00 Shreveport: between Oliver & Wyandotte Sts, nr. Gilbert Ave.

RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Pied-billed Grebe	04/24/00 JT 3; 06/08/00 JI&MH 1; 06/09/00 JI 1; 06/11/00 JI 4; 06/23/00 JI 1; 07/08/00 JI 2; 07/08/00 JI 7; 07/29/00 JI&TD 3; 08/11/00 JI 2; 08/12/00 JI&TD 4; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1
American White Pelican	05/13/00 RS&VL 1; 07/08/00 JI 9
Double-crested Cormorant	05/13/00 RS&VL 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1; 08/26/00 JT 1
Anhinga	06/08/00 JI&MH 3; 06/09/00 JI 2; 06/09/00 JI 1; 06/09/00 JI 7; 06/11/00 JI 4; 06/17/00 JI&CB 2; 06/23/00 JI 1; 06/23/00 JI 6; 06/25/00 JI 3; 07/08/00 JI 5; 07/23/00 JI 1; 07/29/00 JI&TD 2; 07/29/00 JI&TD 4; 07/30/00 JI 1; 08/11/00 JI 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1; 08/20/00 JI&TD 2; 08/26/00 JI&TD 1
Great Blue Heron	04/24/00 JT 1; 05/13/00 RS 2; 05/13/00 RS 1; 05/13/00 RS 1; 05/13/00 RS&VL 48; 06/04/00 JI&TD 1; 06/06/00 PL&SH 4; 06/09/00 JI 6; 06/11/00 JI 1; 06/11/00 JI 1; 06/11/00 E&SH 1; 06/11/00 JI&TD 4; 06/17/00 JI&TD 3; 06/17/00 JI&TD 1; 06/22/00 JT 1; 06/23/00 JI 8; 06/23/00 JI 5; 06/25/00 JI&TD 4; 07/02/00 JI&TD 2; 07/04/00 JI&TD 4; 07/08/00 JI 1; 07/08/00 JI 8; 07/08/00 JI&TD 1; 07/09/00 JI&TD 3; 07/15/00 JI&TD 2; 07/16/00 JI&TD 1; 07/16/00 JI&TD 2; 07/23/00 JI 4; 07/23/00 JI 18; 07/23/00 JI 1; 07/28/00 JT 2; 07/29/00 JI&TD 5; 07/29/00 JI&TD 6; 07/29/00 JI&TD 2; 07/30/00 JT 3; 08/10/00 JT 1; 08/11/00 JI 5; 08/11/00 JI 3; 08/11/00 JI 7; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 15; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 8; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1; 08/26/00 JT 6; 08/26/00 JI&TD 1
Great Egret	04/24/00 JT 8; 05/13/00 RS 9; 05/13/00 RS 2; 05/13/00 RS 2; 05/13/00 RS&VL 35; 05/13/00 RS&VL 2; 05/19/00 JI 15; 06/02/00 JT 8; 06/04/00 JI&TD 14; 06/06/00 JI 2; 06/06/00 PL&SH 31; 06/07/00 JT 7; 06/08/00 JI&MH 8; 06/09/00 JI 5; 06/09/00 JI 1; 06/09/00 JI 5; 06/09/00 JI 18; 06/09/00 JI 45; 06/11/00 JI 10; 06/11/00 JI 46; 06/11/00 E&SH 26; 06/11/00 JI&TD 12; 06/14/00 JT 8; 06/17/00 JI&CB 11; 06/17/00 JI&TD 8; 06/17/00 JI&TD 3; 06/18/00 JI 7; 06/18/00 JI 9; 06/22/00 JT 12; 06/23/00 JI 27; 06/23/00 JI 13; 06/23/00 JI 5; 06/23/00 JI 4; 06/23/00 JI&TD 6; 06/24/00 JI&TD 14; 06/25/00 JI 2; 06/25/00 JI&TD 10; 07/01/00 JI&TD 8; 07/02/00 JI&TD 9; 07/04/00 JI&TD 43; 07/05/00 JI&TD 6; 07/08/00 JI 7; 07/08/00 JI 30; 07/08/00 JI 10; 07/08/00 JI 37; 07/08/00 JI&TD 9; 07/09/00 JI&TD 9; 07/16/00 JI&TD 5; 07/16/00 JI&TD 1; 07/20/00 JT 5; 07/23/00 JI 26; 07/23/00 JI 49; 07/23/00 JI 23; 07/23/00 JT 2; 07/28/00 JT 1; 07/29/00 JI&TD 2; 07/29/00 JI&TD 22; 07/29/00 JI&TD 59; 07/30/00 JT 6; 08/10/00 JT 4; 08/11/00 JI 8; 08/11/00 JI 43; 08/11/00 JI 1; 08/11/00 JI 30; 08/12/00 JI&TD 11; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 26; 08/12/00 JI&TD 3; 08/12/00 JI&TD 105; 08/12/00 JI&TD 12; 08/12/00 JI&TD 21; 08/12/00 JI&TD 2; 08/12/00 JI&TD 3; 08/12/00 JI&TD 2; 08/13/00 JI&TD 2; 08/20/00 JI&TD 5; 08/26/00 JT 35; 08/26/00 JI&TD 8; 08/27/00 JI&TD 4
Snowy Egret	04/24/00 JT 2; 05/19/00 JI 7; 06/02/00 JT 2; 06/04/00 JI&TD 4; 06/06/00 PL&SH 4; 06/07/00 JT 1; 06/08/00 JI&MH 6; 06/09/00 JI 20; 06/09/00 JI 5; 06/09/00 JI 28; 06/09/00 JI 11; 06/11/00 JI 5; 06/11/00 JI 9; 06/11/00 JI&TD 3; 06/11/00 JI&TD 4; 06/14/00 JT 5; 06/17/00 JI&CB 1; 06/17/00 JI&TD 1; 06/17/00 JI&TD 3; 06/18/00 JI&TD 6; 06/22/00 JT 6; 06/23/00 JI 4; 06/23/00 JI 3; 06/23/00 JI 4; 06/23/00 JI 2; 06/23/00 JI&TD 6; 06/24/00 JI&TD 8; 06/25/00 JI&TD 12; 07/01/00 JI&TD 10; 07/02/00 JI&TD 8; 07/04/00 JI&TD 12; 07/05/00 JI&TD 1; 07/08/00 JI 5; 07/08/00 JI 8; 07/08/00 JI 6; 07/08/00 JI 6; 07/08/00 JI 6; 07/09/00 JI&TD 29; 07/15/00 JI&TD 6; 07/16/00 JI&TD 5; 07/20/00 JT 11; 07/23/00 JI 1; 07/23/00 JI 44; 07/23/00 JI 30; 07/28/00 JT 1; 07/29/00 JI&TD 5; 07/29/00 JI&TD 15; 07/29/00 JI&TD 39; 07/29/00 JI&TD 11; 07/30/00 JT 3; 08/10/00 JT 1; 08/11/00 JI 1; 08/11/00 JI 2; 08/11/00 JI 12; 08/11/00 JI 12; 08/12/00 JI&TD 4; 08/12/00 JI&TD 19; 08/12/00 JI&TD 26; 08/12/00 JI&TD 12; 08/12/00 JI&TD 2; 08/12/00 JI&TD 6; 08/12/00 JI&TD 3; 08/12/00 JI&TD 3; 08/12/00 JI&TD 3; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1; 08/13/00 JI&TD 2; 08/20/00 JI&TD 1; 08/26/00 JT 14; 08/26/00 JI&TD 1; 08/27/00 JI&TD 1
Little Blue Heron	04/24/00 JT 3; 05/13/00 RS 1; 06/02/00 JT 7; 06/04/00 JI&TD 9; 06/07/00 JT 3; 06/09/00 JI 8; 06/11/00 JI 1; 06/11/00 JI 1; 06/11/00 E&SH 1; 06/11/00 JI&TD 3; 06/17/00 JI&CB 6; 06/17/00 JI&TD 3; 06/18/00 JI&TD 5; 06/22/00 JT 14; 06/23/00 JI 4; 06/23/00 JI 4; 06/23/00 JI 16; 06/25/00 JI&TD 21; 07/01/00 JI&TD 8; 07/02/00 JI&TD 8; 07/04/00 JI&TD 10; 07/05/00 JI&TD 12; 07/08/00 JI 2; 07/08/00 JI 1; 07/08/00 JI 1; 07/08/00 JI&TD 13; 07/09/00 JI&TD 17; 07/16/00 JI&TD 18; 07/20/00 JT 10; 07/23/00 JI 7; 07/23/00 JI 4; 07/23/00 JI 1; 07/29/00 JI&TD 3; 07/29/00 JI&TD 3; 07/29/00 JI&TD 14; 07/30/00 JT 10; 08/10/00 JT 5; 08/11/00 JI 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 3; 08/12/00 JI&TD 2; 08/12/00 JI&TD 4; 08/12/00 JI&TD 18; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 5; 08/12/00 JI&TD 11; 08/12/00 JI&TD 3; 08/12/00 JI&TD 30; 08/20/00 JI&TD 1; 07/09/00 JI&TD 1; 07/15/00 JI&TD 2; 07/16/00 JI&TD 2; 07/20/00 JT 1; 07/30/00 JT 1; 08/11/00 JI 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 5; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1
Cattle Egret	04/24/00 JT 1; 06/06/00 JI 20; 06/06/00 PL&SH 300; 06/09/00 JI 42; 06/09/00 JI 26; 06/09/00 JI 158; 06/09/00 JI 16; 06/11/00 JI 282; 06/11/00 JI 4; 06/11/00 E&SH 260; 06/17/00 JI&CB 10; 06/18/00 JI&TD 1; 06/23/00 JI 25; 06/23/00 JI 132; 06/23/00 JI 48; 06/23/00 JI 70; 06/23/00 JI 126; 06/23/00 JI&TD 2; 07/08/00 JI 78; 07/08/00 JI 327; 07/08/00 JI 135; 07/08/00 JI&TD 1; 07/16/00 JI&TD 2; 07/23/00 JI 312; 07/23/00 JI 53; 07/23/00 JI 114; 07/23/00 JI 198; 07/29/00 JI&TD 85; 07/29/00 JI&TD 21; 07/29/00 JI&TD 307; 07/29/00 JI&TD 134; 08/10/00 JT 1; 08/11/00 JI 75; 08/11/00 JI 144; 08/11/00 JI 60; 08/11/00 JI 161; 08/12/00 JI&TD 15; 08/12/00 JI&TD 189; 08/12/00 JI&TD 21; 08/12/00 JI&TD 74; 08/12/00 JI&TD 19; 08/12/00 JI&TD 30; 08/20/00 JI&TD 1; 08/26/00 JI&TD 3; 08/26/00 JT,RS,CL 30; 08/27/00 JI&TD 2
Green Heron	05/13/00 RS 3; 05/13/00 RS&VL 2; 06/02/00 JT 2; 06/04/00 JI&TD 2; 06/06/00 JI 1; 06/07/00 JT 3; 06/09/00 JI 11; 06/09/00 JI 1; 06/09/00 JI 1; 06/09/00 JI 1; 06/11/00 E&SH 2; 06/11/00 JI&TD 5; 06/14/00 JT 5; 06/17/00 JI&CB 3; 06/17/00 JI&TD 1; 06/18/00 JI&TD 3; 06/23/00 JI 6; 06/23/00 JI 6; 06/23/00 JI&TD 2; 06/24/00 JI&TD 6; 06/25/00 JI&TD 10; 07/01/00 JI&TD 3; 07/02/00 JI&TD 2; 07/04/00 JI&TD 2; 07/05/00 JI&TD 2; 07/08/00 JI 4; 07/08/00 JI&TD 3; 07/09/00 JI&TD 6; 07/15/00 JI&TD 3; 07/16/00 JI&TD 6; 07/20/00 JT 3; 07/23/00 JI 2; 07/29/00 JI&TD 3; 07/30/00 JT 1; 08/10/00 JT 3; 08/11/00 JI 2; 08/12/00 JI&TD 5; 08/12/00 JI&TD 2; 08/20/00 JI&TD 2; 08/26/00 JT,RS,CL 2; 08/27/00 JI&TD 3
Black-crowned Night-Heron	07/29/00 JI&TD 1
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	04/24/00 JT 2; 05/13/00 RS 1; 05/13/00 RS&VL 1; 05/19/00 JI 2; 06/02/00 JT 2; 06/04/00 JI&TD 2; 06/05/00 VM 6; 06/07/00 JT 7; 06/11/00 JI&TD 24; 06/14/00 JT 12; 06/17/00 JI&CB 6; 06/17/00 JI&TD 12; 06/17/00 JI&TD 1; 06/18/00 JI&TD 24; 06/22/00 JT 14; 06/23/00 JI&TD 18; 06/24/00 JI&TD 18; 06/25/00 JI&TD 14; 07/01/00 JI&TD 12; 07/02/00 JI&TD 11; 07/04/00 JI&TD 9; 07/05/00 JI&TD 9; 07/08/00 JI 1; 07/08/00 JI&TD 5; 07/09/00 JI&TD 15; 07/15/00 JI&TD 8; 07/16/00 JI&TD 4; 07/20/00 JT 3; 07/23/00 JT 1; 07/29/00 JI&TD 1; 07/30/00 JT 3; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 5
White Ibis	06/04/00 JI&TD 1; 06/06/00 JI 3; 06/08/00 JI&MH 5; 06/09/00 JI 1; 06/09/00 JI 6; 06/09/00 JI 9; 06/09/00 JI 3; 06/11/00 JI 15; 06/11/00 E&SH 3; 06/11/00 JI&TD 2; 06/17/00 JI&CB 6; 06/17/00 JI&TD 5; 06/18/00 JI&TD 42; 06/22/00 JT 75; 06/23/00 JI 2; 06/23/00 JI 7; 06/23/00 JI&TD 91; 06/24/00 JI&TD 110; 06/25/00 JI&TD 105; 07/01/00 JI&TD 30; 07/02/00 JI&TD 35; 07/04/00 JI&TD 7; 07/05/00 JI&TD 15; 07/08/00 JI 2; 07/08/00 JI 3; 07/08/00 JI 1; 07/08/00 JI&TD 3; 07/09/00 JI&TD 30; 07/15/00 JI&TD 45; 07/16/00 JI&TD 88; 07/20/00 JT 40; 07/23/00 JI 6; 07/23/00 JI 16; 07/29/00 JI&TD 1; 07/29/00 JI&TD 8; 07/29/00 JI&TD 4; 07/29/00 JI&TD 1; 07/30/00 JT 16; 08/10/00 JT 6; 08/11/00 JI 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 6; 08/12/00 JI&TD 14; 08/12/00 JI&TD 19; 08/12/00 JI&TD 3; 08/12/00 JI&TD 2; 08/12/00 JI&TD 20; 08/26/00 JI&TD 7; 08/26/00 JT,RS,CL 48
Roseate Spoonbill	07/29/00 JI&TD 2
Wood Stork	06/23/00 JI 35; 07/08/00 JI 42; 07/23/00 JI 3; 07/23/00 JI 2; 07/29/00 JI&TD 5; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 91
Black Vulture	05/13/00 RS 6; 05/13/00 RS 2; 05/13/00 RS 3; 05/13/00 RS 3; 05/13/00 RS 5; 05/13/00 RS&VL 2; 06/06/00 JI 4; 06/06/00 JI 1; 06/06/00 JI 1; 06/06/00 PL&SH 1; 06/07/00 JT 4; 06/09/00 JI 1; 06/11/00 JI 3; 06/11/00 JI 2; 06/11/00 E&SH 14; 06/17/00 JI&CB 3; 06/23/00 JI 22; 07/08/00 JI 2; 07/23/00 JI 1; 07/29/00 JI&TD 2; 07/30/00 JT 4; 08/26/00 JI&TD 1
Turkey Vulture	05/13/00 RS 5; 05/13/00 RS&VL 5; 05/13/00 RS 11; 05/13/00 RS&VL 4; 05/13/00 RS 2; 05/13/00 RS 5; 06/06/00 JI 1; 06/06/00 JI 1; 06/06/00 JI 4; 06/06/00 JI 2; 06/06/00 JI 1; 06/06/00 PL&SH 5; 06/07/00 JT 1; 06/09/00 JI 11; 06/09/00 JI 2; 06/09/00 JI 4; 06/11/00 JI 1; 06/11/00 JI 12; 06/11/00 E&SH 4; 06/11/00 JI&TD 1; 06/14/00 JT 1; 06/17/00 JI&CB 7; 06/23/00 JI 3; 06/23/00 JI 3; 06/23/00 JI 13; 06/23/00 JI 3; 07/08/00 JI 9; 07/08/00 JI 5; 07/08/00 JI 2; 07/23/00 JI 6; 07/23/00 JI 4; 07/23/00 JI 1; 07/29/00 JI&TD 9; 07/29/00 JI&TD 4; 07/29/00 JI&TD 6; 07/29/00 JI&TD 5; 08/11/00 JI 1; 08/11/00 JI 9; 08/12/00 JI&TD 2; 08/20/00 JI&TD 1; 08/26/00 JT,RS,CL 2
Wood Duck	05/13/00 RS 5; 05/19/00 JI 1; 06/02/00 JT 2; 06/04/00 JI&TD 2; 06/09/00 JI 8; 06/11/00 JI&TD 14; 06/17/00 JI&TD 20; 06/18/00 JI&TD 3; 06/23/00 JI 1; 06/23/00 JI&TD 6; 06/24/00 JI&TD 8; 06/25/00 JI&TD 14; 07/02/00 JI&TD 3; 07/04/00 JI&TD 9; 07/05/00 JI&TD 3; 07/08/00 JI&TD 4; 07/09/00 JI&TD 30; 07/15/00 JI&TD 2; 07/29/00 JI&TD 8; 08/20/00 JI&TD 1; 08/26/00 JI&TD 2; 08/26/00 JT,RS,CL 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 2; 08/26/00 JT,RS,CL 12
Blue-winged Teal	04/24/00 JT 18; 05/13/00 RS&VL 2; 06/02/00 JT 4; 08/11/00 JI 2; 08/26/00 JT,RS,CL 2
Gadwall	06/09/00 JI 2
Mississippi Kite	04/24/00 JT 1; 05/13/00 RS&VL 1; 06/06/00 JI 1; 06/08/00 JI 1; 06/09/00 JI 1; 06/17/00 JI&CB 3; 07/08/00 JI 4; 07/16/00 JI&TD 3; 07/20/00 JT 1; 07/23/00 JI 1; 07/29/00 JI&TD 1; 07/29/00 JI 1; 08/01/00 JI 1; 08/10/00 JT 1; 08/11/00 JI 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	07/08/00 JI 1
Cooper's Hawk	06/07/00 JI 1; 06/07/00 JT 1; 06/14/00 JT 1; 06/22/00 JT 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	05/13/00 RS 3; 05/13/00 RS 1; 05/13/00 RS 3; 05/13/00 RS 1; 06/06/00 JI 1; 06/17/00 JI&CB 2; 07/16/00 JI&TD 1; 07/20/00 JT 1; 07/23/00 JI 1; 07/30/00 JT 1; 08/10/00 JT 1
Red-tailed Hawk	05/13/00 RS 1; 05/13/00 RS 2; 05/13/00 RS 2; 06/06/00 JI 1; 06/17/00 JI&CB 1; 06/23/00 JI 1; 07/08/00 JI 1; 07/08/00 JI 4; 07/08/00 JI 1; 07/23/00 JI 2; 07/23/00 JI 1; 07/23/00 JI 2; 07/29/00 JI&TD 1; 07/29/00 JI&TD 2; 08/11/00 JI 1; 08/11/00 JI 2
Wild Turkey	06/17/00 JI&CB 4
Northern Bobwhite	06/06/00 JI 1; 06/06/00 JI 1
Common Moorhen	06/09/00 JI 2; 06/17/00 JI&CB 1; 06/23/00 JI 4; 06/23/00 JI 5; 07/08/00 JI 5; 07/23/00 JI 5; 07/29/00 JI&TD 8; 08/11/00 JI 6; 08/12/00 JI&TD 5
American Coot	04/24/00 JT 3; 05/13/00 RS&VL 3; 06/09/00 JI 1; 08/26/00 JT,RS,CL 1
Semipalmated Plover	08/12/00 JI&TD 7; 08/12/00 JI&TD 4
Killdeer	04/24/00 JT 4; 05/13/00 RS&VL 3; 05/19/00 JI 1; 06/09/00 JI 1; 06/11/00 JI 1; 06/14/00 JT 4; 06/17/00 JI&TD 3; 06/17/00 JI&TD 1; 06/18/00 JI&TD 4; 06/22/00 JT 3; 06/23/00 JI 4; 07/04/00 JI&TD 2; 07/05/00 JI&TD 16; 07/08/00 JI 1; 07/08/00 JI&TD 16; 07/09/00 JI&TD 15; 07/15/00 JI&TD 10; 07/16/00 JI&TD 4; 07/20/00 JT 7; 07/23/00 JI 1; 07/23/00 JI 1; 07/23/00 JI 8; 07/28/00 JT 35; 07/29/00 JI&TD 4; 07/29/00 JI&TD 5; 07/29/00 JI&TD 53; 07/29/00 JI&TD 4; 07/30/00 JT 1; 08/10/00 JT 8; 08/11/00 JI 2; 08/11/00 JI 7; 08/11/00 JI 9; 08/12/00 JI&TD 4; 08/12/00 JI&TD 3; 08/12/00 JI&TD 18; 08/12/00 JI&TD 18; 08/12/00 JI&TD 3; 08/12/00 JI&TD 6; 08/12/00 JI&TD 9; 08/12/00 JI&TD 1; 08/12/00 JI&TD 17; 08/12/00 JI&TD 13; 08/12/00 JI&TD 2; 08/12/00 JI&TD 55; 08/13/00 JI&TD 9; 08/20/00 JI&TD 9; 08/26/00 JI&TD 10; 08/27/00 JI&TD 17
Black-necked Stilt	06/09/00 JI 4; 06/23/00 JI 2; 07/08/00 JI 1; 07/23/00 JI 1; 07/29/00 JI&TD 13; 08/11/00 JI 3; 08/12/00 JI&TD 8; 08/12/00 JI&TD 7
American Avocet	07/23/00 JI 3
Greater Yellowlegs	04/24/00 JT 4
Lesser Yellowlegs	04/24/00 JT 8

RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Northern Cardinal	04/24/00 JT 8, 05/13/00 RS 16, 05/13/00 RS 6, 05/13/00 RS&VL 6, 05/13/00 RS 5, 05/13/00 RS 18, 05/13/00 RS 4, 05/13/00 VL 2, 05/13/00 RS&VL 3, 05/13/00 RS&VL 9, 05/19/00 JI 2, 06/02/00 JT 8, 06/06/00 JI 5, 06/06/00 JI 5, 06/06/00 JI 4, 06/06/00 JI 13, 06/06/00 PL&SH 1, 06/06/00 JI 8, 06/06/00 JI 9, 06/06/00 JI 2, 06/06/00 JI 5, 06/07/00 JT 12, 06/09/00 JI 5, 06/09/00 JI 2, 06/11/00 E&SH 5, 06/11/00 JI 5, 06/11/00 JI 5, 06/11/00 JI 10, 06/14/00 JT 16, 06/17/00 JI&CB 16, 06/17/00 J&JT 1, 06/18/00 J&JT 6, 06/22/00 JT 12, 06/23/00 JI 3, 06/24/00 J&JT 2, 06/25/00 J&JT 12, 07/01/00 J&JT 6, 07/02/00 J&JT 8, 07/04/00 J&JT 16, 07/05/00 J&JT 4, 07/08/00 JI 2, 07/08/00 JI 1, 07/08/00 J&JT 9, 07/09/00 J&JT 15, 07/15/00 J&JT 7, 07/16/00 J&JT 17, 07/20/00 JT 12, 07/23/00 JI 2, 07/23/00 JI 3, 07/29/00 JI&TD 4, 07/30/00 JT 18, 08/10/00 JT 12, 08/11/00 JI 1, 08/12/00 JI&TD 2, 08/12/00 J&JT 4, 08/13/00 J&JT 2, 08/20/00 J&JT 12, 08/26/00 J&JT 8, 08/26/00 JT,RS,CL 4, 08/27/00 J&JT 1
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	04/24/00 JT 5, 06/23/00 J&JT 3
Blue Grosbeak	05/13/00 RS 1, 05/13/00 RS 2, 06/06/00 JI 1, 06/06/00 JI 3, 06/06/00 JI 1, 06/09/00 JI 1, 06/11/00 JI 1, 06/14/00 JT 1, 06/17/00 JI&CB 1, 06/22/00 JT 2, 07/08/00 JI 2
Indigo Bunting	05/13/00 RS 3, 05/13/00 RS 15, 05/13/00 RS 12, 05/13/00 RS&VL 3, 05/13/00 RS 17, 06/02/00 JT 18, 06/04/00 J&JT 3, 06/06/00 JI 1, 06/06/00 JI 2, 06/06/00 JI 3, 06/06/00 JI 2, 06/06/00 JI 2, 06/06/00 JI 2, 06/06/00 JI 1, 06/07/00 JT 8, 06/09/00 JI 5, 06/11/00 E&SH 1, 06/11/00 JI 2, 06/11/00 J&JT 4, 06/14/00 JT 12, 06/17/00 JI&CB 6, 06/23/00 JI 1, 06/23/00 JI 1, 07/04/00 J&JT 5, 07/08/00 JI 1, 07/08/00 JI 1, 07/09/00 J&JT 4, 07/15/00 J&JT 1, 07/16/00 J&JT 6, 07/20/00 JT 5, 07/23/00 JI 1, 07/23/00 JI 1, 07/23/00 JI 1, 07/29/00 JI&TD 1, 07/30/00 JT 3, 08/10/00 JT 5, 08/20/00 J&JT 3, 08/26/00 J&JT 8
Painted Bunting	05/13/00 RS&VL 2, 06/06/00 JI 2, 06/06/00 JI 2, 06/06/00 JI 2, 06/23/00 JI 1, 07/08/00 JI 1, 08/12/00 JI&TD 1
Dickcissel	06/04/00 J&JT 1; 06/06/00 PL&SH 2; 06/08/00 JI&MH 1; 06/09/00 JI 3; 06/09/00 JI 5; 06/09/00 JI 1; 06/11/00 JI 8; 06/11/00 E&SH 11; 06/11/00 JI 4; 06/17/00 JI&CB 6; 06/23/00 JI 1; 06/23/00 JI 1; 06/23/00 JI 11; 06/23/00 JI 9; 07/08/00 JI 1; 07/08/00 JI 4; 07/29/00 JI&TD 2; 07/29/00 JI&TD 1
Red-winged Blackbird	04/24/00 JT 5; 05/13/00 RS&VL 5; 06/04/00 J&JT 2; 06/06/00 PL&SH 3; 06/08/00 JI&MH 3; 06/09/00 JI 10; 06/09/00 JI 36; 06/09/00 JI 11; 06/09/00 JI 36; 06/11/00 JI 21; 06/11/00 JI 3; 06/11/00 E&SH 5; 06/17/00 JI&CB 5; 06/17/00 J&JT 1; 06/23/00 JI 3; 06/23/00 JI 30; 06/23/00 JI 8; 06/23/00 JI 5; 07/08/00 JI 3; 07/08/00 JI 22; 07/08/00 JI 7; 07/15/00 J&JT 2; 07/16/00 J&JT 6; 07/20/00 JT 4; 07/23/00 JI 19; 07/23/00 JI 4; 07/23/00 JI 4; 07/29/00 JI&TD 175; 07/29/00 JI&TD 2; 08/12/00 J&JT 1
Eastern Meadowlark	06/06/00 PL&SH 1, 06/09/00 JI 1, 06/11/00 E&SH 4, 06/11/00 JI 3, 06/11/00 JI 2, 06/17/00 JI&CB 1, 06/23/00 JI 1, 07/29/00 JI&TD 1, 07/29/00 JI&TD 1, 08/12/00 JI&TD 4, 08/12/00 JI&TD 6
Common Grackle	04/24/00 JT 10, 05/13/00 RS&VL 7, 05/13/00 RS&VL 20, 05/13/00 RS 6, 05/19/00 JI 8, 06/02/00 JT 8, 06/04/00 J&JT 25, 06/06/00 PL&SH 9, 06/07/00 JT 25, 06/09/00 JI 10, 06/09/00 JI 9, 06/09/00 JI 10, 06/09/00 JI 9, 06/11/00 JI 11, 06/11/00 E&SH 1, 06/11/00 J&JT 15, 06/14/00 JT 15, 06/17/00 JI&CB 13, 06/17/00 J&JT 10, 06/17/00 J&JT 2, 06/18/00 J&JT 15, 06/22/00 JT 80, 06/23/00 JI 4, 06/23/00 JI 2, 06/23/00 JI 1, 06/23/00 JI 5, 07/01/00 J&JT 5, 07/02/00 J&JT 10, 07/04/00 J&JT 15, 07/08/00 JI 1, 07/08/00 J&JT 4, 07/09/00 J&JT 10, 07/15/00 J&JT 175, 07/16/00 J&JT 160, 07/20/00 JT 125, 07/23/00 JI 1, 07/23/00 JI 4, 07/29/00 JI&TD 2, 07/29/00 JI&TD 1, 07/30/00 JT 5, 08/10/00 JT 15, 08/12/00 JI&TD 5, 08/12/00 JI&TD 2, 08/12/00 J&JT 14, 08/13/00 J&JT 1, 08/20/00 J&JT 25, 08/26/00 JI&JT 6, 08/27/00 J&JT 15
Great-tailed Grackle	08/12/00 JI&TD 1
Brown-headed Cowbird	05/13/00 RS 5; 05/13/00 RS&VL 8; 05/19/00 JI 2; 06/02/00 JT 1; 06/06/00 JI 1; 06/06/00 JI 1; 06/06/00 PL&SH 25; 06/06/00 JI 3; 06/07/00 JT 3; 06/09/00 JI 5; 06/09/00 JI 7; 06/11/00 JI 2; 06/11/00 E&SH 1; 06/11/00 J&JT 3; 06/14/00 JT 3; 06/17/00 JI&CB 16; 06/22/00 JT 1; 06/23/00 JI 2; 06/23/00 JI 4; 06/23/00 JI 3; 06/25/00 J&JT 3; 07/04/00 J&JT 2; 07/08/00 JI 6; 07/08/00 J&JT 2; 07/09/00 J&JT 4; 07/15/00 J&JT 4; 07/20/00 JT 37; 08/12/00 JI&TD 17; 08/27/00 J&JT 3
Orchard Oriole	05/13/00 RS&VL 1, 05/13/00 RS 1, 06/06/00 JI 1, 06/06/00 JI 2, 06/06/00 JI 1, 06/06/00 JI 1, 06/06/00 JI 1, 06/11/00 JI 1
Baltimore Oriole	04/24/00 JT 8, 06/02/00 JT 2, 06/04/00 J&JT 12, 06/06/00 JI 2, 06/07/00 JT 7, 06/09/00 JI 1, 06/11/00 JI 1, 06/11/00 J&JT 12, 06/14/00 JT 11, 06/17/00 J&JT 2, 06/17/00 J&JT 1, 06/18/00 JT 1, 06/18/00 J&JT 3, 06/22/00 JT 2, 06/25/00 J&JT 3, 07/04/00 J&JT 1, 07/08/00 J&JT 3, 07/09/00 J&JT 5, 07/16/00 J&JT 9, 07/23/00 JI 1, 07/30/00 JT 2, 08/10/00 JT 6, 08/12/00 J&JT 1, 08/20/00 J&JT 7, 08/26/00 J&JT 8, 08/27/00 J&JT 1
House Finch	05/13/00 VL 4, 06/14/00 JT 1, 06/17/00 J&JT 1, 06/18/00 J&JT 1, 07/29/00 JI 2, 08/10/00 JT 2
American Goldfinch	05/13/00 RS 3, 05/13/00 RS 3
House Sparrow	04/24/00 JT 3, 05/13/00 VL 8, 05/13/00 RS&VL 4, 05/13/00 RS 4, 05/13/00 RS&VL 9, 06/02/00 JT 25, 06/04/00 J&JT 5, 06/07/00 JT 18, 06/09/00 JI 1, 06/09/00 JI 2, 06/11/00 JI 6, 06/11/00 J&JT 3, 06/14/00 JT 6, 06/17/00 JI&CB 1, 06/17/00 J&JT 4, 06/18/00 J&JT 20, 06/22/00 JT 20, 06/23/00 JI 2, 06/23/00 JI 2, 06/23/00 JI 2, 06/23/00 J&JT 10, 06/25/00 J&JT 15, 07/02/00 J&JT 1, 07/04/00 J&JT 22, 07/08/00 JI 1, 07/08/00 J&JT 3, 07/15/00 J&JT 2, 07/16/00 J&JT 12, 07/20/00 JT 14, 07/23/00 JI 1, 07/29/00 JI&TD 3, 07/30/00 JT 2, 08/11/00 JI 1, 08/20/00 J&JT 1, 08/26/00 JT,RS,CL 10

Printed 2,330 records of 148 species.



Shreveport Society for Nature Study, Inc.
BIRD STUDY GROUP
 One University Place
 Shreveport, LA 71115-2399

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BIRD STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Volume 15, Number 2
September 28, 2000

Bird Alert Service: Phone 318, 797-5338, 24 hr./day, 7 days/wk.
Meeting Place and Headquarters: LSUS Museum of Life Sciences
Meeting Time: Second Tuesday, September - June; 6:30 p.m.
Internet Home Page: <http://www.softdisk.com/comp/birds/>
On-Line Phone Tree: rseidler-phonetree@centenary.edu
E-mail: lsusmus@prysm.net; Fax 318, 797-5338

NEXT MEETING

October 10, 2000

FRAGILE: HANDLE WITH CARE AVIFAUNA OF THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS

BY

Mac Hardy

LSUS Museum of Life Sciences

6:30 p.m.

OCTOBER – 14 & 15 – INLAND BIRD BANDING MEETING FIELD TRIPS

OCTOBER – 27 – 29 – LOS FALL MEETING

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

2000 - 2001

OFFICERS

President	Mac Hardy (1)	797-5338 W, 687-6738 H
Vice-president	Larry Raymond (2)	929-2806 W, 929-3117 H
Secretary	Jeff Trahan (1)	869-5217 W, 868-7360 H
Treasurer	Jean Trahan (3)	869-5013 W, 868-7360 H

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Roy Bott (1)	925-2265 H
Bertha Campisi (3)	688-3446 W, 861-0324 H
Terry Davis (3)	682-0361 B, 741-1115 H
Hubert Hervey (3)	925-9249 H
Pat Hervey (1)	925-9249 H
Jim Ingold (1)	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
Lily Poole (2)	687-2994 H
Rosemary Seidler (1)	869-5231 W, 424-2972 H
Will Smolenski (2)	865-2938 H
Judy Townes (3)	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H

Numbers in parentheses are years remaining of a 3-year term.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

BIRD REPORT	Donna Burney	686-7820 H
	Will Smolenski	865-2938 H
BIRD HOT SPOTS	Larry Raymond	929-2806 W, 929-3117 H
BIRD RECORDS	Mac Hardy	797-5338 W, 687-6738 H
FIELD TRIPS	Terry Davis	741-1115 H
	Roy Bott	925-2265 H
FUND RAISING	Will Smolenski	865-2938 H
HISTORIAN and LIBRARIAN	Jim Ingold	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
	Judy Townes	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H
HOSPITALITY and SPECIAL EVENTS	Bertha Campisi	688-3446 W, 861-0324 H
	Lily Poole	687-2994 H
MEMBERSHIP	Jim Ingold	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
NEWSLETTER	Jeff Trahan	869-5217 W, 868-7360 H
BEGINNING BIRDERS	Rosemary Seidler	869-5231 W, 424-2972H
PHONE TREE	Larry Raymond	929-2806W, 929-3117 H
PROGRAMS	Judy Townes	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H
PUBLICITY	Barney Poole	687-2994 H
WWW HOME PAGE		

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ABOUT THE PROGRAM

This month's program, entitled "Fragile: Handle with Care," will be presented by Mac Hardy. This is an account of the avifauna of the Galapagos Islands. Accidents, endurance, and extinction play important roles in the origin and evolution of the bird life in one of the best studied and most interesting natural laboratories in the world. Even though there have been many dramatic volcanic events on our planet during the last two centuries, only the Galapagos Islands have the conditions to produce the extremely diverse and unique fauna that we see there today. All other volcanic systems (Kakatai, 1883; Vesuvius, 1906; Surtsey, 1963; Mt. St. Helens, 1980) produced devastating events followed by rapid and extensive recolonization, but little, if any, speciation. The Galapagos Islands were born from catastrophic volcanic events and were so distant from other lands that recolonization was very slow, very selective, and led to extensive speciation.

FIELD TRIPS

October 13 - 14 - 15 — This year, the Bird Study Group and LOS are hosting the Inland Bird Banding Association's annual meeting. We will have trips going to many of the area hotspots. Bird banding, including hummingbird banding by Nancy Newfield, is scheduled. Our database shows good numbers of **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds** still present on this date. Come and enjoy, learn, and help with this major undertaking. The schedules are printed elsewhere in this newsletter.

October 27 - 28 — LOS Fall Meeting in Cameron. The BSG has reserved the Rockefeller Refuge. Cost is \$10 per

night per person. If you would like to stay at Rockefeller let Mac Hardy know ASAP.

BSG WEB SITE NEWS

By Lily Poole

LINKS

Did you know the BSG web site is listed on birding web pages all over the world?

Here are some web sites with a BSG link: (all of these web addresses can be found on the BSG 'Links' page):

www.softdisk.com/comp/birds/links_r_us.html

Bird Links to the World

The information page about birding in Quebec Canada.

www.ntic.qc.ca/~nellus/links.html

BIOSIS and the Zoological Society of London (UK)

Index and guide to Internet resources in the zoological and other related life sciences of interest to zoologists

www.york.biosis.org/zrdocs/zoolinfo/bird_con.htm

Virtual Birding in Tokyo (Japan)

Enjoy virtual birding in Tokyo (including Saitama, Chiba, and Kanagawa prefectures), Japan. Japanese and English pages.

www.fsinet.or.jp/~bird/

USGS Louisiana Bird Checklists

U.S. Geologic Survey - Louisiana Bird Checklists Page

www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/othrdata/chekbird/r4/22.htm

Shreveport-Bossier Convention & Tourist Bureau

www.shreveport-bossier.org/points/outdoors.html#out

NEW INFORMATION ON THE BSG WEBSITE:

INLAND BIRD BANDING ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

October 13th through 15th, 2000, at Louisiana State University in Shreveport. Information on their field trips can be found on the BSG 'Field Trips' page: <http://www.softdisk.com/comp/birds/fieldtrip.html>

ADDITIONS TO THE PHOTO GALLERY

http://home.earthlink.net/~nwlabs/mbr_pics.html

Long-tailed Jaeger at Cross Lake 9-14-00; photos by Charles Lyon

As of 26 September 2000, the BSG web site counter showed 14,369 hits. Our 'special' thanks to Jim☺.

BSG PHONETREE

By Lily Poole

Fall migration is in full swing! What better way to keep up with fall migrants than by signing up with the BSG on-line phonetree? To be place on the phonetree e-mail Rosemary Seidler at rseidler@centenary.edu or the WebGuy at bsgwebguy@earthlink.net.

If you do not want to sign up for the on-line Phone Tree but want to find out what & where the current migrants are, go to the BSG "Recent Sightings" page:
<http://www.softdisk.com/comp/birds/recent.html>

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION REQUESTED

By Lily Poole

BSG members if you have recently gone on-line & have not yet given us your e-mail address contact me at leg2bap@earthlink.net or use the WebGuy link at the bottom of the BSG Home page. Giving us your e-mail address saves the BSG \$ money \$. On-line BSG members receive friendly membership renewal reminders via e-mail. Cost is \$ 0.00. Renewal reminders sent by snail mail cost \$0.25. Twenty-five cents times 93 active members adds up \$\$\$.

FALL MIGRATION MONITORING AT BIRD SOURCE

Editor's Note: This article was originally posted on LABIRD-L.

Fall migration is upon us. Cool weather, kettles of Broad-wings, subtle warblers, interesting vagrants: life is good. We at Bird Source (<http://www.birdsource.org>)

have updated our website in preparation for a variety of autumn and winter projects. Some of the projects are limited to restricted or regional participation. However, their daily results and informative materials are available to all. When you aren't out birding and hiking, please explore and enjoy the spectacle of migration on-line.

Autumn Hawk Watch is underway:

(<http://www.birdsource.org/HawkWatchResults/>). At hawk monitoring sites across the continent, watchers are identifying and counting the fall's big raptor flights. Their observations are available to you at Bird Source. Explore their sightings by species or by location and follow the progression of migration on the continental maps.

BirdCast (<http://www.birdsource.org/birdcast>) has started.

The project weaves together science and education for the sake of migratory birds and the environment. Piloted during this past spring's migration in the mid-Atlantic area, the project is now being expanded into EPA's Region 2- New York and New Jersey-from September 1 through November 15, 2000.

We hope that many of you will be interested in this BirdCast and the information about bird-friendly yards that's available at the site. Please visit and explore 10 Commandments to a Healthy Yard," our Guide to Home Pesticides, as well as last spring's migration results. We are especially eager to invite those of you who live between southern Virginia and northern New York to participate in the project by reporting this fall's migrants on-line.

Each afternoon, after 2 p.m., BirdCast will provide a forecast for bird migration for the upcoming evening. Dr. Sidney Gauthreaux and his Clemson radar ornithology team prepare the forecasts. We will then use three independent methods to determine how successful these forecasts were.

1. The Clemson group will analyze NEXRAD (Next Generation Weather Radar) images and interpret the extent of the migration during the preceding night.
2. We have set up 10 nocturnal flight call-recording stations. These recording stations have sensitive microphones and record the brief vocalizations that any birds make as they pass overhead.
3. A network of volunteers will "ground-truth" the forecasts. These volunteers select a birding area and try to "bird" it on a regular basis. They then report their observations on the BirdCast website.

Here's where you can make a difference. We need your help in "ground-truthing" the forecasts. We would like to know what you are seeing as you watch birds in your favorite birding spot. All you have to do is submit your bird observations at the BirdCast website. It's that simple.

If you bird the same area on a frequent, regular basis and would like to get involved in this exciting research and education project, please contact

Sally Conyne, Director
National Audubon's Citizen Science Program
(215) 297-9040 or sconyne@audubon.org

Otherwise, please report what you see whenever convenient.

Thanks in advance for your help with this important project. Please share this information with friends!

And have great fall birding,

Sally Conyne
National Audubon Society

Steve Kelling
Cornell Lab of Ornithology

NORTHEAST TEXAS FIELD ORNITHOLOGISTS FIELD TRIP

NETFO will be having an evening field trip to Mason Lake on Texas Eastman property and the Bird Study Group is invited to join. Egrets and herons come to settle in for the night. To attend the field trip, meet at the Texas Eastman Administrative Building at 5:15 p.m. on October 7th. Directions to Texas Eastman: Take I-20 west to Longview. Exit on Eastman Road and go south, following the main highway. You'll cross SH322 and continue south about 1/4 mile and turn left (east) at the Texas Eastman sign. Drive this road until you see the plant gate up ahead and turn left into the parking circle before the gate. Other folks should be there under the trees.

We expect to see ibis, egrets, herons, **maybe Tricolored Heron and Anhinga**. You can bring a lawn chair since we'll probably stop at the iron bridge after a short walk to watch the spectacle unfold. There is also birding in the trees along the way to be bridge.

TOWERKILLS: AN INTERESTING WEB PAGE

It has been known for a long time that flying into TV and radio towers kills many birds. The following web site, <http://www.Towerkill.com>, contains much interesting information on towerkills. You can see a map for any state that pinpoints all of the towers in the state by height. It also has other information including the results of a workshop on towerkills.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

The Board of Directors of the Bird Study Group will meet on Tuesday, 3 October 2000. We will discuss the programs and the upcoming Inland Bird Banding Meeting. Meet at the Museum of Life Sciences at 7:00 p.m.

RESEARCHERS SEEK REPORTS ON VULTURES

Editor's Note: This item originated from an Associated Press report and was posted to LABIRD-L.

If you see a **Turkey Vulture** with an orange wing marker, wildlife researchers at Ball State University in Indiana want to know about it. The biologists fitted 320 birds with plastic markers, orange with black numbers, and they are expected to migrate south of Indiana in the coming weeks.

If one of the marked birds is spotted, record this information: Your name and how to contact you, the date, time, state, county, nearest road intersection, the sighting details and description. Send the information by snail mail to:

Bria L. Allen,
Department of Biology,
Ball State University,
Muncie, IN 47306

or via e-mail: carthartesaura@aol.com

MINUTES OF THE BOARD MEETINGS

August 29, 2000, 7:00 p.m.

Museum of Life Sciences at LSUS

Board members present at the meeting were Larry Raymond, Rosemary Seidler, Jeff Trahan, Lily Poole, Mac Hardy, Will Smolenski, Jim Ingold, Roy Bott, Terry Davis, Jean Trahan, Judy Townes, and Bertha Campisi.

Jean Trahan asked for nominations for officers for the coming year. Mac Hardy was nominated for president, Larry Raymond for vice president, Jean Trahan for treasurer and Jeff Trahan for secretary. The board voted unanimously for this slate of officers. Mac then conducted the remainder of the meeting.

Jim Ingold reminded the board that the BSG club and LOS were hosting the Inland Bird banding Meeting on October 13, 14, and 15. The BSG will take part in reception, registration, refreshments, and leading field trips. Hubert Hervey will talk to the organization on Friday night, October 13. Terry Davis will lead a field trip to Stoner Woods on Saturday morning, and Jim Ingold will have a bird banding demonstration in Bickham Dickson park on Saturday morning.

Judy Townes (hospitality committee) suggested that we should get a list of names of those who could help this committee at the first regular meeting in September. Bertha Campisi volunteered to help Judy.

Will Smolenski (bird reports committee) reported that most members seem to be sending their reports in by email, however he will circulate a sign-up sheet at the first meeting for members who would like to submit their lists via phone.

Mac Hardy suggested that we should think about compensation for speakers at the regular meetings. The board decided that the club should pay according to the needs of the speaker. Local speakers might get a year's subscription to the newsletter, while compensation for others would have to be decided for each speaker.

Mac Hardy suggested several projects that we should be working on. He said that we need a club member to take care of nametags at the meeting. Lily Poole and Bertha Campisi volunteered to write a new brochure for the club. Mac also suggested that the Breeding Bird Survey and the Christmas Bird Count should have more members participating.

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING

September 13, 2000, 7:00 p.m.

Museum of Life Sciences at LSUS

Mac Hardy introduced the new officers and board members to the club. The office of president will be held by Mac Hardy; vice president by Larry Raymond; secretary by Jeff Trahan; and treasurer by Jean Trahan.

The program speaker was Bill Wood who spoke on "The Birds of San Louis Obispo." Bill said that he visited his sister in California and spent more time birding than visiting.

Jean Trahan gave the treasurer's report. The balance at City Bank as of June 13, was \$1558.77. Since that time we have had income of \$531.08 and expenses of \$177.59. The present balance at the bank is \$1912.26. The club has

\$101.61 in the LSUS printing account and \$91.93 on account at the Post Office.

Jim Ingold reported that the BSG and LOS were hosting the meeting of the Inland Bird Banding Association. The BSG will take part in reception, registration, refreshments, and leading fieldtrips. Hubert Hervey will talk to the organization on Friday night, October 13. Terry Davis will lead a fieldtrip to Stoner Woods on Saturday morning, and Jim Ingold will have a bird banding demonstration in Bickham Dickson park on Saturday morning. Jim circulated sign-up sheets for members to volunteer to work at the meeting.

Other announcements: Mac Hardy reported that the club has reserved the dormitory at the Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge in Cameron for the fall meeting of LOS. The cost is ten dollars per night per person. Mac reviewed the various committees and the chairs of those committees. Mike Dillon said that NETFO would conduct a hawk watch on September 23 at Daingerfield State Park near Daingerfield, Texas. He invited everyone to attend. Rosemary Seidler asked that members who wish to be added to the phone tree email list to contact her. Larry Raymond reviewed future program speakers.

Bird Talk: Rosemary Seidler reported **Yellow-billed Cuckoos**, and many warblers including **Black-and-white Warbler**, **Prairie Warbler**, and **Tennessee Warbler** on South Lakeshore Drive on the west end at the "long bridge". She also saw a **Blackburnian Warbler** at Boot Hill Speedway. Shirley Huss asked how to manage her bird feeder so that the birds don't drop hulls on the ground. She says the hulls attract rats to her yard. In response, members made several suggestions on how to handle her problem. Terry Davis (reported by Jim Ingold) saw two **Mourning Warblers** and a **Yellow-breasted Chat** at his house. Bill Wood reported that he has a mister that he hangs in a tree. The spray attracted lots of birds during the recent hot weather. Judy Townes has been seeing an **Eastern Screech-Owl** in her Broadmoor neighborhood.

**USE YOUR KROGER CARD
IT HELPS THE
BIRD STUDY GROUP**

BIRD NOTES - SEPTEMBER

Compiled September 27, 2000

Report bird records for the Newsletter to Donna Burney (686-7820) or to Will Smolenski (865-2938) by the 15th of each month. Only records not printed since the last Newsletter are published.

Following each species is a line of data in the following format: date, initials of observer, number of birds observed; initials of another observer, number of birds observed, etc. For example: 01/12/99 PD 2 means that on 01/12/99 PD saw 2 birds. For the number of birds observed, a one is used both for one specimen and for numbers not reported by the observer. All bird records reported here are the responsibility of the observer. The Bird Study Group is reporting observations on the word of the observers.

OBSERVERS

Abbreviation	Name	Date and Place
CPAC	Caddo Parish Animal Control	09/18/00 3708 Wiscasset Drive
E&SH	Ed & Shirley Huss.	09/16/00 Ellerbe Road, LA Hwy 1 south, Lock & Dam 5.
J&JT	Jeff & Jean Trahan	08/30/00 Residence 505 Americana, 09/05/00 Residence 505 Americana, 09/06/00 Residence 505 Americana, 09/07/00 Residence 505 Americana, 09/09/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 09/09/00 Residence 505 Americana, 09/10/00 Residence 505 Americana, 09/11/00 Residence 505 Americana, 09/15/00 Residence 505 Americana, 09/16/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 09/16/00 Residence 505 Americana, 09/17/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 09/17/00 Residence 505 Americana, 09/18/00 Residence 505 Americana, 09/19/00 Residence 505 Americana, 09/20/00 Residence 505 Americana, 09/23/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 09/23/00 Marie and Charles Hamel Memorial Park, 09/04/00 Bickham Dickson Park
JJ	Jim Ingold	09/20/00 Residence: Bossier City, 09/23/00 Residence: Bossier City
JJ,AC&KL	Jim Ingold, Amanda Crnkovic, and Kim Liddell	09/21/00 Shreveport: St. Joseph's School
JJ,BC&TD	Jim Ingold, Bruce Crider, and Terry Davis	09/23/00 Shorebird Count: I-49 area of Powhatan (east side), 09/23/00 Shorebird Count: I-49 area of Powhatan (west side), 09/23/00 Shorebird Count: Lock and Dam No. 4 (Afternoon), 09/23/00 Shorebird Count: Lock and Dam No. 4 (Morning), 09/23/00 Shorebird Count: Lock and Dam No. 5, 09/23/00 Shorebird Count: Natchitoches Fish Hatchery, 09/23/00 Shorebird Count: Sod Farms, 09/23/00 Shorebird Count: Yearwood Rd. at LA 1 (afternoon), 09/23/00 Shorebird Count: Yearwood Rd. at LA 1 (morning), 09/23/00 Shorebird Count: Yearwood Rd. at LA 1 east side pond (afternoon), 09/23/00 Shorebird Count: Yearwood Rd. at LA 1 east side pond (morning)
JT	Jeff Trahan	09/06/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 09/06/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 09/07/00 Bickham Dickson Park, 09/21/00 Bickham Dickson Park
LRR	Larry R. Raymond	05/21/00 6675 North Park Circle, Shreveport 71107, 05/29/00 What-a-burger on North Market, 06/03/00 6675 North Park Circle, Shreveport 71107, 06/20/00 Walter Jacobs Nature Park, 07/10/00 6675 North Park Circle, Shreveport 71107, 09/03/00 6675 North Park Circle, Shreveport 71107, 09/04/00 Stoner Avenue Launch Woods, 09/17/00 6675 North Park Circle, Shreveport 71107, 09/18/00 Walter Jacobs Nature Park
PL,JH&SH	Pat Lonnecker, June Haynie, and Shirley Huss	06/30/00 LA Hwy 1 south and Lock & Dam 5
RS	Rosemary Seidler	07/26/00 I-49 north of Powhatan, 07/26/00 I-49 south of Natchitoches, 08/12/00 Ford Park, 08/12/00 South Lakeshore, the Cove, 08/12/00 South Lakeshore, west end, 09/04/00 I-49, mile 165, 09/09/00 Prospect St. near Line Ave., 09/10/00 Boothill Speedway, 09/10/00 South Lakeshore, west end
RS & VL	Rosemary Seidler, Vicki LeFevers	09/09/00 Bert Kouns, 09/09/00 Bert Kouns & Youree Dr.
TD,RS,MD,LP&LR	T.Davis, R.Seidler, M.Dillon, L.Poole & L.Raymond	09/04/00 Stoner Avenue Launch Woods

RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Pied-billed Grebe	09/04/00 J&JT 1; 09/07/00 JT 1; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 1; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 4; 09/23/00 J&JT 1; 09/23/00 J&JT 1
American White Pelican	08/12/00 RS 1
Double-crested Cormorant	09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 22; 09/10/00 RS 4; 09/16/00 E&SH 1; 09/16/00 J&JT 15; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 3; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 2; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 3; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 1
Anhinga	09/06/00 JT 1; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 2; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 8
Great Blue Heron	06/30/00 PL,JH&SH 2; 07/26/00 RS 3; 08/12/00 RS 1; 08/12/00 RS 4; 09/04/00 RS 2; 09/04/00 J&JT 1; 09/09/00 J&JT 2; 09/10/00 RS 2; 09/16/00 J&JT 1; 09/17/00 J&JT 2; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 4; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 2; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 7; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 1; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 2; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 6; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 1; 09/23/00 J&JT 7
Great Egret	05/29/00 LRR 3; 06/30/00 PL,JH&SH 23; 07/26/00 RS 7; 08/12/00 RS 3; 08/12/00 RS 1; 08/12/00 RS 2; 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 6; 09/04/00 RS 73; 09/04/00 J&JT 8; 09/06/00 JT 1; 09/09/00 J&JT 6; 09/10/00 RS 13; 09/16/00 E&SH 42; 09/16/00 J&JT 6; 09/17/00 J&JT 4; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 22; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 1; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 4; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 7; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 4; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 1; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 23; 09/23/00 J&JT 3; 09/23/00 J&JT 3
Snowy Egret	06/30/00 PL,JH&SH 2; 08/12/00 RS 1; 09/04/00 RS 480; 09/07/00 JT 4; 09/09/00 J&JT 3; 09/16/00 E&SH 11; 09/16/00 J&JT 1; 09/17/00 J&JT 1; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 28; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 3; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 23; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 1; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 12; 09/23/00 J&JT 1
Little Blue Heron	07/26/00 RS 2; 08/12/00 RS 2; 09/04/00 RS 4; 09/04/00 J&JT 2; 09/07/00 JT 2; 09/10/00 RS 1; 09/16/00 J&JT 2; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 4; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 3; 09/23/00 J&JT 1; 09/23/00 J&JT 1
Tricolored Heron	09/04/00 RS 1; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 1
Cattle Egret	06/30/00 PL,JH&SH 67; 07/26/00 RS 23; 08/12/00 RS 1; 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 5; 09/04/00 RS 6; 09/04/00 J&JT 27; 09/06/00 JT 3; 09/07/00 JT 24; 09/09/00 J&JT 28; 09/16/00 E&SH 522; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 37; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 0; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 25; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 1; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 850; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 1; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 1; 09/23/00 J&JT 3; 09/23/00 J&JT 4
Green Heron	06/30/00 PL,JH&SH 1; 08/12/00 RS 4; 08/12/00 RS 8; 09/04/00 J&JT 2; 09/06/00 JT 1; 09/09/00 J&JT 3; 09/10/00 RS 2; 09/16/00 J&JT 1; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 1
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	09/07/00 JT 1; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 1; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 2
White Ibis	06/30/00 PL,JH&SH 7; 09/04/00 J&JT 4; 09/07/00 JT 7; 09/09/00 J&JT 8; 09/16/00 E&SH 9; 09/16/00 J&JT 8; 09/17/00 J&JT 2; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 37; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 43; 09/23/00 J&JT 9
Roseate Spoonbill	07/26/00 RS 7; 09/23/00 JJ,BC&TD 1
Wood Stork	07/26/00 RS 2; 09/04/00 RS 28; 09/21/00 JT 2

Common Name	Data
Black Vulture	07/26/00 RS 48, 08/12/00 RS 1, 09/16/00 E&SH 3, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 8
Turkey Vulture	07/26/00 RS 16, 08/12/00 RS 3, 09/04/00 J&JT 1, 09/10/00 RS 2, 09/10/00 RS 2, 09/10/00 RS 2, 09/16/00 E&SH 11, 09/16/00 J&JT 1, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 3, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1
Wood Duck	09/04/00 RS 2, 09/10/00 RS 2, 09/16/00 E&SH 18, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 17, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 3, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1
Green-winged Teal	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 6; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 8
Mallard	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1
Blue-winged Teal	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 21; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 19; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 3; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 16; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 5
Northern Shoveler	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2
Osprey	09/16/00 J&JT 1; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1; 09/23/00 J&JT 1
Mississippi Kite	09/07/00 JT 1
Northern Harrier	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1
Cooper's Hawk	09/21/00 JLAC&KL 1, 09/21/00 JT 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	08/12/00 RS 1; 09/09/00 J&JT 1; 09/10/00 RS 1; 09/16/00 J&JT 1
Broad-winged Hawk	05/29/00 LRR 1; 09/06/00 JT
Red-tailed Hawk	09/09/00 RS 2; 09/16/00 E&SH 2; 09/17/00 J&JT 1; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1
American Kestrel	09/16/00 E&SH 2, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2
Sora	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2
Purple Gallinule	09/18/00 CPAC 1
Common Moorhen	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 6, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2
American Coot	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 3
Killdeer	06/30/00 PL,JH&SH 4; 08/12/00 RS 5; 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 1; 09/04/00 J&JT 10; 09/07/00 JT 3; 09/09/00 J&JT 5; 09/16/00 E&SH 1; 09/16/00 J&JT 10; 09/17/00 J&JT 10, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 4; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 4; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 4; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 4; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 4; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 11; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 13; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1; 09/23/00 J&JT 5; 09/23/00 J&JT 4
American Avocet	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2
Greater Yellowlegs	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 4
Lesser Yellowlegs	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2
Spotted Sandpiper	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2, 09/23/00 J&JT 1, 09/23/00 J&JT 3
Least Sandpiper	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 44, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 5, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 10, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 58, 09/23/00 J&JT 2
Pectoral Sandpiper	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 3
Dunlin	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1
Stilt Sandpiper	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 22, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1
Long-billed Dowitcher	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1
Common Snipe	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1
Wilson's Phalarope	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1
Caspian Tern	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 10, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 3, 09/23/00 J&JT 2
Forster's Tern	09/23/00 J&JT 1
Least Tern	09/04/00 J&JT 2, 09/07/00 JT 4, 09/09/00 J&JT 24, 09/16/00 J&JT 5
Rock Dove	08/12/00 RS 8, 09/04/00 J&JT 1, 09/09/00 RS 6, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2
Mourning Dove	06/30/00 PL,JH&SH 11, 08/12/00 RS 19, 08/12/00 RS 2, 08/12/00 RS 5, 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 1, 09/04/00 J&JT 3, 09/07/00 JT 4, 09/09/00 RS 38, 09/09/00 J&JT 5, 09/10/00 RS 2, 09/10/00 RS 6, 09/16/00 E&SH 7, 09/16/00 J&JT 14, 09/17/00 J&JT 2, 09/21/00 JT 2, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1, 09/23/00 J&JT 1
Inca Dove	09/09/00 RS 4
Black-billed Cuckoo	08/12/00 RS 1
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	08/12/00 RS 3; 09/06/00 JT 1; 09/07/00 JT 1; 09/09/00 J&JT 1; 09/10/00 RS 1; 09/10/00 RS 1; 09/16/00 J&JT 2; 09/17/00 J&JT 3
Greater Roadrunner	09/04/00 RS 2
Eastern Screech-Owl	08/12/00 RS 1; 09/09/00 J&JT 1, 09/16/00 J&JT 3; 09/17/00 J&JT 1
Common Nighthawk	08/12/00 RS 2, 08/30/00 J&JT 1, 09/05/00 J&JT 3, 09/06/00 J&JT 1, 09/07/00 J&JT 3, 09/09/00 RS & VL 8, 09/09/00 J&JT 1, 09/10/00 J&JT 5, 09/11/00 J&JT 1, 09/15/00 J&JT 1, 09/16/00 J&JT 3, 09/17/00 J&JT 3, 09/18/00 J&JT 2, 09/19/00 J&JT 2, 09/20/00 J&JT 1
Chimney Swift	08/12/00 RS 6, 08/12/00 RS 14, 09/03/00 LRR 5, 09/04/00 LRR 1, 09/06/00 JT 12, 09/07/00 JT 1, 09/09/00 J&JT 27, 09/16/00 J&JT 13, 09/17/00 LRR 12, 09/17/00 J&JT 15, 09/21/00 JT 10, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	09/03/00 LRR 2, 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 4; 09/06/00 JT 1; 09/09/00 RS 1; 09/09/00 J&JT 4; 09/17/00 J&JT 1; 09/23/00 JL 2
Belted Kingfisher	08/12/00 RS 1, 08/12/00 RS 2, 08/12/00 RS 1, 08/12/00 RS 1, 09/04/00 J&JT 1, 09/09/00 J&JT 3, 09/10/00 RS 1, 09/16/00 J&JT 1, 09/17/00 J&JT 1, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2, 09/23/00 J&JT 1, 09/23/00 J&JT 2
Red-headed Woodpecker	09/04/00 J&JT 5; 09/07/00 JT 3; 09/09/00 J&JT 2; 09/16/00 J&JT 1, 09/17/00 J&JT 1, 09/23/00 J&JT 1
Red-bellied Woodpecker	08/12/00 RS 1; 08/12/00 RS 4; 08/12/00 RS 3; 09/03/00 LRR 1, 09/04/00 LRR 2, 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 2; 09/04/00 J&JT 12; 09/06/00 JT 5; 09/07/00 JT 6; 09/09/00 RS 1; 09/09/00 J&JT 14, 09/10/00 RS 1; 09/10/00 RS 2; 09/16/00 E&SH 1; 09/16/00 J&JT 12; 09/17/00 J&JT 8; 09/21/00 JT 1; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1; 09/23/00 J&JT 1
Downy Woodpecker	08/12/00 RS 2, 08/12/00 RS 2, 08/12/00 RS 1, 09/04/00 LRR 2, 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 2, 09/04/00 J&JT 3, 09/06/00 JT 1, 09/07/00 JT 4, 09/09/00 J&JT 4, 09/10/00 RS 1, 09/16/00 J&JT 3, 09/17/00 J&JT 5, 09/23/00 J&JT 3, 09/23/00 J&JT 3
Hairy Woodpecker	09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 1, 09/06/00 JT 1, 09/09/00 J&JT 1, 09/16/00 J&JT 1
Northern Flicker	09/04/00 LRR 2, 09/04/00 J&JT 1, 09/07/00 JT 1, 09/09/00 J&JT 1, 09/16/00 J&JT 2, 09/17/00 J&JT 2, 09/23/00 J&JT 1
Pileated Woodpecker	08/12/00 RS 3, 09/04/00 J&JT 2, 09/06/00 JT 3, 09/07/00 JT 2, 09/09/00 J&JT 3, 09/10/00 RS 1, 09/10/00 RS 2, 09/16/00 J&JT 3, 09/21/00 JT 2
Eastern Wood-Pewee	08/12/00 RS 1; 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 2; 09/04/00 LRR 1; 09/09/00 J&JT 1; 09/16/00 J&JT 2; 09/17/00 J&JT 1; 09/23/00 JL 1
Acadian Flycatcher	08/12/00 RS 1
Eastern Phoebe	08/12/00 RS 1
Great Crested Flycatcher	09/04/00 LRR 2; 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 1; 09/04/00 J&JT 1; 09/09/00 J&JT 1; 09/10/00 RS 1; 09/16/00 J&JT 1
Eastern Kingbird	08/12/00 RS 4, 09/04/00 LRR 2, 09/04/00 J&JT 1, 09/16/00 J&JT 1
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	06/30/00 PL,JH&SH 4; 08/12/00 RS 2; 09/04/00 J&JT 2; 09/09/00 RS & VL 14; 09/09/00 J&JT 2; 09/16/00 E&SH 8; 09/16/00 J&JT 9; 09/21/00 JT 1; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2, 09/23/00 J&JT 2
Loggerhead Shrike	09/07/00 JT 1, 09/16/00 E&SH 3, 09/23/00 J&JT 1
White-eyed Vireo	08/12/00 RS 3; 08/12/00 RS 6; 08/12/00 RS 1; 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 2; 09/04/00 LRR 2; 09/04/00 J&JT 2; 09/09/00 J&JT 1; 09/10/00 RS 3; 09/10/00 RS 3; 09/10/00 RS 3; 09/16/00 J&JT 1; 09/17/00 J&JT 2
Yellow-throated Vireo	08/12/00 RS 1; 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 1; 09/10/00 RS 1
Warbling Vireo	09/04/00 LRR 2
Warbling Vireo	09/17/00 J&JT 1
Philadelphia Vireo	09/17/00 J&JT 2
Red-eyed Vireo	08/12/00 RS 1; 08/12/00 RS 2; 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 1; 09/04/00 J&JT 2; 09/07/00 JT 2; 09/10/00 RS 1
Blue Jay	06/30/00 PL,JH&SH 2, 08/12/00 RS 6, 08/12/00 RS 2, 08/12/00 RS 4, 09/03/00 LRR 2, 09/04/00 LRR 5, 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 6, 09/04/00 J&JT 20, 09/06/00 JT 10, 09/07/00 JT 8, 09/09/00 RS 4, 09/09/00 J&JT 10, 09/10/00 RS 6, 09/10/00 RS 7, 09/16/00 E&SH 2, 09/16/00 J&JT 15, 09/17/00 J&JT 5, 09/21/00 JT 5, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2, 09/23/00 J&JT 5, 09/23/00 J&JT 8
American Crow	06/30/00 PL,JH&SH 1, 08/12/00 RS 3, 08/12/00 RS 1, 09/04/00 LRR 1, 09/04/00 J&JT 2, 09/07/00 JT 3, 09/09/00 J&JT 6, 09/10/00 RS 8, 09/16/00 E&SH 5, 09/16/00 J&JT 2, 09/17/00 J&JT 1, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 5, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 4
Fish Crow	05/29/00 LRR 1, 08/12/00 RS 4, 08/12/00 RS 8, 08/12/00 RS 2, 09/07/00 JT 1, 09/09/00 RS 3, 09/09/00 J&JT 2, 09/10/00 RS 14, 09/16/00 J&JT 2, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1
Purple Martin	06/30/00 PL,JH&SH 6, 08/12/00 RS 6, 08/12/00 RS 7, 09/10/00 RS 2
Tree Swallow	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 8, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 6
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	09/09/00 J&JT 20; 09/10/00 RS 1; 09/16/00 E&SH 7; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 5; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1; 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1
Bank Swallow	05/29/00 LRR 2
Cliff Swallow	09/23/00 JLBC&TD 4, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2
Barn Swallow	05/29/00 LRR 2, 06/30/00 PL,JH&SH 26, 08/12/00 RS 2, 09/09/00 J&JT 14, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 4, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 5, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 1, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 2, 09/23/00 JLBC&TD 5, 09/23/00 J&JT 30, 09/23/00 J&JT 4
Carolina Chickadee	08/12/00 RS 5, 08/12/00 RS 8, 08/12/00 RS 2, 09/04/00 LRR 3, 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 3, 09/04/00 J&JT 8, 09/07/00 JT 2, 09/09/00 J&JT 3, 09/10/00 RS 7, 09/10/00 RS 16, 09/16/00 E&SH 1, 09/16/00 J&JT 3, 09/17/00 J&JT 5, 09/23/00 J&JT 2, 09/23/00 J&JT 1
Tufted Titmouse	08/12/00 RS 1, 08/12/00 RS 2, 09/03/00 LRR 2, 09/04/00 LRR 2, 09/04/00 J&JT 7, 09/07/00 JT 5, 09/09/00 J&JT 4, 09/10/00 RS 4, 09/16/00 J&JT 8, 09/17/00 J&JT 3
White-breasted Nuthatch	08/12/00 RS 2

Common Name	Data
Brown-headed Nuthatch	08/12/00 RS 1; 09/03/00 LRR 1
Carolina Wren	06/20/00 LRR 1, 06/20/00 LRR 1, 08/12/00 RS 4, 08/12/00 RS 4, 08/12/00 RS 4, 08/12/00 RS 4, 08/12/00 RS 4, 09/03/00 LRR 1, 09/04/00 LRR 2, 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 1, 09/04/00 J&JT 10, 09/07/00 JT 5, 09/09/00 RS 1, 09/09/00 J&JT 8, 09/10/00 RS 5, 09/10/00 RS 3, 09/16/00 J&JT 6, 09/17/00 J&JT 6, 09/21/00 JT 2
House Wren	09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 1
Marsh Wren	09/23/00 JL,BC&TD 1
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	09/10/00 RS 1
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	08/12/00 RS 4; 09/04/00 LRR 4; 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 2; 09/04/00 J&JT 6; 09/07/00 JT 2; 09/09/00 J&JT 14; 09/10/00 RS 2; 09/10/00 RS 2; 09/16/00 J&JT 1; 09/17/00 J&JT 3
Eastern Bluebird	06/30/00 PL,JH&SH 3, 08/12/00 RS 12, 09/03/00 LRR 2, 09/16/00 E&SH 2, 09/23/00 JL,BC&TD 1
Wood Thrush	07/10/00 LRR 1, 09/03/00 LRR 1
American Robin	08/12/00 RS 6, 08/12/00 RS 7, 09/03/00 LRR 14, 09/04/00 LRR 41, 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 16, 09/04/00 J&JT 75, 09/06/00 JT 25, 09/07/00 JT 25, 09/09/00 RS 4, 09/09/00 J&JT 125, 09/10/00 RS 6, 09/16/00 J&JT 105, 09/17/00 J&JT 30, 09/21/00 JT 35, 09/23/00 JL,BC&TD 1, 09/23/00 J&JT 10
Gray Catbird	05/29/00 LRR 1, 08/12/00 RS 3, 08/12/00 RS 1, 08/12/00 RS 2, 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 3, 09/16/00 J&JT 2, 09/21/00 JT 2
Northern Mockingbird	06/30/00 PL,JH&SH 5, 08/12/00 RS 3, 08/12/00 RS 1, 08/12/00 RS 3, 08/12/00 RS 3, 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 3, 09/04/00 LRR 2, 09/04/00 J&JT 6, 09/07/00 JT 5, 09/09/00 RS 31, 09/09/00 J&JT 1, 09/10/00 RS 13, 09/16/00 E&SH 4, 09/16/00 J&JT 2, 09/17/00 J&JT 3, 09/21/00 JT 2, 09/23/00 JL,BC&TD 2, 09/23/00 JL,BC&TD 1, 09/23/00 JL,BC&TD 1
Brown Thrasher	08/12/00 RS 1, 09/03/00 LRR 2, 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 3, 09/09/00 RS 2
European Starling	05/29/00 LRR 2, 08/12/00 RS 7, 08/12/00 RS 18, 08/12/00 RS 4, 09/04/00 LRR 100, 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 63, 09/04/00 J&JT 120, 09/07/00 JT 140, 09/09/00 RS 16, 09/09/00 J&JT 650, 09/16/00 E&SH 6, 09/16/00 J&JT 120, 09/17/00 J&JT 200, 09/21/00 JT 150, 09/23/00 JL,BC&TD 2, 09/23/00 J&JT 400
Blue-winged Warbler	09/04/00 LRR 1; 09/09/00 J&JT 1
Tennessee Warbler	09/10/00 RS 1
Nashville Warbler	09/04/00 J&JT 1, 09/07/00 JT 1, 09/16/00 J&JT 1, 09/17/00 J&JT 1, 09/23/00 J&JT 2
Northern Parula	08/12/00 RS 1, 09/07/00 JT 1, 09/10/00 RS 1
Yellow Warbler	08/12/00 RS 3, 09/04/00 J&JT 1, 09/10/00 RS 1, 09/10/00 RS 1, 09/16/00 J&JT 1
Black-throated Green Warbler	09/10/00 RS 1
Blackburnian Warbler	09/10/00 RS 1
Yellow-throated Warbler	08/12/00 RS 2; 09/10/00 RS 1
Pine Warbler	08/12/00 RS 2
Prairie Warbler	09/10/00 RS 1
Black-and-white Warbler	08/12/00 RS 2; 09/04/00 J&JT 4; 09/07/00 JT 2; 09/10/00 RS 1; 09/10/00 RS 2
American Redstart	09/20/00 J 1
Prothonotary Warbler	08/12/00 RS 7, 09/04/00 LRR 1, 09/04/00 J&JT 2, 09/10/00 RS 5
Northern Waterthrush	09/10/00 RS 1, 09/23/00 JL,BC&TD 3, 09/23/00 JL,BC&TD 7, 09/23/00 JL,BC&TD 1
Kentucky Warbler	09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 1, 09/10/00 RS 1, 09/21/00 JT 1
Mourning Warbler	09/17/00 J&JT 2
Common Yellowthroat	08/12/00 RS 4, 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 1, 09/06/00 JT 1, 09/09/00 J&JT 2, 09/10/00 RS 2, 09/10/00 RS 1, 09/16/00 J&JT 2, 09/21/00 JT 1, 09/23/00 JL,BC&TD 2
Hooded Warbler	09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 2, 09/07/00 JT 1
Wilson's Warbler	09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 2, 09/04/00 J&JT 2, 09/10/00 RS 1, 09/17/00 J&JT 1
Summer Tanager	05/21/00 LRR 1, 08/12/00 RS 2, 09/03/00 LRR 2, 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 2, 09/04/00 LRR 1, 09/04/00 J&JT 1, 09/07/00 JT 5, 09/09/00 J&JT 1, 09/10/00 RS 7, 09/10/00 RS 3, 09/16/00 J&JT 3, 09/17/00 J&JT 1, 09/17/00 J&JT 1, 09/18/00 LRR 1, 09/18/00 J&JT 1
Northern Cardinal	05/29/00 LRR 1, 06/30/00 PL,JH&SH 1, 08/12/00 RS 12, 08/12/00 RS 9, 08/12/00 RS 8, 09/03/00 LRR 3, 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 1, 09/04/00 LRR 4, 09/04/00 J&JT 8, 09/06/00 JT 2, 09/07/00 JT 4, 09/09/00 RS 5, 09/09/00 J&JT 10, 09/10/00 RS 19, 09/10/00 RS 23, 09/16/00 E&SH 1, 09/16/00 J&JT 9, 09/17/00 J&JT 6, 09/23/00 J&JT 6
Indigo Bunting	08/12/00 RS 4, 09/04/00 J&JT 6, 09/07/00 JT 1, 09/09/00 J&JT 6, 09/10/00 RS 6, 09/10/00 RS 18, 09/16/00 J&JT 6, 09/17/00 J&JT 8, 09/18/00 LRR 1, 09/23/00 JL,BC&TD 1, 09/23/00 JL,BC&TD 2
Dickcissel	06/30/00 PL,JH&SH 5
Red-winged Blackbird	06/30/00 PL,JH&SH 4, 08/12/00 RS 6, 09/16/00 E&SH 1, 09/16/00 J&JT 1, 09/23/00 JL,BC&TD 2, 09/23/00 JL,BC&TD 15; 09/23/00 JL,BC&TD 300
Eastern Meadowlark	06/30/00 PL,JH&SH 3, 09/16/00 E&SH 1, 09/23/00 JL,BC&TD 15, 09/23/00 JL,BC&TD 5
Common Grackle	05/29/00 LRR 12, 08/12/00 RS 10, 08/12/00 RS 2, 09/04/00 TD,RS,MD,LP&LR 2, 09/04/00 LRR 4, 09/04/00 J&JT 40, 09/06/00 JT 10, 09/07/00 JT 15, 09/09/00 RS 45, 09/09/00 J&JT 120, 09/10/00 RS 2, 09/10/00 RS 3, 09/16/00 E&SH 2, 09/16/00 J&JT 20, 09/17/00 J&JT 12, 09/21/00 JT 10, 09/23/00 J&JT 10
Brown-headed Cowbird	06/03/00 LRR 1; 09/16/00 E&SH 3
Baltimore Oriole	09/04/00 LRR 1, 09/04/00 J&JT 1, 09/06/00 JT 1, 09/07/00 JT 3
House Finch	08/12/00 RS 2
House Sparrow	08/12/00 RS 6, 08/12/00 RS 18, 09/09/00 RS 28

Printed 788 records of 134 species.



BIRD STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Volume 15, Number 3
November 8, 2000

Bird Alert Service: Phone 318, 797-5338, 24 hr./day, 7 days/wk.
Meeting Place and Headquarters: LSUS Museum of Life Sciences
Meeting Time: Second Tuesday, September - June; 6:30 p.m.
Internet Home Page: <http://www.softdisk.com/comp/birds/>
On-Line Phone Tree: rseidler-phonetree@centenary.edu
E-mail: lsusmus@prysm.net; Fax 318, 797-5338

NEXT MEETING

November 14, 2000

SPRING 2000 MIGRATION ON ATTU

BY

Charles E. Lyon

LSUS Museum of Life Sciences

6:30 p.m.

NOVEMBER 18 - SPARROWS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

2000 - 2001

OFFICERS

President	Mac Hardy (1)	797-5338 W, 687-6738 H
Vice-president	Larry Raymond (2)	929-2806 W, 929-3117 H
Secretary	Jeff Trahan (1)	869-5217 W, 868-7360 H
Treasurer	Jean Trahan (3)	869-5013 W, 868-7360 H

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Donna Burney (2)	686-7820 H
Roy Bott (1)	925-2265 H
Bertha Campisi (3)	688-3446 W, 861-0324 H
Terry Davis (3)	682-0361 B, 741-1115 H
Hubert Hervey (3)	925-9249 H
Pat Hervey (1)	925-9249 H
Jim Ingold (1)	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
Lily Poole (2)	687-2994 H
Rosemary Seidler (1)	869-5231 W, 424-2972 H
Will Smolenski (2)	865-2938 H
Judy Townes (3)	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H

Numbers in parentheses are years remaining of a 3-year term.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

BIRD REPORT	Donna Burney	686-7820 H
	Will Smolenski	865-2938 H
BIRD HOT SPOTS	Larry Raymond	929-2806 W, 929-3117 H
BIRD RECORDS	Mac Hardy	797-5338 W, 687-6738 H
FIELD TRIPS	Terry Davis	741-1115 H
	Roy Bott	925-2265 H
FUND RAISING	Will Smolenski	865-2938 H
HISTORIAN and LIBRARIAN	Jim Ingold	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
HOSPITALITY and SPECIAL EVENTS	Judy Townes	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H
	Bertha Campisi	688-3446 W, 861-0324 H
MEMBERSHIP	Lily Poole	687-2994 H
NEWSLETTER	Jim Ingold	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
BEGINNING BIRDERS	Jeff Trahan	869-5217 W, 868-7360 H
PHONE TREE	Rosemary Seidler	869-5231 W, 424-2972 H
PROGRAMS	Larry Raymond	929-2806 W, 929-3117 H
PUBLICITY	Judy Townes	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H
WWW HOME PAGE	Barney Poole	687-2994 H

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ABOUT THE PROGRAM

Charles Lyon will present the November program entitled: "Spring 2000 Migration on Attu." He will discuss the birds he saw on his trip to the island of Attu 13-28 May 2000. His world list is now over 3300 species, and his ABA species #700 was the **Bean Goose** seen on Attu. He finished with 707 ABA birds on Attu, with #707 being the **Siberian Rubythroat**.

FIELD TRIPS

November 18 - Sparrows, but of course we see many other species. This trip will probably go to Well's Island Rd. and then into north Bossier Parish and if time permits to Bodcau to look for **Henslow's Sparrows**. If you have trouble telling one LBJ (little brown job) from another, this is the trip for you. Meet at WhatABurger at I-220 and north Market St. at 7:30 A.M. Half-day trip. Leader: Terry Davis, 741-1115

PREDATOR/PREY RELATIONSHIPS

BY GUY LUNEAU

Editor's Note: This article was first published in the NETFO Newsletter and will appear in Bird Watcher's Digest in the future.

I am an avid birder and I have been for a long time. I receive and read many of today's magazines on birds. I often see write-ups of "horror stories" from birdwatchers who are watching birds happily eating at the feeders, then pandemonium breaks loose as a **Cooper's** or **Sharp-**

shinned Hawk flashes in and kills a bird at the feeders. Some birdwatchers have developed a hatred for accipiters for this very reason. I also often see write-ups from the experts, in response to these backyard bird stories, who give reasons why there are such predators on Earth. Their explanations usually boil down to "control of the numbers of the prey species."

The foregoing explanation by the experts is fine. However, I believe that I have never read an explanation like I am about to give. And until each of us understands the following, we will continue to think of certain killings in nature as "horror stories." For any animal to live, something else must die. That goes for humans, dogs, birds (accipiters, warblers, and sparrows alike), crickets, aphids, you name it. What makes the killing of a songbird by an accipiter any different than the killing of a caterpillar by a warbler? Sparrows eat seeds -- seeds that would otherwise become a plant next year. The sparrow has killed a seed when it eats it. How is this any different than the accipiter/songbird story? Just like an accipiter is a predator, a warbler is a predator, and, like it or not, a sparrow is a predator.

Each human has developed his/her own PERCEPTION of what is right and what is wrong in nature. For someone to say that the death of a songbird in the talons of an accipiter is "horrible" or "vicious," this is simply an emotional manifestation of that person's PERCEPTION of right and wrong in nature.

If you are an accipiter-hater, pretend for a moment that you are an avid caterpillar watcher. You are standing there with your binoculars watching a swarm of caterpillars eat away at the leaves on a plant. Then out of nowhere, a comparatively huge creature swoops in and begins gorging itself on your beloved caterpillars. You run yelling, screaming, and waving your arms to scare away that awful intruder -- a **BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER**. "Geez, why



did God ever create a creature like THAT?" you think. If you were an aphid watcher, what would your worst nightmare be? A **LADYBUG**.

Accept life and death. It's happening all around us all the time, from the largest creatures all the way down to the smallest. The only reason one death is more "horrible" than another death in nature is that people PERCEIVE it that way.

CURRENT RESEARCH

BY MAC HARDY

Members of the Bird Study Group are presently involved in several research projects about birds. Some of the BSG membership may not know of the diversity and significance of these projects. This report is to summarize the current projects and to acknowledge the contributions to ornithology made by these workers.

Birds of the longleaf pine forests. -- Jim Ingold is investigating the birds using burned and unburned longleaf pine forest in the Kisatchie National Forest near Winnfield.

The nesting biology of the **Least Tern** on the Red River of northwestern Louisiana. -- Hubert Hervey has completed this project and presented a talk to the Bird Study Group. He has also presented papers at several scientific meetings, including the annual meetings of the Southwestern Association of Naturalists (Denton, TX), Louisiana Academy of Sciences, and Arkansas Academy of Science. He has a paper in press in the Journal of the Louisiana Ornithology.

Lane Guide of Birding in Louisiana. -- Charlie Lyon and Roger Breedlove are presently working on this project, expected to be completed in about two years.

The seasonal abundance of birds on Cross Lake. -- Charlie Lyon has been conducting surveys by boat on a regular basis on Cross Lake for more than two years. His surveys have revealed many new species for our area (three species of Jaegers and a **Black-legged Kittiwake**, for examples) and will probably lead to the discovery of others.

Analysis of Shreveport Christmas Counts. -- Charlie Lyon and I have been working on this for several years (mostly on the back burner). The remaining updates and a manuscript are in the near future (we hope).

The birds of northwestern Louisiana. -- Larry Raymond and I have been compiling this data on literature records and museum specimens for many years. We are working on the final revision of the manuscript (for publication as a Museum Bulletin) this year.

Birds on the Red River. -- Paul Dickson is working on a manuscript dealing with the bird life on the Red River. This book will include important historical data and photography.

Nesting data on **Bell's Vireo**. -- Terry Davis collected important data on this rare species in our area during last summer.

Seasonal Birds of the Stoner Ave. Woods. -- Terry Davis has been making weekly trips to this riverside, urban woodlot to count the birds using this fragile area.

There are many projects that can be done by BSG members. In another article I will list a variety of projects that should be done and that would be valuable additions to the understanding of the bird life in northwestern Louisiana.

TRASH OR TREASURE ANNUAL AUCTION DONATIONS NEEDED

It's that time of year again to gather up your unwanted treasures for the annual Bird Study Group Auction during our December meeting and holiday dinner. Please bring your donations to the November meeting or to the Museum of Life Sciences before the December meeting.

2000 - 2001 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

Caddo Lake Winter Bird Count - December 2, 2000. The BSG will once again count birds in the Louisiana portion of the circle. If you are interested in participating, see Jim Ingold at the November meeting or call him at 797-5236 (O) or 742-5067 (H) or email him at jingold@pilot.lsus.edu.

Shreveport CBC - December 16, 2000. If you are interested in counting birds on this count, call Charlie Lyon, 865-2674.

Natchitoches CBC - December 23, 2000. If you are interested in counting birds on this count, call Charlie Lyon, 865-2674.

BCBCBC - January 1, 2001. The circle lies in 4 northwest Louisiana parishes and is bisected by the Red River. A tally with gumbo (usually goose) supper will be held at my house that night. Packets will go out to the usual group leaders in early December. New participants are always welcome just e-mail Paul Dickson, BCBCBC compiler (paul@morrisdickson.com)



HELP SAVE RAIN FOREST HABITAT - FOR FREE!!!

BY KEITH KIMMERLE

As most of you know, most Non-profit organizations now have websites on the net, where amongst other things, you can make tax-deductible contributions (donations). Recently, a number of "free" donation sites have appeared on the net. These "free" sites essentially allow you to make a "donation" basically at someone else's expense. Your only "cost" is the time it takes you to make your free donation. Each site has a number of sponsors who have pledged to provide a predetermined contribution for each individual that visits the site and makes a "free donation" by clicking on the appropriate donation link. In return, the sponsors are provided a very conservative banner ad (i.e. a small button-ad) at the top and/or bottom of the website that is hot-linked to the sponsor's website.

So where am I going with this? Early this year a new website appeared who's specific purpose is to raise money to help save rain forest tracts which have been determined to be critical habitat and/or in threat of being lost to development. The "Race for the Rain Forest" website is a joint effort between Care2.com (the website sponsor) and The Nature Conservancy. Money raised through daily contributions on the "Race for the Rain Forest" website is donated to the Nature Conservancy's "Adopt-an-Acre" program, which purchases the rain forest tracts to prevent their loss to development.

Each "donation" currently contributes 0.0003 acres - or roughly 0.8 square meters. Donations can be made daily. While this may not seem like a lot, if only 50 Bird Study Group members were to make one "donation" each day, this list would be contributing 0.014 acres DAILY, 0.10 acres WEEKLY, and 0.43 acres MONTHLY (30 days). And when you consider increasing this number by having spouses sign-up under their own log-in name, cohorts not in the BSG, friends at work, etc., this number would grow significantly.

While "half an acre per month" many not seem like much, imagine if [we] could save even 5 acres of coastal habitat, bottomland hardwoods, or freshwater marsh for FREE each year in Louisiana. Every little bit helps and as others who have worked to protect habitat will attest, if they had the option to save 5+ acres per year simply by "clicking on a button", they'd jump on this opportunity without hesitation. And while these donations won't save habitat here in Louisiana, they will work to save habitat where many of North America's breeding species over winter. Thus directly contributing to the survival of many Nearctic migrant species which breed or migrate through Louisiana each year.

So that each of you can see how the Bird Study Group is doing collectively as a group, I have created a number of "list-groups" through which you can sign-up and monitor your efforts. The list-group name for the Bird Study Group is "bsglus". As of 31 October, the Bird Study Group list-group had contributed 821 square feet since 14 October.

Using the following URL hot-link will take you to the "Race for the Rainforest" website and link your personal account (once you sign-up) to the Bird Study Group list-group so you can track the group's collective efforts: Shreveport Bird Study Group:
<http://rainforest.care2.com/i?p=971269212>

You can also link directly to the Bird Study Group by clicking on the "Race for the Rain Forest!" button on the BSG website: <http://www.softdisk.com/comp/birds/>

While creating the list-groups allow for a "competitive race" between the various list-groups as a means to encourage participation (for those of you with that competitive spirit), the real "Race" is to save rain forest habitat, and ultimately the birds we spend time seeking each year.

By the time you read this, a fourth 100-day race will have begun (08 November 2000) and all race totals will be reset to zero for the start of the new race. Thus the Bird Study Group list-group will be on the same level as the Alabama-AOS, Louisiana-LOS, Mississippi-MOS, Tennessee-TOS, and Texas-TOS list-groups once Race Four starts. Even if you're not one that espouses that "competitive spirit", it is my hope that you will take the time to help us win this crucial race. After all, it's FREE!!!!

So, Click away!!!

The money raised through this website will be used to help provide funding for the Nature Conservancy's "Adopt an Acre" program, which will over-see the actual land acquisition and subsequent management. If you wish to read further, visit the following URL:

<http://www.tnc.org/frames/index.html?adoptanacre/home.htm>

One way to remember to make your "daily donation" once you sign-up, is to make the website your "Home Page" so each time you log-on your browser will open to the "Race for the Rainforest" website. Instructions for changing your home page are below (Internet Explorer 5.0). You can also setup the website to send you a daily reminders via e-mail. If anyone needs assistance, please contact me privately (Email: progne@ebicom.net).

Instructions for changing your browser's Home Page (Internet Explorer 5.0) to "Race for the Rainforest":

1. Click on the "Tools" button located at the top of the screen,
2. Click on "Internet Options..." at the bottom of the drop-down menu,
3. In the "Internet Options" pop-up window, click on the tab at the top of the window labeled "General",
4. In the first panel labeled "Home Page", cut and paste the URL for the "Race for the Rainforest" website,
5. Click on the "Okay" button located at the bottom of the pop-up window, (this returns you to your browser main page)
6. Click on the "Home" to verify that the update to your home page has worked.

BIRD-FEEDING ENTHUSIASTS AND CORNELL RESEARCHERS TRACK CHANGES IN FEEDER BIRD POPULATIONS

OCTOBER 2000, ITHACA, N.Y. — Last winter was the warmest on record in 105 years. What did this mean for the birds? A continent wide network of "citizen scientists" helped researchers at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology find out. Now they're gearing up to find out what the birds will tell them this winter.

These "citizen scientists" are participating in Project FeederWatch, a winter-long (November through April) survey of birds that visit feeders throughout North America, sponsored by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology in partnership with Bird Studies Canada, National Audubon, and the Canadian Nature Federation. Started in 1987, the project has grown to more than 15,000 participants in the United States and Canada.

This year's summary of results contrasted bird abundances in the winter of 1999-2000 with the prior winter. Last winter, "FeederWatchers" reported an increase in irruptive species (birds that typically spend the winter in the north but periodically irrupt into more southerly regions, probably in response to low food availability farther north) east of the Rockies. **Common Redpolls** appeared in larger-than-average numbers even for an irruption year—larger than in any winter since 1994. They were especially abundant in a band stretching from the northern Rockies to the North Atlantic region. FeederWatch data also show that **Northern Shrikes** invaded feeding stations across the northern tier last winter. Nicknamed "butcher birds" for their technique of impaling their prey on thorns and

branches, shrikes showed up at many feeding stations to catch songbirds, presumably because of lower numbers of small rodents in the fields where they typically hunt. Last winter's FeederWatch data also indicated a scarcity in ground-feeding birds such as **Harris' Sparrows**. The lower abundances were especially notable in the Mid- and South-Central regions, where it may be related to drought. Most ground-feeding species rely on seeds produced by smaller plants (grasses and forbs); production of these seeds can be easily affected by rainfall-or a lack of it.

FeederWatchers have also helped make some interesting discoveries based on the long-term data. Findings published in the *Canadian Journal of Zoology* documented for the first time the cyclical changes in **Varied Thrush** abundance. FeederWatch data revealed that, on average, this species peaks in abundance every second year, perhaps in response to acorn availability in winter. Another discovery appeared in *The Condor*, a scientific journal published by the Cooper Ornithological Society. The data showed that although the **Common Redpoll** is an irruptive migrant probably forced south by lack of food, the redpolls' movements are like those of any other winter migrant when the birds irrupt southward. Findings such as these help scientists better understand the lives of bird species that would otherwise be a mystery because they live far to the north, in regions not typically covered by other monitoring programs.

FeederWatchers also play a critical role in tracking outbreaks of avian diseases. In 1994, Cornell Lab researchers asked FeederWatchers to help track the spread of a disease previously almost unknown in wild birds. This disease, called mycoplasmal conjunctivitis (often referred to as **House Finch** eye disease because it primarily hits **House Finches**) is manifested by symptoms including swollen, crusty eyes, which frequently lead to blindness and eventually death as the birds are caught by predators or eventually starve. In the prestigious *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, researchers recently published a landmark paper about how this disease may have become the main factor regulating the abundance of **House Finches**. Starting this winter, researchers are asking FeederWatchers to help with a newly expanded House Finch Disease Survey through which they hope to learn whether the disease has successfully crossed the Great Plains and started to infect **House Finches** in western North America.

"FeederWatchers are the eyes and ears for scientists studying North American feeder bird populations," says Wesley Hochachka, assistant director of the Cornell Lab's Bird Population Studies program and a co-author of many FeederWatch-related scientific papers. "There's simply no other way to acquire data about continent wide populations throughout the entire winter. These data are critical in helping us understand both long- and short-term changes in bird populations and their environments."

One reason Project FeederWatch has been so successful is because it was designed with all of that in mind. "FeederWatch undergoes continuous evaluation and refinement by our staff scientists, some of whom are leaders in their fields," says Laura Kammermeier, FeederWatch project leader. "The materials are developed to educate participants before they even begin, and the data forms are carefully developed to prevent reporting errors and identification mistakes."

Another reason the project is a success, says Kammermeier, is because it's enjoyable, and participants learn a lot about the birds they so enjoy. "Although the protocol is scientifically rigorous, we've made it very easy for people of all ages, backgrounds, and skill levels to participate," she says. Many home schoolers use FeederWatch as an educational tool, and nature centers and bird clubs find that it is a great outreach vehicle.

Each fall, FeederWatchers await with great anticipation the unveiling of the "FeederWatch Top-10 List," the 10 most frequently reported species in North America. This year's list reads as follows: 10) **House Sparrow**, seen at 58 percent of feeders; 9) **White-breasted Nuthatch**, 65 percent of feeders-and a new Top-10 List species; 8) **Black-capped Chickadee**, 66 percent; 7) **Northern Cardinal**, 69 percent; 6) **American Goldfinch**, 72 percent; 5) and 4) **House Finch** and **Blue Jay**, both reported at 74 percent of feeders; 3) **Downy Woodpecker**, 75 percent; 2) **Mourning Dove**, 80 percent, and the species most frequently reported by FeederWatchers is; 1) **Dark-eyed Junco**, seen at 85 percent of FeederWatch feeders.

To sign up for Project FeederWatch, call the Cornell Lab at 800/843-2473 in the United States (in Canada, call Bird Studies Canada at 888/448-2473.) Sign up over the Web at <http://birds.cornell.edu/pfw/>. To sign up by check, send to PFW/Cornell Lab of Ornithology, P.O. Box 11 Ithaca, NY 14850.

NATURESERVE: A NEW WEB PAGE

Editor's Note: the web page designer Lanny Chambers originally posted this to HUMNET.

There's a new online biology resource called NatureServe (<http://www.natureserve.org/>), featured in the 22 September issue of Science. It's a searchable database of information on over 50,000 species of North American plants and animals, as well as on 5,000 ecological communities. Researchers and the intensely curious should be able to lose themselves for hours in this website.

AMERICAN SWALLOW-TAILED KITE WEB PAGE

Editor's Note: Jennifer Coulson originally posted this to LABIRD

Be sure to check out this web site. Ken Meyer (FL) has some fantastic migration results from a rehabilitated **American Swallow-tailed Kite** he fitted with a satellite transmitter.

Go to: www.adoptabird.org/kitesite/

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING

October 10, 2000, 7:00 p.m.

Museum of Life Sciences at LSUS

The program speaker was Mac Hardy who spoke about his trip to the Galapagos Islands. The title of his talk was "Fragile: Handle With Care." The subtitle was "Avifauna of the Galapagos Islands."

The Bird Study Group awarded plaques to Betty Mason and Shirley Huss as tokens of appreciation for their many years of meritorious service to the club. Betty was treasurer for fourteen years and Shirley was membership chairman for eleven years. Jim Ingold displayed a cake for the occasion that was cut after the meeting.

Mac Hardy reminded club members that the dormitory at the Rockefeller NWR was reserved for the LOS meeting on October 27, and 28.

Jim Ingold mentioned that the IBBA meeting hosted by the BSG and LOS was the upcoming weekend. He reminded club members who had volunteered to work at the meeting to be there. Jim also reminded club members to bring items for the Christmas auction.

Jeff Trahan gave the treasurer's report for Jean Trahan who was not able to attend the meeting. The book balance in October 2000 was \$2584.26. Expenses totaled \$505.41. The club received \$105.00 in dues and \$217.00 from other sources for a total of \$322.00 in income. The bank balance is now \$2,400.85.

Larry Raymond said that Charlie Lyon would make the presentation at the next meeting. He will show many slides and talk about his recent trip to the island of Attu.

Bird Talk. Judy Townes saw a very young hawk in AC Steer Park. Jeff Trahan and Charlie Lyon saw a **Roseate Spoonbill** and a **Wood Stork** at Bickham Dickson Park. Clyde Massey saw a **Merlin** near the corner of Burt Kouns Industrial Loop and Kings Highway. Hubert Herve reported a **Rose-breasted Gossbeak** at his feeder. He also had a **Rufous/Allen's Hummingbird** at his house about two weeks ago. It stayed about four days. When Bill Wood was at he Red River in Bickham Dickson Park, he

saw a **Swainson's Hawk** fly overhead. At the same place, he saw thousands of **Tree Swallows** flying above the river. Will Smolensky has a **Cooper's Hawk** in his neighborhood and reported a **Scissor-tailed Flycatcher** on Burt Kouns Industrial Loop. Jeff Trahan and Charlie Lyon saw 155 **Scissor-tailed Flycatchers** at one location on LA 3049 just south of Belcher, Louisiana.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD MEETINGS

October 2, 2000, 7:05 p.m.

Museum of Life Sciences at LSUS

Board members present at the meeting were Larry Raymond, Jeff Trahan, Jean Trahan, Lily Poole, Mac Hardy, Will Smolenski, Jim Ingold, Judy Townes, and Hubert Hervey.

Jim Ingold reminded the board that the BSG club and LOS were hosting the Inland Bird Banding Association meeting on October 13, 14, and 15. He distributed information concerning preparations for the meeting and discussed tasks that had to be accomplished before the meeting.

Larry Raymond reviewed the programs for upcoming meetings. Mac Hardy will speak about his trip to the Galapagos Islands. The title of his talk is "Fragile: Handle With Care." Charlie Lyon will present a program on his trip to the island of Attu in November, and Mike Dillon will give a talk on beginning birders in January. Bob Beason will speak on tower kills in February. Mac suggested we get Gary Graham of the Texas Parks and Wildlife to talk about the new World Birding Center to be constructed in southern Texas. This person could not come on our regular meeting night of Tuesday, but he could speak on a Friday. Mac suggested that we have an extra meeting on a Friday for this speaker. Although the board did not vote on this issue, they agreed that an extra meeting could be held on a Friday.

Hubert Hervey asked the board's opinion on some new ideas for the Christmas auction.

Will Smolenski reported that we get thirty to forty dollars from the raffle each month.

Jean Trahan gave the treasurer's report. The book balance in October 2000 was \$2584.26. Expenses totaled \$505.41. The club received \$105.00 in dues and \$217.00 from other sources for a total of \$322.00 in income. The bank balance is now \$2,400.85.

Lily Poole distributed a proposed brochure for the club. She solicited comments and suggestions for changes. Lily reported that the club has 91 paid members, 69 gratis members and 11 multiples. She says that she has a total of 68 email addresses from members. The email addresses aid her in reminding members to pay dues.

Hubert reminded the board that we had agreed to give awards to valued club members for their dedication and hard work. The board chose Shirley Huss and Betty Mason to receive the first awards at the next regular meeting. Mac Hardy volunteered to get plaques made and Jim Ingold said that he would get a cake for the occasion.



BIRD NOTES -- OCTOBER

Compiled November 6, 2000

Report bird records for the Newsletter to Donna Burney (686-7820) or to Will Smolenski (865-2938) by the 15th of each month. Only records not printed since the last Newsletter are published.

Following each species is a line of data in the following format: date, initials of observer, (number of birds observed; initials of another observer, number of birds observed, etc. For example: 01/12/99 PD 2 means that on 01/12/99 PD saw 2 birds. For the number of birds observed, a one is used both for one specimen and for numbers not reported by the observer. All bird records reported here are the responsibility of the observer. The Bird Study Group is reporting observations on the word of the observers.

OBSERVERS

Abbreviation	Name	Date and Place
CL&TD	Charlie Lyon and Terry Davis	11/05/00 Shreveport: Cross Lake
CM	Clyde Massey	10/01/00 Caspiana and Lock & Dam #5 (E&W sides).
E&SH	Ed and Shirley Huss	10/07/00 LA hwy. 1 south, Ellerbe Rd., Lock & Dam #5; 10/29/00 LA hwy. 1, Yearwood Rd., Lock & Dam #5.
IBBG	Inland Bird Banding Group	10/13/00 C. Bickham-Dickson Park; 10/14/00 C. Bickham-Dickson Park
J&JT	Jeff & Jean Trahan	09/23/00 Residence, Shreveport; 09/24/00 Bickham Dickson Park; 09/25/00 Residence, Shreveport; 09/27/00 Residence, Shreveport; 09/28/00 Residence, Shreveport; 09/30/00 Residence, Shreveport; 10/05/00 Residence, Shreveport; 10/06/00 Residence, Shreveport; 10/08/00 Bickham Dickson Park; 10/11/00 Residence, Shreveport; 10/13/00 Residence, Shreveport; 10/14/00 Residence, Shreveport; 10/15/00 Residence, Shreveport; 10/16/00 Residence, Shreveport; 10/17/00 Residence, Shreveport; 10/18/00 Residence, Shreveport; 10/19/00 Residence, Shreveport; 10/20/00 Residence, Shreveport; 10/21/00 Residence, Shreveport
Jl&DO	Jim Ingold and Danielle O'Grady	10/15/00 Lock and Dam No. 4
Jl,ML&KK	Jim Ingold, Marc Lukens, and Keith Kimmerle	10/14/00 C. Bickham-Dickson Park
Jl et al.	J. Ingold, N. Manasco, J. Bertrand, & L., J., & B. Poole	10/15/00 Lock and Dam No. 4
JT	Jeff Trahan	10/06/00 Bickham Dickson Park; 09/24/00 Keithville; 10/06/00 Bickham Dickson Park
JT&CL	Jeff Trahan & Charlie Lyon	09/30/00 Bickham Dickson Park
JT&RS	Jeff Trahan & Rosemary Seidler	10/02/00 Bickham Dickson Park
JT,S&CM	Jeff Trahan & Sally & Chuck Moffett	10/21/00 Bickham Dickson Park
LRR	Larry R. Raymond	09/21/00 Walter Jacobs Nature Park; 09/26/00 Walter Jacobs Nature Park; 10/03/00 2414 Lakecrest on Cross Lake; 10/13/00 6675 North Park Circle; 10/18/00 Caddo Lake at Mooringsport Boat Ramp; 10/18/00 Walter Jacobs Nature Park
MH	Mac Hardy	10/02/00 Shreveport: 2414 Lakecrest.
MH&LR	Mac Hardy and Larry Raymond	10/16/00 Shreveport: LSUS campus, next to Museum of Life Sciences
MH,AC,KL&RS	Mac Hardy, A. Crnkovic, K. Liddell, & R. Seidler	10/14/00 Shreveport: Bickham-Dickson Park
RM	Rhonda Monroe	10/14/00 C. Bickham-Dickson Park
RS	Rosemary Seidler	09/16/00 Residence, Prospect near Line; 09/19/00 Residence, Prospect near Line; 09/21/00 I49 between Stonewall and Natchitoches; 09/29/00 Residence, Prospect near Line
RS & ES	Rosemary Seidler & Ellen Stevenson	10/01/00 Bickham Dickson
TD	Terry Davis	11/05/00 Bossier City: 801 Anthony St.; 10/28/00 Bossier City: 801 Anthony St.; 10/29/00 Bossier City: 801 Anthony St.; 11/01/00 Bossier City: 801 Anthony St.

RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Pied-billed Grebe	09/30/00 JT&CL 1; 10/01/00 CM 3; 10/01/00 RS & ES 1; 10/06/00 JT 1; 10/08/00 J&JT 3; 10/14/00 MH,AC,KL&RS 1; 10/15/00 Jl et al. 8; 10/15/00 Jl&DO 3; 10/18/00 LRR 1; 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 4
American White Pelican	10/13/00 IBBG 50; 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 35; 10/29/00 E&SH 201
Double-crested Cormorant	09/21/00 RS 1; 09/24/00 J&JT 2; 09/30/00 JT&CL 12; 10/01/00 RS & ES 7; 10/01/00 CM 25; 10/06/00 JT 2; 10/07/00 E&SH 5; 10/08/00 J&JT 10; 10/15/00 Jl et al. 5; 10/15/00 Jl&DO 5; 10/18/00 LRR 10; 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 18; 10/29/00 E&SH 3
Great Blue Heron	09/21/00 RS 4; 09/24/00 J&JT 1; 09/30/00 JT&CL 5; 10/01/00 RS & ES 3; 10/01/00 CM 9; 10/02/00 JT&RS 3; 10/03/00 LRR 1; 10/06/00 JT 8; 10/07/00 E&SH 4; 10/08/00 J&JT 13; 10/14/00 MH,AC,KL&RS 4; 10/15/00 Jl et al. 4; 10/15/00 Jl&DO 1; 10/18/00 LRR 2; 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 3; 10/29/00 E&SH 1
Great Egret	09/21/00 RS 15; 09/24/00 J&JT 6; 09/30/00 JT&CL 15; 10/01/00 CM 18; 10/01/00 RS & ES 15; 10/02/00 MH 1; 10/02/00 JT&RS 3; 10/03/00 LRR 2; 10/06/00 JT 7; 10/07/00 E&SH 6; 10/08/00 J&JT 5; 10/14/00 MH,AC,KL&RS 7; 10/15/00 Jl et al. 21; 10/15/00 Jl&DO 1; 10/18/00 LRR 2; 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 6; 10/29/00 E&SH 2
Snowy Egret	09/21/00 RS 3; 09/24/00 J&JT 3; 09/30/00 JT&CL 6; 10/01/00 CM 14; 10/01/00 RS & ES 1; 10/02/00 JT&RS 4; 10/06/00 JT 6; 10/08/00 J&JT 2; 10/14/00 MH,AC,KL&RS 2; 10/15/00 Jl et al. 1; 10/15/00 Jl&DO 1
Little Blue Heron	09/21/00 RS 2; 09/24/00 J&JT 3; 09/30/00 JT&CL 2; 10/01/00 RS & ES 2; 10/01/00 CM 2; 10/02/00 JT&RS 1
Tricolored Heron	09/30/00 JT&CL 1; 10/02/00 JT&RS 1; 10/15/00 Jl et al. 3
Cattle Egret	09/21/00 RS 2; 10/01/00 CM 35; 10/07/00 E&SH 150; 10/15/00 Jl&DO 1
Green Heron	09/30/00 JT&CL 1
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	10/02/00 JT&RS 1
White Ibis	09/24/00 J&JT 6; 09/30/00 JT&CL 23; 10/01/00 RS & ES 8; 10/02/00 JT&RS 3; 10/06/00 JT 5; 10/08/00 J&JT 14; 10/14/00 MH,AC,KL&RS 7; 10/15/00 Jl et al. 12; 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 21
Roseate Spoonbill	09/30/00 JT&CL 1; 10/14/00 IBBG 1
Wood Stork	09/21/00 RS 24; 09/30/00 JT&CL 1
Black Vulture	09/21/00 RS 61; 09/30/00 JT&CL 1; 10/01/00 CM 2; 10/01/00 RS & ES 4; 10/08/00 J&JT 2; 10/15/00 Jl et al. 3; 10/29/00 E&SH 10
Turkey Vulture	09/21/00 RS 27; 09/24/00 J&JT 1; 09/30/00 JT&CL 5; 10/01/00 CM 12; 10/01/00 RS & ES 2; 10/07/00 E&SH 2; 10/08/00 J&JT 1; 10/13/00 LRR 1; 10/15/00 Jl et al. 5; 10/29/00 E&SH 3
Greater White-fronted Goose	10/18/00 LRR 150; 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 45
Wood Duck	09/30/00 JT&CL 13; 10/01/00 CM 3; 10/06/00 JT 4; 10/08/00 J&JT 13; 10/15/00 Jl et al. 12; 10/15/00 Jl&DO 21; 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 5
Mallard	09/21/00 RS 8
Blue-winged Teal	09/21/00 RS 280; 09/30/00 JT&CL 3; 10/01/00 RS & ES 2; 10/06/00 JT 23; 10/08/00 J&JT 14; 10/14/00 MH,AC,KL&RS 24
Northern Shoveler	09/21/00 RS 1
Gadwall	10/06/00 JT 3; 10/15/00 Jl&DO 2

RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Osprey	10/01/00 CM 1; 10/08/00 J&JT 1; 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 1
Northern Harrier	10/07/00 E&SH 1, 10/15/00 JI et al. 1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	10/01/00 RS & ES 1
Cooper's Hawk	09/30/00 JT&CL 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	09/24/00 J&JT 2; 09/30/00 JT&CL 2; 10/01/00 RS & ES 2; 10/08/00 J&JT 1; 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 1
Red-tailed Hawk	09/16/00 RS 2; 09/19/00 RS 2; 09/21/00 RS 1; 09/26/00 LRR 3; 10/01/00 CM 2; 10/02/00 JT&RS 2; 10/07/00 E&SH 1; 10/29/00 E&SH 3
American Kestrel	09/21/00 RS 2, 09/24/00 J&JT 1, 09/30/00 JT&CL 1, 10/01/00 CM 3, 10/06/00 JT 2, 10/07/00 E&SH 6, 10/08/00 J&JT 6, 10/15/00 JI et al. 3, 10/15/00 JI&DO 1, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 3, 10/29/00 E&SH 8
Common Moorhen	10/15/00 JI&DO 3
American Coot	10/02/00 MH 2; 10/15/00 JI&DO 1, 10/15/00 JI et al. 1, 10/18/00 LRR 25
Killdeer	09/24/00 J&JT 1; 09/30/00 JT&CL 8; 10/01/00 CM 5; 10/01/00 RS & ES 2; 10/02/00 JT&RS 6; 10/03/00 LRR 1; 10/08/00 J&JT 4; 10/14/00 MH,AC,KL&RS 2; 10/15/00 JI et al. 15; 10/15/00 JI&DO 1; 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 10; 10/29/00 E&SH 5
Lesser Yellowlegs	10/15/00 JI et al. 5
Solitary Sandpiper	09/30/00 JT&CL 1, 10/01/00 RS & ES 1, 10/02/00 JT&RS 1, 10/14/00 MH,AC,KL&RS 1, 09/24/00 J&JT 1, 10/02/00 JT&RS 1, 10/15/00 JI et al. 1
Least Sandpiper	10/02/00 JT&RS 30, 10/06/00 JT 3
Pectoral Sandpiper	10/15/00 JI et al. 2
Dunlin	10/15/00 JI et al. 1
Stilt Sandpiper	10/01/00 RS & ES 6
Common Snipe	10/15/00 JI et al. 5, 10/15/00 JI&DO 5
Black-legged Kittiwake	11/05/00 CL&TD 1
Rock Dove	09/19/00 RS 3, 09/21/00 RS 161, 09/29/00 RS 2, 09/30/00 JT&CL 20, 10/01/00 CM 3, 10/06/00 JT 3, 10/07/00 E&SH 25, 10/18/00 LRR 25, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 5
Mourning Dove	09/16/00 RS 16, 09/19/00 RS 38, 09/24/00 J&JT 6, 09/29/00 RS 15, 09/30/00 JT&CL 4, 10/01/00 CM 22, 10/01/00 RS & ES 6, 10/02/00 JT&RS 4, 10/06/00 JT 5, 10/07/00 E&SH 46, 10/08/00 J&JT 35, 10/14/00 MH,AC,KL&RS 2, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 45, 10/29/00 E&SH 1
Inca Dove	09/16/00 RS 3, 09/19/00 RS 3, 09/29/00 RS 2
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	09/24/00 J&JT 2; 09/30/00 JT&CL 2; 10/01/00 RS & ES 3; 10/08/00 J&JT 2
Eastern Screech-Owl	09/24/00 J&JT 2; 09/30/00 JT&CL 1; 10/01/00 CM 1; 10/01/00 RS & ES 2
Great Horned Owl	10/08/00 J&JT 1; 10/16/00 MH&LR 2
Common Nighthawk	09/16/00 RS 3, 09/19/00 RS 4, 09/23/00 J&JT 2, 09/25/00 J&JT 1, 09/27/00 J&JT 3, 09/28/00 J&JT 1, 09/30/00 J&JT 4, 10/05/00 J&JT 1, 10/06/00 J&JT 2, 10/11/00 J&JT 1, 10/13/00 J&JT 1, 10/14/00 J&JT 25, 10/14/00 JI,ML&KK 50, 10/15/00 J&JT 6, 10/16/00 J&JT 2, 10/17/00 J&JT 3, 10/19/00 J&JT 1, 10/20/00 J&JT 4
Chimney Swift	09/16/00 RS 14, 09/19/00 RS 8, 09/24/00 J&JT 10, 09/29/00 RS 6, 09/30/00 JT&CL 175, 10/01/00 RS & ES 6, 10/02/00 JT&RS 250, 10/06/00 JT 1, 10/08/00 J&JT 65, 10/11/00 J&JT 3, 10/13/00 J&JT 1, 10/14/00 J&JT 10, 10/14/00 MH,AC,KL&RS 1, 10/15/00 J&JT 6, 10/16/00 J&JT 10, 10/18/00 J&JT 18
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	09/16/00 RS 2, 09/19/00 RS 2; 09/24/00 J&JT 3; 09/29/00 RS 2; 10/01/00 RS & ES 2; 10/02/00 MH 1; 10/13/00 LRR 1; 10/19/00 J&JT 1; 10/20/00 J&JT 1; 10/21/00 J&JT 1
Belted Kingfisher	09/24/00 J&JT 2, 09/30/00 JT&CL 3, 10/01/00 CM 2, 10/01/00 RS & ES 1, 10/02/00 MH 1, 10/02/00 JT&RS 1, 10/03/00 LRR 1, 10/06/00 JT 2, 10/08/00 J&JT 3, 10/14/00 MH,AC,KL&RS 1, 10/15/00 JI&DO 1, 10/15/00 JI et al. 3, 10/18/00 LRR 1, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 3
Red-headed Woodpecker	09/19/00 RS 1, 09/30/00 JT&CL 1; 10/15/00 JI et al. 2; 10/15/00 JI&DO 3
Red-bellied Woodpecker	09/16/00 RS 5; 09/19/00 RS 2; 09/21/00 RS 1; 09/24/00 J&JT 14; 09/29/00 RS 2; 09/30/00 JT&CL 18; 10/01/00 RS & ES 10; 10/01/00 CM 8; 10/02/00 MH 1; 10/03/00 LRR 1; 10/06/00 JT 3; 10/07/00 E&SH 1; 10/08/00 J&JT 15; 10/13/00 IBBG 3, 10/13/00 LRR 1; 10/14/00 MH,AC,KL&RS 1; 10/15/00 JI&DO 2; 10/15/00 JI et al. 2; 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 10; 10/29/00 E&SH 3
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	10/21/00 JT,S&CM 1; 10/21/00 J&JT 2
Downy Woodpecker	09/19/00 RS 1, 09/24/00 J&JT 6, 09/30/00 JT&CL 6, 10/01/00 CM 3, 10/01/00 RS & ES 3, 10/08/00 J&JT 3, 10/13/00 LRR 1, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 4
Hairy Woodpecker	09/24/00 J&JT 2, 09/30/00 JT&CL 4, 10/01/00 CM 1, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 2
Northern Flicker	09/24/00 J&JT 2, 09/30/00 JT&CL 7, 10/01/00 CM 2, 10/08/00 J&JT 9, 10/15/00 JI et al. 1, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 15
Pileated Woodpecker	09/21/00 RS 1, 09/24/00 J&JT 2, 09/30/00 JT&CL 2, 10/01/00 RS & ES 6, 10/02/00 JT&RS 1, 10/06/00 JT 3, 10/08/00 J&JT 3, 10/13/00 IBBG 1, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 1
Eastern Wood-Pewee	10/06/00 JT 1; 10/08/00 J&JT 5; 10/13/00 IBBG 2
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	10/14/00 IBBG 1
Least Flycatcher	09/16/00 RS 1, 09/19/00 RS 1, 09/30/00 JT&CL 2
Eastern Phoebe	09/30/00 JT&CL 3, 10/01/00 RS & ES 1, 10/01/00 CM 2, 10/08/00 J&JT 8, 10/13/00 IBBG 5, 10/14/00 MH,AC,KL&RS 1, 10/14/00 IBBG 1, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 8, 10/29/00 E&SH 2
Vermilion Flycatcher	10/14/00 JI,ML&KK 1, 10/14/00 MH,AC,KL&RS 1, 10/14/00 RM 1
Great Crested Flycatcher	09/24/00 J&JT 1; 09/30/00 JT&CL 1; 10/01/00 RS & ES 1
Western Kingbird	09/30/00 JT&CL 1
Eastern Kingbird	09/30/00 JT&CL 1, 10/02/00 JT&RS 1, 10/14/00 MH,AC,KL&RS 1
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	09/21/00 RS 3; 09/24/00 J&JT 1; 09/30/00 JT&CL 2; 10/01/00 CM 3; 10/01/00 RS & ES 4; 10/02/00 JT&RS 3; 10/08/00 J&JT 4; 10/14/00 MH,AC,KL&RS 5; 10/29/00 E&SH 1
Loggerhead Shrike	09/19/00 RS 1, 09/30/00 JT&CL 2, 10/01/00 CM 2, 10/06/00 JT 1, 10/07/00 E&SH 5, 10/08/00 J&JT 2, 10/15/00 JI&DO 1, 10/29/00 E&SH 7
White-eyed Vireo	09/24/00 J&JT 2; 09/30/00 JT&CL 5; 10/01/00 CM 2; 10/01/00 RS & ES 2; 10/03/00 LRR 1; 10/08/00 J&JT 1; 10/14/00 IBBG 2
Blue-headed Vireo	10/01/00 RS & ES 1; 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 1
Yellow-throated Vireo	10/01/00 RS & ES 2
Warbling Vireo	09/30/00 JT&CL 1, 10/01/00 CM 1
Philadelphia Vireo	10/01/00 CM 2, 10/08/00 J&JT 2
Red-eyed Vireo	09/24/00 J&JT 1; 09/30/00 JT&CL 3; 10/01/00 RS & ES 1; 10/02/00 MH 1; 10/08/00 J&JT 1
Blue Jay	09/16/00 RS 7, 09/19/00 RS 15, 09/24/00 J&JT 12, 09/29/00 RS 3, 09/30/00 JT&CL 18, 10/01/00 RS & ES 11, 10/01/00 CM 10, 10/02/00 MH 1, 10/03/00 LRR 2, 10/07/00 E&SH 2, 10/08/00 J&JT 9, 10/13/00 LRR 2, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 14, 10/29/00 E&SH 1
American Crow	09/21/00 RS 6, 09/24/00 J&JT 3, 09/30/00 JT&CL 7, 10/01/00 CM 20, 10/01/00 RS & ES 2, 10/08/00 J&JT 4, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 8, 10/29/00 E&SH 51
Fish Crow	09/16/00 RS 4, 09/19/00 RS 3, 09/30/00 JT&CL 2, 10/01/00 RS & ES 6, 10/03/00 LRR 50, 10/08/00 J&JT 35, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 80
Purple Martin	09/25/00 J&JT 1
Tree Swallow	10/08/00 J&JT 300
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	09/24/00 J&JT 10; 09/30/00 JT&CL 24; 10/01/00 RS & ES 3; 10/07/00 E&SH 35; 10/08/00 J&JT 20
Bank Swallow	10/01/00 CM 2
Barn Swallow	09/21/00 RS 400, 09/24/00 J&JT 25, 10/01/00 CM 18, 10/08/00 J&JT 10, 09/24/00 J&JT 8
Carolina Chickadee	09/30/00 JT&CL 14, 10/01/00 RS & ES 16, 10/01/00 CM 9, 10/03/00 LRR 2, 10/08/00 J&JT 8, 10/13/00 LRR 4, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 6, 10/29/00 E&SH 2
Tufted Titmouse	09/24/00 J&JT 6, 09/30/00 JT&CL 16, 10/01/00 RS & ES 21, 10/01/00 CM 2, 10/03/00 LRR 1, 10/08/00 J&JT 3, 10/13/00 LRR 2, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 5, 10/29/00 E&SH 1
White-breasted Nuthatch	09/29/00 RS 1; 10/02/00 MH 2; 10/03/00 LRR 1; 10/13/00 LRR 2
Carolina Wren	09/16/00 RS 1, 09/19/00 RS 1, 09/24/00 J&JT 10, 09/29/00 RS 1, 09/30/00 JT&CL 10, 10/01/00 RS & ES 6, 10/01/00 CM 2, 10/02/00 MH 2, 10/03/00 LRR 1, 10/06/00 JT 2, 10/08/00 J&JT 3, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 4
House Wren	09/30/00 JT&CL 2, 10/01/00 RS & ES 2, 10/08/00 J&JT 7, 10/14/00 IBBG 1, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 3
Winter Wren	10/01/00 RS & ES 1, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 2
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	09/30/00 JT&CL 4; 10/08/00 J&JT 2; 10/13/00 LRR 1; 10/14/00 IBBG 2; 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 1
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	09/24/00 J&JT 14; 09/30/00 JT&CL 3; 10/01/00 CM 3; 10/01/00 RS & ES 3; 10/08/00 J&JT 4
Eastern Bluebird	09/30/00 JT&CL 3, 10/29/00 E&SH 1
Gray-cheeked Thrush	10/14/00 IBBG 1
American Robin	09/21/00 RS 3, 09/24/00 J&JT 50, 09/29/00 RS 40, 09/30/00 JT&CL 60, 10/01/00 RS & ES 75, 10/02/00 JT&RS 25, 10/02/00 MH 2, 10/03/00 LRR 1, 10/06/00 JT 10, 10/08/00 J&JT 10, 10/13/00 LRR 5, 10/14/00 JI,ML&KK 300, 10/14/00 MH,AC,KL&RS 9, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 75
Gray Catbird	09/24/00 J&JT 2, 09/30/00 JT&CL 4, 10/01/00 CM 2, 10/01/00 RS & ES 2, 10/08/00 J&JT 6, 10/14/00 IBBG 1
Northern Mockingbird	09/19/00 RS 4, 09/21/00 RS 2, 09/24/00 J&JT 2, 09/29/00 RS 9, 09/30/00 JT&CL 15, 10/01/00 RS & ES 7, 10/01/00 CM 8, 10/02/00 MH 4, 10/03/00 LRR 2, 10/06/00 JT 6, 10/07/00 E&SH 3, 10/08/00 J&JT 10, 10/13/00 LRR 1, 10/18/00 LRR 2, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 12, 10/29/00 E&SH 5
Brown Thrasher	09/19/00 RS 1, 09/24/00 J&JT 1, 09/30/00 JT&CL 6, 10/01/00 CM 2, 10/01/00 RS & ES 3, 10/08/00 J&JT 3, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 15
European Starling	09/19/00 RS 35, 09/21/00 RS 28, 09/24/00 J&JT 150, 09/29/00 RS 2, 09/30/00 JT&CL 125, 10/01/00 RS & ES 115, 10/01/00 CM 50, 10/06/00 JT 150, 10/07/00 E&SH 15, 10/08/00 J&JT 12, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 125, 10/29/00 E&SH 402
Cedar Waxwing	10/15/00 IBBG 5
Tennessee Warbler	09/30/00 JT&CL 9
Orange-crowned Warbler	10/14/00 IBBG 1; 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 1
Nashville Warbler	09/24/00 J&JT 1, 09/30/00 JT&CL 22, 10/01/00 RS & ES 16, 10/01/00 CM 2, 10/08/00 J&JT 9, 10/14/00 IBBG 1
Northern Parula	09/30/00 JT&CL 3, 10/01/00 RS & ES 3, 10/01/00 CM 4, 10/08/00 J&JT 2

RECORDS	
Common Name	Data
Yellow Warbler	09/24/00 J&JT 1, 10/01/00 RS & ES 2
Magnolia Warbler	09/30/00 JT&CL 1, 10/01/00 RS & ES 1, 10/01/00 CM 2, 10/08/00 J&JT 1
Black-throated Blue Warbler	10/02/00 MH 1
Yellow-rumped Warbler	10/01/00 RS & ES 1, 10/01/00 CM 1, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 18
Black-throated Green Warbler	09/30/00 JT&CL 5, 10/01/00 RS & ES 7, 10/01/00 CM 1, 10/08/00 J&JT 15, 10/14/00 MH,AC,KL&RS 2, 10/14/00 IBBG 1, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 1
Palm Warbler	10/01/00 RS & ES 1
Black-and-white Warbler	09/30/00 JT&CL 5, 10/01/00 RS & ES 4, 10/01/00 CM 2, 10/02/00 MH 1, 10/08/00 J&JT 1
American Redstart	09/30/00 J1&CL 4, 10/01/00 CM 5, 10/02/00 MH 3, 10/03/00 LRR 2, 10/08/00 J&JT 5
Northern Waterthrush	09/24/00 J&JT 1, 09/30/00 JT&CL 4, 10/01/00 CM 1
Mourning Warbler	09/24/00 J&JT 1, 09/30/00 JT&CL 1, 10/28/00 TD 1, 10/29/00 TD 1, 11/01/00 TD 1, 11/05/00 TD 1
Common Yellowthroat	09/24/00 J&JT 5, 09/30/00 JT&CL 15, 10/01/00 CM 1, 10/01/00 RS & ES 12, 10/08/00 J&JT 6, 10/14/00 IBBG 7
Hooded Warbler	09/21/00 LRR 1, 09/30/00 JT&CL 1, 10/14/00 IBBG 1, 10/14/00 MH,AC,KL&RS 1
Wilson's Warbler	09/24/00 J&JT 5, 09/30/00 JT&CL 6, 10/01/00 CM 1, 10/01/00 RS & ES 1, 10/02/00 MH 2, 10/08/00 J&JT 5, 10/14/00 IBBG 1
Canada Warbler	10/01/00 RS & ES 1
Yellow-breasted Chat	09/24/00 J&JT 1
Summer Tanager	09/24/00 J&JT 1, 09/30/00 JT&CL 5, 10/01/00 CM 2, 10/01/00 RS & ES 2, 10/08/00 J&JT 5
Scarlet Tanager	09/30/00 JT&CL 1
Savannah Sparrow	10/29/00 E&SH 6
Song Sparrow	10/21/00 JT,S&CM 1
Lincoln's Sparrow	10/21/00 JT,S&CM 1
Swamp Sparrow	10/14/00 IBBG 3, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 1
White-throated Sparrow	10/21/00 J&JT 2, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 10, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 1
Dark-eyed Junco	10/21/00 JT,S&CM 1
Northern Cardinal	09/16/00 RS 5, 09/19/00 RS 3, 09/24/00 J&JT 4, 09/29/00 RS 5, 09/30/00 JT&CL 20, 10/01/00 RS & ES 30, 10/01/00 CM 6, 10/02/00 MH 1, 10/03/00 LRR 2, 10/06/00 JT 8, 10/08/00 J&JT 14, 10/13/00 LRR 1, 10/14/00 IBBG 9, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 18, 10/29/00 E&SH 1
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	09/24/00 JT 1, 09/30/00 JT&CL 1
Indigo Bunting	09/24/00 J&JT 10, 09/30/00 JT&CL 88, 10/01/00 RS & ES 45, 10/08/00 J&JT 45
Red-winged Blackbird	09/30/00 JT&CL 20, 10/01/00 RS & ES 1, 10/01/00 CM 10, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 8
Eastern Meadowlark	10/29/00 E&SH 13
Common Grackle	09/19/00 RS 6, 09/24/00 J&JT 450, 09/29/00 RS 300, 10/01/00 RS & ES 60, 10/02/00 MH 11, 10/03/00 LRR 100, 10/06/00 JT 3, 10/08/00 J&JT 10, 10/21/00 JT,S&CM 18
Brown-headed Cowbird	09/30/00 JT&CL 2, 10/01/00 RS & ES 2, 10/29/00 E&SH 400
Baltimore Oriole	09/24/00 J&JT 1
House Finch	10/21/00 JT,S&CM 12
House Sparrow	09/16/00 RS 17, 09/19/00 RS 26, 10/01/00 CM 5

Printed 686 records of 134 species.

THINGS TO DO BEFORE DECEMBER 1ST

- *Give Lily Poole my email address so she can contact me for membership renewal.*
- *Send my bird pictures to Barney Poole to be put on the BSG web page*
- *Clean out the closets so I can donate my unwanted treasures to the BSG auction to be held during the December meeting*



BIRD STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Volume 15, Number 4
November 29, 2000

Bird Alert Service: Phone 318, **797-5338**, 24 hr./day, 7 days/wk.
Meeting Place and Headquarters: LSUS Museum of Life Sciences
Meeting Time: Second Tuesday, September - June; 6:30 p.m.
Internet Home Page: <http://www.softdisk.com/comp/birds/>
On-Line Phone Tree: rseidler-phonetree@centenary.edu
E-mail: lsusmus@prysm.net; Fax 318, 797-5338

NEXT MEETING

December 12, 2000

ANNUAL HOLIDAY DINNER AND AUCTION

LSUS Museum of Life Sciences

6:30 p.m.

CADDO LAKE WINTER BIRD COUNT - DECEMBER 2, 2000

SHREVEPORT CBC - DECEMBER 16, 2000

NATCHITOCHEs CBC - DECEMBER 23, 2000

BCBCBC - JANUARY 1, 2001

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

2000 - 2001

OFFICERS

President	Mac Hardy (1)	797-5338 W, 687-6738 H
Vice-president	Larry Raymond (2)	929-2806 W, 929-3117 H
Secretary	Jeff Trahan (1)	869-5217 W, 868-7360 H
Treasurer	Jean Trahan (3)	869-5013 W, 868-7360 H

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Roy Bott (1)	925-2265 H
Bertha Campisi (3)	688-3446 W, 861-0324 H
Terry Davis (3)	682-0361 B, 741-1115 H
Hubert Hervey (3)	925-9249 H
Pat Hervey (1)	925-9249 H
Jim Ingold (1)	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
Lily Poole (2)	687-2994 H
Rosemary Seidler (1)	869-5231 W, 424-2972 H
Will Smolenski (2)	865-2938 H
Judy Townes (3)	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H

Numbers in parentheses are years remaining of a 3-year term.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

BIRD REPORT	Donna Burney	686-7820 H
	Will Smolenski	865-2938 H
BIRD HOT SPOTS	Larry Raymond	929-2806 W, 929-3117 H
BIRD RECORDS	Mac Hardy	797-5338 W, 687-6738 H
FIELD TRIPS	Terry Davis	741-1115 H
	Roy Bott	925-2265 H
FUND RAISING	Will Smolenski	865-2938 H
HISTORIAN and LIBRARIAN	Jim Ingold	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
HOSPITALITY and SPECIAL EVENTS	Judy Townes	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H
	Bertha Campisi	688-3446 W, 861-0324 H
MEMBERSHIP	Lily Poole	687-2994 H
NEWSLETTER	Jim Ingold	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
BEGINNING BIRDERS	Jeff Trahan	869-5217 W, 868-7360 H
PHONE TREE	Rosemary Seidler	869-5231 W, 424-2972 H
PROGRAMS	Larry Raymond	929-2806 W, 929-3117 H
PUBLICITY	Judy Townes	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H
WWW HOME PAGE	Barney Poole	687-2994 H

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FIELD TRIPS

Caddo Lake Winter Bird Count - December 2, 2000. The BSG will once again count birds in the Louisiana portion of the circle. If you are interested in participating, see Jim Ingold at the November meeting or call him at 797-5236 (O) or 742-5067 (H) or email him at: jingold@pilot.lsus.edu.

Shreveport CBC - December 16, 2000. If you are interested in counting birds on this count, call Charlie Lyon, 865-2674.

Natchitoches CBC - December 23, 2000. If you are interested in counting birds on this count, call Charlie Lyon, 865-2674.

BCBCBC - January 1, 2001. The circle lies in 4 northwest Louisiana parishes and is bisected by the Red River. A tally with gumbo (usually goose) supper will be held at my house that night. Packets will go out to the usual group leaders in early December. New participants are always welcome just e-mail Paul Dickson, BCBCBC compiler (paul@morrisdickson.com)

SUET RECIPE

Pat Lonacker submitted her recipe for suet for feeding birds, to the newsletter by request of the editor. Cut suet, kidney suet is best, into slices or chunks. Melt it in an iron or other heavy skillet. As it starts to cool, add birdseed to harden and cut the amount of fat, a small amount of peanut butter for flavor, and corn syrup for sweetness. When it is still soft, it can be spread on pinecones, feeders, etc. or cut into chunks for suet feeders. The birdseed makes it harden quicker.

If you have your own favorite suet recipe or any other kind of bird food recipes, submit it to the newsletter for publication. Share your experience!

NEST BOX PLANS AVAILABLE

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is offering a 34-page book, which contains information on habitat and detailed how-to-instructions and patterns for building bird houses.

This book can be obtained by sending a check for \$2.50 plus applicable sales tax to: LDWF, P.O. Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000. For more information call the LDWF Library at 225-765-2934.

WESTERN HUMMINGBIRDS DRIVEN EAST BY FIRES, DROUGHT

**JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI, SEPTEMBER 25, 2000
(ENS)**

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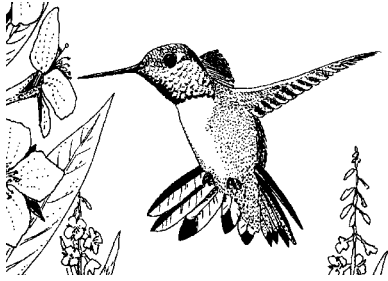
Wildfires in western states may push migrating hummingbirds farther east than usual, offering a bonus to people who maintain nectar feeders for them. Most years, maintaining nectar feeders for hummingbirds in eastern states is an April through September affair, during which just one species of hummingbird - the **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** - can be seen. But this year could be different, says Jim Wilson, an ornithologist for the Missouri Department of Conservation. He says birdwatchers in Kansas have reported an unusual number of sightings of **Calliope, Broad-tailed, Broad-billed and Rufous Hummingbirds** this summer. Bird experts speculate that a few of these western birds may wander eastward each year. An eastward jog through Missouri is not significant on a trip that stretches from Montana to the Texas coast and then 1,000 miles across the Gulf of Mexico to wintering grounds in Central America. The abundance of fall flowers and nectar feeders might make Missouri and other eastern states attractive stopover for hummers after crossing the Great Plains. Wilson says the upswing in exotic hummingbird sightings may be related to drought and wildfires that have swept western states this year. "A severe drought affects nectar supplies in these species' normal range and forces them to search for food elsewhere," said Wilson. "Add to that the loss of millions of acres of habitat blackened by fires, and you're looking at an enormous number of displaced birds. They have to go somewhere, so we shouldn't be surprised to see some of them here."

LOUISIANA WINTER HUMMER MAPS ONLINE

By Stacy Jon Peterson

Editor's Note: This was originally posted to HUMNET-L.

Louisiana winter hummer reports can now be viewed online in graphical form on a map of Louisiana. Just visit: <http://www.geocities.com/coastbirds/lahum.html>.



Two maps are available. One shows the occurrence of hummers by parish, with different numbers of hummers in that parish illustrated by different colors on the map. The second map shows the occurrence of hummers by town, with different numbers of hummers in each town illustrated by different colors on the map. Each map will be updated shortly after Tom Sylvest submits his weekly summary to HUMNET-L.

SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO MAKE YOUR DWELLING OR SCHOOL SAFE FOR BIRDS

Editor's Note: The following information is used with permission and is from the web page of FLAP (Fatal Light Awareness Program) <http://www.flap.org/how2.htm>.

Over 100 million birds die each year due to collisions with human-built structures across North America alone. It is the reflective and transparent characteristics of glass, which make windows invisible killers. Birds see the tree reflected in a window, or the plant behind the window, not the glass itself. To stop these collisions one must make glass visible to birds. Homeowners often affix a single, black hawk-shaped silhouette to their picture window in an attempt to protect birds. Unfortunately, this *rarely* does the trick. The silhouette only covers a small portion of the window and unless the bird is headed for that particular spot, it will probably have little effect on birds heading for the window.

Here are two ways that may make the silhouettes more effective. Simply cover the entire surface of the window, from the outside, with silhouettes or other patterns two to four inches apart. (Unfortunately, this may negate the original purpose of having windows!)

Alternately, attach a large silhouette to the glass via a suction cup. The wind will cause it to move slightly enough that it may alert the bird to a moving presence - and the heavy, rigid plastic will rattle on the glass surface.

The following ideas seem to show greater promise than silhouettes in reducing bird collisions, but they will NOT eliminate the problem!

Cover small and medium-sized windows with netting, chain or rope, preferably soccer net grade. Make sure you leave space between the glass and netting. It will then act as a trampoline if a bird should hit it.

Draw drapes and close blinds when possible. This will help if you have plants inside the house close to the window or when a window at the front and back of your home face each other giving the impression of a clear passage. It will probably not work if the bird is seeing the reflection of an exterior tree in the window.

Hang ribbons or other material in strips no more than five centimeters apart on the outside of windows for the full width of the glass. Use window film, which reduces the reflection and transparency of the glass but still allows you to see through your windows from the inside.

Since hawk silhouettes work much better when they move, make your silhouettes from sheet aluminum or wood and hang them by chain or rope from an overhang.

Etch images onto the exterior surface of glass.

When building a dwelling or replacing a window, install the window angled downwards so as to reflect the ground. Incorporating exterior blinds can also aid in reducing bird strikes.

Attach spider web decals (sold under the name Warning Web) to the exterior surface of your windows. Most birds naturally avoid webs.

Make sure that bird feeders and other attractants (birdbaths, nutritious vegetation) are either less than one meter or more than three meters away from the window. If the attractant is very close to the house, the bird cannot build up enough momentum to injure itself should it hit the window. Alternatively, if the feeder is three meters (ten feet) away, the bird is less likely to come close enough to the house for a collision to take place.

Finally, you can help find a solution for this global problem by becoming a member of the Fatal Light Awareness Program or by making a donation. FLAP

members receive two issues per year of the newsletter "Touching Down" as well as periodic bulletins.

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING

November 14, 2000, 7:05 p.m.

Museum of Life Sciences at LSU

Mac Hardy called the meeting to order at 7:05 p.m. He announced that the program speaker would arrive late because of other commitments. The business meeting was then held before the program presentation.

Jim Ingold mentioned that the IBBA meeting hosted by the BSG and LOS went very well. The best bird banded was the **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher**.

Larry Raymond reported on the LOS meeting in Cameron. Seven people stayed at the Rockefeller NWR dormitory. Birding was slow for individual groups, but together participants at the meeting reported 180 species of birds. Hubert and Pat Hervey found a **Lawrence's Warbler** at Peveto Woods. Larry also reported that it is time to update and improve the club's *Birding Hotspots* publication. Soda Lake will be removed from the publication because it is closed to vehicular traffic. New sites may include Black Bayou, Eddy Jones Park, Lake Bistineau State Park, Red River Locks and Dams, and Stoner Woods. He is open to suggestions for other locations to include in the publication.

Miscellaneous Committee Reports. Mac Hardy, chair of the bird records committee, said that he is looking into ways to enter records into the database electronically. Lily Poole reported that she and Bertha Campisi have been working on a new brochure for the club. They will have a final copy by the end of the month. Jim Ingold reported that he is looking for articles for the newsletter. He is also looking for someone to review the two new field guides by Sibley and Kaufman. Rosemary Seidler asked that club members give her their email address if they wish to be on the email phonetree. Judy Townes needs volunteers for the auction-Christmas party. Jim Ingold said that if you are interested in banding birds, he would be banding at Caddo Lake next Saturday. He has prepared maps to distribute to help you locate the bird-banding site. Larry Raymond reported that Mike Dillon would be the speaker at the next meeting. He will make a presentation for beginning birders. Hubert Hervey, who will be the auctioneer at the auction-Christmas party, asked that club members donate "good" items to be auctioned so that we can make some money.

Jean Trahan gave the treasurer's report. The book balance in November 2000, was \$2615.85. Expenses totaled \$460.63. The club received \$35.00 in dues and no income from other sources. The bank balance is now \$2,2190.22. The club has \$205.73 at LSU printing and \$260.94 at the post office for bulk mailing.

Bird Talk. Mike Dillon reported that two **Ladder-backed Woodpeckers** were found during the TOS meeting in Longview. Lee Kincade saw a **Red-tailed Hawk** catch a squirrel on the golf course. He said that after catching the squirrel, the hawk covered the squirrel with its wings and then carried it off. Hubert Hervey said that this behavior was called "mantling." Jeff Trahan told the club that he was out on the Cross Lake with Charlie Lyon. They saw a **Black-legged Kittiwake**, a **Pomarine Jaeger**, and a **California Gull**.

The speaker, Charlie Lyon, arrived and gave a slide presentation on "The Birds of Attu." He reported on his recent birding trip to Attu and included copious information on the military history of the island.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD MEETING

November 7, 2000, 7:05 p.m.

Museum of Life Sciences at LSU

Attendants: Jim Ingold, Rosemary Seidler, Judy Townes, Roy Bott, Will Smolenski, Larry Raymond, Lily Poole, Hubert Hervey, Mac Hardy

Jim Ingold: Thanked the board for its help in the planning and execution of the Inland Bird Banding meeting.

Bird Reports: Mac requested names for bird report participants.

Fundraising: bird feeder and wren house from Will for auction. Hubert suggested that Will provide suet feeders for the December auction. It was also suggested that the December Newsletter get out early to inform members of the auction and dinner.

Hot Spots: About 15 copies of the Hot Spots are left. The board discussed reprinting the Hot Spot with additions and removal of Soda Lake since it is no longer accessible. Possible new sites to be included are: Lock & Dam No. 4, Lock & Dam No. 5 (Bossier side), Stoner Woods (Terry Davis?), Cross Lake, State Parks, Red River, and Cypress-Black Bayou. Lily suggested having ABA sell our Hot Spots. Mac will contact ABA about possible sales and the quantity required.

Bird Records: Internet usage up, new people are using electronic submission of bird reports, all formats are still being used. Getting our own server and increasing the number of reporters was discussed.

Field Trips: December - Christmas Bird Counts; January - Cross Lake; February - **Sandhill Cranes**

Hospitality: Sign up list will be passed around at the November meeting; the BSG will provide drinks and the meat

Membership: 94 paid members, 17 reminder postcards and four reminder emails have been sent. Lily requested that members supply her with email addresses for reminders, which saves postage.

Brochure: changes: 118 birds of Bickham Dickson. The final copy will be available at the next meeting.

Web Page: "Race for the Rainfores"t has been added to the web page. An article will appear in the November newsletter. During the meeting a summary and a walk through of the site were done. Lily requested that members submit more bird photos for the web page

Programs: suggested programs—World Birding Center South Texas by Gary Graham; an **Ivory-billed Woodpecker** talk, Bob Beason on tower kills, a program by Chris Kellner on warblers, and a program by Mike Dillon on beginning birding.

Christmas Count Dates were listed: Dec. 2 Caddo Lake, Dec. 16 Shreveport, Dec. 23 Natchitoches, and Jan. 1 BCBCBC.

BIRD NOTES -- NOVEMBER

Compiled November 28, 2000

Report bird records for the Newsletter to Donna Burney (686-7820) or to Will Smolenski (865-2938) by the 15th of each month. Only records not printed since the last Newsletter are published.

Following each species is a line of data in the following format: date, initials of observer, number of birds observed; initials of another observer, number of birds observed, etc. For example: 01/12/99 PD 2 means that on 01/12/99 PD saw 2 birds. For the number of birds observed, a one is used both for one specimen and for numbers not reported by the observer. All bird records reported here are the responsibility of the observer. The Bird Study Group is reporting observations on the word of the observers.

OBSERVERS

Abbreviation	Name	Date and Place
E&SH ES	Ed and Shirley Huss Ellen Stevenson	11/05/2000 U. S. Hwy 71 S, Lock & Dam #5, Clark's Marina. 10/07/2000 Shreveport:Bickham-Dickson Park; 10/14/2000 Shreveport:Bickham-Dickson Park; 10/29/2000 Haughton:Cherry Oak Drive, 10/30/2000Haughton.
J&JT	Jeff & Jean Trahan 10/21/2000	No locality given, in Caddo Parish; 10/22/2000 Bickham Dickson Park; 10/22/2000 No locality given, in Caddo Parish; 10/23/2000 No locality given, in Caddo Parish; 10/24/2000 No locality given, in Caddo Parish; 10/26/2000 No locality given, in Caddo Parish; 10/28/2000 No locality given, in Caddo Parish; 10/29/2000 Bickham Dickson Park; 11/04/2000 No locality given, in Caddo Parish; 11/05/2000 No locality given, in Caddo Parish; 11/22/2000 Bickham Dickson Park; 11/23/2000 Bickham Dickson Regional Park; 11/23/2000Marie and Charles Hamel Memorial Park
JI	Jim Ingold	11/22/2000 Residence: Bossier City; 11/23/2000 C. Bickham-Dickson Park; 11/24/2000 C. Bickham-Dickson Park
JT	Jeff Trahan	11/12/2000 Bickham Dickson Park; 11/19/2000 Bickham Dickson Park; 11/22/2000 Bickham Dickson Park
JT&CL JT&CL&DW	Jeff Trahan & Charlie Lyon Jeff Trahan &Charlie Lyon &Dan Weber	11/11/2000 Cross Lake; 11/22/1900 Cross Lake 11/24/2000 Cross Lake
JT&CL & HJ	Jeff Trahan, Charlie Lyon, & Horace Jeter	11/04/2000 No locality given, in Caddo Parish.
LRR	Larry R. Raymond	10/19/2000 Earl William Park on Caddo Lake; 11/09/2000 Walter B. Jacobs Memorial Nature Park; 11/13/2000 Walter B. Jacobs Memorial Nature Park; 11/15/2000 Eddie Jones Park south of Spring Ridge; 11/23/2000 6675 North Park Circle; 11/25/2000 Hosston Rodessa Road North of Mira-Myrtis Road
RS	Rosemary Seidler	11/02/2000 residence, Prospect near Line; 11/18/2000 residence, Prospect near Line; 11/22/2000 I-49 near Powhatan exit; 11/26/2000 I-49 near mile 139

RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Common Loon	11/11/2000 JT, CL 2, 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 2
Pied-billed Grebe	10/07/2000 ES 1; 10/14/2000 ES 1; 10/22/2000 J&JT 4; 10/29/2000 J&JT 6; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 5; 11/05/2000 E&SH 7; 11/12/2000 JT 3; 11/19/2000 JT 4; 11/22/2000 RS 2; 11/22/2000 JT&CL 9; 11/22/2000 JT 4; 11/23/2000 J&JT 1; 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 4; 11/24/1900 JI 1
Horned Grebe	11/22/2000 JT&CL 3
American White Pelican	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 8; 11/05/2000 E&SH 47; 11/11/2000 JT, CL 210; 11/22/2000 JT&CL 1320; 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 172
Double-crested Cormorant	10/22/2000 J&JT 2; 10/29/2000 J&JT 3; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 20; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 3; 11/05/2000 E&SH 44; 11/11/2000 JT, CL 5; 11/12/2000 JT 25; 11/19/2000 JT 35; 11/22/2000 JT&CL 6600; 11/22/2000 JT 12; 11/23/2000 J&JT 2; 11/23/2000 J&JT 2; 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 6500; 11/24/1900 JI 4
Anhinga	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1; 11/19/2000 JT 1
Neotropic Cormorant	11/22/2000 RS 5
Great Blue Heron	10/14/2000 ES 1; 10/22/2000 J&JT 1; 10/29/2000 J&JT 2; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 10; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 2; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1; 11/05/2000 E&SH 8; 11/11/2000 JT, CL 8; 11/12/2000 JT 3; 11/19/2000 JT 5; 11/22/2000 JT 2; 11/22/2000 RS 2; 11/22/2000 JT&CL 8; 11/23/1900 JI 2; 11/23/2000 J&JT 6; 11/24/1900 JI 2; 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 6
Great Egret	10/14/2000 ES 1, 10/22/2000 J&JT 6, 10/29/2000 J&JT 10, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 16, 11/05/2000 E&SH 3, 11/11/2000 JT, CL 77, 11/12/2000 JT 4, 11/19/2000 JT 7, 11/22/2000 RS 7, 11/22/2000 JT 6, 11/22/2000 JT&CL 275, 11/23/2000 J&JT 5, 11/23/2000 J&JT 2, 11/23/1900 JI 3, 11/24/1900 JI 4, 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 70

RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Snowy Egret	10/07/2000 ES 1, 10/14/2000 ES 1, 10/22/2000 J&JT 1, 10/29/2000 J&JT 2
Little Blue Heron	10/14/2000 ES 1; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1
Tricolored Heron	10/14/2000 ES 1, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 2
Cattle Egret	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 175
Black-crowned Night-Heron	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	10/14/2000 ES 1
White Ibis	10/07/2000 ES 1, 10/14/2000 ES 1, 10/22/2000 J&JT 15, 10/29/2000 J&JT 10, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 17
Roseate Spoonbill	10/14/2000 ES 1
Wood Stork	10/07/2000 ES 1
Black Vulture	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 17, 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 4, 11/26/2000 RS 14
Turkey Vulture	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1, 11/05/2000 E&SH 3, 11/11/2000 JT, CL 10, 11/12/2000 JT 1, 11/15/2000 LRR 1, 11/19/2000 JT 7, 11/22/2000 RS 6, 11/22/2000 JT 1, 11/25/2000 LRR 1, 11/26/2000 RS 7
Greater White-fronted Goose	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 11; 11/22/2000 RS 5
Snow Goose	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 42, 11/09/2000 LRR 225
Ross' Goose	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1
Wood Duck	10/22/2000 J&JT 10, 10/29/2000 J&JT 20, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 3, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 44, 11/05/2000 E&SH 1, 11/12/2000 JT 17, 11/19/2000 JT 12, 11/22/2000 JT 17, 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 2, 11/26/2000 RS 8
Green-winged Teal	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 70
Mallard	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 2; 11/11/2000 JT, CL 22; 11/19/2000 JT 5; 11/22/2000 JT&CL 25; 11/22/2000 JT 7; 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 30
Blue-winged Teal	10/14/2000 ES 1; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 2; 11/05/2000 E&SH 1
Northern Shoveler	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 2, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 10, 11/11/2000 JT, CL 10, 11/22/2000 RS 5, 11/22/2000 JT&CL 4, 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 50
Gadwall	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 36; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1; 11/11/2000 JT, CL 160; 11/22/2000 JT 7; 11/22/2000 JT&CL 5; 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 14
Canvasback	11/22/2000 JT&CL 7; 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 30
Ring-necked Duck	11/22/2000 JT&CL 6
Greater Scaup	11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 1
Lesser Scaup	11/11/2000 JT, CL 250, 11/22/2000 JT&CL 36, 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 55
Bufflehead	11/11/2000 JT, CL 55; 11/22/2000 JT&CL 123; 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 126
Red-breasted Merganser	11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 6
Ruddy Duck	11/11/2000 JT, CL 3, 11/22/2000 JT&CL 6800, 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 5700
Osprey	11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 1
Bald Eagle	11/11/2000 JT, CL 3
Northern Harrier	10/14/2000 ES 1, 11/05/2000 E&SH 1, 11/22/2000 RS 3
Cooper's Hawk	10/14/2000 ES 1, 11/23/2000 J&JT 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 3; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1; 11/12/2000 JT 1; 11/19/2000 JT 2; 11/24/1900 JI 1; 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 1
Red-tailed Hawk	10/19/2000 LRR 2; 11/02/2000 RS 2; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 6; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 4; 11/05/2000 E&SH 2; 11/11/2000 JT, CL 3; 11/12/2000 JT 1; 11/19/2000 JT 3; 11/22/2000 JT 1; 11/22/2000 RS 47
American Kestrel	10/22/2000 J&JT 1, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 6, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 5, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 3, 11/05/2000 E&SH 5, 11/19/2000 JT 2, 11/22/2000 RS 2, 11/22/2000 JT 2, 11/24/1900 JI 1
American Coot	11/05/2000 E&SH 43, 11/11/2000 JT, CL 110, 11/22/2000 JT&CL 265, 11/22/2000 RS 18, 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 310
Black-bellied Plover	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1
Killdeer	10/22/2000 J&JT 2; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 10; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 6; 11/05/2000 E&SH 2; 11/12/2000 JT 9; 11/19/2000 JT 15; 11/22/2000 JT 14; 11/23/2000 J&JT 15; 11/23/2000 J&JT 12
American Avocet	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 5
Greater Yellowlegs	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 2
Least Sandpiper	10/14/2000 ES 1, 10/29/2000 J&JT 6, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1
Long-billed Dowitcher	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 3
Common Snipe	10/22/2000 J&JT 2, 10/29/2000 J&JT 1, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1, 11/19/2000 JT 2, 11/22/2000 JT 8, 11/23/2000 J&JT 1
Pomarine Jaeger	11/11/2000 JT, CL 1
Franklin's Gull	11/11/2000 JT, CL 6, 11/22/2000 JT&CL 2, 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 5
Bonaparte's Gull	11/22/2000 JT&CL 70, 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 45
Ring-billed Gull	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 7; 11/11/2000 JT, CL 275; 11/19/2000 JT 6; 11/22/2000 JT 22; 11/22/2000 JT&CL 2700; 11/23/2000 J&JT 6; 11/23/2000 J&JT 25; 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 2700
California Gull	11/11/2000 JT, CL 1
Herring Gull	11/11/2000 JT, CL 1
Black-legged Kittiwake	11/11/2000 JT, CL 1
Forster's Tern	11/11/2000 JT, CL 12, 11/19/2000 JT 1, 11/22/2000 JT 24, 11/22/2000 JT&CL 150, 11/23/2000 J&JT 22, 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 65
Rock Dove	10/22/2000 J&JT 8, 10/29/2000 J&JT 3, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 4, 11/05/2000 E&SH 3, 11/18/2000 RS 1, 11/22/2000 RS 3
Eurasian Collared-Dove	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 4; 11/24/1900 JI 1
Mourning Dove	10/22/2000 J&JT 2, 10/29/2000 J&JT 8, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 3, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 45, 11/05/2000 E&SH 53, 11/18/2000 RS 9, 11/19/2000 JT 18, 11/22/2000 RS 6, 11/23/2000 J&JT 1, 11/23/2000 J&JT 1, 11/24/1900 JI 1
Inca Dove	11/02/2000 RS 2, 11/18/2000 RS 2, 11/23/1900 JI 3
Greater Roadrunner	11/26/2000 RS 1
Eastern Screech-Owl	11/22/1900 JI 1
Common Nighthawk	10/21/2000 J&JT 7, 10/23/2000 J&JT 18, 10/24/2000 J&JT 1, 10/26/2000 J&JT 1, 10/28/2000 J&JT 2, 10/29/2000 J&JT 1, 10/29/2000 J&JT 1
Chimney Swift	10/07/2000 ES 1
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	10/22/2000 J&JT 3; 11/02/2000 RS 1; 11/04/2000 J&JT 1; 11/05/2000 J&JT 1
Belted Kingfisher	10/22/2000 J&JT 2, 10/29/2000 J&JT 2, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 3, 11/05/2000 E&SH 1, 11/11/2000 JT, CL 4, 11/12/2000 JT 1, 11/19/2000 JT 3, 11/22/2000 JT&CL 1, 11/22/2000 JT 3, 11/23/2000 J&JT 1, 11/23/2000 J&JT 2
Red-headed Woodpecker	10/07/2000 ES 1; 10/29/2000 J&JT 1; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 3
Red-bellied Woodpecker	10/07/2000 ES 1; 10/22/2000 J&JT 12; 10/29/2000 J&JT 10; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 2; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 6; 11/05/2000 E&SH 1; 11/11/2000 JT, CL 1; 11/12/2000 JT 16; 11/15/2000 LRR 1; 11/18/2000 RS 1; 11/19/2000 JT 18; 11/22/2000 JT&CL 1; 11/22/2000 JT 6; 11/23/2000 J&JT 4
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	10/29/2000 ES 1; 10/30/2000 ES 1; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1; 11/12/2000 JT 1; 11/22/2000 JT 1
Downy Woodpecker	10/29/2000 ES 1, 10/29/2000 J&JT 5, 10/30/2000 ES 1, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1, 11/19/2000 JT 3, 11/22/2000 JT 2, 11/23/2000 LRR 1, 11/25/2000 LRR 1
Hairy Woodpecker	10/22/2000 J&JT 1, 10/29/2000 J&JT 1, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 3
Northern Flicker	10/22/2000 J&JT 6, 10/29/2000 J&JT 10, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 7, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 8, 11/11/2000 JT, CL 1, 11/12/2000 JT 4, 11/15/2000 LRR 1, 11/19/2000 JT 10, 11/22/2000 JT&CL 1, 11/22/2000 JT 14, 11/23/2000 J&JT 2, 11/25/2000 LRR 2
Pileated Woodpecker	10/07/2000 ES 1, 10/22/2000 J&JT 1, 11/19/2000 JT 3, 11/22/2000 RS 1, 11/22/2000 JT 3
Eastern Wood-Pewee	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1
Eastern Phoebe	10/22/2000 J&JT 3, 10/29/2000 J&JT 3, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 2, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 8, 11/11/2000 JT, CL 1, 11/12/2000 JT 1, 11/19/2000 JT 4, 11/22/2000 JT 3, 11/23/2000 J&JT 1, 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 2
Vermilion Flycatcher	11/22/2000 J&JT 1, 11/23/1900 JI 1, 11/24/1900 JI 1
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	10/14/2000 ES 1; 11/05/2000 E&SH 1
Loggerhead Shrike	10/29/2000 J&JT 1, 11/02/2000 RS 1, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 6, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 2, 11/05/2000 E&SH 4, 11/12/2000 JT 1, 11/19/2000 JT 1, 11/22/2000 RS 1, 11/23/2000 J&JT 1
Blue Jay	10/22/2000 J&JT 12, 10/29/2000 J&JT 6, 10/29/2000 ES 1, 10/30/2000 ES 1, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 8, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 5, 11/12/2000 JT 8, 11/18/2000 RS 7, 11/19/2000 JT 16, 11/22/2000 JT&CL 1, 11/22/2000 JT 5, 11/22/2000 RS 2, 11/23/2000 J&JT 1, 11/23/2000 J&JT 1, 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 1
American Crow	10/22/2000 J&JT 2, 10/29/2000 J&JT 6, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 28, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 3, 11/05/2000 E&SH 47, 11/11/2000 JT, CL 10, 11/12/2000 JT 2, 11/15/2000 LRR 8, 11/19/2000 JT 5, 11/22/2000 JT&CL 2, 11/22/2000 JT 8, 11/22/2000 RS 5, 11/23/2000 J&JT 2, 11/25/2000 LRR 12
Fish Crow	10/22/2000 J&JT 1, 11/11/2000 JT, CL 6, 11/15/2000 LRR 1, 11/19/2000 JT 1, 11/22/2000 JT 1
Tree Swallow	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 260
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 2
Carolina Chickadee	10/22/2000 J&JT 4, 10/29/2000 ES 1, 10/29/2000 J&JT 4, 10/30/2000 ES 1, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 3, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 8, 11/05/2000 E&SH 1, 11/12/2000 JT 15, 11/18/2000 RS 2, 11/19/2000 JT 8, 11/23/2000 LRR 3, 11/23/2000 J&JT 1, 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 1
Tufted Titmouse	10/29/2000 J&JT 3, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 2, 11/12/2000 JT 8, 11/15/2000 LRR 2, 11/19/2000 JT 7, 11/22/2000 JT 6, 11/23/2000 LRR 2
White-breasted Nuthatch	10/29/2000 ES 1; 10/30/2000 ES 1; 11/11/2000 JT, CL 1; 11/22/2000 JT&CL 1; 11/23/2000 LRR 2
Brown-headed Nuthatch	11/23/2000 LRR 1

RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Carolina Wren	10/22/2000 J&JT 4, 10/29/2000 J&JT 2, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 2, 11/11/2000 JT, CL 3, 11/12/2000 JT 6, 11/19/2000 JT 5, 11/22/2000 JT&CL 1, 11/22/2000 JT 6, 11/23/2000 LRR 1, 11/23/2000 J&JT 1, 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 1, 11/25/2000 LRR 1
House Wren	10/14/2000 ES 1, 10/22/2000 J&JT 1, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 3, 11/22/2000 JT 2
Winter Wren	10/22/2000 J&JT 1, 11/19/2000 JT 1
Golden-crowned Kinglet	11/11/2000 JT, CL 1; 11/12/2000 JT 2; 11/22/2000 JT 1
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	10/29/2000 J&JT 1; 11/11/2000 JT, CL 1; 11/12/2000 JT 16; 11/15/2000 LRR 2; 11/19/2000 JT 14; 11/22/2000 JT 7; 11/23/2000 LRR 1
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	10/22/2000 J&JT 2
Eastern Bluebird	10/22/2000 J&JT 3, 10/29/2000 J&JT 8, 10/29/2000 ES 1, 10/30/2000 ES 1, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 35, 11/12/2000 JT 3, 11/19/2000 JT 2, 11/22/2000 JT&CL 1, 11/23/1900 JI 4, 11/23/2000 J&JT 4, 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 2, 11/24/1900 JI 3
American Robin	10/07/2000 ES 1, 10/22/2000 J&JT 10, 10/29/2000 J&JT 25, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1, 11/12/2000 JT 2, 11/15/2000 LRR 30, 11/19/2000 JT 1
Gray Catbird	11/23/2000 J&JT 1
Northern Mockingbird	10/22/2000 J&JT 4, 10/29/2000 ES 1, 10/29/2000 J&JT 8, 10/30/2000 ES 1, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 8, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 2, 11/05/2000 E&SH 6, 11/11/2000 JT, CL 1, 11/12/2000 JT 6, 11/18/2000 RS 1, 11/19/2000 JT 17, 11/22/2000 RS 1, 11/22/2000 JT 8, 11/23/2000 J&JT 1, 11/23/1900 JI 1
Brown Thrasher	10/22/2000 J&JT 3, 10/29/2000 J&JT 1, 11/12/2000 JT 1, 11/18/2000 RS 1, 11/19/2000 JT 2, 11/22/2000 JT 2
European Starling	10/22/2000 J&JT 75, 10/29/2000 J&JT 75, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 3, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 250, 11/12/2000 JT 15, 11/18/2000 RS 25, 11/19/2000 JT 75, 11/22/2000 RS 37, 11/22/2000 JT 120, 11/23/2000 J&JT 120, 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 5
American Pipit	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 6, 11/22/2000 JT 3
Cedar Waxwing	11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 7
Orange-crowned Warbler	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1; 11/19/2000 JT 2; 11/22/2000 JT 1
Nashville Warbler	10/07/2000 ES 1
Yellow-rumped Warbler	10/22/2000 J&JT 20; 10/29/2000 ES 1; 10/29/2000 J&JT 12; 10/30/2000 ES 1; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 58; 11/11/2000 JT, CL 2; 11/12/2000 JT 45; 11/19/2000 JT 40; 11/22/2000 JT 15; 11/22/2000 JT&CL 1; 11/23/2000 J&JT 75; 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 2; 11/24/1900 JI 6
Black-throated Green Warbler	10/07/2000 ES 1; 10/14/2000 ES 1
Pine Warbler	10/29/2000 ES 1, 10/30/2000 ES 1, 11/19/2000 JT 1
Summer Tanager	11/12/2000 JT 1
Chipping Sparrow	10/29/2000 ES 1, 10/30/2000 ES 1, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 15, 11/19/2000 JT 5, 11/22/2000 JT 4
Field Sparrow	11/19/2000 JT 12, 11/25/2000 LRR 1
Savannah Sparrow	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 15, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 4, 11/19/2000 JT 8, 11/22/2000 JT 3
Fox Sparrow	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1, 11/19/2000 JT 1, 11/25/2000 LRR 1
Song Sparrow	10/22/2000 J&JT 1, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1, 11/12/2000 JT 10, 11/19/2000 JT 261, 11/22/2000 JT 4, 11/23/2000 J&JT 15, 11/25/2000 LRR 1
Lincoln's Sparrow	10/22/2000 J&JT 2
Swamp Sparrow	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 5, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 2, 11/12/2000 JT 12, 11/19/2000 JT 18, 11/22/2000 JT 8, 11/23/2000 J&JT 1
White-throated Sparrow	10/22/2000 J&JT 1; 10/29/2000 J&JT 3; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 4; 11/12/2000 JT 25; 11/18/2000 RS 11; 11/19/2000 JT 26; 11/22/2000 JT 12; 11/22/2000 JT&CL 1; 11/23/2000 LRR 1; 11/23/2000 J&JT 4; 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 1
White-crowned Sparrow	10/29/2000 ES 1; 10/30/2000 ES 1; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 2
Dark-eyed Junco	10/29/2000 ES 1; 10/30/2000 ES 1; 11/12/2000 JT 1; 11/15/2000 LRR 1; 11/18/2000 RS 9; 11/19/2000 JT 8; 11/22/2000 JT 10; 11/25/2000 LRR 2
Northern Cardinal	10/14/2000 ES 1, 10/22/2000 J&JT 16, 10/29/2000 J&JT 15, 10/29/2000 ES 1, 10/30/2000 ES 1, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 4, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 25, 11/11/2000 JT, CL 1, 11/12/2000 JT 23, 11/15/2000 LRR 1, 11/18/2000 RS 3, 11/19/2000 JT 27, 11/22/2000 JT 5, 11/23/2000 J&JT 6, 11/23/2000 LRR 2, 11/24/2000 JT&CL&DW 1
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	10/14/2000 ES 1
Indigo Bunting	10/22/2000 J&JT 4, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1
Red-winged Blackbird	10/22/2000 J&JT 2; 10/29/2000 J&JT 20; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 750; 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 500; 11/05/2000 E&SH 1; 11/12/2000 JT 8; 11/18/2000 RS 8; 11/19/2000 JT 140; 11/22/2000 JT 120
Eastern Meadowlark	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 25, 11/05/2000 E&SH 2
Common Grackle	10/22/2000 J&JT 15, 10/29/2000 J&JT 15, 11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 3, 11/11/2000 JT, CL 250, 11/12/2000 JT 3, 11/18/2000 RS 48, 11/19/2000 JT 15, 11/22/2000 JT 10, 11/23/2000 J&JT 25, 11/23/2000 J&JT 2, 11/23/1900 JI 3
Brown-headed Cowbird	11/04/2000 JT, CL & HJ 1; 11/05/2000 E&SH 49
House Finch	10/22/2000 J&JT 2, 10/29/2000 ES 1, 10/29/2000 J&JT 8, 10/30/2000 ES 1, 11/12/2000 JT 6, 11/19/2000 JT 25
American Goldfinch	10/30/2000 ES 1, 11/12/2000 JT 4, 11/13/2000 LRR 1, 11/18/2000 RS 3, 11/19/2000 JT 8, 11/25/2000 LRR 2
House Sparrow	11/18/2000 RS 28, 11/19/2000 JT 1, 11/22/2000 JT 2, 11/22/2000 JT&CL 1, 11/23/1900 JI 30, 11/24/1900 JI 30

Printed 643 records of 130 species.



Bring your unwanted treasures to the Museum of Life Sciences for the BSG auction to be held during the December meeting.



BIRD STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Volume 15, Number 5
December 19, 2000

Bird Alert Service: Phone 318, **797-5338**, 24 hr./day, 7 days/wk.
Meeting Place and Headquarters: LSUS Museum of Life Sciences
Meeting Time: Second Tuesday, September - June; 6:30 p.m.
Internet Home Page: <http://www.softdisk.com/comp/birds/>
On-Line Phone Tree: rseidler-phonetree@centenary.edu
E-mail: lsusmus@prysm.net; Fax 318, 797-5338

NEXT MEETING

January 9, 2001

BEGINNING BIRDING, PART 1

PRESENTED BY

MIKE DILLON

LSUS Museum of Life Sciences

6:30 p.m.

CROSS LAKE - JANUARY 2001

LOS WINTER MEETING - 26-28 JANUARY 2001

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Rosemary Seidler (1)	869-5231 W, 424-2972 H
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Numbers in parentheses are years remaining of a 3-year term.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

BIRD REPORT	Donna Burney	686-7820 H
	Will Smolenski	865-2938 H
BIRD HOT SPOTS	Larry Raymond	929-2806 W, 929-3117 H
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PUBLICITY	Judy Townes	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H
WWW HOME PAGE	Barney Poole	687-2994 H

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ABOUT THE PROGRAM

Mike Dillon will present the January program. Mike is a member of the Bird Study Group and editor of the NETFO Newsletter. His program will be for beginning birders. First, he will cover what to look for when you see a bird. Then, he will go through a few bird slides to practice beginning birding skills.

FIELD TRIPS

Cross Lake - January - 2001 - Charlie Lyon has offered to take BSG members out onto Cross Lake on Sunday afternoons when he does his regular bird surveys of the lake. Contact him at 861-3723 to make arrangements.

LOS Winter Meeting - January 26-28, 2001 - The LOS winter meeting will be held in Alexandria. The Loose Alliance of Casual and/or Keen Bird Watchers of Central Louisiana is hosting the meeting. Meeting headquarters will be the Best Western of Alexandria (2720 West MacArthur Dr.). Registration is \$7.00 and the Saturday evening banquet is \$15.00.

The Friday night program will be by Olga and Walter Clifton on "Nesting Birds." The speaker Saturday night will be Dr. George Archibald, founder and Director of the International Crane Foundation. His talk is entitled, "Sandhill Cranes of Louisiana and Other Places in the World." Registration information can be found on the LOS web page (www.losbird.org); there is also a link to the LOS site from the BSG web page. Registration materials will also be available at the January BSG Meeting.

WORLD BIRDING CENTER A SPECIAL PROGRAM IN MARCH

Dr. Gary Graham, Head of the Wildlife Division of the Texas Parks and Wildlife, will present a special BSG program on March 2, 2001, at 7:30 p.m. He

will talk about the new World Birding Center opening soon and being built by the Department of Texas Parks and Wildlife. Located in Texas' Lower Rio Grande Valley, it will provide a great array of birding experiences and will include new habitat areas and programs for community citizens and ecotourists.

As details become available, we will keep the Bird Study Group informed. We will probably need volunteers to make this a very special event.

RED SLOUGH WETLAND RESERVE PROJECT

The Red Slough Wetland Reserve Project is located in McCurtain Co., OK and encompasses 3, 855 acres. This refuge has recently become the "hot spot" for birding in Oklahoma. In early December an **American Tree Sparrow** was sighted there. Summer birds have included **Black-bellied Whistling Ducks** with young, **Least Bitterns**, among many others.

A brochure with maps and directions are available at the Museum of Life Sciences.

BSG PHOTO GALLERY

The BSG photo gallery on our web page has been updated. The photo gallery can be accessed directly by going to:

<http://home.earthlink.net/~nwlabsg/index.html>
or from the BSG web page.

New photos of northwestern Louisiana birds included are of all three jaegers, **Wood Storks**, **Black-legged Kittiwake**, **Vermillion Flycatcher**, **Rufous Hummingbird**, and **Grasshopper Sparrow**.

Also on the BSG web page is a Shreveport Times news article on **Long-tailed Jaegers** with Charles Lyon's photos. The article was originally published on October 1, 2000 and was entitled, "Fall Migration Brings Interesting Surprises "



BIRD REPORTS

All teams participating in the Shreveport CBC and ABCBCBC should get copies of their CBC records, with as much locality data as possible, to Mac for inclusion in the February Newsletter. Most of the Shreveport records will be in the February issue because of the timing of the Newsletter deadline and the count.

AUCTION RESULTS

The annual auction at the December meeting was a great with \$503.75 raised to help the Bird Study Group. The Board of Directors would like to thank all of those that participated by bringing in their unwanted items, buying other's items, and providing the wonderful food for the meal.

BIRD NOTES -- DECEMBER

Compiled December 18, 2000

Report bird records for the Newsletter to Donna Burney (686-7820) or to Will Smolenski (865-2938) by the 15th of each month. Only records not printed since the last Newsletter are published.

Following each species is a line of data in the following format: date, initials of observer, number of birds observed; initials of another observer, number of birds observed, etc. For example: 01/12/99 PD 2 means that on 01/12/99 PD saw 2 birds. For the number of birds observed, a one is used both for one specimen and for numbers not reported by the observer. All bird records reported here are the responsibility of the observer. The Bird Study Group is reporting observations on the word of the observers.

OBSERVERS

Abbreviation	Name	Date and Place
CL&JI	Charlie Lyon and Jim Ingold	12/16/2000 Shreveport CBC: Dixie-Shreveport HWY @ Red River; 12/16/2000 Shreveport CBC: Dixie-Shreveport HWY @ Red River (late afternoon); 12/16/2000 Shreveport CBC: near Calumet Rd.; 12/16/2000 Shreveport CBC: US 1 N. and LA 173 east to Soda Lake WMA; 12/16/2000 Shreveport CBC: US71 N. of I-220 to catfish ponds; 12/16/2000 Shreveport CBC: Cross Lake
J&JT	Jeff and Jean Trahan	11/04/2000 Shreveport, Residence; 11/06/2000 Shreveport, Residence; 11/16/2000 Shreveport, Residence; 11/25/2000 Shreveport, Residence; 12/02/2000 Caddo Lake; 12/07/2000 Shreveport, Residence; 12/10/2000 Atkins-Clark Rd, Clark's Marina; 12/10/2000 Bickham Dickson Park; 12/12/2000 Shreveport, Residence; 12/16/2000 Shreveport, Residence; 12/17/2000 Bickham Dickson Park
J&JT, WS JI	Jeff and Jean Trahan, Will Smolenski Jim Ingold	12/16/2000 South Lakeshore Drive 12/02/2000 Caddo Lake Winter Bird Count-LA530; 12/02/2000 Caddo Lake Winter Bird Count-Oil City-southern part; 12/02/2000 Caddo Lake Winter Bird Count-Self Rd. west of Gamm Rd.; 12/02/2000 Caddo Lake Winter Bird Count-Williamson Park; 12/05/2000 C. Bickham-Dickson Park; 12/11/2000 C. Bickham-Dickson Park; 12/11/2000 LSUS Campus; 12/12/2000 C. Bickham-Dickson Park; 12/12/2000 Youree Dr. by Target store; 12/14/2000 C. Bickham-Dickson Park; 12/15/2000 C. Bickham-Dickson Park; 12/17/2000 C. Bickham-Dickson Park
JT RS & VL	Jeff Trahan Rosemary Seidler & Vicki LeFevers	11/26/2000 Bickham Dickson Park 12/10/2000 Bickham Dickson Park; 12/16/2000 Boot Hill Speedway; 12/16/2000 Devers Road; 12/16/2000 Hammock Road; 12/16/2000 Hwy. 169; 12/16/2000 South Lakeshore, West End; 12/02/2000 Arkansas Pump Rd. & Levee Roads; 12/02/2000 Crawford Rd. and Hwy. 530; 12/02/2000 Oil City, East of La Hwy. 1; 12/02/2000 Oil City, West of La Hwy. 1

RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Common Loon	12/16/2000 CL&JI 2
Pied-billed Grebe	12/02/2000 JI 99; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 10; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1; 12/02/2000 J&JT 6; 12/03/2000 J&JT 4; 12/05/2000 JI 3; 12/10/2000 RS & VL 2; 12/10/2000 J&JT 1; 12/10/2000 J&JT 3; 12/11/2000 JI 13; 12/12/2000 JI 1; 12/14/2000 JI 3; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 5; 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 7; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1; 12/17/2000 J&JT 6
Horned Grebe	12/02/2000 JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 2
American White Pelican	12/02/2000 J&JT 12; 12/03/2000 J&JT 300; 12/10/2000 J&JT 15; 12/12/2000 JI 57; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 212; 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 15
Double-crested Cormorant	11/26/2000 JT 250; 12/02/2000 JI 2000; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 7; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 14; 12/02/2000 J&JT 95; 12/03/2000 J&JT 125; 12/10/2000 RS & VL 2; 12/10/2000 J&JT 18; 12/10/2000 J&JT 450; 12/11/2000 JI 8; 12/12/2000 JI 10; 12/14/2000 JI 21; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 12279; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 139; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 2; 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 895; 12/17/2000 JI 7; 12/17/2000 J&JT 85
Anhinga	11/26/2000 JT 1
Great Blue Heron	11/26/2000 JT 5; 12/02/2000 JI 1; 12/02/2000 JI 3; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1; 12/02/2000 J&JT 10; 12/05/2000 JI 2; 12/10/2000 RS & VL 1; 12/10/2000 J&JT 3; 12/12/2000 JI 1; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 5; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 16; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 2; 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 11; 12/17/2000 J&JT 3
Great Egret	11/26/2000 JT 28, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 3, 12/02/2000 JI 5, 12/02/2000 JI 7, 12/02/2000 J&JT 40, 12/03/2000 J&JT 18, 12/05/2000 JI 3, 12/10/2000 RS & VL 3, 12/10/2000 J&JT 12, 12/10/2000 J&JT 5, 12/11/2000 JI 4, 12/12/2000 JI 9, 12/14/2000 JI 3, 12/15/2000 JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 89, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 9, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 31, 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 46, 12/17/2000 J&JT 3, 12/10/2000 J&JT 25
White Ibis	12/10/2000 J&JT 4, 12/11/2000 JI 55, 12/15/2000 JI 1
Black Vulture	11/26/2000 JT 2, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 2, 12/02/2000 JI 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 2, 12/02/2000 JI 6, 12/02/2000 J&JT 26, 12/10/2000 J&JT 4, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 10, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 3, 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 21, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 15, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 3

Common Name	Data
Turkey Vulture	11/26/2000 JT 3, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 4, 12/02/2000 JI 5, 12/02/2000 JI 3, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 6, 12/02/2000 JI 3, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 6, 12/02/2000 J&JT 5, 12/03/2000 J&JT 1, 12/10/2000 RS & VL 2, 12/10/2000 J&JT 9, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 3, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 7, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 22, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 5, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 6, 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 19, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 4, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 8, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1, 12/17/2000 J&JT 3
Greater White-fronted Goose	12/16/2000 J&JT 75
Snow Goose	11/04/2000 J&JT 80, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 7
Canada Goose	12/16/2000 CL&JI 125
Wood Duck	11/26/2000 JT 4, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 8, 12/02/2000 J&JT 8, 12/03/2000 J&JT 3, 12/10/2000 J&JT 7, 12/10/2000 J&JT 6, 12/14/2000 JI 3, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 632, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 7, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 19, 12/17/2000 J&JT 5
Mallard	12/02/2000 RS&VL 2; 12/02/2000 JI 23; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 22; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 127; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 27; 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 45
Northern Shoveler	12/16/2000 CL&JI 17, 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 6
Gadwall	12/10/2000 J&JT 55; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 15; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 313
Canvasback	12/16/2000 CL&JI 62
Ring-necked Duck	12/02/2000 RS&VL 2; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 31; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 5
Lesser Scaup	12/02/2000 J&JT 4, 12/10/2000 J&JT 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 13, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 109
Common Goldeneye	12/16/2000 CL&JI 1
Bufflehead	12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 29; 12/02/2000 JI 6; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 224
Hooded Merganser	12/02/2000 JI 20, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 8, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 3
Ruddy Duck	12/02/2000 JI 10, 12/02/2000 J&JT 2, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 4438, 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 16
Osprey	12/10/2000 J&JT 1; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1
Bald Eagle	12/16/2000 CL&JI 2, 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 1
Northern Harrier	12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/10/2000 J&JT 14, 12/12/2000 JI 1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	12/02/2000 JI 1; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1
Cooper's Hawk	12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/02/2000 JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/17/2000 J&JT 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	12/02/2000 RS&VL 1; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 3; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1; 12/02/2000 JI 3; 12/02/2000 J&JT 3; 12/10/2000 J&JT 5; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1; 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 3; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1; 12/17/2000 J&JT 1
Red-tailed Hawk	12/02/2000 JI 1; 12/02/2000 JI 2; 12/02/2000 JI 1; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 2; 12/02/2000 J&JT 1; 12/10/2000 J&JT 10; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 2; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 3; 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 1; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1
American Kestrel	11/26/2000 JT 1, 12/02/2000 JI 4, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 2, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 2, 12/02/2000 J&JT 1, 12/02/2000 J&JT 1, 12/03/2000 J&JT 1, 12/10/2000 J&JT 15, 12/10/2000 J&JT 1, 12/11/2000 JI 1, 12/12/2000 JI 1, 12/15/2000 JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 5, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 2, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 1, 12/17/2000 J&JT 2
Virginia Rail	12/02/2000 RS&VL 1
American Coot	12/02/2000 JI 194, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 495, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 4, 12/02/2000 J&JT 135, 12/10/2000 RS & VL 6, 12/10/2000 J&JT 2, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 230, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 28, 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 102
Killdeer	11/26/2000 JT 12; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1; 12/02/2000 JI 5; 12/02/2000 J&JT 10; 12/03/2000 J&JT 25; 12/05/2000 JI 10; 12/10/2000 RS & VL 16; 12/10/2000 J&JT 80; 12/10/2000 J&JT 25; 12/11/2000 JI 5; 12/12/2000 JI 9; 12/14/2000 JI 4; 12/15/2000 JI 3; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 3; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 17; 12/17/2000 JI 11; 12/17/2000 J&JT 25
Spotted Sandpiper	12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 1
Common Snipe	12/02/2000 JI 4, 12/02/2000 JI 3, 12/10/2000 J&JT 60, 12/10/2000 RS & VL 5, 12/11/2000 JI 3, 12/12/2000 JI 7, 12/14/2000 JI 3, 12/15/2000 JI 4, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 4, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 3, 12/17/2000 JI 3, 12/17/2000 J&JT 4
Laughing Gull	12/16/2000 CL&JI 12, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 8, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1
Bonaparte's Gull	11/26/2000 JT 20, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 3, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 255, 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 26, 12/17/2000 J&JT 3
Ring-billed Gull	11/26/2000 JT 75; 12/02/2000 J&JT 6; 12/03/2000 J&JT 150; 12/05/2000 JI 57; 12/10/2000 J&JT 250; 12/10/2000 RS & VL 92; 12/10/2000 J&JT 35; 12/11/2000 JI 53; 12/12/2000 JI 1; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 11; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 177; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 168; 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 36; 12/17/2000 J&JT 45
Herring Gull	12/16/2000 CL&JI 4
Forster's Tern	12/03/2000 J&JT 3, 12/05/2000 JI 2, 12/10/2000 J&JT 3, 12/10/2000 RS & VL 5, 12/10/2000 J&JT 3, 12/11/2000 JI 22, 12/12/2000 JI 13, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 6, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 137, 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 4
Rock Dove	12/02/2000 RS&VL 6, 12/02/2000 J&JT 18, 12/10/2000 J&JT 60, 12/10/2000 RS & VL 6, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 6, 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 23, 12/17/2000 J&JT 7
Mourning Dove	11/26/2000 JT 3, 12/02/2000 J&JT 2, 12/03/2000 J&JT 3, 12/10/2000 J&JT 15, 12/10/2000 RS & VL 7, 12/10/2000 J&JT 3, 12/14/2000 JI 1, 12/15/2000 JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 7, 12/17/2000 J&JT 3
Eastern Screech-Owl	12/02/2000 RS&VL 1; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 2; 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 3; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1
Barred Owl	12/10/2000 J&JT 1, 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 1
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	11/06/2000 J&JT 1
Rufous Hummingbird	11/16/2000 J&JT 1, 11/25/2000 J&JT 1, 12/07/2000 J&JT 1, 12/12/2000 J&JT 1
Belted Kingfisher	11/26/2000 JT 2, 12/02/2000 JI 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 2, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/02/2000 J&JT 3, 12/03/2000 J&JT 2, 12/05/2000 JI 2, 12/10/2000 J&JT 2, 12/10/2000 J&JT 3, 12/12/2000 JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 4, 12/17/2000 J&JT 3
Red-bellied Woodpecker	11/26/2000 JT 6, 12/02/2000 JI 1, 12/02/2000 JI 2, 12/02/2000 JI 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 2, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 3, 12/02/2000 J&JT 5, 12/03/2000 J&JT 8, 12/05/2000 JI 2, 12/10/2000 J&JT 6; 12/10/2000 RS & VL 2; 12/10/2000 J&JT 10; 12/11/2000 JI 3; 12/12/2000 JI 4; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 2; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 3; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 3; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 2; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 9; 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 7; 12/17/2000 JI 2; 12/17/2000 J&JT 16
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	12/02/2000 JI 3; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 7; 12/02/2000 J&JT 4; 12/03/2000 J&JT 1; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 2; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 2; 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 1
Downy Woodpecker	11/26/2000 JT 1, 12/02/2000 JI 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 10, 12/02/2000 J&JT 8, 12/05/2000 JI 1, 12/10/2000 J&JT 1, 12/11/2000 JI 1, 12/14/2000 JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 2, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 3, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1, 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 1, 12/17/2000 J&JT 4
Hairy Woodpecker	11/26/2000 JT 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 2, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1
Northern Flicker	11/26/2000 JT 4, 12/02/2000 JI 2, 12/02/2000 JI 3, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 3, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 2, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 2, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 3, 12/02/2000 J&JT 4, 12/03/2000 J&JT 14, 12/10/2000 J&JT 12, 12/10/2000 J&JT 2, 12/11/2000 JI 1, 12/12/2000 JI 1, 12/14/2000 JI 5, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 3, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 2, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 4, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 4, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1
Pileated Woodpecker	11/26/2000 JT 3, 12/02/2000 JI 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/02/2000 J&JT 3, 12/03/2000 J&JT 1, 12/10/2000 J&JT 3, 12/12/2000 JI 1
Eastern Phoebe	12/02/2000 JI 3, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 2, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/02/2000 J&JT 4, 12/10/2000 J&JT 3, 12/10/2000 J&JT 3, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 2, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 2, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1, 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 1, 12/17/2000 J&JT 1
Vermilion Flycatcher	12/10/2000 RS & VL 1, 12/10/2000 J&JT 1, 12/11/2000 JI 1
Loggerhead Shrike	11/26/2000 JT 1, 12/02/2000 JI 3, 12/02/2000 JI 2, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 2, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/02/2000 J&JT 3, 12/10/2000 J&JT 10, 12/10/2000 J&JT 2, 12/11/2000 JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 7, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 2, 12/17/2000 J&JT 2
Blue Jay	11/26/2000 JT 10, 12/02/2000 JI 2, 12/02/2000 JI 2, 12/02/2000 JI 1, 12/02/2000 JI 5, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 4, 12/02/2000 J&JT 5, 12/03/2000 J&JT 4, 12/05/2000 JI 2, 12/10/2000 J&JT 4, 12/10/2000 RS & VL 2, 12/10/2000 J&JT 2, 12/11/2000 JI 2, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 7, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 2, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 2, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 6, 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 7, 12/17/2000 J&JT 5
American Crow	11/26/2000 JT 4, 12/02/2000 JI 10, 12/02/2000 JI 28, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 26, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 12, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 24, 12/02/2000 J&JT 26, 12/03/2000 J&JT 2, 12/10/2000 RS & VL 18, 12/10/2000 J&JT 35, 12/14/2000 JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 8, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 350, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 18, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 8, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 8, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 10, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 5, 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 34, 12/17/2000 J&JT 2
Fish Crow	11/26/2000 JT 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/05/2000 JI 2, 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 3
Horned Lark	12/10/2000 J&JT 55
Carolina Chickadee	12/02/2000 JI 2, 12/02/2000 JI 5, 12/02/2000 JI 3, 12/02/2000 JI 3, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 2, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 10, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 10, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 8, 12/02/2000 J&JT 20, 12/03/2000 J&JT 2, 12/05/2000 JI 2, 12/10/2000 J&JT 6, 12/10/2000 RS & VL 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 4, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 6, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 9, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 7, 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 10, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 2
Tufted Titmouse	12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 2, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/02/2000 J&JT 14, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 5, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 3, 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 6, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1
Red-breasted Nuthatch	12/02/2000 RS&VL 1
White-breasted Nuthatch	12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 4
Brown-headed Nuthatch	12/02/2000 RS&VL 20; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1; 12/16/2000 J&JT,WS 8; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1
Brown Creeper	11/26/2000 JT 1, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 2

Common Name	Data
Carolina Wren	11/26/2000 JT 6, 12/02/2000 JI 2, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 4, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 6, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 9, 12/02/2000 J&JT 12, 12/03/2000 J&JT 3, 12/10/2000 J&JT 3, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 7, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 9, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 7, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1, 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 7, 12/17/2000 J&JT 3
House Wren	12/02/2000 JI 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1
Winter Wren	12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/17/2000 J&JT 1
Sedge Wren	12/02/2000 RS&VL 2
Marsh Wren	12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/02/2000 JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1
Golden-crowned Kinglet	11/26/2000 JT 1; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 2; 12/02/2000 J&JT 4; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 4; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	11/26/2000 JT 5; 12/02/2000 JI 4; 12/02/2000 JI 2; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 7; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 6; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1; 12/02/2000 J&JT 6; 12/03/2000 J&JT 2; 12/10/2000 J&JT 3; 12/10/2000 RS & VL 1; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 4; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 3; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 2; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 8; 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 5; 12/17/2000 J&JT 7
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	12/02/2000 RS&VL 1
Eastern Bluebird	11/26/2000 JT 3, 12/02/2000 JI 2, 12/02/2000 JI 2, 12/02/2000 JI 10, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 13, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 32, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 3, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/02/2000 J&JT 5, 12/05/2000 JI 2, 12/10/2000 J&JT 3, 12/11/2000 JI 3, 12/14/2000 JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 8, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 2, 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 19, 12/17/2000 J&JT 1
Hermit Thrush	12/02/2000 RS&VL 6, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 2, 12/02/2000 J&JT 1, 12/15/2000 JI 1, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1, 12/17/2000 J&JT 1
American Robin	11/26/2000 JT 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 2, 12/03/2000 J&JT 3, 12/10/2000 J&JT 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 16, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 3, 12/17/2000 JI 2
Northern Mockingbird	11/26/2000 JT 4, 12/02/2000 JI 9, 12/02/2000 JI 3, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 6, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 2, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 4, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 4, 12/02/2000 J&JT 2, 12/03/2000 J&JT 5, 12/05/2000 JI 1, 12/10/2000 J&JT 4, 12/10/2000 RS & VL 2, 12/10/2000 J&JT 2, 12/11/2000 JI 2, 12/12/2000 JI 1, 12/14/2000 JI 4, 12/15/2000 JI 4, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 4, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 3, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 3, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 2, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 4, 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 2, 12/17/2000 JI 1, 12/17/2000 J&JT 16
Brown Thrasher	11/26/2000 JT 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 3, 12/02/2000 JI 2, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/02/2000 J&JT 1, 12/10/2000 J&JT 1, 12/11/2000 JI 1, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1, 12/17/2000 J&JT 3
European Starling	11/26/2000 JT 25, 12/02/2000 JI 54, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 60, 12/03/2000 J&JT 2, 12/05/2000 JI 34, 12/10/2000 J&JT 8, 12/10/2000 RS & VL 25, 12/10/2000 J&JT 75, 12/12/2000 JI 1, 12/14/2000 JI 8, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 10, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 22, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 600, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 9, 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 52, 12/17/2000 JI 3, 12/17/2000 J&JT 1 American Pipit 12/02/2000 J&JT 4, 12/03/2000 J&JT 5, 12/05/2000 JI 1, 12/10/2000 J&JT 1, 12/10/2000 J&JT 3, 12/11/2000 JI 1, 12/12/2000 JI 2, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 6, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 8, 12/17/2000 J&JT 7
American Pipit	12/02/2000 J&JT 4, 12/03/2000 J&JT 5, 12/05/2000 JI 1, 12/10/2000 J&JT 1, 12/10/2000 J&JT 1, 12/10/2000 J&JT 3, 12/11/2000 JI 1, 12/12/2000 JI 2, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 6, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 8, 12/17/2000 J&JT 7
Cedar Waxwing	12/16/2000 CL&JI 8, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 30, 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 18
Orange-crowned Warbler	2/02/2000 RS&VL 2; 12/02/2000 J&JT 1; 12/10/2000 J&JT 1; 12/11/2000 JI 1; 12/12/2000 JI 1; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1; 12/17/2000 J&JT 2
Yellow-rumped Warbler	11/26/2000 JT 55; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 48; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 9; 12/02/2000 JI 3; 12/02/2000 JI 3; 12/02/2000 JI 3; 12/02/2000 JI 1; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 10; 12/02/2000 J&JT 15; 12/03/2000 J&JT 70; 12/05/2000 JI 62; 12/10/2000 J&JT 60; 12/10/2000 RS & VL 12; 12/10/2000 J&JT 20; 12/11/2000 JI 20; 12/12/2000 JI 10; 12/14/2000 JI 55; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 3; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 6; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 7; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 40; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 3; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 20; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 52; 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 2; 12/17/2000 JI 35; 12/17/2000 J&JT 90
Pine Warbler	11/26/2000 JT 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 13, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 3, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 5, 12/02/2000 J&JT 3, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 2, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 3, 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 12, 12/17/2000 J&JT 2
Common Yellowthroat	12/16/2000 CL&JI 1
Eastern Towhee	12/02/2000 RS&VL 2, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 2, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1
Chipping Sparrow	12/02/2000 RS&VL 20, 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 49
Field Sparrow	11/26/2000 JT 1, 12/02/2000 JI 5, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 5, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 17, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 2, 12/02/2000 J&JT 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 13, 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 17, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1, 12/17/2000 J&JT 12
Vesper Sparrow	12/16/2000 CL&JI 4
Savannah Sparrow	11/26/2000 JT 5, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 44, 12/02/2000 JI 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 20, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 12, 12/02/2000 J&JT 3, 12/10/2000 J&JT 15, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 33, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 13, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 3, 12/17/2000 J&JT 2
LeConte's Sparrow	12/02/2000 RS&VL 1
Fox Sparrow	12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/02/2000 JI 3, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 2, 12/02/2000 J&JT 16, 12/10/2000 J&JT 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 3, 12/17/2000 J&JT 3
Song Sparrow	11/26/2000 JT 25, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 3, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 4, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 3, 12/02/2000 JI 1, 12/02/2000 J&JT 14, 12/03/2000 J&JT 5, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 7, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 3, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 2, 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 1, 12/17/2000 J&JT 15
Lincoln's Sparrow	11/26/2000 JT 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 21
Swamp Sparrow	11/26/2000 JT 12, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 5, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 5, 12/02/2000 JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 2, , 12/17/2000 J&JT 10
White-throated Sparrow	11/26/2000 JT 10; 12/02/2000 JI 10; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 17; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 136; 12/02/2000 JI 5; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 38; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 32; 12/02/2000 J&JT 42; 12/03/2000 J&JT 10; 12/10/2000 J&JT 5; 12/10/2000 J&JT 2; 12/11/2000 JI 1; 12/12/2000 JI 1; 12/14/2000 JI 2; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 3; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 2; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 10; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 6; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 22; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 6; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 22; 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 9; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 4; 12/17/2000 J&JT 12
White-crowned Sparrow	12/02/2000 RS&VL 1; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1; 12/10/2000 J&JT 2; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 1
Dark-eyed Junco	11/26/2000 JT 25; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 80; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 133; 12/02/2000 JI 9; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 38; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 25; 12/02/2000 J&JT 18; 12/10/2000 J&JT 1; 12/12/2000 JI 1; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 2; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 4; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 6; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 10; 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 27; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 40; 12/17/2000 J&JT 10
Northern Cardinal	11/26/2000 JT 20, 12/02/2000 JI 9, 12/02/2000 JI 8, 12/02/2000 JI 8, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 12, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 26, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 16, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 21, 12/02/2000 J&JT 52, 12/03/2000 J&JT 4, 12/05/2000 JI 1, 12/10/2000 J&JT 15, 12/10/2000 RS & VL 2, 12/10/2000 J&JT 6, 12/12/2000 JI 4, 12/14/2000 JI 3, 12/15/2000 JI 3, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 4, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 1, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 2, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 18, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 18, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 3, 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 21, 12/17/2000 J&JT 35
Red-winged Blackbird	11/26/2000 JT 45; 12/02/2000 JI 500; 12/02/2000 JI 300; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 107; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 525; 12/02/2000 JI 87; 12/02/2000 RS&VL 12; 12/02/2000 J&JT 5; 12/03/2000 J&JT 25; 12/10/2000 J&JT 25; 12/10/2000 RS & VL 60; 12/10/2000 J&JT 40; 12/12/2000 JI 10; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 5; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 150; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 882; 12/16/2000 CL&JI 4155; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 75; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 127; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 25; 12/16/2000 RS & VL 10; 12/17/2000 J&JT 175
Eastern Meadowlark	12/02/2000 JI 13, 12/02/2000 JI 1, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 1, 12/02/2000 JI 8, 12/02/2000 J&JT 40, 12/10/2000 J&JT 120, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 30
Rusty Blackbird	12/16/2000 CL&JI 3
Brewer's Blackbird	12/16/2000 CL&JI 25
Common Grackle	11/26/2000 JT 10, 12/02/2000 JI 206, 12/02/2000 JI 1, 12/02/2000 JI 211, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 67, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 3, 12/02/2000 J&JT 2, 12/03/2000 J&JT 250, 12/10/2000 J&JT 15, 12/10/2000 RS & VL 5, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 2855, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 195, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 4000, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 16, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 15, 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 2, 12/17/2000 J&JT 5
Brown-headed Cowbird	12/02/2000 RS&VL 2; 12/02/2000 JI 2; 12/14/2000 JI 10
Purple Finch	12/16/2000 CL&JI 1
House Finch	12/02/2000 J&JT 2, 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 1, 12/17/2000 J&JT 8
American Goldfinch	11/26/2000 JT 12, 12/02/2000 JI 10, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 51, 12/02/2000 RS&VL 23, 12/02/2000 JI 1, 12/02/2000 JI 3, 12/02/2000 J&JT 2, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 3, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 8, 12/16/2000 CL&JI 50, 12/16/2000 RS & VL 25, 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 16, 12/17/2000 J&JT 7
House Sparrow	12/02/2000 RS&VL 45, 12/02/2000 JI 9, 12/02/2000 J&JT 2, 12/10/2000 RS & VL 15, 12/14/2000 JI 2, 12/16/2000 J&JT, WS 8

Printed 932 records of 113 species.

To all Members of the Bird Study Group,

The Newsletter needs your help! You can help by:

Providing articles, including birding experiences, book reviews, writing about your favorite birding related web page or magazine, your favorite place to bird etc.

Providing artwork.

Providing input of any kind.

Help in the editing process.

Help folding the newsletter.

Turning in your bird records early and often!

Thanks!

Jim Ingold, Editor



BIRD STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Volume 15, Number 6
January 24, 2001

Bird Alert Service: Phone 318, **797-5338**, 24 hr./day, 7 days/wk.
Meeting Place and Headquarters: LSUS Museum of Life Sciences
Meeting Time: Second Tuesday, September - June; 6:30 p.m.
Internet Home Page: <http://www.softdisk.com/comp/birds/>
On-Line Phone Tree: rseidler-phonetree@centenary.edu
E-mail: lsusmus@prysm.net; Fax 318, 797-5338

NEXT MEETING

February 13, 2001

MECHANISMS OF NAVIGATION BY MIGRATORY BIRDS

PRESENTED BY

**DR. ROBERT BEASON
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA - MONROE**

LSUS Museum of Life Sciences

6:30 p.m.

FEB 17 - DICKSON DEER FARM BIRD BANDING DAY

FEB 24 - CHENEYVILLE SANDHILL CRANE TRIP

FEB. 24 - CADDO LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE (NETFO)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2000 - 2001 OFFICERS

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Numbers in parentheses are years remaining of a 3-year term.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

BIRD REPORT	Donna Burney	686-7820 H
	Will Smolenski	865-2938 H
BIRD HOT SPOTS	Larry Raymond	929-2806 W, 929-3117 H
BIRD RECORDS	Mac Hardy	797-5338 W, 687-6738 H
FIELD TRIPS	Terry Davis	741-1115 H
	Roy Bott	925-2265 H
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HOSPITALITY and SPECIAL EVENTS	Judy Townes	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H
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MEMBERSHIP	Lily Poole	687-2994 H
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PROGRAMS	Larry Raymond	929-2806W, 929-3117 H
PUBLICITY	Judy Townes	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H
WWW HOME PAGE	Barney Poole	687-2994 H

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ABOUT THE PROGRAM

The February program is entitled, "Mechanisms of navigation by migratory birds," and will be given by Dr. Robert Beason. Dr. Beason received his PhD from Clemson University, Clemson, SC. He used radar to study migratory behavior of waterfowl in the Southwest. He is currently the Head of Biology at the University of Louisiana at Monroe. Before coming to Louisiana in the fall of 2000, he held the position of Distinguished Professor of Biology at the State University of New York at Geneseo. His research interests include: avian navigation, magnetic sensory perception, and color vision in birds.

FIELD TRIPS

Feb 17 - Dickson Deer Farm Bird Banding Day. Meet at the deer farm on Leonard Rd. at 7:30 a.m. Directions: South on Ellerbe to Leonard Rd. Left on Leonard Rd to deer farm entrance on right after you are out of the hills. This area is managed for birds and Paul promises **LeConte's Sparrow** in the hand. Call Paul Dickson at 798-1000 or Jim Ingold, 797-5236 W, 742-5067 H (jingold@pilot.lsus.edu).

Feb 24 - Cheneyville **Sandhill Crane** Trip. Leave LSU-S museum parking lot at 7:00 a.m. Stop at Lea's in LeCompte. Sometimes we have people who join us at Lea's, so we will stop there, with other stops along the way as needed or advised. All day trip. Leader: Jim Ingold, 797-5236 W, 742-5067 H (jingold@pilot.lsus.edu).

NETFO Field Trip

Feb. 24 - Field trip to the new Caddo Lake National Wildlife Refuge on the old Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant property. We'll meet at 9:00 AM at the front gate in Karnack, Texas. Directions to CLNWR: From Shreveport, take **I-20** west to the first Waskom exit (just past the Texas rest area). The exit ramp curves to the right and you will make a left turn onto a frontage road that will take you to **Loop 156**. Note the Chevron Station in front of you. Make a right turn onto **Loop 156**. Take this road until it **T's** with **US 80**. Make a left onto **US 80** and go about 1 mile until you find the junction with **FM 9**. There is a small SWEPSCO building on the right at the intersection. Make a right onto **FM 9** and take it for some distance until you get to the stoplight at the junction of **FM 9** and **FM 1999** (Blanchard – Latex Rd). Turn left onto **FM 1999** and go a mile or two until you get to **FM 134**. Turn right onto **FM 134** and take it into Karnack. Turn right at the Post Office. The front gate and guardhouse will be straight ahead; park and wait there.

BCBCBC RESULTS

Editor's Note: This was originally posted to LABIRD-L.

The January 1, 2001 BCBCBC found 117 species. As with most other Christmas Bird Counts in the region this winter, the expected birds were found but few rarities were noted. One bird is boldfaced for this year: **White-tailed Kite**, a known pair present for several months that was originally found by Terry Davis. Two parties saw one or both birds on three occasions. High numbers were noted due apparently to two causes, cold weather and the burgeoning trend of pisavorous species on Pool #5 of the Red River.

High counts: **American White Pelican** 3413, **Double-crested Cormorant** 39,777 (that's not a typo and I am really confident of that number), **Great Egret** 712, **Northern Harrier** 53, **Ring-billed Gull** 1,677, **Mourning Dove** 734, **Harris' Sparrow** 9, and **Eastern Meadowlark** 708.

Not boldfaced but still good birds were: **Osprey** 1, **Greater Scaup** 1, **Vermillion Flycatcher** 1 (3 widely separated birds are known in our area this winter).

Conspicuous by their absence, presumably due to the cold and snow, were **Fish Crow**, **Sedge Wren**, **Lapland Longspur** (surprising), **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher**, **Gray Catbird**, vireos, odd warblers, and **Lark Sparrow**. Sadly absent due to long-term decline was **Northern Bobwhite**. The Red River Valley was once filled with this treasured bird in abundance.

The significant aspect of this year's BCBCBC was SNOW and cold. For those in other Louisiana counts that are tempted to boast of braving the cold, check out these

conditions calmly accepted by hardy BCBCBC'ers: Low 26, High 33, snow cover 2.2 in., still water frozen, sky overcast, wind NE @5-10 mph. Yes, many parties OWLED in this weather before dawn, 9.5 party miles were walked, and Times reporter Mary Jimenez and I rode around on 35 miles of the flooding and turbulent Red River in an ice covered boat. BRRRRRRRR!

Paul Dickson
Compiler

Beginning Birding

Identification,

Gather Them in Groups

Don Richardson
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The man who started me out in birding, my mentor, said to me, "You know Don, there are two sides to every field guide, the picture side and the writing side", and he was right. There is a wealth of information presented on the writing side. It is from that written material in your field guide, that you can glean much of the coordinating information you need to develop the processes I am about to suggest. He taught me to organize a process for identifying birds, and once I got some organization into that process, identification became more orderly and much easier.

One thing to do to organize is to place birds in categories. Field guides have already done much of this for you since most guides are arranged in taxonomic order. This means that orders, families, and genera are grouped. Grebes are together, herons and egrets are together, tanagers are together, and so on. As you identify birds, if you can first get them into a group, you will be more able to nail down the species. Let's take a look at the general group called hawks (the order *Falconiformes*) to see how this works. This order includes all our hawk-like birds (except vultures).

Most folks know a hawk when they see one, but have a difficult time after they have reached that point. There are three groups in this order, which make a great example of the "grouping" I am referring to. The three groups are actually genera and they are the genus *Accipiter*, accipiters are the woodland hunters; the genus *Buteo*, the soaring hawks; and the genus *Falco*, or falcons, the sleek fighter pilots of the hawk world. These three genera include most of the hawks we see.

Look now in your National Geographic field guide, at the brief description at the beginning of the accipiters. It tells us "Comparatively long tails and short, rounded wings give these woodland hawks greater agility. Flight is several quick wingbeats and a glide". If we learn to look for the things mentioned here, we can recognize a hawk as an accipiter and

narrow the field considerably for further identification. As we continue to examine the accipiters we discover, by studying the range maps that accompany each bird, that here on the Upper Texas Coast (UTC), we might expect two species, **Coopers Hawk** and **Sharp-shinned Hawk**. Separating these two can be a bit tricky and will probably provide the meat for a whole future article, but deciding that a hawk is an accipiter isn't too tough.

Preceding the falcons, in the same field guide, you will see the description "Long wings, which are bent back at the wrist and, except in the **Crested Caracara**, are narrow and pointed". It is easy to separate the falcons from the accipiters above, because the accipiters have a completely different shape to the wing. Falcons, like the accipiters, have a long tail. You'll also learn, by reading the introductory material, that "Falcons use their notched beaks to kill prey by severing its spinal column at the neck". Mean critters, those falcons. We see three of these "pointed wing" falcons on the UTC with the smallest being the ubiquitous **American Kestrel**, along with the **Peregrine Falcon** and the **Merlin**. **Prairie Falcons** occasionally wander to areas just to our west. The **Crested Caracara** is also a member of the genus *Falco*.

The genus *Buteo* makes up most of our hawks and you will often see them hunting by soaring high in the air. Clark and Wheeler have written a book named "Hawks". Their book is in the Peterson series of field guides and it is not very expensive. If you intend to do much with hawks, I highly suggest this book. Their introduction to the Buteos tells us "Buteos are all characterized by robust bodies, long broad wings, and tails of short to medium length. All soar and many hover". Our most common buteo on the UTC is the **Red-tailed Hawk**. The **Red-shouldered Hawk** nests here, and there are several other species in the *Buteo* genus present.

The point of all this, as I said, is to place birds into recognizable groups. The three genera of hawks above can be so placed by examining the general shapes of tails and wings. Accipiters have short, round wings and long tails. Buteos have long rounded wings and short to medium length tails. Finally, falcons have long pointed wings that are swept back at the wrist.

Here's an exercise. Look, if you will, at pictures of the raptors we have discussed, and find the accompanying drawings that show them in flight. See if you can pick out the wing and tail characteristics we have mentioned, and try to differentiate between them. This grouping step can be an important and helpful one. Once you have placed your hawk in the proper group, you will have taken a big step towards its identification.

Read about similar characteristics for other bird groups. Find differences that will help you categorize the groups. Look at vireos and compare them with warblers. You'll see that there are differences in the structure of the bills and in the way they move about. Once warblers and vireos are separated, the identification of the species is much easier. Look, for example, at how much the **Philadelphia Vireo**, the

Warbling Vireo, and the **Tennessee Warbler** look like each other. Knowing, at least, to separate the warbler from the two vireos will certainly help. We'll be looking at more groupings later on. You'll find that the *Myiarchus* flycatchers have a different look than other flycatchers. There are several genera among the sparrows, some with a fairly high number of species. Grouping those can cut your identification tasks by a big margin. As I said, we'll get into those as time goes on. But for now, try to think in terms of grouping birds, use the hawk discussion as an example, practice, and read.

Grouping birds into their assigned families and genera is a big help, but there are other ways to group birds to narrow down the process of identification. That leaves us with lots to talk about later on.

Don is a regular writer and lecturer about birds and teaches a beginning birding field course in conjunction with the Houston Audubon Society. Contact him at (281) 997-0485 or cdplace@concentric.net

BIRD RECORDS

By Mac Hardy

The bird database of the Bird Study Group contains over 88,000 records. Even though most of the records are from observations during the past 15 years there are many from earlier observations. Observers who were keeping detailed records donated the earlier data, before the Bird Study Group database came into existence. Good, consistent, current data depends on the daily records submitted by our observers every month. You are the basis of our database and the only source of new records for the database.

Get your records in. Send in checklists, any other records sheets or lists. If you use the BSG database software you can e-mail the database or send a diskette. If you use other bird records databases you can e-mail any exported report using comma delimited format, one record per line. You can call in your records to one of the bird reporters (see Bird Reports in a recent newsletter).

We have not taken records from the internet (various list serves) because of the unreasonable amount of time needed to extract the data and prepare it for the database. In many cases the locations and dates cannot be reliably associated with the birds listed and in many cases detailed localities or dates are missing.

The database can be greatly strengthened by the addition of records from earlier years. If any of you are willing to make your early observations (any that are not already in the database) available to the BSG database contact Mac Hardy (by any means) or any other member of the BSG Board of Directors. We will make copies of all records, checklists, etc. at no cost to the owner so the owner can retain the

original documentation. Our database becomes more valuable by the day. As we assemble more of the early records the database will take on a very important historic perspective for the understanding of changes that have occurred in bird distribution and abundance in our region of the state. You can help make this happen. If you have records you can provide or have any questions contact Mac.

BOARD MEETING

The Board of Directors of the Bird Study Group will meet on Tuesday evening, February 6, 2001 at 7:00 p.m. It is important that all board members and committee chairpersons attend.

TIPS FOR A HEALTHY FEEDING STATION

Give your seed feeders (especially thistle and tube feeders) a shake before you refill them, to dislodge any compacted seed. Dump out any wet clumps of old seed.

Clean all hulls off platform feeders and out of seed trays daily.

Keep some old spatulas and brushes handy by the feeding station for cleaning purposes.

Disinfect feeders by scrubbing with a weak bleach solution (1/4 cup of bleach to 2 gallons of warm water) every few weeks, oftener in summer or rainy periods. Rinse and allow feeders to dry before refilling.

Wash your hands thoroughly after filling or cleaning your feeders.

Move your feeding station when the ground beneath it becomes covered with seed hulls and droppings. Rake the old site to remove hulls and to give the grass a chance to recover.

Store your seed in a clean, dry, airtight container, such as a metal or plastic garbage can.

Don't allow large amounts of seed to become wet, as on platform feeders. Instead, when it's wet outside, feed primarily from covered feeders that will keep seed dry, or put out only a handful of seed at a time on platforms.

Don't put hulled sunflower hearts (or bits) out where wet weather can cause them to spoil. Offer them in a tube or hopper feeder.

Don't put out any more seed than can be eaten by the birds by nightfall, especially where raccoons, opossums, bears, deer, or rodents are a problem.

If you see a sick or dead bird at your feeders, halt your feeding for a few weeks to allow the healthy birds to disperse. This lessens the possibility of disease transmission. Remove and discard in the trash any dead birds. Report the sick birds to your local wildlife officials, many of whom monitor wildlife health.

If you provide suet, reduce the amount you offer in hot weather. Heat can make suet rancid and unhealthy for birds. Runny suet can also stick to birds' feathers, making them hard to keep clean and useful. Use rendered suet or heat-resilient suet blocks that are available commercially.

Reduce window-kills of birds by placing feeders a safe distance away. If birds regularly strike a particular window place a screen, crop netting, or a series of branches over or in front of the outside glass panel to break up the reflection.

Though birds may not be entirely dependent on your feeder, it's best not to leave them totally without food if you plan to be away from home in mid-winter. Purchase an oversized feeder with a large seed capacity, or ask a willing neighbor to continue feeding your birds.

Don't discontinue feeding as soon as the grass greens and the weather warms in spring. Many birds will continue coming to your feeders all summer long.

Don't use grease, oil, petroleum jelly, or similar substances on your feeder poles or wires to thwart squirrels, ants, or other feeder-raiding creatures. If these substances come into contact with bird feathers they are impossible for the bird to preen or wash out. Goey feathers can become useless for flight or insulation, thus putting the birds at risk to predators, extreme weather, and disease. For squirrels and other mammals, use a pole-mounted baffle (many are sold commercially). For ants, use an ant guard that prevents ants from reaching the feeder. Both baffles and ant guards are available on the Internet, by mail order, or in retail stores that sell an extensive array of backyard products.

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TIPS FOR BETTER FEEDING

Black-oil sunflower seed is the most widely used birdseed, popular with the greatest number of bird species. Its thin shell and large nutmeat are ideal for most feeder species.

Offer a variety of seeds and food in a variety of appropriate feeders (sunflower seed in tube, hopper, or platform feeders, thistle in tube feeders, peanuts in peanut feeders, suet in suet cages, and mixed seed on platform feeders or scattered on dry ground).

Offer the thick-shelled gray-striped sunflower seed to cardinals, grosbeaks, jays, chickadees, titmice, and nuthatches.

Offer safflower seed to cardinals. Squirrels and blackbirds in many parts of the continent do not like it.

If your feeder is overrun with blackbirds, pigeons, or house sparrows, stop offering mixed seed on the ground or on platform feeders. Feed only black-oil sunflower seed in tube or hopper feeders until the problem species disperse.

Don't offer so-called wild bird mixes in tube feeders. These are better fed on platforms or out of hopper feeders. Birds, which prefer sunflower seed, will just empty the feeder to get at the sunflower seeds.

Make a brush pile near your feeder to make sparrows, towhees, and other shy birds feel more at home, but be sure it won't harbor roaming cats.

Add natural features to your feeding station, such as branches to perch on, to make birds feel more at ease.

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USE OF COLLECTIONS, PART 1

By Mac Hardy

Several of our members might not realize the wealth of information contained in the metal cases that surround our refreshment area each month. In fact, some probably do not even know what is contained in those cabinets.

The large white cases contain the scientific collections of study skins of birds and mammals and the seashell collection. The birds and mammals are prepared as specialized taxidermy mounts. Each mounted skin is stuffed with a cotton body and dried in a standardized position to conserve storage space. The date when the animal was

found and the exact location are recorded on a tag attached to the specimen. That information is also recorded in a master catalog in the museum computer.

The tall cabinets, most are gray, contain jars of specimens that are preserved in alcohol. Fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals make up most of this collection; however, some invertebrates are also in this collection.

The museum is a permanent repository of factual information. The specimens, and their associated collection data, contain vast amounts of information that scientists can use to explain and understand more about the biology of these animals. There is an almost unlimited diversity of information that can be extracted from these specimens. New techniques and approaches are devised each year for expanding our knowledge of animal and plant life.

One of the most important and easily overlooked components of the scientific collections concerns the value of the specimens as a historic record. For most animals (birds are an important exception) accurate information about where and when any species is found in a particular area comes only from preserved scientific collections of those animals. The reason is simple. For most animals we cannot reliably identify the species without detailed examination of structures of the body or even of parts of the internal anatomy -- in other words we have to have a specimen in hand (often dead) in order to correctly identify it. Birds are the exceptions. Because of their color patterns, behavior, and song we can reliably identify each species of adult birds. Because of that the BSG database becomes very important. Sight records are acceptable for birds because accurate identifications are possible. Sight records for most other animals cannot be reliable and are not accepted by the scientific community except for very large and distinctive animals (such as whales, elephants, lions, etc.), where the species identification is unmistakable.

In order to study the structure of a bird's voice box so we can better understand how they produce the variety of sounds that we hear (and some we don't hear), it is necessary to look inside. Study of anatomy, both external and internal, requires a bird in the hand. Even though birds are among the best known groups of any animals on earth we still do not know much about their anatomy. We know the anatomy (usually color pattern) needed to identify a species by sight; however, we are still highly deficient in discovering and understanding other anatomical differences between even the most common species. Those studies cannot even take place without the scientific collections. The presence of the collections, and their continual growth, mean that when a researcher wants to discover the answer to an anatomical question he will have the necessary specimens with which to conduct the study.

HUMMINGBIRD FEEDING TIPS

Don't use hummingbird feeders that are difficult to clean, or have many small parts.

Do wash your hummingbird feeders thoroughly with hot, soapy water, and rinse completely, every time you refill them.

Don't allow molds or yeasts to grow in your hummingbird feeders. When these appear, empty and scrub feeders immediately.

When making hummingbird nectar, blend water and white table sugar in a 4 to 1 ratio (4 parts water to 1 part sugar). Add the sugar to boiling water. Bring the mixture to a boil again while stirring to dissolve the sugar, then let cool.

Don't use insecticides, such as wasp killers, anywhere near bird feeders, especially hummingbird feeders.

Don't use anything but white, granulated table sugar. No powdered or brown sugar, honey, molasses, red-food coloring, artificial sweeteners or nutrients should be used.

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TIPS FOR A HEALTHY BIRD BATH

Don't situate birdbaths under feeders or perches, where droppings can fall into them.

Rinse and scrub birdbaths daily in summer, or whenever they become fouled with bird droppings. Once a month, scrub out with a light bleach solution (1/4 cup of bleach in 2 gallons of water), rinse thoroughly and refill.

For answers to frequently asked questions and links to informative feeding-related websites, visit www.birdwatchersdigest.com

For information on participating in surveys on bird feeding and other bird-related topics, visit the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology at: www.birds.cornell.edu

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GREAT BACKYARD BIRD COUNT

Editor's Note: This was originally posted to LABIRD-L.

The Great Backyard Bird Count will take place this year February 16 - 19. The GBBC asks families, individuals, classrooms, and community groups to count the numbers and kinds of birds that visit their feeders, local parks, schoolyards, and other areas during any or all of the four count days. Reports are made online at BirdSource www.birdsource.org. The count was developed and is managed by the National Audubon Society and the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. We invite you to check out LA results at the site. Last year, LA reported 136 different species, plus some write-ins.

To participate, count the highest number of each bird species seen at one time (to ensure the birds are not counted more than once) during any or all of the count days (don't add the days together!) and keep track of the amount of time spent counting. Then log on to www.birdsource.org and click on the appropriate state or province for a checklist. Results are updated at the web site hourly in the form of animated maps and colorful graphs. The site includes bird watching and bird-feeding tips, bird vocalizations, and you are invited to review results from GBBCs past. Write to me or to Matthew McKown at Audubon privately if you would like more information or would like to help us promote the count. Lots more info at the web site. Again, thanks to all who helped last year.

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LOUISIANA WINTER BIRD FEEDING SURVEY

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries' Urban Wildlife Program is conducting its third annual winter bird feeder survey. The survey dates are February 22-25. Participants are asked to count birds at their feeders over two consecutive days (of the four) and report the highest number of birds, by species, on the survey form. Survey forms and instructions are available on the Department web page at: www.wlf.state.la.us. Please contact Jimmy Ernst at 225/763-3557 for more information or if you need forms mailed to you. Anyone interested in feeding birds is invited to participate.

COLOR MARKED LEAST BITTERNS

Editor's Note: This was originally posted to LABIRD-L.

If anyone ever gets the chance to see a **Least Bittern** again and it sits still long enough, please look for color leg bands. I worked on a project in SE Missouri and we banded ~ 300 juvenile and adult **Least Bitterns**. The birds return to the same breeding areas year after year but it would be neat to get reports from the wintering grounds. We used red, white, blue, yellow, green, and brown bands in addition to the standard aluminum.

Thanks,
Joyce Mazourek [Joyce_Mazourek@FWS.GOV]

GRAND ISLE MIGRATORY BIRD CELEBRATION

March 23 through April 22, 2001

Grand Isle High School Grand Isle, Louisiana 70358

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS *

Friday, March 23, 2001

3:00 P.M. - Setting up Bird Board at Grand Isle School
4:45 P.M. - Tour of Grand Isle State Park, including a talk about the flora and fauna of Grand Isle
6:30 P.M. - Slide Show by Olga and Walter Clifton and Social School Cafeteria

Saturday, March 24, 2001

6:00 A.M. - 9:00 A.M. - Birders' Breakfast, School Free coffee
9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. - Pirate's Day Flea Market, Craft Show, and Heritage Fair
12:30 P.M. - Tour of TNC Property
2:00 P.M. - Legend of the Bell, Catholic Church parking lot
3:00 P.M. - Coffee with "Mr. Birder of Grand Isle," Bobby Santini
7:00 P.M. - Dinner Theater in school gym; live entertainment and delicious local food

Sunday, March 25, 2001

7:00 A.M. - Morning coffee with the marine birds at Gulf Stream Marina
9:00 A.M. - Birders' Mass
10:00 A.M. - Closing of the Bird Board at School Door Prizes Given Away

GREAT BIRD WATCHING ALL WEEKEND WITH GUIDED TOURS

*Schedule subject to change

**Tours led by local students and members of the Terrebonne Bird Club

Saturday April 21, 2001 Tours (Free of charge)

8:00 a.m. - noon - Birdwatching Hotspots Tour - Fourchon Road, Beaches and Oak Woods - led by Terrebonne Bird Club

8:00 a.m. - till - Birdwatching Hotspots Tour - Fourchon Road, Beaches and Oak Woods - led by Crescent Bird Club

9:30 a.m.-11:00 a.m. - Birdwatching Family Tour - Lafitte Woods Preserve- for families and newcomers led by The Nature Conservancy of Louisiana

9:30 a.m. - 11:00a.m. - Botany Tour- Attracting Birds To Your Yard - led by Bill Fontenot of Acadiana Park Nature Trail & Station

9:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.- Historic Homes Tour - led by Vera Chighizola, The Historical Society of Grand Isle

2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. - Birdwatching Family Tour - Lafitte Woods Preserve - for families and newcomers-led by The Nature Conservancy of Louisiana

2:00 p.m. - 3:30p.m. - Botany Tour - Attracting Birds To Your Yard - led by Bill Fontenot of Acadiana Park Nature Trail & Station

4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. - Historic Homes Tour - led by Jean Landry, The Historical Society of Grand Isle

4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.-Shorebirds Tour - Introduction to Those Confusing Shorebirds - led by Baton Rouge Audubon Society

Lunch Noon --Shrimp Spaghetti Lunch and Sanctuary Update- Landry House Bed and Breakfast · Annual Grand Isle Migratory Bird Sanctuary Status Update · Mulberry Tree Give-a-Way · Displays and Crafts Dinner

6:30 p.m. - Seafood Dinner and Guest Speaker - Grand Isle Community Center · "Grand Isle's Woods - A Welcome Home to Migratory Birds" · Guest Speaker David Pashley of the American Bird Conservancy · Bird photographs by Bill Bergen, local photographer

Sunday April 22, 2001

Boat Birdwatching Tour 8:00-noon- Boat Birdwatching Tours to Queen Bess Island and Barataria Bay*

*Boat tour depends on weather and boat availability.

PRESIDENT CLINTON ISSUES EXECUTIVE ORDER ON MIGRATORY BIRDS

Editor's Note: This is a United States Fish And Wildlife Services press release.

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January 11, 2001

Chris Tollefson

PRESIDENT CLINTON ISSUES EXECUTIVE ORDER ON MIGRATORY BIRDS

President Clinton today issued a landmark Executive Order that requires Federal agencies to avoid or minimize the negative impact of their actions on migratory birds, and to take active steps to protect birds and their habitat.

The Executive Order directs each Federal agency taking actions having or likely to have a negative impact on migratory bird populations to work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop an agreement to conserve those birds. The protocols developed by this consultation are intended to guide future agency regulatory actions and policy decisions; renewal of permits, contracts or other agreements; and the creation of or revisions to land management plans. In addition to avoiding or minimizing impacts to migratory bird populations, agencies will be expected to take reasonable steps that include restoring and enhancing habitat, preventing or abating pollution affecting birds, and incorporating migratory bird conservation into agency planning processes whenever possible.

Most bird species in the United States are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, the domestic law that implements the United States' commitment to four international conventions for the protection of shared migratory bird resources. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) protects species or families of birds that live, reproduce or migrate within or across international borders at some point during their annual life cycle. Federal courts have affirmed that Federal agencies are subject to the MBTA's prohibitions on "take" of migratory birds.

The Executive Order is designed to assist Federal Agencies in their efforts to comply with the MBTA, and does not constitute any legal authorization to take migratory birds or otherwise supercede the MBTA's requirements. The MBTA requires Federal agencies to have regulatory authorization from the Service before taking migratory birds.

The Executive Order will serve to enhance coordination and communication among Federal agencies and build upon the progress that has been made in recent years on conservation of migratory birds. For example, the Executive Order will aid in incorporating existing national planning efforts for bird conservation into agency programs, and provide the formal Presidential guidance necessary for agencies to integrate migratory bird conservation more fully into their activities.

Service Director Jamie Rappaport Clark hailed the President's order, calling it an important step for conservation. At a time when populations of many migratory bird species are in decline, the active participation of the Federal government can make a significant difference for their survival, she said.

"This Executive Order is a clear statement of the Administration's commitment to migratory bird conservation, and a recognition that the Federal government must lead the way in incorporating wildlife conservation into its actions whenever possible. By taking actions to protect migratory birds, Federal agencies can demonstrate to the nation that doing so is not only the right thing to do, but also something that, with modest effort, can improve the environment for both wildlife and people," Clark said.

The Executive Order directs agencies to meet their obligations to conserve migratory birds within existing budget parameters, and does not alter any agency's overall mission or responsibilities. There are expected to be no significant impacts on state or local governments, private organizations or individuals.

During the past 30 years, about one-fifth of the bird species native to the United States have declined at rates equal to or exceeding 2.5 percent per year. A trend of this magnitude represents a cumulative decline of more than 50 percent over a span of 30 years. Declines this large are considered to be biologically meaningful, even for species that are widely distributed and relatively abundant. These losses are not restricted to just one or two groups of birds; birds of grassland, wetland, scrubland, and woodland habitats have all been affected. Non-migratory permanent residents have been affected, as have long-distance Neotropical migrants.

"Birds are important, not only as a measure of the overall health of our environment, but also to our quality of life and our economy. Protecting them just makes sense," said Clark.

As directed by the Executive Order, within 2 years each Federal agency taking actions that are having, or likely to have, a measurable negative impact on migratory bird populations must develop and implement a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Service for the conservation of migratory bird populations. The Service, in cooperation with these agencies, will develop a schedule for completion of these MOUs within 60 days that gives priority to agencies having the greatest impacts on migratory birds.

In addition to requiring consultation with the Service and consideration of migratory bird conservation for agency actions, the Executive Order also:

- Establishes a Council for the Conservation of Migratory Birds to assist agencies in implementing the order. Composed of administrators from the Departments of the Interior, Commerce, Agriculture, Transportation, Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency, the council will also serve as a clearinghouse to share the latest migratory bird information with Federal agencies.

- Directs agencies to ensure that environmental analyses of proposed Federal actions required by the National Environmental Policy Act evaluate the effects of those actions on migratory birds.

- Requires agencies, within the scope of their regular activities, to control the spread and establishment in the wild of exotic animals and plants that may harm migratory birds and their habitat.

- Requires agencies to provide advance notice of any action that may result in the take of migratory birds, or to report annually to the Service on the numbers of each species taken during the conduct of any agency action. Agencies are directed to avoid the take of any species identified by the Service as being of particular concern, and to consult with the Service to set out guidelines for any actions resulting in take.

Aside from their environmental importance, bird-related activities are also some of America's most popular pastimes. In fact, bird watching outpaces golf and rivals gardening in terms of the number of participants. In 1996, more than 63 million people went bird watching, fed birds, or went on trips to watch birds and other wildlife. They directly spent an estimated \$29 billion on these activities, generating almost \$85 billion in related economic activity, creating more than one million jobs and producing \$5.2 billion in federal and state tax revenues.

The National Audubon Society's Christmas Bird Count, which ended January 5, is a prominent example of both the popularity of bird watching and the important role citizens play in migratory bird conservation. Begun in 1900 by a small group of birding enthusiasts, the count is now in its 101st year. This year, more than 55,000 volunteers from all 50 states, every Canadian province, parts of Central and South America, Bermuda, the West Indies, and Pacific islands counted and recorded every individual bird and bird species seen during a select 24-hour calendar day. The results of the Christmas Bird Count constitute the world's longest-running ornithological database, and continue to grow in importance as a monitor of the status of resident and migratory birds across the western hemisphere.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal Federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting and enhancing

fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The Service manages the 93-million-acre National Wildlife Refuge System, which encompasses more than 530 national wildlife refuges, thousands of small wetlands and other special management areas. It also operates 66 national fish hatcheries, 64 fishery resource offices and 78 ecological services field stations. The agency enforces Federal wildlife laws, administers the Endangered Species Act, manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores wildlife habitat such as wetlands, and helps foreign governments with their conservation efforts. It also oversees the Federal Aid program that distributes hundreds of millions of dollars in excise taxes on fishing and hunting equipment to state fish and wildlife agencies.

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING

January 9, 2001, 7:03 p.m.

Museum of Life Sciences at LSU

Mac Hardy called the meeting to order at 7:03 p.m.

Paul Dickson reported on the Christmas count he compiles, the BCBCBC. He said that this count was unusual because there was some snow on the ground that day. Otherwise, it was a normal count with 117 species recorded. The cold weather probably had an influence on the number of species seen and the number of each species recorded. There were fewer **Ruby-crowned** and **Golden-crowned Kinglets** than usual, but plenty of **Eastern Meadowlarks**. Many fish-eating birds were seen on the Red River including 39,000 **Double-crested Cormorants**. This number is less than the number actually reported by observers because Paul said he knew which way the birds were flying and reduced the total number reported to account for possible double counting. The number of **American White Pelicans** doubled from 1500 last year to 3000 this year. A **Vermillion Flycatcher** was seen on the count on Yearwood Road. Martha Lennard first reported the flycatcher on the BSG phone-tree the day before the count. Other unusual birds were nine **Harris' Sparrows** and two **White-tailed Kites**. The observers who saw the **White-tailed Kites** received the "golden bird" award.

Larry Raymond introduced the speaker, Mike Dillon. His topic was *Beginning Birding, Part 1*. Mike first discussed important features you should look for when observing a bird. He then showed slides of species seen in the area and discussed important identification features of each.

Larry Raymond said that the speaker next month would be Robert Beason. Larry doesn't know what topic it will be

discussed, but will probably be related to bird migration or tower kills. Larry reported that we would have a special presentation on March 2. Dr. Gary Graham from the Texas Parks and Wildlife Program will talk about the new world class birding center in Texas. This talk will be on Friday night. Club members will receive more information about this in the near future.

Mac Hardy reported that we have only five copies of *Birding Hotspots* remaining. It is now being revised.

Field Trips: Jim Ingold said that he has two field trips planned. He will band birds on Saturday, January 13, in a field in east Texas. He has written instructions on how to get there to distribute if you are interested in going. Also, he will be banding birds at Paul Dickson's deer farm on February 17. Terry Davis will be leading two field trips next Saturday, January 13. The first is to the airport to find **Smith's Longspurs** and the second is the Owl Prowl. He said the group will attempt to find five species of owls. Terry distributed instructions to members interested in attending.

Mac Hardy read the treasurers report, The book balance in December 2000 was \$2,251.81. Expenses totaled \$66.98. Income totaled \$628.75. This included \$125.00 in dues and \$503.75 from the Christmas auction. The bank balance is now \$2,812.88.

Mac Hardy announced a board meeting on February 6.

Bird Talk: Jim Ingold reported that he received email from ARBIRD reporting a flock of 19 **American Tree Sparrows** at Red Slough in southeastern Oklahoma. Lee Kincade reported that he had taken pictures of a hawk catching and eating a bird. Hubert Hervey looked at the pictures and said that it was probably a **Cooper's Hawk**. Shirley Hass reported **Pine Siskins** at her feeder. Nancy Menasco reported a **Black-crowned Night Heron** in Bickham Dickson Park. She also said she saw a **Cooper's Hawk** catch a bird in front of her house, Judy Townes says that she has **Red-winged Blackbirds** at her feeders.

BIRD NOTES -- JANUARY

Compiled January 22, 2001

Report bird records for the Newsletter to Donna Burney (686-7820) or to Will Smolenski (865-2938) by the 15th of each month. Only records not printed since the last Newsletter are published.

Following each species is a line of data in the following format: date, initials of observer, number of birds observed; initials of another observer, number of birds observed, etc. For example: 01/12/99 PD 2 means that on 01/12/99 PD saw 2 birds. For the number of birds observed, a one is used both for one specimen and for numbers not reported by the observer. All bird records reported here are the responsibility of the observer. The Bird Study Group is reporting observations on the word of the observers.

OBSERVERS

Abbreviation	Name	Date and Place
A&LR	Anne & Larry Raymond	12/13/2000 6675 North Park Circle; 12/24/2000 6675 North Park Circle; 12/30/2000 6675 North Park Circle.
BillW	Bill Wood	01/13/2001 Keithville: Wood residence.
BillW&CL	Bill Wood and Charlie Lyon	01/14/2001 Shreveport: Cross Lake.
BillW,CL&JT	Bill Wood, Charlie Lyon, and Jeff Trahan	01/14/2001 North Caddo Parish via Old Dixie Highway (LA 3049).
CGW	Charles G. White	2/22/2000 Shreveport: Clyde Fant Parkway at Red River.
DB&JT	Donna Burney and Judy Townes	1/14/2001 Bayou Pierre Wildlife Management Area, silos; 01/14/2001 Yearwood road, north end.
J&JT	Jeff & Jean Trahan	12/23/2000 Sibley Lake and Natchitoches; 01/01/2001 South Bossier Parish.
JJ	Jim Ingold	12/19/2000 C. Bickham-Dickson Park; 12/19/2000 Hamel Memorial Park; 01/04/2001 LA 1 south of LSUS to Yearwood Rd.; 01/04/2001 Yearwood Rd. near LA 1; 01/05/2001 LA 1 south of LSUS to Yearwood Rd.; 01/05/2001 Yearwood Rd. near LA 1; 01/09/2001 Residence: Bossier City; 01/11/2001 LSUS Campus; 01/16/2001 Hamel Memorial Park.
JT	Jeff Trahan	12/21/2000 Bickham Dickson Park; 01/14/2001 Bickham Dickson Park.
JT,CL&BW	Jeff Trahan, Charlie Lyon, Bill Wood	01/14/2001 LA 3049; 01/14/2001 North Bossier Parish.
LP&BC	Lily Poole and Bertha Campisi	01/02/2001 1/4 mi. W Jct. Yearwood and LA hwy. 1.
LR,CL,JM,&MS	L. Raymond, C. Lyon, J. McBride, and M. Swan	12/02/2000 Caddo Lake.
LR,MH&AC	L. Raymond, M. Hardy&A. Crnkovic	12/16/2000 Blanchard; 12/16/2000 Shreveport CBC, Bickham Middle School; 12/16/2000 Shreveport CBC, Book's Fish Hatchery; 12/16/2000 Shreveport CBC, Clear-cut on West Lakeshore Dr.; 12/16/2000 Shreveport CBC, End of West Lakeshore Dr.; 12/16/2000 Shreveport CBC, Jeter property West Lakeshore Dr.; 12/16/2000 Shreveport CBC, McCain Road; 12/16/2000 Shreveport CBC, near Blanchard; 12/16/2000 Shreveport CBC, Richard Fleming Park; 12/16/2000 Shreveport CBC, Walter B. Jacobs Nature Park; 12/16/2000 Shreveport: 6675 North Park Circle.
LRR	Larry R. Raymond	12/12/2000 Walter B. Jacobs Memorial Nature Park; 12/13/2000 6675 North Park Circle; 12/15/2000 Walter B. Jacobs Memorial Nature Park; 12/15/2000 Walter Jacobs Nature Park; 01/05/2001 Walter B. Jacobs Memorial Nature Park; 01/10/2001 Walter B. Jacobs Memorial Nature Park; 01/11/2001 Walter B. Jacobs Memorial Nature Park; 01/19/2001 Walter B. Jacobs Memorial Nature Park.
LSUSOC	LSUS Ornithology Class	01/16/2001 LSUS Campus.
MH&AC	Mac Hardy and Amanda Crnkovic	12/28/2000 Smith Road (east of Taylortown); 01/15/2001 Yearwood Road.
MH&LR	Mac Hardy and Larry Raymond	01/01/2001 BCBCBC, Elston property on LA 154; 01/01/2001 BCBCBC, General roadside; 01/01/2001 BCBCBC, George Moore property and Oil Field Road (W of LA 1); 01/01/2001 BCBCBC, McDowell property on Smith Road (south end); 01/01/2001 BCBCBC, south half of Smith Road; 01/01/2001 BCBCBC, Taylortown; 01/01/2001 BCBCBC, Willis/Smith Road (north end).
NM&JB	Nancy Menasco and Jerry Bertrand	01/04/2001 Shreveport: C. Bickham-Dickson Park.

RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Pied-billed Grebe	01/01/2001 J&JT 3, 01/14/2001 BillW&CL 4, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 1, 12/02/2000 LR,CL,JM,&MS 8, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/21/2000 JT 8, 12/23/2000 J&JT 22
American White Pelican	01/01/2001 MH&LR 103, 01/01/2001 J&JT 185, 01/14/2001 BillW&CL 6, 01/14/2001 1, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 12, 12/02/2000 LR,CL,JM,&MS 25, 12/19/2000 JJ 24, 12/22/2000 CGW 0
Double-crested Cormorant	01/01/2001 MH&LR 17, 01/01/2001 J&JT 4950, 01/05/2001 JJ 9, 01/14/2001 BillW&CL 300, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 5, 01/14/2001 JT 190, 01/16/2001 LSUSOC 1, 01/16/2001 JJ 13, 12/02/2000 LR,CL,JM,&MS 1935, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 4, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 4, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 3, 12/19/2000 JJ 17, 12/19/2000 I 20, 12/21/2000 JT 7, 12/23/2000 J&JT 39
Anhinga	01/01/2001 J&JT 1; 01/14/2001 BillW,CL&JT 1; 12/21/2000 JT 1
Great Blue Heron	01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/01/2001 J&JT 2, 1/2001 NM&JB 2, 01/13/2001 BillW 1, 01/14/2001 BillW&CL 7, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 1, 01/14/2001 JT 7, 01/16/2001 JJ 1, 12/02/2000 LR,CL,JM,&MS 10, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 3, 12/19/2000 JJ 1, 12/19/2000 JJ 4, 12/21/2000 JT 8, 12/23/2000 J&JT 13, 12/28/2000 MH&AC 1
Great Egret	01/01/2001 J&JT 1, 1/2001 NM&JB 100, 01/05/2001 JJ 10, 01/14/2001 BillW&CL 22, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 1, 01/14/2001 JT 14, 01/16/2001 JJ 1, 12/02/2000 LR,CL,JM,&MS 63, 12/19/2000 JJ 9, 12/28/2000 MH&AC 3
Cattle Egret	01/01/2001 MH&LR 4
Black-crowned Night-Heron	1/2001 NM&JB 1
White Ibis	01/01/2001 J&JT 41, 01/14/2001 JT 52, 12/23/2000 J&JT 1
Black Vulture	01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 2, 01/01/2001 J&JT 15, 01/05/2001 JJ 2, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 6, 01/14/2001 JT 3, 01/15/2001 MH&AC 1, 12/02/2000 LR,CL,JM,&MS 2, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 5, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 4, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/19/2000 JJ 1, 12/21/2000 JT 3, 12/28/2000 MH&AC 6

RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Brown Creeper	01/13/2001 BillW 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 5, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 3
Carolina Wren	01/01/2001 MH&LR 2, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 3, 01/01/2001 J&JT 51, 01/13/2001 BillW 1, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 1, 01/14/2001 JT 2, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 1, 01/15/2001 MH&AC 2, 01/19/2001 LRR 1, 12/12/2000 LRR 1, 12/13/2000 LRR 1, 12/13/2000 A&LR 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 5, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 4, 12/21/2000 JT 5, 12/23/2000 J&JT 13, 12/24/2000 A&LR 1, 12/30/2000 A&LR 1
House Wren	12/21/2000 JT 1
Winter Wren	12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 3, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 3
Golden-crowned Kinglet	01/01/2001 J&JT 1; 12/02/2000 LR,CL,JM,&MS 3; 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 4; 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 4
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	01/01/2001 MH&LR 2, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/01/2001 J&JT 4, 01/14/2001 BillW,CL&JT 1, 12/02/2000 LR,CL,JM,&MS 2, 12/12/2000 LRR 1, 12/13/2000 A&LR 1, 12/13/2000 LRR 1, 12/15/2000 LRR 1, 12/15/2000 LRR 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 5, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 6, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 8, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 2, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 7, 12/21/2000 JT 3, 12/23/2000 J&JT 8, 12/24/2000 A&LR 1
Eastern Bluebird	01/01/2001 MH&LR 10, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 3, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 19, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 2, 01/01/2001 J&JT 15, 01/04/2001 JT 10, 01/05/2001 JT 4, 01/14/2001 BillW,CL&JT 7, 01/14/2001 JT 5, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 7, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 3, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 5, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 6, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 5, 12/19/2000 JT 2, 12/21/2000 JT 1, 12/23/2000 J&JT 14, 12/28/2000 MH&AC 4
Hermit Thrush	01/01/2001 MH&LR 2, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 4, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/01/2001 J&JT 5, 12/23/2000 J&JT 3
American Robin	01/01/2001 MH&LR 4, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 13, 01/14/2001 JT 25, 01/16/2001 LSUSOC 1, 12/13/2000 LRR 24, 12/13/2000 A&LR 24, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 12, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 24, 12/19/2000 JT 1, 12/23/2000 J&JT 3, 12/28/2000 MH&AC 1
Northern Mockingbird	01/01/2001 MH&LR 2, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 3, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 6, 01/01/2001 J&JT 4, 01/04/2001 JT 3, 01/05/2001 JT 1, 01/05/2001 JT 1, 01/13/2001 BillW 1, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 1, 01/14/2001 JT 6, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 7, 01/15/2001 MH&AC 3, 01/16/2001 LSUSOC 3, 12/02/2000 LR,CL,JM,&MS 1, 12/12/2000 LRR 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/19/2000 JT 1, 12/19/2000 JT 1, 12/21/2000 JT 8, 12/23/2000 J&JT 16, 12/28/2000 MH&AC 2
Brown Thrasher	01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 2, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/01/2001 J&JT 3, 01/14/2001 BillW,CL&JT 1, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 1, 01/14/2001 JT 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/19/2000 JT 1, 12/21/2000 JT 3, 12/24/2000 A&LR 1, 12/28/2000 MH&AC 1, 12/30/2000 A&LR 1
European Starling	01/01/2001 MH&LR 101, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 50, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 25, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 3, 01/01/2001 J&JT 250, 01/05/2001 JT 1, 01/05/2001 JT 19, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 35, 01/14/2001 JT 1, 01/16/2001 JT 10, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/19/2000 JT 69, 12/23/2000 J&JT 174
American Pipit	01/01/2001 MH&LR 3, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 6, 01/01/2001 J&JT 68, 01/14/2001 JT 2, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 155, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/19/2000 JT 1, 12/23/2000 J&JT 75
Cedar Waxwing	01/05/2001 JT 15, 12/13/2000 LRR 4, 12/13/2000 A&LR 4, 12/21/2000 JT 3
Orange-crowned Warbler	01/01/2001 MH&LR 1; 01/01/2001 J&JT 2; 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 2; 12/21/2000 JT 2
Yellow-rumped Warbler	01/01/2001 MH&LR 4, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 4, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 2, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 4, 01/01/2001 J&JT 36, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 2, 01/14/2001 JT 26, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 8, 01/16/2001 JT 2, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 3, 12/19/2000 JT 15, 12/21/2000 JT 20, 12/23/2000 J&JT 56, 12/28/2000 MH&AC 1
Pine Warbler	01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/01/2001 J&JT 2, 01/13/2001 BillW 5, 01/19/2001 LRR 1, 12/02/2000 LR,CL,JM,&MS 4, 12/12/2000 LRR 1, 12/13/2000 LRR 1, 12/13/2000 A&LR 1, 12/15/2000 LRR 4, 12/15/2000 LRR 4, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 5, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 8, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 9, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 9, 12/23/2000 J&JT 7, 12/24/2000 A&LR 1, 12/30/2000 A&LR 1
Summer Tanager	12/13/2000 LRR 1, 12/13/2000 A&LR 1, 12/24/2000 A&LR 1, 12/30/2000 A&LR 1
Eastern Towhee	01/01/2001 MH&LR 2, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/01/2001 J&JT 2, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 3, 12/23/2000 J&JT 1
Chipping Sparrow	01/01/2001 MH&LR 25, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 2, 01/10/2001 LRR 1, 01/13/2001 BillW 50, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 10, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 8, 12/23/2000 J&JT 12
Field Sparrow	01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 35, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 4, 01/14/2001 JT 1, 12/02/2000 LR,CL,JM,&MS 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/28/2000 MH&AC 3
Vesper Sparrow	01/01/2001 MH&LR 2, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 1, 01/01/2001 J&JT 6, 01/14/2001 BillW,CL&JT 8, 01/14/2001 BillW,CL&JT 1, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 1, 12/28/2000 MH&AC 4
Savannah Sparrow	01/01/2001 MH&LR 31, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 109, 01/01/2001 J&JT 72, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 17, 12/23/2000 J&JT 30, 12/28/2000 MH&AC 2
Fox Sparrow	01/01/2001 J&JT 7, 01/10/2001 LRR 1, 01/14/2001 BillW,CL&JT 2, 12/02/2000 LR,CL,JM,&MS 1, 12/21/2000 JT 1
Song Sparrow	01/01/2001 MH&LR 2, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 21, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 2, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 3, 01/01/2001 J&JT 28, 01/04/2001 JT 3, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 6, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 3, 01/14/2001 JT 1, 01/15/2001 MH&AC 3, 12/12/2000 LRR 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/21/2000 JT 3, 12/23/2000 J&JT 4, 12/28/2000 MH&AC 5
Swamp Sparrow	01/01/2001 MH&LR 10, 01/01/2001 J&JT 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/21/2000 JT 2, 12/23/2000 J&JT 3
White-throated Sparrow	01/01/2001 MH&LR 15, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 10, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 13, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 43, 01/01/2001 J&JT 11, 01/05/2001 LRR 6, 01/10/2001 LRR 6, 01/11/2001 LRR 1, 01/13/2001 BillW 4, 01/14/2001 BillW,CL&JT 10, 01/14/2001 DB&JT 1, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 2, 01/15/2001 MH&AC 9, 01/19/2001 LRR 5, 12/12/2000 LRR 7, 12/13/2000 A&LR 7, 12/13/2000 LRR 7, 12/15/2000 LRR 1, 12/15/2000 LRR 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 3, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 3, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 2, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 2, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/21/2000 JT 5, 12/23/2000 J&JT 19, 12/24/2000 A&LR 3, 12/28/2000 MH&AC 3, 12/30/2000 A&LR 2
Harris' Sparrow	01/14/2001 DB&JT 3, 01/15/2001 MH&AC 1
White-crowned Sparrow	01/01/2001 MH&LR 31; 01/01/2001 J&JT 12; 01/14/2001 DB&JT 1; 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 15; 01/15/2001 MH&AC 13; 12/28/2000 MH&AC 4
Dark-eyed Junco	01/01/2001 MH&LR 166, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 33, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 5, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 20, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 2, 01/01/2001 J&JT 42, 01/05/2001 LRR 4, 01/10/2001 LRR 21, 01/11/2001 LRR 1, 01/13/2001 BillW 50, 01/14/2001 BillW,CL&JT 15, 01/19/2001 LRR 8, 12/12/2000 LRR 8, 12/13/2000 LRR 1, 12/13/2000 A&LR 1, 12/15/2000 LRR 12, 12/15/2000 LRR 12, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 4, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 13, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 7, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 6, 12/23/2000 J&JT 37, 12/28/2000 MH&AC 30, 12/30/2000 A&LR 1
Lapland Longspur	01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 2
Northern Cardinal	01/01/2001 MH&LR 18, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 18, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 2, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 25, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 2, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 14, 01/01/2001 J&JT 45, 01/04/2001 JT 1, 01/05/2001 LRR 1, 01/09/2001 JT 4, 01/10/2001 LRR 8, 01/11/2001 LRR 1, 01/13/2001 BillW 23, 01/14/2001 BillW,CL&JT 22, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 3, 01/14/2001 JT 6, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 4, 01/15/2001 MH&AC 3, 01/16/2001 LSUSOC 1, 01/19/2001 LRR 5, 12/12/2000 LRR 7, 12/13/2000 A&LR 3, 12/13/2000 LRR 3, 12/15/2000 LRR 4, 12/15/2000 LRR 4, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 4, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 4, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 4, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 9, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 4, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 4, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 3, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/21/2000 JT 36, 12/23/2000 J&JT 27, 12/28/2000 MH&AC 12, 12/30/2000 A&LR 6
Red-winged Blackbird	01/01/2001 MH&LR 550, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 41, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 545, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 136, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 17, 01/01/2001 J&JT 10, 01/04/2001 JT 60, 01/04/2001 JT 150, 01/05/2001 JT 62, 01/05/2001 JT 40, 01/09/2001 JT 2, 01/13/2001 BillW 8, 01/14/2001 JT 3, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 25, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 250, 01/15/2001 MH&AC 102, 12/02/2000 LR,CL,JM,&MS 28, 12/21/2000 JT 225, 12/23/2000 J&JT 89
Eastern Meadowlark	01/01/2001 MH&LR 5, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 11, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 40, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 23, 01/01/2001 J&JT 117, 01/04/2001 JT 3, 01/05/2001 JT 16, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 45, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 30, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 20, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 25, 12/23/2000 J&JT 22, 12/28/2000 MH&AC 11
Western Meadowlark	01/14/2001 BillW,CL&JT 25
Brewer's Blackbird	01/01/2001 J&JT 6, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 5, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 1
Common Grackle	01/01/2001 MH&LR 34, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 21, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 38, 01/01/2001 J&JT 33, 01/04/2001 JT 2, 01/05/2001 JT 1, 01/05/2001 JT 6, 01/09/2001 JT 5, 01/13/2001 BillW 400, 01/14/2001 JT 90, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 40, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 25, 01/15/2001 MH&AC 4, 01/16/2001 LSUSOC 15, 01/19/2001 LRR 2, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 200, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 150, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 10, 12/21/2000 JT 12, 12/23/2000 J&JT 72, 12/28/2000 MH&AC 15
Brown-headed Cowbird	01/01/2001 MH&LR 25; 01/13/2001 BillW 2; 01/15/2001 MH&AC 100
Purple Finch	01/05/2001 LRR 1, 01/10/2001 LRR 2, 01/11/2001 LRR 7, 01/13/2001 BillW 2, 01/19/2001 LRR 5
House Finch	01/09/2001 JT 5, 01/11/2001 JT 30, 01/13/2001 BillW 12, 01/16/2001 LSUSOC 20, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 4, 12/21/2000 JT 5
Pine Siskin	01/09/2001 JT 1, 01/13/2001 BillW 7, 12/15/2000 LRR 2, 12/15/2000 LRR 2, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1
American Goldfinch	01/01/2001 MH&LR 4, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 17, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 2, 01/01/2001 MH&LR 2, 01/01/2001 J&JT 28, 01/05/2001 LRR 50, 01/05/2001 JT 1, 01/09/2001 JT 13, 01/10/2001 LRR 75, 01/11/2001 LRR 75, 01/13/2001 BillW 100, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 10, 01/15/2001 MH&AC 2, 01/19/2001 LRR 75, 12/02/2000 LR,CL,JM,&MS 2, 12/12/2000 LRR 11, 12/15/2000 LRR 35, 12/15/2000 LRR 35, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 17, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 32, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 2, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 18, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 30, 12/23/2000 J&JT 27, 12/24/2000 A&LR 5, 12/28/2000 MH&AC 22
House Sparrow	01/01/2001 MH&LR 35, 01/09/2001 JT 40, 01/13/2001 BillW 6, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 1, 12/23/2000 J&JT 5

Printed 769 records of 108 species.

NEW NEWSLETTER EDITOR NEEDED

At the end of this birding year I will be stepping down as editor of the Bird Study Group Newsletter. A new editor will be required for Volume 1, starting with issue Number 1 that will be published in late August 2001. Anyone interested in taking on the newsletter responsibilities should contact Mac Hardy, President of the Bird Study Group.

Sincerely,

Jim Ingold, Editor



BIRD STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Volume 15, Number 7
February 29, 2001

Bird Alert Service: Phone 318, **797-5338**, 24 hr./day, 7 days/wk.
Meeting Place and Headquarters: LSUS Museum of Life Sciences
Meeting Time: Second Tuesday, September - June; 6:30 p.m.
Internet Home Page: <http://www.softdisk.com/comp/birds/>
On-Line Phone Tree: rseidler-phonetree@centenary.edu
E-mail: lsusmus@prysm.net; Fax 318, 797-5338

NEXT MEETING

March 13, 2001

WINTER ECOLOGY OF THE HERMIT THRUSH

PRESENTED BY

David Brown

**Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology
Tulane University**

LSUS Museum of Life Sciences

6:30 p.m.

MAR 17 - C. BICKHAM DICKSON PARK & STONER WOODS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2000 - 2001 OFFICERS

President	Mac Hardy (1)	797-5338 W, 687-6738 H
Vice-president	Larry Raymond (2)	929-2806 W, 929-3117 H
Secretary	Jeff Trahan (1)	869-5217 W, 868-7360 H
Treasurer	Jean Trahan (3)	869-5013 W, 868-7360 H

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Bertha Campisi (3)	688-3446 W, 861-0324 H
Terry Davis (3)	682-0361 B, 741-1115 H
Hubert Hervey (3)	925-9249 H
Pat Hervey (1)	925-9249 H
Jim Ingold (1)	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
Lily Poole (2)	687-2994 H
Rosemary Seidler (1)	869-5231 W, 424-2972 H
Will Smolenski (2)	865-2938 H
Judy Townes (3)	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H

Numbers in parentheses are years remaining of a 3-year term.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

BIRD REPORT	Will Smolenski	865-2938 H
BIRD HOT SPOTS	Larry Raymond	929-2806 W, 929-3117 H
BIRD RECORDS	Mac Hardy	797-5338 W, 687-6738 H
FIELD TRIPS	Terry Davis	741-1115 H
	Roy Bott	925-2265 H
FUND RAISING	Will Smolenski	865-2938 H
HISTORIAN and LIBRARIAN	Jim Ingold	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
HOSPITALITY and SPECIAL EVENTS	Judy Townes	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H
	Bertha Campisi	688-3446 W, 861-0324 H
MEMBERSHIP	Lily Poole	687-2994 H
NEWSLETTER	Jim Ingold	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
BEGINNING BIRDERS	Jeff Trahan	869-5217 W, 868-7360 H
PHONE TREE	Rosemary Seidler	869-5231 W, 424-2972H
PROGRAMS	Larry Raymond	929-2806W, 929-3117 H
PUBLICITY	Judy Townes	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H
WWW HOME PAGE	Barney Poole	687-2994 H

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ABOUT THE PROGRAM

The beautiful song and reclusive nature of the **Hermit Thrush** make them one of America's most admired songbirds. As a temperate zone migrant, **Hermit Thrushes** winter across the southern United States and into northern Mexico, maintaining particularly high densities in Louisiana and Texas. In this presentation, David Brown will introduce us to the behavioral and population ecology of wintering **Hermit Thrushes** from the perspective of both large and small spatial scales. First, he will provide an introduction to the distribution and migratory pathways of **Hermit Thrushes**. Secondly, he will discuss habitat selection, emphasizing the apparent importance of pine plantations as wintering habitat. Finally, we will be introduced to the territorial behavior of **Hermit Thrushes** and see results from several experiments that attempt to decipher what factors limit winter survivorship.

David Brown received his B.A. from the University of Colorado, Boulder, Co. his M.S. from Southeastern Louisiana University, and he is currently a Ph.D. student at Tulane University. His parents are from Shreveport and are members of the Bird Study Group. He grew up in various places including Connecticut and Texas, and has worked on biology or conservation projects in Montana, Alaska, Maine, Colorado, and Mississippi.

FIELD TRIPS

March 17 - C. Bickham Dickson Park and Stoner Woods. Look for early migrants in these two migrant traps. Meet at the Museum parking lot at 7:30 a.m. Leader Terry Davis, beeper number 682-0361.

BIRDING HOT SPOTS OF NORTHWESTERN LOUISIANA 2ND EDITION

All Bird Study Group members are encouraged to assist with the update of our Birding Hot Spots bulletin first issued in October 1997. Authors of the ten hotspots in the first edition of the bulletin are hereby asked to update their information as necessary to accurately portray the current status of their sites. We hope to add at least five additional sites, and perhaps more, in the second edition. Volunteers have already stepped forward to write descriptions for Eddie Jones Park, the Red River, Stoner Woods, Lock and Dam #4, Caddo Lake Dam, Black Bayou Lake in Caddo Parish, Centenary Campus and Wallace Lake Dam. We need volunteers to describe birding opportunities in Lake Bistineau State Park, Lake Claiborne State Park, and the Cypress/Black Bayou Recreation Area in Bossier. We ask all members of the Bird Study Group to provide input and corrections for improving the first edition, and to step forward and volunteer to assist with the descriptions of the new sites. If you are not willing to assume responsibility for a site by yourself, perhaps you can offer assistance to someone who has agreed to adopt a site. Our goal is to be ready to go to press by the end of this year. Call or email Larry Raymond or Mac Hardy with suggestions, corrections, or offers of assistance. Now is the time for all of you Edwin Way Teale and Aldo Leopold wannabes out there to step forward and show your writing prowess. We Need You!

NOTES FROM THE PRESIDENT

By Mac Hardy

The Bird Study Group has had a good year. We have had good attendance at our meetings, probably due to the excellent programs that Larry Raymond has organized for us. The Christmas party and auction were well attended and enjoyed. The Christmas Bird Counts brought several birding surprises (see the January Newsletter) and very interesting weather. Two major events for us this year (so far) include the selling out of the Birding Hot Spots and the printing of our new brochure.

The brochure is available and is very attractive, thanks to the hard work of Lily Poole and Bertha Campisi. At the next meeting, or as soon as possible, pick up a few brochures so you will always have one available to give to a potential birder and/or new member. Any time you are at a meeting or in some gathering where birders might be flocking be sure to

have a brochure handy in order to promote the BSG if the opportunity is presented. We have delivered some to the Welcome Center on I-20 and will be delivering others to places where tourists or birders might be inquiring about birding possibilities in this area.

The Birding Hot Spots committee has been reactivated and a list of possible sites has been developed. We are anticipating a revision that will include a total of 15 sites.

I have sent an inquiry to the American Birding Association about the possibility of offering the revised Birding Hot Spots for sale through the ABA.

Start preparing yourself now to take an active part in the Migration Count this spring. This is a particularly enjoyable outing; the weather is usually pleasant and the arriving birds usually include some surprises. And, don't forget -- it's another eating outing.

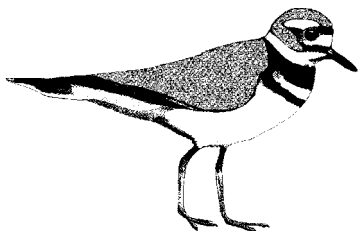
The special program on the World Birding Center will be rescheduled some time this spring. Also, we have some interesting programs lined up for the remainder of our year.

Some areas of birding in which I would like to see us become more involved include field trips and/or programs geared to beginning birders (of any age). We have tried this on a few occasions with relatively poor success. I think we can find the right combination to make this work. As spring approaches, we will be getting more calls about unusual birds. In some cases the caller wants an identification, someone to look at their strange bird, advice on caring for a chick, or even advise on where to bird or how to become a better birder. I think we would be serving birding in general and the Bird Study Group in particular to respond to as many of these calls as we can.

The National Wildlife and Fisheries Day at Bodcau will be coming up this September. Even though this event rarely produces many birders, it is a good public relations event for us. I will be encouraging some of you to help again this year.

I am sure that many of you have good ideas that will benefit the Bird Study Group -- what are they? Tell me or anyone else on the Board about your idea and we will try to implement it.

Don't just sit there; go birding (and record all of your observations).



LET'S DO INCA DOVES

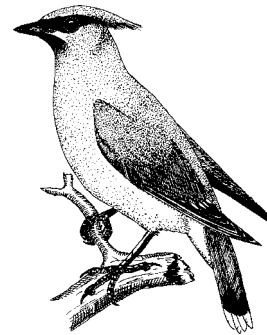
By Mac Hardy

Here we go again. Another year has passed, another Spring is approaching, and we still haven't done it. We do not have proof (eggs, hatchlings, fledglings) of the **Inca Dove** breeding in our area. By the records we have received and the numbers of birds seen (and many not reported) it is almost certain that they are breeding in our area. However, being the good scientists and birders that we are (we have a good reputation in this area), we cannot say that the **Inca Dove** is a breeding bird in our area until the PROOF is in. Let us all make this one of our birding challenges this spring: Get the undeniable proof for the breeding of the **Inca Dove**.

1ST ANNUAL SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA MIGRATION SENSATION

The 1st Annual Southwest Louisiana Migration Sensation will be held 12-14 April with headquarters in Lake Arthur, Louisiana. Information can be obtained by calling 800-264-5521 or from the following Web Site http://losbird.org/bulletin/lake_arthur_fest.htm

There will be field trips to Peveto Woods (Holleyman-Sheely Migratory Bird Sanctuary), Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge, Lake & River Cruises, and a Woodland & Swamp Tour on April 13. Tours go from early morning until midday. There are seminars on Backyard Habitat by Jack Must at 2:00 p.m. and hummingbirds by Nancy Newfield at 3:15 p.m. on the 13th. The field trips are repeated on Saturday 14 April. The afternoon seminars are Birds of the Area by Bill Vermillion at 2:00 p.m. and Backyard Habitat by Jimmy Ernest at 3:15 p.m.. The seminars cost \$5 and the field trips run from \$15 to \$35. The Friends of Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge and the Lake Arthur Chamber of Commerce are sponsoring this event.



BIRD WATCHING: BUSINESS AND PLEASURE TRAIL WILL MAP LOUISIANA'S AVIAN WORLD

By Mary Jimenez

Editor's Note: The following story was originally published in The Times December 17, 2000. It is reprinted here with permission.

The avian world brings enjoyment to not only the hardcore birder who is happy to look through binoculars for days at a time, but also to the person who peeks out the kitchen window to watch the birds eat from a backyard feeder.

And the number of people who fall into one of those categories or somewhere in between is growing. According to a survey from the Department of the Interior, 63 million Americans watch wildlife -- particularly birds -- and about 27 million Americans consider themselves active birders. Each year \$31 million dollars is dropped into the economy in the process.

The idea of combining bird watching with tourism is not new to birders. The hardcore birding type will travel anywhere, map or no map, just to watch birds. But a birding trail -- developing a list of destinations, providing a map, signage and information about those destinations -- is new.

Texas has made its birding trail a popular tourist destination and Louisiana is developing a similar idea.

It may be more than a year from now, but there will be a day when residents and tourists can drive the Louisiana Coastal Birding Trail. The trail, a cooperative effort between the state's Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, Department of Transportation and Development, the Barataria-Terrebonne National Estuary Program and local birders and naturalists, is in the active process of being developed.

And it may be several more years, but there is a good possibility of building two more birding trails -- one east to west across the northern part of the state and another one connecting the state north to south. Paul Dickson, a respected businessman and outdoorsman, puts it simply: "Build it and they will come." Other local birders agree.

"A birding trail would bring new tourism to the state," said local birder Rosemary Seidler, a Centenary College Chemistry professor. "Those people that might not come for Mardi Gras or a game may come to bird."

"Birding," Seidler said using her own experience, "is a nice outlet, seriously or as casually as you like."

BIRDING TRAIL COULD BROADEN LOUISIANA TOURISM

**LOCAL AREAS OFFER CHOICE
BIRD VIEWING YEAR-ROUND.**

By Mary Jimenez

Editor's Note: The following story was originally published in The Times December 17, 2000. It is reprinted here with permission.

A birding trail; it might appear to be a charming idea, but a brilliant may be more like it.

A birder may love a birding trail for the map of hot spots it provides. A visitor or tourist might love having additional venues to visit. Business owners may love the economic effect on the community. And conservationists suddenly find it easier to convince the public of the value of a natural area.

Nature trail consultant Ted Eubanks refers to birding trails as economic conservation. Eubanks was key in the formation of the first birding trail -- the Great Texas Coastal Birding Trail -- which has proven its success in many ways.

Louisiana is following the lead of Texas and has begun initial work on the Louisiana Coastal Birding Trail. Other states also have jumped on the birding bandwagon. Alabama recently finished a trail. Florida, Virginia, Ohio, New York and Connecticut are in various stages of similar trails.

"What we are trying to do here is link up all the coastal states for more of a coastal tourist destination," said Sharon Calcote of the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, who has worked with local birders and naturalists in locating possible sites.

Calcote also is working with Richard DeMay, a director at the Barataria-Terrebonne National Estuary Program, which concentrates on the environmental health of Louisiana's estuaries -- and the state Department of Transportation and Development to realize Louisiana's first birding trail.

Local birders would like to see the momentum of the birding trail idea continue north. The Shreveport-Bossier City area makes a natural destination with its abundance of avian life on area waters -- Caddo and Cross lakes, Red River and C. Bickham Dickson Park.

"Ecology tourism has become a big draw for our area," said Jennifer Adams, vice president of communications at the Office of Culture and Tourism in Shreveport. "It is big nationally, as well. People want to be educationally entertained."

With no birding trail in the area yet, Adams can comment only on how she feels it would fit here. "I think it would work in very well, especially since the Red River has been a major attractor."

Ecotourism or nature-based tourism is a hot topic and is growing worldwide at a rate of 10 percent to 15 percent annually, according to the World Tourism Organization, accounting for a \$238 billion dollar industry.

Wildlife watching, particularly birding, is the most rapidly growing segment of ecotourism. The success of the Texas trail is proving those studies correct.

Eubanks' company, Fermata, conducted a study that found avitourists -- tourists who are birders -- who visited the Great Texas Coastal Birding Trail spent an average of more than 31 days on the trail during a year's time and spent \$78.52 a day or \$2,452 a year. Add in a regional multiplier of two, and the economic impact is \$4,900 a year per person.

A birding trail could go through a community, and many people there could have no interest at all in birding. They still may be affected in some way.

"They won't care that a birder is seeing a **Snowy Egret**, which is common, or a **Least Bittern**, which is rare," said local avian expert Charlie Lyon, who, with partner Roger Breedlove, is under commission by the American Birding Association to write a Louisiana bird field guide.

"But what they will care about is 50 birders stopping for lunch. That *is* a concern to the locals." Lyon points to High Island, Texas, a destination on the Great Texas Coastal Birding Trail, as an example of avitourist influence. The upper Texas coast birding hot spot is a draw to birders from throughout the United States and the world.

"If you ever go, you will probably see several British birders," Lyon said. "And that's kind of neat to the local folks. People that normally wouldn't even stop are coming through their communities."

A birding trail and conservation

A birding trail is not a conservation tool. But it is clear that the world, the diversity of species and the environment get a huge gift from the popularity of ecotourism. Conservationists have seen it work for the rain forest, animals in Africa and thousands of species living in ecotourism destinations throughout the world.

"If a birding trail goes through an area, that community may gain a better insight to the importance of protecting a patch of habitat," said Lyon, who has traveled throughout North and South America birding. "Once a community understands there is economic prosperity in preserving an area, they are more inclined to save those areas."

The Texas birding trail also has proven that to be true. In addition to the protection of habitat along the birding trail, its success has created other conservational initiatives.

The Great Texas Birding Classic is a birding competition held each spring for the past two years. Teams are sponsored by businesses and corporations and, instead of the winning team getting prize money; the team chooses a conservation project to receive the money. In each of the past two years, the winning pot equaled \$50,000.

The Louisiana coastal birding trail

Calcote and Richard DeMay of Barataria-Terrebonne Estuary are doing a lot of driving these days -- part of phase I of the coastal trail.

"We are still identifying possible spots," Calcote said. "We're driving a possible route and looking at everything. We're finding out which places will work and which places won't. Then we will go back and see what amenities are along the way. We must also work with the communities and ask the local people what they would like."

Some birding stops on the trail will be locations in existence. For instance, parks, wildlife management areas and nature centers. Other locations, currently only traveled to by avid birders, may require building a public access of some kind. Signage to identify locations also would be needed. A cooperative effort with state Department of Transportation and Development would be used for any such development.

Funding for the trail, signage and public access areas likely may come from federal Transportation Efficiency Act funds (TEA-21). The Texas birding trail organizers were able to secure \$1.5 million through Intermodal Surface TEA (now TEA-21) funds for their project. Calcote said they are working to appropriate funds from TEA-21.

Let's go birding

When will Louisianans be able to enjoy the Louisiana Coastal Birding Trail?

"A year ago would have been ideal," Calcote said. "But I will be happy if we can finish all the investigative work on the route, locate destinations and develop a map in another year's time."

Calcote hopes other birding trails would be developed in other parts of the state, but made it clear that the coastal trail

has her full attention right now. "We haven't gone as far as coordinating anything up there (North Louisiana). But it is very possible." "It's a start," Lyon said. A start of something not only charming but economically and conservationally effective.

GREAT BACKYARD BIRD COUNT TOP TEN LISTS

Statistics compiled: Friday, February 16, 2001 at 23:57:53 EST

Ranking	City	Number of Species
1)	Baton Rouge	60
2)	New Orleans	46
3)	Slidell	27
4)	Chauvin	26
5)	Shreveport	24
6)	Arabi	22
7)	Lafayette	21
8)	Zwolle	15
9)	Scott	14
10)	Baker	12

Statistics compiled: Tuesday, February 20, 2001 at 04:28:11 EST

Ranking	City	Number of Species
1)	Baton Rouge	90
2)	Breaux Bridge	75
3)	New Orleans	69
4)	Slidell	67
5)	Monroe	58
6)	Abita Springs	51
7)	Lafayette	51
8)	Keithville	49
9)	Saint Gabriel	48
10)	Shreveport	45

GBBC TOP TEN LISTS

Ranking	State	Number of Species
1)	Texas	227
2)	California	197
3)	Florida	181
4)	Arizona	171
5)	Georgia	163
6)	New Mexico	153
7)	Washington	151
8)	North Carolina	146
9)	South Carolina	144
10)	Louisiana	138

SPARROW BANDING RESULTS

Banding results from Saturday at Paul's deer farm are as follows:

SPECIES	NEW	RETRAP	TOTAL
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1		1
Savannah Sparrow	46		46
Song Sparrow	6	2	8
Swamp Sparrow	1		1
White-throated Sparrow	5		5
White-crowned Sparrow	16	2	18
Brown-headed Cowbird	1		1
Northern Cardinal	4	1	5
Totals	80	5	85

The **Song** and **White-crowned Sparrows** were banded at the deer farm on 19 February 2000. Paul, at his house, banded the **Northern Cardinal** on 3 February 1994! This bird is then at least in its ninth year of life! The oldest known **Northern Cardinal** is 15 yr 9mo.

Beginning Birding Identification, Learn What to Expect by Habitat

Don Richardson
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Recently, we discussed some advantages to grouping birds for help with their identification. We used certain hawks and saw how knowing differences in several genera could narrow down the field of possibilities and make identification easier. The process of identifying birds is largely a process of elimination. Grouping birds is a good way to accomplish that. There are other ways to group birds and the one we'll discuss today involves a look at the habitat in which they live. Most of us are aware that a marsh supports different birds than a prairie or a forest. Within those major areas, though, are many more, somewhat subtle types of habitat. A prairie may be wet or dry, it may have short or longer grasses and grasses of different types. The forest may be mixed, pine, or deciduous. It may have a heavy, brushy understory or it may be more open. It may be riparian or upland. The marsh may be fresh or brackish, deep or shallow, brushy or grassy. You probably get the point by now, but all these conditions present different living opportunities for birds. Learning about them and the birds that live in them will be quite helpful in their identification. There are few places in the world, where you can find more different habitats in which to study than on and near the Texas coast and in the nearby East Texas forests.

We touched on the consideration of habitat with our hawk examples when we saw that accipiters were woodland

hunters while the Buteos preferred to soar high over open fields to find their prey.

Sparrows are birds that cause many beginners and even some intermediate birders, general heart failure when it comes to their identification. The birders speak in low, frightened voices because it's a scary kind of birding that many seem to avoid for years. That need not be the case, and in the study of sparrows you can find numerous examples, which illustrate how knowing habitat can help identify them. If you'll read in the National Geographic field guide, you will see descriptions of the types of areas our sparrows like to use. Check the "range" discussion for the **Le Conte's Sparrow**, it tells us "a bird of wet grassy fields and marsh edges". For the **Henslow's Sparrow** it describes, "found in wet shrubby fields or weedy meadows". A **Song Sparrow** is described as living in "brushy areas, especially dense stream-side thickets". **Vesper Sparrows** like "dry grasslands, farmlands, and forest clearings". **Savannah Sparrows** are found in "a variety of open habitats, marshes, and grasslands". As you examine the descriptions of the niches preferred by these few sparrows, you can begin to see how having knowledge of these preferences would help with their identification. When you see a sparrow fly from the short grass on the side of the road to perch on a nearby wire fence, you would think of a **Savannah Sparrow** well before you would consider a **Song Sparrow**. As long as birds can fly, they will move about and will be seen in habitats where they are not supposed to be. You will certainly have to look at more things than just the habitat when identifying these sparrows and other birds. Knowledge of habitat, however, is a powerful and useful tool.

There are two species of blackbirds that are difficult for some to separate, and they occupy very different habitats. They are the **Brewer's** and **Rusty Blackbirds**. Our field guide tells us that **Brewer's** is "common in open habitats" while we find that the **Rusty** is "in wet woodlands"; quite different areas of preference for these two.

We can see lots of warblers in our area of Texas, several nest here, several winter here, a couple can be found in good numbers all year round, and a great many of them migrate through our area in spring and fall. They too have their favorite places. **Pine Warblers**, as the name implies, like the pine forests. They can be seen in deciduous trees, but if I were going to look for them specifically, I'd go to a pinewood like Jones forest in Montgomery County, White Park in Chambers County, or Memorial Park in Harris County. For a **Northern Parula**, I'd look in a riparian forest with lots of Spanish Moss which is where they like to nest. A **Prairie Warbler** would be more likely in brush or trees near some open grasslands or prairie.

We have looked at quite a few examples of the habitats birds like to be in but there are even more considerations that are linked to this habitat logic. We might look at where in that habitat the bird is located. Most thrushes make their living on the ground. They scratch among the leaves on the forest floor for bugs and worms. Several warblers stay on the

ground too. The **Northern** and **Louisiana Waterthrush**, both warblers, like to be on the ground where it's wet. We see them along the edge of a stream looking for food, while another warbler, the **Ovenbird**, also stays on the ground but, like the thrushes, scratches its living from among the dryer upland leaves. Of our two kinglets, the **Ruby-crowned Kinglet** seems to like the mid-story of dense brush, while the **Golden-crowned Kinglet** stays high in the treetops. The **Pine Warbler** and **Northern Parula** we mentioned also like high levels, but a Hooded Warbler much prefers the middle of the forest's understory. The "always heard and seldom seen" **Yellow-breasted Chat** stays low and in the most dense brush it can find.

As we said, grouping birds into categories can really help narrow down the identification possibilities. Next, we'll see how knowing the seasons in which our birds are present provides yet another valuable tool. As we continue to find categories for birds, we will continue to see that the categories are useful in narrowing the field of possibilities when identifying them.

Don is a regular writer and lecturer about birds and teaches a beginning birding field course in conjunction with the Houston Audubon Society. Contact him at (281) 997-0485 or cdplace@concentric.net

Beginning Birding Identification, Learn What to Expect by Season

Don Richardson
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By now we have certainly shown how grouping birds with similar attributes can be a wonderful aid to identification. We looked at grouping birds that are closely genetically related when we studied certain genera of hawks and found that we could group them by finding similar behavioral and appearance characteristics. We then examined birds living in similar habitats and were able to establish groups of those. For example, we learned to expect a particular group of birds in a wet prairie and a different group in a dry one. Now, let's see what time in the year birds are present. We'll see that we have winter, summer and permanent residents, and migrants. Learning what birds should be present at various times gives us a much smaller list of "expected" birds. Learning what birds are just migrants, and which live here in winter, summer, or permanently, is a great start. As we saw with habitats, there are some subtleties to consider. With these subtleties we can refine our knowledge of the timing of birds and by using this timing information, we can further help ourselves with the identification process.

The UTC (Upper Texas Coast) is famous for its spring migration. In fact, I have met many birders who only go birding in April. Of course, they are missing a lot. Birding

on the UTC is good somewhere in any month of the year. Usually, I think of spring migration as a period of time from mid March to mid May. Several of our shorebirds migrate earlier than this. Knowing which birds migrate through the UTC and when, is helpful in shrinking our list of possibilities. Just knowing that a bird is a migrant can be helpful, but knowing when the bird migrates can be of even more help. The northward movement of *Passeriformes* (the order we commonly refer to as "perching birds" or "songbirds") is often correlated to the weather in the area of their destination. The weather on the Hudson Bay, along the Arctic Circle, and throughout Alaska is not hospitable as early in the year as in the states along the Gulf of Mexico. We find that those birds nesting in the far north have evolved in such a way that their biological clocks send them northward later than those that nest in areas where weather is hospitable earlier.

A couple of *Seiurus* warblers, Northern and **Louisiana Waterthrushes**, are kind of tough for some to separate. You must see some "close call" markings on these warblers to identify them, but the timing of when you see them can at least lend valuable clues about their identity. Roughly stated, the **Northern Waterthrush** nests throughout Canada and Alaska. The **Louisiana Waterthrush** nests in the eastern U. S., pretty much south of the Great Lakes and largely in the southeast. Clearly, nicer and warmer weather is available in the **Louisiana Waterthrush's** nesting area long before the **Northern Waterthrush** would find that condition in its nesting areas. We find that the peak of migration for the **Louisiana Waterthrush** is earlier than that of the Northern. The most abundant occurrence for **Louisiana Waterthrush** is in the last week of March and the first week of April. **Northern Waterthrush** is most abundant from the second week of April through the first week of May. Since there is lots of overlap in the timing of migration for these two species, you must certainly use visual and/or sound information to make a final identification. Having this information about migration timing, however, will certainly provide yet another clue in the identification process.

The Ornithology Group provides a publication called *A Birder's Checklist of the Upper Texas Coast*. It provides a graph for each bird seen on the UTC, which shows week by week expectations of abundance for the bird. Information, like that for the waterthrushes, can easily be gleaned from the checklist. This writer is on the checklist committee that produces it and can provide you with a copy. Or you can pick one up at most nature stores or at an Ornithology Group meeting. The cost is well under a dollar and no one birding on the UTC should be without one.

Other identification dilemmas that occur in migration can be helped by an understanding of timing. **Northern Rough-winged Swallows** become abundant several weeks before **Bank Swallows** begin to show up. **Magnolia** and **Canada Warblers** arrive in numbers at the end of April while **Yellow-throated Warblers** peak at the end of March and the beginning of April. **Blue-winged** and **Prothonotary Warblers** peak much earlier than the fairly late **Yellow**

Warbler. Leaving the perching birds, **Whimbrels** and **Marbled Godwits** are quite common through April, while the **Hudsonian Godwit** shows up at the end of April and through the middle of May.

Fall migration has similar timing differences between species and you can discover them by studying the checklist. The fall movement is a bit more strung out and leisurely. The goal of reproduction seems to be a tremendous driving force and the birds seem determined to maintain a more precise schedule in spring. It must be those teenage hormones.

Some birds seem to be here all the time. Several that come to mind are **Common Yellowthroats**, **Pine Warblers**, **Blue Jays**, **American Crows**, and lots more. We do see a difference in where some of these permanent residents are located at different times. **Eastern Bluebird** nests in a cavity and so must stick to the woods during nesting time. After all, that's where the nesting holes, (and, if lucky, the bluebird houses) are located. We often see **Eastern Bluebirds** in winter away from these woodlands and the nest holes. When their young are on the wing, they can move about and feed wherever the feeding is good. Fairly large flocks of **Eastern Bluebirds** are found in open areas and most birders have their favorite spots for finding them. I see them at the eastern end of Hebert Road in Waller County, in Bear Creek Park, and along FM1965 near the Anahuac National Wildlife Refuge. I seldom see an **Eastern Bluebird** in these locations in breeding times.

You see, now, that knowing something about the schedule birds' keep can be yet another valuable tool to use in identifying birds. Using seasons and timing is another way to categorize, group and thus narrow the field when identifying birds.

Don is a regular writer and lecturer about birds and teaches a beginning birding field course in conjunction with the Houston Audubon Society. Contact him at (281) 997-0485 or cdplace@concentric.net

BIRDING EVENTS AT WALTER JACOBS NATURE PARK

Mar. 10, 10:30 am; Attracting Purple Martins -- John McBride

April 7, 8:00 am; Spring Migrant Bird Walk -- John McBride

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING

February 13, 2001, 7:00 p.m.

Museum of Life Sciences at LSUS

Mac Hardy called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.

Larry Raymond introduced the speaker, Bob Beason from the University of Louisiana at Monroe. The topic was

"Mechanisms of Migration by Migratory Birds." Dr. Beason discussed current research in how migrating birds find their way.

Committee reports: Larry Raymond reported that David Brown from Tulane University would speak on the **Hermit Thrush**. Mac Hardy reported that the club brochure is in final form and now at the printer. He also reported that Gary Graham, who was to speak at a special meeting about the World Birding Center on March 2, would not be able to come at that time. The presentation will have to be rescheduled. Jim Ingold reminded everyone that he would be banding birds at Paul Dickson's deer farm on Saturday, February 17. He will also be leading the **Sandhill Crane** field trip to Cheneyville on February 24. The treasurer, Jean Trahan, reported that the club is \$2702.88 in the black. Mac Hardy said that the board had approved paying someone to enter data into the bird database until June.

Bird talk: Will Smolenski said that he saw a **Gray Catbird** at Bickham Dickson Park. Nancy Menasco reported a **Cooper's Hawk** on Harts Island Road. Judy Townes has a **Red-bellied Woodpecker** eating seeds from her feeder. Rosemary Seidler and Jeff Trahan saw three **Short-eared Owls** at Yearwood Road. Larry Raymond is still seeing **Purple Finches** at the feeders at Walter B. Jacobs Park. Jim Ingold has banded 18 **Henslow's Sparrows** at his banding site in east Texas. Jerry Bertrand says that there are lots of **American White Pelicans** roosting at Lock and Dam #5. Roy Bott has a **Red-shouldered Hawk** eating earthworms in his yard. Jim Ingold reports a **Eastern Screech-Owl** in his yard the past two nights.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD MEETING

February 6, 2001, 7:00 p.m.

Museum of Life Sciences at LSUS

Board members present at the meeting were Larry Raymond, Jeff Trahan, Lily Poole, Mac Hardy, Jim Ingold, Judy Townes, Hubert Hervey, Rosemary Seidler, and Terry Davis.

Mac Hardy reminded the board that Gary Graham from the Texas World Birding Center will be in Shreveport on March 2, to give a talk to the club. The meeting will be at 7:00 p.m. in the Science Lecture Auditorium at LSUS. March 2 is not a regular meeting day for the club so this meeting will have to be advertised. Plans were made to put information in the newspaper, phone tree, public service messages and on TV. Plans were also made for refreshments to be provided.

Mac also informed the board that the American Birding Association has asked to advertise *North American Birds* in our newsletter. They have asked us to inform them of the cost for a half or full page ad. Do we want to do ads? What rate should we use? Mac will check the postal regulations to

find out if we are able to advertise and send the newsletter out as a non-profit organization.

Bird Reports: Donna Burney will not do bird reports anymore.

Hot Spots: Larry Raymond reported that we would add six sites to the publication. Larry said that he will do Eddy Jones Park, Jeff Trahan will do Caddo Lake Dam and Noah Tyson Park, Hubert Hervey will do the Red River, Jim Ingold will do Lock & Dam #4, and Mac Hardy has volunteered to take care of the maps. Mac has asked authors of previous hot spot articles to review them and make corrections if necessary.

Bird Records: Mac Hardy said that he wants to add CBC data to the bird records. Also, he wants to hire a student for up to five hours a month at minimum wage from now through June to enter records into the database. Larry Raymond made a motion to do that and Rosemary Seidler seconded the motion. The motion passed.

Field Trips: Jim Ingold reported that he is leading two field trips. The club will be banding birds at Paul Dickson's deer farm on February 17. We will go to Cheneyville to see **Sandhill Cranes** on February 24.

Hospitality: Judy Townes asked about how we should take care of nametags at regular meetings. Mac Hardy volunteered to put a sign on the door reminding members about nametags. He will also put a box up to collect nametags at the end of the meeting. Lily Poole will inform Mac about new members so that he can make nametags for them.

Membership: Lily Poole said we have 97 paid members and 168 active members. She is shooting for the magic number of 100 paid members.

Brochure: The board reviewed the proposed brochure and suggested editorial changes. Lily will revise the brochure and email it to each board member for perusal. Mac Hardy solicited prices for printing the newsletter that ranged from \$1380.00 from Kinko's, to \$100.00 if it were printed in-house at the museum. The board chose to have it done in-house. Larry Raymond suggested that we might have it done at Banes Printing because their prices are usually lower.

Newsletter: Mac made suggestions as to types of articles that might be submitted to the newsletter. He suggested members could submit articles concerning bird house plans; feed recipes; summaries of recent literature; the importance of accuracy in localities and dates when reporting birds, the use of scientific collections as a source of data on anatomy, diet, and parasites; bird sounds and their meaning; nests; bird predators; and birds as predators.

Programs: Larry Raymond proposed that we pay a gratuity to out of town speakers. Hubert Hervey moved that BSG

will furnish prizes for the meeting where Kelly Farrell who is the park naturalist at DeGray Lake Resort State Park. She will host a game "Who wants to be an ornithologist millionaire?" The board agreed to provide prizes up to a limit of \$200.00.

Website: Lilly Poole reported that there is a new news article on the proposed Louisiana Birding Trail on the website.

BIRD NOTES -- FEBRUARY

Compiled February 27, 2001

Report bird records for the Newsletter to Will Smolenski (865-2938) by the 15th of each month. Only records not printed since the last Newsletter are published.

Following each species is a line of data in the following format: date, initials of observer, number of birds observed; initials of another observer, number of birds observed, etc. For example: 01/12/99 PD 2 means that on 01/12/99 PD saw 2 birds. For the number of birds observed, a one is used both for one specimen and for numbers not reported by the observer. All bird records reported here are the responsibility of the observer. The Bird Study Group is reporting observations on the word of the observers.

OBSERVERS

Abbreviation	Name	Date and Place
BSG	Bird Study Group	02/17/2001 Dickson Deer Farm
J&JT	Jeff & Jean Trahan	02/10/2001 Bickham Dickson Park; 02/10/2001 Marie and Charles Hamel Memorial Park; 02/11/2001 Bickham Dickson Park; 02/18/2001 Bickham Dickson Park; 02/21/2001 Residence/Shreveport; 02/23/2001 Bickham Dickson Park
J&JT, NM&JB	Jeff & Jean Trahan, Nancy Menasco, Jerry Bertrand	02/18/2001 Yearwood Road
JJ	Jim Ingold	01/27/2001 King Hill Rd.; 01/27/2001 LA1 @ Red River and Natchitoches Parish line; 01/27/2001 LA1 North of Lock & Dam No.4 to Caddo Parish; 01/27/2001 LA1 South of LSUS to Red River Parish; 01/27/2001 Lock & Dam No.4; 01/27/2001 Pouhatan @ I-49; 02/07/2001 Residence Bossier City; 02/08/2001 LA1 North of Lock and Dam No. 4; 02/08/2001 LA1 South of LSUS; 02/08/2001 Lock and Dam No. 4; 02/08/2001 Lock and Dam No.5; 02/15/2001 C. Bickham-Dickson Park; 02/15/2001 Shreveport: LSUS Campus; 02/26/2001 LA 1 north of Lock and Dam No. 4; 02/26/2001 LA 1 south of LSUS; 02/26/2001 Lock and Dam No. 4; 02/26/2001 Lock and Dam No. 5
JT	Jeff Trahan	01/28/2001 Bickham Dickson Park; 02/03/2001 Bickham Dickson Park; 02/15/2001 Bickham Dickson Park; 02/21/2001 Residence/Shreveport
JT & RS	Jeff Trahan & Rosemary Seidler	02/20/2001 LA-1, south from Shreveport; 02/20/2001 Yearwood Road; 02/04/2001 Lock & Dam #5; 02/04/2001 Yearwood Road
LR&JM	Larry Raymond & John McBride, Jr.	01/24/2001 Walter B. Jacobs Memorial Nature Park
LRR	Larry R. Raymond	01/20/2001 6675 North Park Circle; 01/21/2001 6675 North Park Circle; 02/16/2001 Walter B. Jacobs Memorial Nature Park; 02/19/2001 6675 North Park Circle
LSUSOC	LSUS Ornithology Class	02/20/2001 Hervey Dairy Farm
RS	Rosemary Seidler	01/30/2001 Hwy. 71, north; 02/01/2001 Bickham Dickson Park; 02/01/2001 Centenary College; 02/01/2001 Prospect St. near Line Ave.; 02/08/2001 Wallace Lake Dam

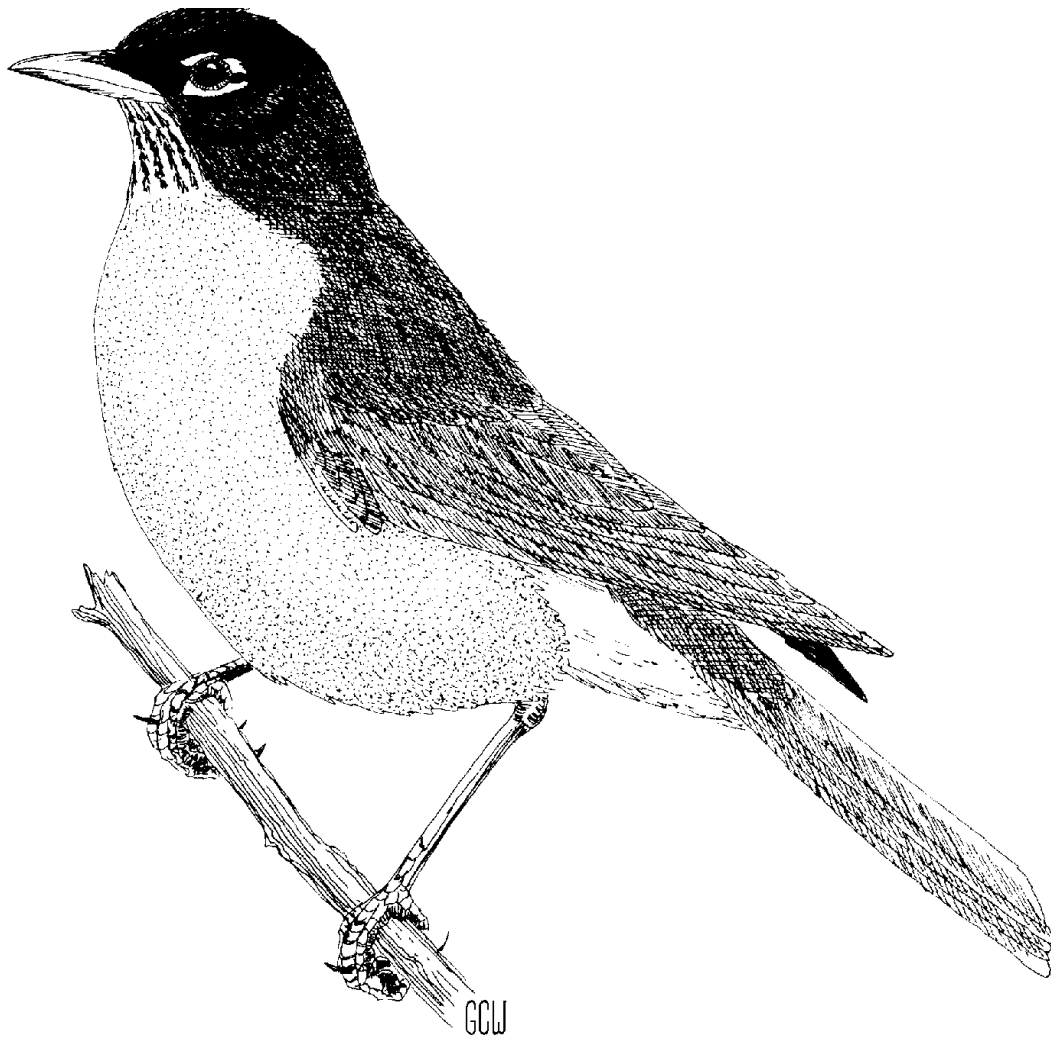
RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Pied-billed Grebe	01/27/2001 JJ 9, 01/28/2001 JT 3, 200101/30/1910 RS 1, 200102/01/2001 RS 12, 200102/03/2001 JT 3, 200102/08/2001 JJ 13, 200102/08/2001 JJ 5, 200102/11/2001 J&JT 4, 200102/15/2001 JT 2, 200102/15/2001 JJ 4, 200102/20/2001 JT & RS 3, 200102/26/2001 JJ 13, 200102/26/2001 JJ 4
American White Pelican	01/27/2001 JJ 45, 01/28/2001 JT 3, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 35, 02/08/2001 JJ 74, 02/08/2001 JJ 9, 02/10/2001 J&JT 32, 02/11/2001 J&JT 4, 02/15/2001 JJ 22, 02/23/2001 J&JT 8, 02/26/2001 JJ 74, 02/26/2001 JJ 6, 02/26/2001 JJ 41
Double-crested Cormorant	01/27/2001 JJ 95, 01/28/2001 JT 60, 01/30/2001 RS 6, 02/01/2001 RS 8, 02/03/2001 JT 8, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 5, 02/08/2001 JJ 42, 02/08/2001 JJ 2, 02/08/2001 RS 4, 02/10/2001 J&JT 120, 02/11/2001 J&JT 350, 02/15/2001 JT 25, 02/17/2001 BSG 1, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 1, 02/18/2001 J&JT 8, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 3, 02/23/2001 J&JT 45, 02/26/2001 JJ 1, 02/26/2001 JJ 24, 02/26/2001 JJ 142
Great Blue Heron	01/27/2001 JJ 18, 01/27/2001 JJ 5, 01/27/2001 JJ 2, 01/28/2001 JT 4, 01/30/2001 RS 2, 02/01/2001 RS 1, 02/03/2001 JT 3, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 1, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 2, 02/08/2001 JJ 4, 02/08/2001 JJ 1, 02/08/2001 JJ 1, 02/08/2001 RS 2, 02/11/2001 J&JT 2, 02/15/2001 JJ 2, 02/15/2001 JT 6, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 3, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 2, 02/23/2001 J&JT 2, 02/26/2001 JJ 5, 02/26/2001 JJ 1
Great Egret	01/27/2001 JJ 1, 01/27/2001 JJ 18, 01/27/2001 JJ 1, 01/28/2001 JT 7, 01/30/2001 RS 5, 02/01/2001 RS 2, 02/03/2001 JT 8, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 8, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 1, 02/08/2001 JJ 2, 02/08/2001 JJ 12, 02/08/2001 JJ 31, 02/08/2001 RS 3, 02/10/2001 J&JT 1, 02/11/2001 J&JT 8, 02/15/2001 JJ 3, 02/15/2001 JT 2, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 1, 02/18/2001 J&JT 4, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 3, 02/23/2001 J&JT 1, 02/26/2001 JJ 21, 02/26/2001 JJ 5, 02/26/2001 JJ 13
Snowy Egret	01/28/2001 JT 1, 02/10/2001 J&JT 1
White Ibis	02/01/2001 RS 5, 02/08/2001 JJ 1
Black Vulture	01/27/2001 JJ 11, 01/30/2001 RS 2, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 10, 02/08/2001 JJ 3, 02/26/2001 JJ 1, 02/26/2001 JJ 2
Turkey Vulture	01/27/2001 JJ 19, 01/28/2001 JT 1, 01/30/2001 RS 87, 02/01/2001 RS 5, 02/03/2001 JT 1, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 15, 02/08/2001 JJ 8, 02/08/2001 JJ 2, 02/08/2001 JJ 11, 02/08/2001 RS 16, 02/19/2001 LRR 1, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 1, 02/26/2001 JJ 12, 02/26/2001 JJ 1, 02/26/2001 JJ 5
Snow Goose	01/27/2001 JJ 8, 02/15/2001 JJ 26, 02/21/2001 JT 50
Wood Duck	02/03/2001 JT 5, 02/11/2001 J&JT 2, 02/15/2001 JJ 2, 02/15/2001 JT 2, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 3
Green-winged Teal	01/27/2001 JJ 10, 01/27/2001 JJ 3, 02/08/2001 JJ 14
Mallard	01/27/2001 JJ 13, 01/27/2001 JJ 16, 01/27/2001 JJ 30, 02/08/2001 JJ 47, 02/08/2001 JJ 20, 02/15/2001 JJ 1, 02/15/2001 JT 15, 02/26/2001 JJ 8, 02/26/2001 JJ 6
Northern Pintail	01/27/2001 JJ 1
Blue-winged Teal	02/26/2001 JJ 4
Gadwall	01/27/2001 JJ 138, 01/27/2001 JJ 5, 01/30/2001 RS 28, 02/08/2001 JJ 14, 02/08/2001 JJ 111, 02/08/2001 RS 9, 02/26/2001 JJ 4, 02/26/2001 JJ 135,
American Wigeon	02/08/2001 JJ 7, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 105, 02/26/2001 JJ 126
Canvasback	01/27/2001 JJ 53, 02/08/2001 JJ 1

Common Name	Data
Ring-necked Duck	01/27/2001 JI 4, 01/30/2001 RS 13, 02/08/2001 JI 9, 02/08/2001 RS 50, 02/15/2001 JT 15, 02/26/2001 JI 10, 02/26/2001 JI 74
Lesser Scaup	01/27/2001 JI 16, 02/08/2001 JI 35, 02/08/2001 RS 6, 02/26/2001 JI 9
Northern Harrier	01/27/2001 JI 1, 01/27/2001 JI 2, 01/27/2001 JI 3, 01/30/2001 RS 2, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 9, 02/08/2001 JI 1, 02/08/2001 JI 1, 02/08/2001 RS 5, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 8, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 3, 02/26/2001 JI 1, 02/26/2001 JI 1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	02/15/2001 JT 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	01/27/2001 JI 1, 01/28/2001 JT 2, 01/30/2001 RS 1, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 1, 02/08/2001 RS 1, 02/15/2001 JT 1, 02/26/2001 JI 1
Red-tailed Hawk	01/27/2001 JI 5, 01/27/2001 JI 3, 01/27/2001 JI 11, 01/27/2001 JI 1, 01/27/2001 JI 3, 01/30/2001 RS 5, 02/01/2001 RS 3, 02/01/2001 RS 1, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 8, 02/08/2001 JI 2, 02/08/2001 JI 9, 02/08/2001 JI 1, 02/08/2001 RS 4, 02/15/2001 JI 1, 02/17/2001 BSG 1, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 8, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 2, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 6, 02/26/2001 JI 1, 02/26/2001 JI 3, 02/26/2001 JI 1, 02/26/2001 JI 6
American Kestrel	01/27/2001 JI 2, 01/27/2001 JI 7, 01/27/2001 JI 8, 01/27/2001 JI 2, 01/28/2001 JT 1, 01/30/2001 RS 2, 02/01/2001 RS 1, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 4, 02/08/2001 JI 10, 02/08/2001 JI 10, 02/08/2001 JI 1, 02/08/2001 RS 2, 02/10/2001 J&JT 1, 02/11/2001 J&JT 1, 02/15/2001 JT 1, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 3, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 18, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 1, 02/26/2001 JI 1, 02/26/2001 JI 7, 02/26/2001 JI 7
American Coot	01/27/2001 JI 25, 01/27/2001 JI 534, 01/27/2001 JI 4, 01/28/2001 JT 1, 02/01/2001 RS 2, 02/03/2001 JT 4, 02/08/2001 JI 350, 02/08/2001 JI 6, 02/08/2001 RS 3, 02/10/2001 J&JT 45, 02/15/2001 JT 2, 02/15/2001 JI 45, 02/18/2001 J&JT 2, 02/23/2001 J&JT 1, 02/26/2001 JI 3, 02/26/2001 JI 68, 02/26/2001 JI 20
Killdeer	01/27/2001 JI 11, 01/28/2001 JT 11, 01/30/2001 RS 24, 02/01/2001 RS 18, 02/03/2001 JT 6, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 15, 02/08/2001 JI 4, 02/08/2001 JI 5, 02/08/2001 RS 14, 02/10/2001 J&JT 13, 02/11/2001 J&JT 14, 02/15/2001 JI 2, 02/15/2001 JI 3, 02/18/2001 J&JT 1, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 40, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 75, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 2, 02/23/2001 J&JT 2, 02/26/2001 JI 3
Greater Yellowlegs	02/08/2001 JI 2
Least Sandpiper	02/10/2001 J&JT 6, 02/11/2001 J&JT 5
Common Snipe	02/01/2001 RS 2, 02/11/2001 J&JT 2
Bonaparte's Gull	01/27/2001 JI 1, 01/28/2001 JT 5, 02/26/2001 JI 3
Ring-billed Gull	01/27/2001 JI 2, 01/28/2001 JT 70, 02/01/2001 RS 28, 02/03/2001 JT 65, 02/08/2001 JI 4, 02/10/2001 J&JT 70, 02/11/2001 J&JT 55, 02/15/2001 JT 10, 02/18/2001 J&JT 10, 02/26/2001 JI 1
Forster's Tern	02/01/2001 RS 1
Rock Dove	01/30/2001 RS 18, 02/01/2001 RS 6, 02/08/2001 JI 2, 02/08/2001 JI 2, 02/18/2001 J&JT 12, 02/26/2001 JI 2, 02/26/2001 JI 20
Eurasian Collared-Dove	02/07/2001 JI 1
Mourning Dove	01/27/2001 JI 1, 01/27/2001 JI 3, 01/28/2001 JT 2, 01/30/2001 RS 36, 02/01/2001 RS 4, 02/01/2001 RS 4, 02/01/2001 RS 6, 02/03/2001 JT 2, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 8, 02/07/2001 JI 1, 02/08/2001 JI 1, 02/08/2001 RS 8, 02/10/2001 J&JT 4, 02/15/2001 JT 5, 02/16/2001 LRR 4, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 7, 02/18/2001 J&JT 2, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 5, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 3, 02/23/2001 J&JT 5, 02/26/2001 JI 2
Inca Dove	02/01/2001 RS 3, 02/07/2001 JI 3
Barn Owl	02/04/2001 JT&RS 2, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 2
Eastern Screech-Owl	02/04/2001 JT&RS 1
Great Horned Owl	02/04/2001 JT&RS 2
Short-eared Owl	02/04/2001 JT&RS 3, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 3
Belted Kingfisher	01/27/2001 JI 1, 01/28/2001 JT 3, 02/01/2001 RS 1, 02/03/2001 JT 3, 02/08/2001 JI 1, 02/10/2001 J&JT 1, 02/11/2001 J&JT 1, 02/15/2001 JI 4, 02/15/2001 JT 2, 02/18/2001 J&JT 1, 02/23/2001 J&JT 1, 02/26/2001 JI 3
Red-headed Woodpecker	01/27/2001 JI 1, 02/01/2001 RS 1, 02/08/2001 JI 1, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 1, 02/26/2001 JI 2
Red-bellied Woodpecker	01/27/2001 JI 2, 01/30/2001 RS 4, 02/01/2001 RS 6, 02/01/2001 RS 1, 02/03/2001 JT 3, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 6, 02/08/2001 RS 3, 02/10/2001 J&JT 2, 02/11/2001 J&JT 3, 02/15/2001 JI 3, 02/15/2001 JT 8, 02/16/2001 LRR 1, 02/18/2001 J&JT 5, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 1, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 2, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 2, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 2, 02/23/2001 J&JT 2, 02/26/2001 JI 1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	02/10/2001 J&JT 1, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 1
Downy Woodpecker	01/28/2001 JT 1, 01/30/2001 RS 2, 02/01/2001 RS 2, 02/03/2001 JT 2, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 3, 02/08/2001 RS 2, 02/15/2001 JT 1, 02/19/2001 LRR 1, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 1, 02/23/2001 J&JT 1
Northern Flicker	01/27/2001 JI 2, 01/27/2001 JI 1, 01/28/2001 JT 8, 01/30/2001 RS 1, 02/03/2001 JT 5, 02/08/2001 RS 1, 02/10/2001 J&JT 2, 02/11/2001 J&JT 4, 02/15/2001 JT 8, 02/15/2001 JI 5, 02/18/2001 J&JT 2, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 3, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 1, 02/23/2001 J&JT 1, 02/26/2001 JI 2
Pileated Woodpecker	01/28/2001 JT 1, 02/01/2001 RS 1, 02/15/2001 JT 4, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 1
Eastern Phoebe	01/27/2001 JI 1, 01/30/2001 RS 1, 02/01/2001 RS 2, 02/03/2001 JT 1, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 1, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 1, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 1, 02/26/2001 JI 2
Loggerhead Shrike	01/27/2001 JI 2, 01/27/2001 JI 3, 01/30/2001 RS 2, 02/01/2001 RS 1, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 8, 02/08/2001 JI 1, 02/08/2001 RS 2, 02/15/2001 JI 2, 02/18/2001 J&JT, JI 3, 02/26/2001 JI 1
Blue Jay	01/27/2001 JI 3, 01/27/2001 JI 1, 01/27/2001 JI 2, 01/28/2001 JT 1, 01/30/2001 RS 5, 02/01/2001 RS 1, 02/01/2001 RS 2, 02/01/2001 RS 4, 02/03/2001 JT 2, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 6, 02/08/2001 RS 6, 02/10/2001 J&JT 2, 02/11/2001 J&JT 3, 02/15/2001 JT 8, 02/18/2001 J&JT 4, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 4, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 5, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 3, 02/23/2001 J&JT 1, 02/26/2001 JI 1, 02/26/2001 JI 1, 02/26/2001 JI 1
American Crow	01/27/2001 JI 48, 01/27/2001 JI 5, 01/28/2001 JT 1, 01/30/2001 RS 15, 02/03/2001 JT 4, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 6, 02/08/2001 JI 22, 02/08/2001 JI 8, 02/08/2001 JI 14, 02/08/2001 RS 11, 02/10/2001 J&JT 1, 02/11/2001 J&JT 2, 02/15/2001 JT 4, 02/16/2001 LRR 2, 02/18/2001 J&JT 1, 02/19/2001 LRR 1, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 15, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 5, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 2, 02/23/2001 J&JT 1, 02/26/2001 JI 16, 02/26/2001 JI 3, 02/26/2001 JI 2
Fish Crow	02/01/2001 RS 7, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 6
Purple Martin	02/01/2001 RS 3, 02/21/2001 J&JT 10
Carolina Chickadee	01/27/2001 JI 1, 01/30/2001 RS 2, 02/01/2001 RS 1, 02/01/2001 RS 4, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 4, 02/07/2001 JI 1, 02/08/2001 RS 2, 02/15/2001 JT 3, 02/16/2001 LRR 5, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 5, 02/19/2001 LRR 3, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 2, 02/26/2001 JI 1
Tufted Titmouse	02/15/2001 JT 1, 02/16/2001 LRR 4, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 10, 02/19/2001 LRR 2, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 5, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 2
White-breasted Nuthatch	02/01/2001 RS 1, 02/16/2001 LRR 1, 02/19/2001 LRR 1
Brown-headed Nuthatch	02/19/2001 LRR 3
Carolina Wren	02/08/2001 RS 2, 02/15/2001 JT 5, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 2, 02/19/2001 LRR 1, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 1
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	01/27/2001 JI 1, 01/28/2001 JT 1, 01/30/2001 RS 1, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 1, 02/17/2001 BSG 1, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 2
Eastern Bluebird	01/27/2001 JI 4, 01/27/2001 JI 25, 01/27/2001 JI 17, 02/03/2001 JT 4, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 36, 02/08/2001 JI 4, 02/08/2001 JI 12, 02/08/2001 JI 4, 02/15/2001 JT 14, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 10, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 5, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 2, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 25, 02/26/2001 JI 8, 02/26/2001 JI 14, 02/26/2001 JI 3
Hermit Thrush	01/28/2001 JT 1
American Robin	01/27/2001 JI 1, 01/27/2001 JI 2, 01/28/2001 JT 180, 01/30/2001 RS 27, 02/01/2001 RS 680, 02/03/2001 JT 45, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 3, 02/08/2001 JI 6, 02/08/2001 JI 1, 02/08/2001 JI 1, 02/08/2001 RS 45, 02/10/2001 J&JT 60, 02/11/2001 J&JT 55, 02/15/2001 JT 275, 02/15/2001 JI 49, 02/15/2001 JI 375, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 2, 02/18/2001 J&JT 25, 02/19/2001 LRR 1, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 15, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 10, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 250, 02/23/2001 J&JT 18, 02/26/2001 JI 11, 02/26/2001 JI 1, 02/26/2001 JI 18
Gray Catbird	02/23/2001 J&JT 1
Northern Mockingbird	01/27/2001 JI 1, 01/27/2001 JI 1, 01/27/2001 JI 1, 01/28/2001 JT 3, 01/30/2001 RS 3, 02/01/2001 RS 3, 02/01/2001 RS 1, 02/03/2001 JT 4, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 5, 02/08/2001 JI 2, 02/08/2001 JI 1, 02/08/2001 RS 9, 02/10/2001 J&JT 2, 02/11/2001 J&JT 3, 02/15/2001 JT 6, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 2, 02/18/2001 J&JT 1, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 4, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 5, 02/26/2001 JI 5, 02/26/2001 JI 2, 02/26/2001 JI 5
Brown Thrasher	01/28/2001 JT 1, 02/01/2001 RS 1, 02/08/2001 RS 5, 02/15/2001 JT 1, 02/15/2001 JI 1, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 1, 02/23/2001 J&JT 6, 02/26/2001 JI 1
European Starling	01/27/2001 JI 10, 01/27/2001 JI 1, 01/30/2001 RS 58, 02/01/2001 RS 16, 02/01/2001 RS 7, 02/03/2001 JT 10, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 20, 02/08/2001 JI 45, 02/08/2001 JI 3, 02/08/2001 RS 75, 02/11/2001 J&JT 12, 02/15/2001 JT 10, 02/15/2001 JI 2, 02/15/2001 JI 100, 02/18/2001 J&JT 4, 02/26/2001 JI 111, 02/26/2001 JI 3
American Pipit	01/27/2001 JI 3, 02/10/2001 J&JT 10, 02/11/2001 J&JT 15, 02/26/2001 JI 30
Cedar Waxwing	02/01/2001 RS 18, 02/08/2001 RS 16, 02/10/2001 J&JT 6, 02/11/2001 J&JT 8, 02/15/2001 JT 35, 02/15/2001 JI 75
Yellow-rumped Warbler	01/27/2001 JI 4, 01/28/2001 JT 55, 02/01/2001 RS 4, 02/01/2001 RS 240, 02/03/2001 JT 145, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 5, 02/08/2001 RS 6, 02/10/2001 J&JT 150, 02/11/2001 J&JT 35, 02/15/2001 JI 115, 02/15/2001 JT 75, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 15, 02/18/2001 J&JT 6, 02/19/2001 LRR 2, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 3, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 2, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 3, 02/23/2001 J&JT 20, 02/26/2001 JI 2
Pine Warbler	02/01/2001 RS 2, 02/01/2001 RS 6, 02/03/2001 JT 1, 02/16/2001 LRR 2, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 3
Summer Tanager	01/20/2001 LRR 1, 01/21/2001 LRR 1
Chipping Sparrow	01/30/2001 RS 16, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 2, 02/16/2001 LRR 10, 02/19/2001 LRR 3, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 2
Field Sparrow	02/16/2001 LRR 1, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 1
Vesper Sparrow	01/27/2001 JI 2, 01/30/2001 RS 2, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 6, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 2, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 2
Savannah Sparrow	01/27/2001 JI 25, 01/30/2001 RS 16, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 75, 02/08/2001 JI 6, 02/15/2001 JI 3, 02/17/2001 BSG 46, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 10, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 2
Fox Sparrow	01/30/2001 RS 2, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 4, 02/08/2001 RS 4, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 1
Song Sparrow	01/27/2001 JI 1, 01/28/2001 JT 1, 01/30/2001 RS 5, 02/01/2001 RS 2, 02/03/2001 JT 2, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 11, 02/08/2001 RS 5, 02/10/2001 J&JT 1, 02/15/2001 JT 11, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 1, 02/18/2001 J&JT 1, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 4
Swamp Sparrow	01/27/2001 JI 2, 01/28/2001 JT 1, 02/08/2001 RS 1, 02/15/2001 JT 2, 02/17/2001 BSG 1
White-throated Sparrow	01/30/2001 RS 20, 02/01/2001 RS 6, 02/01/2001 RS 2, 02/03/2001 JT 3, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 10, 02/07/2001 JI 4, 02/08/2001 RS 15, 02/15/2001 JT 20, 02/16/2001 LRR 13, 02/17/2001 BSG 5, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 10, 02/18/2001 J&JT 2, 02/19/2001 LRR 3, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 12, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 2
Harris' Sparrow	02/17/2001 BSG 2, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 2, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 1, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 1
White-crowned Sparrow	02/04/2001 JT&RS 90, 02/17/2001 BSG 18, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 40, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 1, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 45
Dark-eyed Junco	01/30/2001 RS 3, 02/01/2001 RS 8, 02/01/2001 RS 3, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 3, 02/08/2001 RS 3, 02/15/2001 JT 3, 02/16/2001 LRR 8, 02/19/2001 LRR 1

Common Name	Data
Northern Cardinal	01/27/2001 JI 1, 01/27/2001 JI 1, 01/27/2001 JI 2, 01/28/2001 JT 6, 01/30/2001 RS 8, 02/01/2001 RS 27, 02/01/2001 RS 4, 02/01/2001 RS 4, 02/03/2001 JT 1, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 25, 02/07/2001 JI 2, 02/08/2001 JI 1, 02/08/2001 RS 14, 02/10/2001 J&JT 3, 02/11/2001 J&JT 1, 02/15/2001 JT 14, 02/16/2001 LRR 24, 02/17/2001 BSG 5, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 6, 02/18/2001 J&JT 2, 02/19/2001 LRR 4, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 12, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 40, 02/23/2001 J&JT 2, 02/26/2001 JI 1, 02/26/2001 JI 1, 02/26/2001 JI 2
Red-winged Blackbird	01/27/2001 JI 230, 01/27/2001 JI 350, 01/27/2001 JI 6, 01/28/2001 JT 1, 01/30/2001 RS 480, 02/01/2001 RS 8, 02/01/2001 RS 16, 02/03/2001 JT 25, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 500, 02/07/2001 JI 5, 02/08/2001 JI 127, 02/08/2001 JI 116, 02/08/2001 JI 381, 02/08/2001 RS 200, 02/10/2001 J&JT 15, 02/11/2001 J&JT 20, 02/15/2001 JT 5, 02/15/2001 JI 100, 02/15/2001 JI 2, 02/16/2001 LRR 3, 02/17/2001 BSG 20, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 45, 02/18/2001 J&JT 15, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 300, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 600, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 15, 02/23/2001 J&JT 20, 02/26/2001 JI 51, 02/26/2001 JI 1, 02/26/2001 JI 196
Eastern Meadowlark	01/27/2001 JI 5, 01/27/2001 JI 2, 01/27/2001 JI 3, 01/27/2001 JI 9, 01/30/2001 RS 250, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 150, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 15, 02/08/2001 JI 1, 02/08/2001 RS 18, 02/20/2001 LSUSOC 7, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 5, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 150, 02/26/2001 JI 2
Western Meadowlark	02/20/2001 JT & RS 5
Rusty Blackbird	01/24/2001 LR&JM 25
Brewer's Blackbird	02/04/2001 JT&RS 80, 02/08/2001 RS 37
Common Grackle	01/27/2001 JI 4, 01/28/2001 JT 42, 01/30/2001 RS 100, 02/01/2001 RS 6, 02/01/2001 RS 2, 02/03/2001 JT 4, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 20, 02/07/2001 JI 3, 02/08/2001 JI 6, 02/08/2001 JI 300, 02/08/2001 JI 14, 02/08/2001 RS 7, 02/10/2001 J&JT 4, 02/11/2001 J&JT 5, 02/15/2001 JT 4, 02/15/2001 JI 50, 02/16/2001 LRR 10, 02/18/2001 J&JT, NM&JB 2, 02/18/2001 J&JT 1, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 1, 02/23/2001 J&JT 100, 02/26/2001 JI 8, 02/26/2001 JI 397
Brown-headed Cowbird	01/27/2001 JI 25, 01/30/2001 RS 60, 02/01/2001 RS 4, 02/03/2001 JT 2, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 130, 02/17/2001 BSG 30, 02/20/2001 JT & RS 6
Purple Finch	02/16/2001 LRR 4
House Finch	02/01/2001 RS 7, 02/07/2001 JI 3, 02/15/2001 JI 5, 02/19/2001 LRR 2
American Goldfinch	01/30/2001 RS 6, 02/01/2001 RS 2, 02/01/2001 RS 2, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 4, 02/07/2001 JI 2, 02/16/2001 LRR 35, 02/19/2001 LRR 1
House Sparrow	02/01/2001 RS 2, 02/01/2001 RS 29, 02/01/2001 RS 5, 02/04/2001 JT&RS 2, 02/07/2001 JI 10, 02/15/2001 JI 10, 02/17/2001 BSG 15

Printed 808 records of 95 species.





BIRD STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Volume 15, Number 8
April 3, 2001

Bird Alert Service: Phone 318, **797-5338**, 24 hr./day, 7 days/wk.
Meeting Place and Headquarters: LSUS Museum of Life Sciences
Meeting Time: Second Tuesday, September - June; 6:30 p.m.
Internet Home Page: <http://www.softdisk.com/comp/birds/>
On-Line Phone Tree: rseidler-phonetree@centenary.edu
E-mail: lsusmus@prysm.net; Fax 318, 797-5338

NEXT MEETING

April 10, 2001

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY IN NORTHWESTERN LOUISIANA

PRESENTED BY

DAN WEBER

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

LSUS Museum of Life Sciences

6:30 p.m.

APRIL FIELD TRIPS

BRIARWOOD (CAROLYN DORMAN) -- APRIL 14

LOS SPRING MEETING -- APRIL 27-29

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2000 - 2001 OFFICERS

President	Mac Hardy (1)	797-5338 W, 687-6738 H
Vice-president	Larry Raymond (2)	929-2806 W, 929-3117 H
Secretary	Jeff Trahan (1)	869-5217 W, 868-7360 H
Treasurer	Jean Trahan (3)	869-5013 W, 868-7360 H

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Bertha Campisi (3)	688-3446 W, 861-0324 H
Terry Davis (3)	682-0361 B, 741-1115 H
Hubert Hervey (3)	925-9249 H
Pat Hervey (1)	925-9249 H
Jim Ingold (1)	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
Lily Poole (2)	687-2994 H
Rosemary Seidler (1)	869-5231 W, 424-2972 H
Will Smolenski (2)	865-2938 H
Judy Townes (3)	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H

Numbers in parentheses are years remaining of a 3-year term.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

BIRD REPORT	Will Smolenski	865-2938 H
BIRD HOT SPOTS	Larry Raymond	929-2806 W, 929-3117 H
BIRD RECORDS	Mac Hardy	797-5338 W, 687-6738 H
FIELD TRIPS	Terry Davis	741-1115 H
	Roy Bott	925-2265 H
FUND RAISING	Will Smolenski	865-2938 H
HISTORIAN and LIBRARIAN	Jim Ingold	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
HOSPITALITY and SPECIAL EVENTS	Judy Townes	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H
	Bertha Campisi	688-3446 W, 861-0324 H
MEMBERSHIP	Lily Poole	687-2994 H
NEWSLETTER	Jim Ingold	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
BEGINNING BIRDERS	Jeff Trahan	869-5217 W, 868-7360 H
PHONE TREE	Rosemary Seidler	869-5231 W, 424-2972H
PROGRAMS	Larry Raymond	929-2806W, 929-3117 H
PUBLICITY	Judy Townes	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H
WWW HOME PAGE	Barney Poole	687-2994 H

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ABOUT THE PROGRAM

Dan Weber from The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is our speaker this month. He has a Wildlife/Conservation Management degree from University of Louisiana in Monroe and will soon receive a Masters in biology also from University of Louisiana in Monroe. Professionally, he spent two years with the Peace Corps environmental program in Guatemala followed by a couple of years working as a biologist with a non-governmental Guatemalan conservation foundation there. He then spent four years in the Pacific Northwest doing mostly **Spotted Owl** and **Marbled Murrelet** work before joining TNC-LA two years ago.

FIELD TRIPS

Briarwood (Carolyn Dorman) - April 14. Depart from LSUS Museum parking lot at 7:00 a.m. Briarwood requests a donation of \$5.00 per person. Leader: Bill Hall

LOS Spring Meeting - April 27-29

Beginning Birding

Using the Sounds Birds Make (Part 1)

Don Richardson

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Birds are certainly vocal beings; they use sound extensively in their lives. The sounds they use that most readily come to mind are the songs they sing to attract mates and to establish breeding territories. Learning those songs is a great aid to the birder. Experienced birders probably find 80 percent of their birds by hearing them first. That number may not be precise but it does make an important point, and that is to say that sound is a powerful tool with which to find and identify birds.

I heard one of our finest local birders say, in a talk, that tanagers sound like tanagers, warblers sound like warblers, and vireos sound like vireos. At first, one might not place that statement at the top of the ladder of profoundness. It does belong there though, and it fits right into a thread of logic we have developed in the last few articles in this series. It fits into the idea of grouping birds in various ways.

As we study the sounds birds make, we can find certain similarities in those sounds, then group the birds that make them much as we have grouped birds by their habitat, their structure, and their season. If we hear a bird and know that it is either a **Hooded Warbler** or a **Swainson's Warbler**, we know a lot more about it than if we can only say "yup, it's a bird".

One thing most field guides do for us is to describe the song and sounds of each species in the guide. It can be quite funny to try to pronounce some of the alpha representations of the songs of birds. In reading Peterson's (whom I hold in the highest regard) field guide, I can learn that the **Western Meadowlark's** "*chupp*" is lower than the rasping "*dzrrt*" of the **Eastern Meadowlark**. Now that ought to help. We can also learn that the **Loggerhead Shrike** sings "*queedle, queedle*", over and over, or "*tsrup-see, tsrup-see*". Pronouncing some of these spellings at the dinner table can provide some hilarious entertainment, to say the least. Seriously though, those field guide descriptions can be helpful sometimes. On a trip to southeast Arizona, we searched for a **Five-striped Sparrow**. We were handicapped by several factors. First, our guide had suffered a great deal of hearing loss. Second, we were looking southwest at a hillside where the sunlight was streaming down the hill from just over its crest and directly into our faces. I found a guide where song was described as "*tsi-gp tsi-gp twsee tweep*" all uttered in one second and repeated two or three times. We listened hard and, as terrible as that description looks, we were able to match a sound we heard to the sound and cadence we read about. We found the birds.

If you have access to CDs or tapes of bird songs and calls, I recommend that you play them as you read through this, and the following article. You will be much more able to mentally hear what I am trying to describe as I comment on the sounds made by the various birds. If you are serious about birding, they will be a valuable resource for learning and reference. With practice, you can train your mind's ear to recognize many species songs and call notes and even other noises such as wing sounds, tapping and pecking, to the way they scratch the ground. A series of tapes were made a number of years ago called "Birding by Ear". There are eastern and western versions. I have found them to be very helpful in learning many of the things discussed right here in this two part article. Their use is highly recommended.

As you study bird sounds, try to find features about the sound that can "point" at things to remember. The mnemonics here, and those you develop yourself, will help you pull sound information into a set of indispensable birding tools. One thing I have learned to do is to try to read, aloud, those strangely spelled attempts to alphabetically reproduce bird songs. It may seem hopeless and you might not get much of an idea of the tonal content of the song, but it will give you a sense of the rhythm. Having that feel for the rhythm is a wonderful start.

The bird's name itself sometimes tells us something about its call. The chickadee is named for the "*Chickadee-dee-dee-dee-dee-dee*" song it sings. The pewee says just that "*Peweeeeeeeeee*" and the phoebe softly sings "*Phoebeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee*". The **Whip-poor-will** whistles through the night, "*Whip'- poor-willll' "* and the similar **Chuck-will's-widow** repeats its "*Chuck-will'-will' "* over and over.

Sometimes birders remember the songs of birds by verbalizing them with a series of words creating phonetic phrases. The **White-throated Sparrow** calls "*Sam Peabody-peabody-peabody*" or "*Sweet Canada-canada-canada*" while, in the nearby grasslands an **Eastern Meadowlark** sings "*Spring-of-the-earth spring-of-the-earth*". We compare the Great-horned Owl's "*Who-who-who*" with the question from the **Barred Owl**, "*Who cooks for you, Who cooks for you-all*". The tiny **Inca Dove** utters his never ending appliance commercial, "*Whirlpool whirlpool whirlpool*". And finally, the **White-eyed Vireo** makes his demand with an up-note at the beginning and the end of his order "*Quick 'bring me a beer Jack' "*. Notice that I have used an accent mark on the words "*quick*" and "*Jack*" to show their emphasis. If you can listen to these songs, you'll get a better idea of how to use the phrases.

Creating the word phrases gives you another tool that can be just as helpful as the sound, and that's rhythm. We alluded to that before. As you read the word strings above, you can detect a rhythm or cadence. Try it with the example for the **Barred Owl**. Say the "*Who cooks for you, Who cooks for you-all*" phrase several times and then listen to a recording of the same to see what I mean.

Mental notes about things birds sound like might help connect sounds to a bird's identification. An excellent description is to say that a **Black-and-white Warbler** sounds like a squeaky wheel, a **Field Sparrow** makes the sound of a bouncing ping-pong ball, the **Acadian Flycatcher** reminds me of a hiccup, and a **Wood Thrush** sounds like a beautifully trained flautist. Other descriptive words would say that the **Acadian Flycatcher** is "abrupt", the **Common Grackle** is "harsh", and the **Northern Parula** is "ascending" with an ending "drop note".

Grouping sounds with similar characteristics reduces your identification possibilities to a smaller number. One series of sounds that go together are several squawk-like sounds that differ, to me, by their pitch. A **Red-bellied Woodpecker** utters a medium squawk. The **Red-headed Woodpecker** utters a similar squawk, but higher in pitch. The **Great-crested Flycatcher's** squawk is also similar, but still higher. **Hooded** and **Swainson's Warblers** have songs with a similar catch note at the end. When I hear that, I pay attention to the beginning of the songs which are quite different in both tone and rhythm, and I can then identify the bird.

As you build your abilities to use bird sounds in identifying bird species, look for the kind of relationships discussed

above and assemble your own set of mnemonics to work with. Nesting time is a particularly good time to learn sounds, as the birds are singing at the maximum while they attract mates and establish the boundaries of territories.

In the next article, we'll discuss some specific birds and songs. We'll see how we can group them and then how we can isolate the members of the group. Birds in the family *Mimidae* are mimics, and who knows what noise they'll make. This family includes the **Gray Catbird**, **Northern Mockingbird**, **Brown Thrasher**, and others. We can listen to the pattern and rhythm of their songs to tell them apart, and we'll see how. We will also discuss the use of sounds to attract and view birds. It's important that we don't interfere with others as they are birding. It is very important that we don't do harm to the birds themselves through our activities. We'll discuss some ethical considerations of the use of sound while birding.

Beginning Birding

Using the Sounds Birds Make (Part 2)

Don Richardson
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We pointed out, in "Using the Sounds Birds Make (Part 1)", that learning songs can be a great aid to a birder. In (Part 2), we'll demonstrate three groups of bird songs and discuss how to remember them and use them. Then we'll see how sounds other than songs are also helpful in birding. Finally, we'll consider some ethical considerations involved with using bird songs and other sounds while birding.

Similarities in songs allow you to group birds in a way that helps limit the possibilities in the identification process. One group, the mimics (family *Mimidae*), includes the **Gray Catbird**, the Northern Mockingbird, and the thrashers. We'll use the **Brown Thrasher** because it's common in our Upper Texas Coast (UTC) area. Who knows what noise these mimics will make. While the noises are always different, there are some things about the patterns of their songs that are very helpful in separating the three. Catbirds sing lots of phrases and seldom repeat them, at least not together. *Grippp -- shlarapp -- zip -- shreee* they go. Mockingbirds repeat things several times, usually five or more. They would rewrite the Catbird's song to *grippp, grippp, grippp, grippp, grippp, -- shlarapp, shlarapp, shlarapp, shlarapp, shlarapp, shlarapp.* The **Brown Thrasher** sings his phrases in doublets. He would arrange the phrases as *grippp, grippp -- shlarapp, shlarapp -- zip, zip -- shreee, shreee* and so on.

We mentioned the song of the **White-eyed Vireo** in another article. We used it to show how the bird's phrase could be described by a spoken sentence. The other vireos we hear sing on the UTC have songs that are different from the White-eye's, but are very similar to each other's. They are simple; usually three note phrases that are whistled over and over and over again. The **Red-eyed Vireo** has been called the "Preacher Bird" because of its never ending

repetition. Its song is repeated about once each second and is comprised of a clear whistled tone. The **Yellow-throated Vireo** sings somewhat slower and if you will listen carefully, you'll hear that its whistle is not so clear but is rather just a bit raspy. Some of the phrases of the **Yellow-throated Vireo** are separated by more lengthy pauses. **Red-eyed** and **Yellow-throated Vireos** both nest in the southeastern Texas woods, so we hear them often as they find mates and establish their nesting territories. The wintering **Blue-headed Vireo** (old name - **Solitary Vireo**) sings with the clear (non-raspy) tone of the **Red-eyed Vireo** combined with the slower more paused phrasing of the **Yellow-throated Vireo**. It often sings in the springtime just before leaving for its own breeding ranges farther to the north.

Doves that we see most often on the UTC are the **Mourning Dove**, the **White-winged Dove** and the **Inca Dove**. The first two have a similar tonal sound but can be separated by the phrasing and rhythm of their songs. The sound can be easily imitated with a low whistle. The **Mourning Dove's** phrase is usually just two equal notes cooo cooo - cooo cooo - cooo coooluoo (sometimes there is a little catch note at the end of the second note). The **White-winged Dove** makes a similar sound followed by a "who cooks for you" or "cooo look-a-you" phrase in place of the second "cooo". Listen to a recording so you can hear that phrase. The **Inca Dove** is probably one of the easiest to identify as it repeats its advertisement for a popular appliance. "Whirlpool, whirlpool," it calls; all day long.

Occasionally, birders produce noises to gain the attention of a bird. Before doing so, you should realize that there are some things you can do in this regard which might be harmful to the birds. Before proceeding, you should know what dangers there are and how you can continue without doing harm.

Squeaking and pishing are noises made by placing the fingers on the lips and sucking air to make a squeaking noise. Or softly saying pishhhhhhhhh (the shhh part being the same shush noise one makes to quiet someone) called "pishing". Making these noises often makes the bird curious and causes it to come out to investigate. Birds often make various fussing noises. When other birds hear the fussing, they want to see what is going on.

You may have seen or heard birders playing the call of an owl or doing their own imitation of an owl. Small birds see an owl as a danger and will seek it out with the hope of mobbing it and driving it away. The owl imitation can be quite effective in attracting birds, but there is a disadvantage. When searching for this perceived owl, the birds you are trying to see become very active. They dart about as they search for the owl which makes observing them a bit tricky.

Recordings or imitations of a bird's own song will often attract their attention and cause them to come into view for observation. This can be accomplished by playing pre-

recorded songs, recording a bird you can hear and then playing it back, or reproducing a bird's song yourself if you have the skills to do that. This method is most effective when in the breeding territory. Playing the song will usually draw the male out to see who has entered or is near his territory. He will often perch in the open and sing in order to reinforce his boundaries. I have seen a photo of a **Prothonotary Warbler** perched on a tape recorder hanging from the belt of a researcher doing research on that bird. A **Virginia Rail** walked out of the marsh and looked into the speaker holes of a recorder left lying on the road, playing its song. I was in a park in Baytown, Texas at 4 a.m., softly whistling the song of the **Eastern Screech-Owl**. I was soon encircled by five of them, all at a distance of from two to ten yards.

As I have become more experienced, I find that I use recordings less and less. I have learned that many times a little patience, quiet, and time will allow birds to settle down and restart the activity they were engaged in before you arrived. You can then observe them in a calmer state than if you have done something to excite them. Since they are not excited, they are more still and you can see them much better. I emphasize the word quiet. Many small groups of birders are very noisy. That's too bad, they miss a lot.

The use of produced sound to call birds may be somewhat controversial. I have used, at times, all the methods outlined above. I advocate a responsible and cautious approach to their use. There are times when recordings and other sounds should only be used sparingly, and other times when they should not be used at all. They should be used sparingly when overuse might adversely affect the bird's life. There are three conditions under which they should not be used at all (maybe more). Sounds should not be used in a park or refuge where the rules of the park prohibit it. Sounds should not be used in a heavily birded area where ongoing artificially produced sound might be disturbing to both birds and other birders. Finally, sounds should not be used to observe endangered or threatened species. It is entirely possible that some of our readers might take exception to the use of sounds to attract birds. I respect differing positions and am happy to hear from those readers. If you contact me with an opposing view, I will be happy to see that it is presented in the context of your communication.

The ABA (American Birding Association) has a code of ethics for birders. It provides some excellent advice for birding behavior. Reading through it can be helpful to all, but especially to beginning birders. It brings things to mind that might otherwise not be considered. It can be found at web site:

<http://www.americanbirding.org/abaethics.htm>

One thing it mentions is the use of recordings and sounds to attract birds. To quote directly from their code: "Limit the use of recordings and other methods of attracting birds, and never use such methods in heavily birded areas, or for

attracting any species that is Threatened, Endangered, or of Special Concern, or is rare in your local area."

One important use of song is to establish a territory. When birds are nesting, they are not nearly as mobile as when they are not. Since birds can fly, they can move about to find food wherever it is most abundant. When they are nesting, they are "locked" in to a specific location or area. They must establish territories, which are large enough and productive enough to feed the family. These territories are usually established by a male who moves about from boundary to boundary. Singing is the way the boundary is marked. Birders might play the breeding song of that bird, using a tape recorder, to cause the male to come toward the song for the purpose of investigating the intruder. He will often take a position nearby to sing in competition. The birders posing as the intruder get an opportunity to see this male, and often quite well.

Wouldn't it be a shame though, if the birders played the tape so much that the resident finally decided that a stronger, more aggressive male had claimed the territory and abandoned it? If we bird where others bird, how would we know how many others had played that same tape in recent hours or days?

BIRD PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

The Alabama Ornithological Society has written and is selling *A Birder's Guide to Alabama*. It has 368 pages, 75 illustrations, 50 maps and helpful bar charts will help you find birds everywhere from Dauphin Island to Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge. To get more information and to order, go to <http://www.bham.net/aos>.

Birdwatching in Greene County [NY], includes a checklist, site guide and directions to birding sites in this upstate New York county (~2 hrs. or 125 miles north of NYC). The area includes the freshwater tidal reaches of the Hudson River to the Catskill high peaks home to **Bicknell's Thrush**. Some very fine photos by Warren Greene also grace this site guide.

FREE from:
The Greene County Promotion Department
PO Box 527
Catskill, NY 12414

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING

March 13, 2001, 7:04 p.m.

Museum of Life Sciences at LSUS

Mac Hardy called the meeting to order at 7:04 p.m.

The speaker was David Brown, a Ph.D. student from Tulane University, who spoke on "The Winter Ecology of the **Hermit Thrush**."

Committee reports: Jean Trahan (treasurer) was not present so Jeff Trahan gave the treasurer's report. He reported that on February 28, the club had a cash balance of \$2,296.88. Prepaid expenses for printing and postage were \$166.98 and \$137.40 respectively, so the club's total assets are \$2,601.26. Terry Davis reported that C. Bickham Dickson Park and Stoner Woods are flooded. The field trip to these locations next Saturday would go instead to Yearwood Road. Mac Hardy asked those club members who are writing portions of the new hot spots booklet to see him after the meeting. He also distributed copies of the new club brochure written by Lily Poole, and reported that Bill Wood would take over as editor of the newsletter beginning with the September issue. Mac also advised board members that there would be a board meeting on April 3. Membership chair Lily Poole, reported ninety-six paid members, sixty-nine gratis members, and one hundred and sixty-six active accounts. Bill Wood suggested that the board consider making a donation to the Houston Audubon Society for the purpose of purchasing land near Boliver Flats for habitat preservation.

Bird talk: Jim Ingold reported that the complete text of *The Life Histories* series by Bent is online. Hubert Hervey reported two banded **Harris' Sparrows** at his house. Mac Hardy said that there were two **Great Horned Owls** on the radio tower near the museum last week. Judy Townes recently saw an **Eastern Screech-Owl** on her back fence and also has **Inca Doves** at her feeder. Roy Bott's worm eating **Red-shouldered Hawk** is still present. Jim Ingold reported a **Common Moorhen** and **Sandhill Cranes** at Lock and Dam #4. Bill Wood said that he has had 6 to 7 **Pine Siskins** at his feeders and that he was attacked by a **Mute Swan** in his backyard. The "killer swan" was removed and replaced by young male **Mute Swan**. Nancy Menasco reported that about a hundred **Cedar Waxwings** decimated her berry crop in her Cherry Laurel.

BIRD NOTES -- MARCH

Compiled April 2, 2001

Report bird records for the Newsletter to Will Smolenski (865-2938) by the 15th of each month. Only records not printed since the last Newsletter are published.

Following each species is a line of data in the following format: date, initials of observer, number of birds observed; initials of another observer, number of birds observed, etc. For example: 01/12/99 PD 2 means that on 01/12/99 PD saw 2 birds. For the number of birds observed, a one is used both for one specimen and for numbers not reported by the observer. All bird records reported here are the responsibility of the observer. The Bird Study Group is reporting observations on the word of the observers.

OBSERVERS

Abbreviation	Name	Date and Place
J&JT	Jeff & Jean Trahan	03/04/2001 Smithport Lake
J&JT, CL	Jeff & Jean Trahan, Charlie Lyon	03/24/2001 I-49, 03/24/2001 LA-1, South of Shreveport
J&JT, RS	Jeff & Jean Trahan, R. Seidler	03/17/2001 I-49, mile marker 191, 03/17/2001 LA-1, 03/17/2001 LA-1, South of Shreveport, 03/17/2001 Smithport Lake
J&JT, TD	Jeff & Jean Trahan, Terry Davis	02/25/2001 Smithport Lake
J	Jim Ingold	03/07/2001 LSUS campus, 03/08/2001 LA1 North of Lock & Dam #4, 03/08/2001 LA1 South of LSUS, 03/08/2001 Lock & Dam #4, 03/08/2001 Yearwood Rd near LA1, 03/13/2001 I49@Powhatan, 03/13/2001 LA1 North of Lock & Dam#4, 03/13/2001 LA1 South of LSUS, 03/13/2001 Lock & Dam#4, 03/21/2001 LA1 North of Lock & Dam#4, 03/22/2001 LA1 South of LSUS, 03/22/2001 Lock & Dam#4, 04/01/2001 0.1 mile south of Goldonna on LA 156, 04/01/2001 LA 1 north of Lock and Dam No. 4, 04/01/2001 LA 1 south of LSUS, 04/01/2001 Lock and Dam No. 4
J&LSUS	Jim Ingold & LSUS Ornith. Class	03/20/2001 LA1 between Lock & Dam #5 and LSUS, 03/20/2001 Lock & Dam #5, 03/20/2001 Yearwood Rd, 03/06/2001 LSUS campus
KM&LR	Kelly McMullan & L. Raymond	03/15/2001 Gravel parking lot across from 1701 Monty Street, Shreveport
LP & SH	Lily Poole & Shirley Huss	03/01/2001 Jefferson Paige Rd (Hideaway Harbor)
LRR	Larry R. Raymond	02/26/2001 Walter Jacobs Nature Park, 03/01/2001 Charlotte Street near jct. Aero Drive, Shreveport, 03/01/2001 Walter Jacobs Nature Park, 03/06/2001 Walter Jacobs Nature Park, 03/16/2001 Walter Jacobs Nature Park, 03/17/2001 Eddie Jones Park, 03/23/2001 Walter Jacobs Nature Park
LRR&LMH	LR Raymond & LM Hardy	03/06/2001 LSUS Campus, KDAQ tower
RS	Rosemary Seidler	03/13/2001 Prospect near Line, 03/17/2001 Clyde Fant Pkwy, 03/17/2001 Stoner Woods, 03/23/2001 Champion Lake, 03/25/2001 Prospect near Line, 03/21/2001 Clyde Fant Pkwy, 03/21/2001 Shreveport: Under 70th St. Bridge, 03/23/2001 Shreveport: Under 70th St. Bridge, 03/23/2001 Shreveport: Under 70th St. Bridge
RS & VL	R. Seidler & Vicki LeFevers	03/16/2001 Clyde Fant Pkwy, 03/17/2001 Clyde Fant Pkwy, 03/18/2001 Cross Lake, 03/18/2001 Ford Park, 03/18/2001 I-20 near Hwy 169, 03/18/2001 South Lakeshore Dr., west end, 03/23/2001 Champion Lake, 03/25/2001 Boothill Speedway, 03/25/2001 Ford Park, 03/25/2001 South Lakeshore Dr., boat launch, 03/25/2001 South Lakeshore Dr., west end

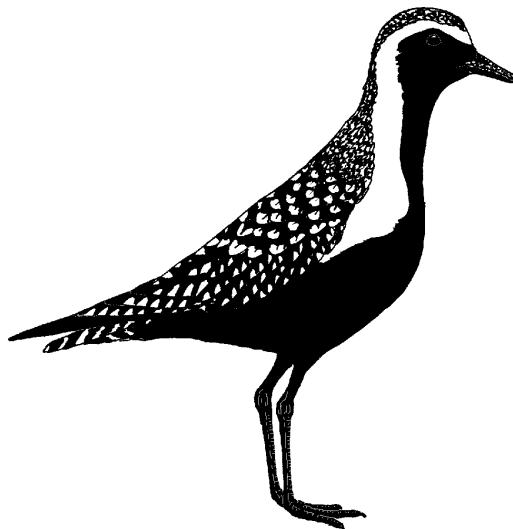
RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Pied-billed Grebe	03/01/2001 LP & SH 1, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/08/2001 JI 17, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 17, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 10, 03/22/2001 JI 12, 03/22/2001 JI 14, 03/23/2001 RS 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 8, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/01/2001 JI 7, 04/01/2001 JI 23
American White Pelican	03/08/2001 JI 63, 03/13/2001 JI 10, 03/13/2001 JI 128, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 242, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 23, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 40, 03/22/2001 JI 97, 04/01/2001 JI 50, 04/01/2001 JI 74
Double-crested Cormorant	03/01/2001 LP & SH 5, 03/04/2001 J&JT 4, 03/08/2001 JI 122, 03/08/2001 JI 3, 03/13/2001 JI 145, 03/13/2001 JI 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 10, 03/17/2001 RS 8, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 18, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 6, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 15, 03/21/2001 JI 2, 03/22/2001 JI 2, 03/22/2001 JI 72, 03/23/2001 RS 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 8, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/01/2001 JI 77
Neotropic Cormorant	03/18/2001 RS & VL 4
Anhinga	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 1, 03/22/2001 JI 2, 04/01/2001 JI 1
Great Blue Heron	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 4, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 2, 03/04/2001 J&JT 2, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 6, 03/13/2001 JI 5, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 4, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 12, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 3, 03/22/2001 JI 4, 03/22/2001 JI 3, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 12, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/01/2001 JI 5, 04/01/2001 JI 4
Great Egret	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 2, 03/04/2001 J&JT 20, 03/08/2001 JI 6, 03/08/2001 JI 9, 03/08/2001 JI 6, 03/08/2001 JI 5, 03/13/2001 JI 9, 03/13/2001 JI 3, 03/13/2001 JI 6, 03/17/2001 RS 3, 03/17/2001 RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 15, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 78, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 10, 03/21/2001 JI 2, 03/22/2001 JI 14, 03/22/2001 JI 5, 03/23/2001 RS 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 3, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 37, 04/01/2001 JI 11, 04/01/2001 JI 5, 04/01/2001 JI 3
Snowy Egret	03/08/2001 JI 9, 03/13/2001 JI 9, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 3, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 7, 03/22/2001 JI 6, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 04/01/2001 JI 3
Little Blue Heron	03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 04/01/2001 JI 1, 04/01/2001 JI 2
Tricolored Heron	03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1
Cattle Egret	03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/22/2001 JI 8, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 04/01/2001 JI 3
Black-crowned Night-Heron	04/01/2001 JI 1
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	03/13/2001 RS 1
White Ibis	03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 18, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 5, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 12
Black Vulture	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 45, 03/04/2001 J&JT 36, 03/08/2001 JI 5, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/13/2001 JI 7, 03/13/2001 JI 6, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 6, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 6, 03/21/2001 JI 2, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/01/2001 JI 6, 04/01/2001 JI 6, 04/01/2001 JI 12
Turkey Vulture	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 2, 02/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 2, 03/04/2001 J&JT 4, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 13, 03/08/2001 JI 9, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/13/2001 JI 8, 03/13/2001 JI 3, 03/13/2001 JI 5, 03/16/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 6, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 2, 03/21/2001 JI 9, 03/22/2001 JI 6, 03/22/2001 JI 7, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 3, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 4, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/01/2001 JI 8, 04/01/2001 JI 3, 04/01/2001 JI 23
Snow Goose	03/13/2001 JI 2
Canada Goose	03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 7
Wood Duck	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 20, 03/04/2001 J&JT 3, 03/13/2001 RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2
Mallard	03/01/2001 LP & SH 2, 03/08/2001 JI 4, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 4, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1

Common Name	Data
Blue-winged Teal	03/08/2001 JI 6, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/08/2001 JI 4, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 4, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 RS 6, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 4, 03/22/2001 JI 5, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 20, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 15, 04/01/2001 JI 15
Northern Shoveler	03/08/2001 JI 4
Gadwall	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 225, 03/08/2001 JI 19, 03/08/2001 JI 6, 03/13/2001 JI 19, 03/17/2001 RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/22/2001 JI 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 04/01/2001 JI 12
American Wigeon	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 75, 03/13/2001 JI 65, 03/13/2001 JI 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 87, 03/22/2001 JI 30, 04/01/2001 JI 66
Ring-necked Duck	03/01/2001 LP & SH 2, 03/08/2001 JI 20
Lesser Scaup	03/01/2001 LP & SH 4, 03/08/2001 JI 6
Ruddy Duck	03/01/2001 LP & SH 8
Osprey	04/01/2001 JI 1
Mississippi Kite	03/25/2001 RS 1
Northern Harrier	03/07/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/22/2001 JI 1, 03/22/2001 JI 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/01/2001 JI 1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 4, 02/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 1, 03/04/2001 J&JT 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/01/2001 JI 1
Red-tailed Hawk	03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 11, 03/08/2001 JI 6, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 10, 03/13/2001 JI 4, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 6, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/21/2001 JI 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/01/2001 JI 4, 04/01/2001 JI 1, 04/01/2001 JI 4
American Kestrel	03/08/2001 JI 7, 03/08/2001 JI 6, 03/13/2001 JI 5, 03/13/2001 JI 3, 03/13/2001 JI 9, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 6, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 6, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 6, 03/21/2001 JI 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 04/01/2001 JI 1, 04/01/2001 JI 1, 04/01/2001 JI 1
Common Moorhen	03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/22/2001 JI 2, 04/01/2001 JI 1
American Coot	03/01/2001 LP & SH 30, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/08/2001 JI 9, 03/08/2001 JI 65, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 13, 03/13/2001 JI 55, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 15, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 30, 03/17/2001 RS 36, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 16, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 57, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 18, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 25, 03/22/2001 JI 11, 03/22/2001 JI 76, 03/23/2001 RS 50, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 35, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 20, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 68, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 8, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 14, 04/01/2001 JI 73, 04/01/2001 JI 17
Sandhill Crane	03/08/2001 JI 3
Killdeer	03/01/2001 LP & SH 1, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/15/2001 KM&LR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 150, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/01/2001 JI 2
Greater Yellowlegs	03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 12
Common Snipe	03/08/2001 JI 38, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 30, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 100, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 30
Ring-billed Gull	03/17/2001 RS 7, 03/22/2001 JI 3
Rock Dove	03/01/2001 LP & SH 15, 03/17/2001 LRR 6, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 5, 03/17/2001 RS 11, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 8, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 6, 04/01/2001 JI 6, 04/01/2001 JI 7
Eurasian Collared-Dove	03/22/2001 JI 1
Mourning Dove	03/06/2001 LRR 1, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/08/2001 JI 3, 03/13/2001 RS 18, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/16/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 13, 03/17/2001 RS 6, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 3, 03/17/2001 RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 3, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 2, 03/23/2001 RS 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 3, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/25/2001 RS 6, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 3, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 6, 04/01/2001 JI 1, 04/01/2001 JI 9
Inca Dove	03/13/2001 RS 3, 03/25/2001 RS 2
Greater Roadrunner	03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2
Barn Owl	03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1
Great Horned Owl	03/06/2001 LRR&LMH 2, 03/17/2001 RS 1
Barred Owl	03/25/2001 RS & VL 1
Belted Kingfisher	03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/21/2001 JI 3, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/01/2001 JI 1
Red-headed Woodpecker	03/04/2001 J&JT 1, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 04/01/2001 JI 2
Red-bellied Woodpecker	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 2, 02/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 1, 03/04/2001 J&JT 4, 03/06/2001 LRR 2, 03/06/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/08/2001 JI 3, 03/16/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/22/2001 JI 1, 03/23/2001 LRR 1, 03/23/2001 RS 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 03/25/2001 RS 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/01/2001 JI 1, 04/01/2001 JI 1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	03/04/2001 J&JT 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/23/2001 LRR 1
Downy Woodpecker	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 1, 02/26/2001 LRR 2, 03/16/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/23/2001 RS 1, 03/23/2001 LRR 1, 03/25/2001 RS 2
Northern Flicker	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 1, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 1, 03/04/2001 J&JT 6, 03/06/2001 LRR 1, 03/08/2001 JI 3, 03/13/2001 RS 2, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 4, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1
Pileated Woodpecker	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 2, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 3, 03/04/2001 J&JT 2, 03/06/2001 LRR 1, 03/16/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 LRR 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/23/2001 RS 1, 03/23/2001 LRR 1
Eastern Phoebe	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 4, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 1, 03/06/2001 LRR 1, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/16/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/23/2001 LRR 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	03/18/2001 RS & VL 2
Loggerhead Shrike	03/07/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 RS 8, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/22/2001 JI 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 3, 04/01/2001 JI 2, 04/01/2001 JI 1, 04/01/2001 JI 1
White-eyed Vireo	03/25/2001 RS & VL 1
Yellow-throated Vireo	03/23/2001 LRR 1
Blue Jay	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 1, 02/26/2001 LRR 2, 03/01/2001 LRR 2, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 1, 03/04/2001 J&JT 1, 03/06/2001 LRR 1, 03/13/2001 RS 1, 03/16/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 RS 2, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 2, 03/23/2001 RS 1, 03/23/2001 LRR 3, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 4, 04/01/2001 JI 3
American Crow	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 4, 02/26/2001 LRR 2, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 2, 03/01/2001 LRR 1, 03/04/2001 J&JT 10, 03/06/2001 LRR 3, 03/08/2001 JI 4, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 4, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 12, 03/13/2001 JI 4, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/16/2001 LRR 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 7, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 6, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 10, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 5, 03/21/2001 JI 6, 03/22/2001 JI 7, 03/23/2001 RS 2, 03/23/2001 LRR 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 7, 04/01/2001 JI 5, 04/01/2001 JI 5, 04/01/2001 JI 3
Fish Crow	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 3, 03/04/2001 J&JT 13, 03/06/2001 LRR 2, 03/13/2001 RS 3, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 6, 03/16/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/17/2001 RS 4, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 7, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/21/2001 JI 2, 03/23/2001 RS 5, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 03/25/2001 RS 3, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 4, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 8, 04/01/2001 JI 1
Purple Martin	03/01/2001 LRR 6, 03/06/2001 JI&LSUS 2, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/13/2001 RS 8, 03/13/2001 JI 9, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/17/2001 RS 9, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 20, 03/22/2001 JI 10, 03/23/2001 RS 14, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 8, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 6, 03/25/2001 RS 8, 04/01/2001 JI 15
Tree Swallow	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	03/17/2001 RS 3, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 6, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2
Cliff Swallow	03/21/2001 RS 3, 03/21/2001 RS 3, 03/23/2001 RS 57
Barn Swallow	03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 3, 03/16/2001 RS & VL 3, 03/17/2001 RS 2, 03/17/2001 RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 15, 03/21/2001 JI 7, 03/22/2001 JI 1, 03/22/2001 JI 9, 03/23/2001 RS 5, 03/23/2001 RS 6, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/01/2001 JI 4, 04/01/2001 JI 15
Carolina Chickadee	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 6, 02/26/2001 LRR 5, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 1, 03/04/2001 J&JT 1, 03/06/2001 LRR 2, 03/16/2001 LRR 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 6, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 3, 03/17/2001 LRR 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/22/2001 JI 3, 03/23/2001 LRR 2, 03/23/2001 RS 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 6, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 4, 04/01/2001 JI 2
Tufted Titmouse	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 15, 02/26/2001 LRR 2, 03/01/2001 LRR 1, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 2, 03/04/2001 J&JT 1, 03/06/2001 LRR 2, 03/16/2001 LRR 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 3, 03/17/2001 LRR 2, 03/23/2001 LRR 3, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 3, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 3
White-breasted Nuthatch	03/06/2001 LRR 1, 03/23/2001 LRR 2
Brown-headed Nuthatch	03/25/2001 RS & VL 2
Brown Creeper	02/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1
Carolina Wren	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 5, 02/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/04/2001 J&JT 4, 03/13/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 03/25/2001 RS 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2
House Wren	03/25/2001 RS & VL 1
Winter Wren	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 4, 03/04/2001 J&JT 2
Golden-crowned Kinglet	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 1, 02/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 12
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 5, 03/04/2001 J&JT 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/23/2001 LRR 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	03/23/2001 LRR 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 3, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 3, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 7
Eastern Bluebird	03/01/2001 LP & SH 6, 03/08/2001 JI 11, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 5, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 6, 03/17/2001 LRR 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 5, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/21/2001 JI 2, 03/22/2001 JI 4, 03/22/2001 JI 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 15, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 4, 04/01/2001 JI 3, 04/01/2001 JI 4
Hermit Thrush	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 1, 03/04/2001 J&JT 1, 03/17/2001 LRR 1

Common Name	Data
American Robin	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 10, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 6, 03/04/2001 J&JT 10, 03/08/2001 JI 23, 03/13/2001 JI 5, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/16/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 100, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 8, 03/17/2001 RS 140, 03/17/2001 RS 40, 03/23/2001 RS 5, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 6, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 18, 03/25/2001 RS 3
Northern Mockingbird	03/01/2001 LP & SH 2, 03/08/2001 JI 8, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 RS 1, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 12, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 3, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 5, 03/21/2001 JI 1, 03/22/2001 JI 4, 03/22/2001 JI 2, 03/23/2001 RS 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 03/25/2001 RS 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 3, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/01/2001 JI 5, 04/01/2001 JI 13
Brown Thrasher	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 4, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1
European Starling	03/01/2001 LP & SH 5, 03/06/2001 JI&LSUS 5, 03/08/2001 JI 3, 03/08/2001 JI 4, 03/13/2001 JI 4, 03/13/2001 RS 56, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/17/2001 RS 20, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 50, 03/17/2001 RS 6, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 6, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 30, 03/22/2001 JI 1, 03/23/2001 RS 6, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 5, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 5, 03/25/2001 RS 18, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 9, 04/01/2001 JI 1, 04/01/2001 JI 2, 04/01/2001 JI 1
American Pipit	03/08/2001 JI 50, 03/13/2001 JI 1
Orange-crowned Warbler	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 1
Northern Parula	03/16/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 6, 03/23/2001 LRR 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2
Yellow-rumped Warbler	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 4, 03/04/2001 J&JT 1, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/17/2001 LRR 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 5, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/23/2001 RS 3, 03/23/2001 LRR 4
Yellow-throated Warbler	03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 10, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1
Pine Warbler	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 5, 02/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/01/2001 LRR 1, 03/04/2001 J&JT 1, 03/06/2001 LRR 1, 03/16/2001 LRR 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 LRR 3, 03/23/2001 LRR 1
Black-and-white Warbler	03/17/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/23/2001 LRR 1
Louisiana Waterthrush	03/23/2001 LRR 1
Hooded Warbler	03/23/2001 LRR 1
Eastern Towhee	03/17/2001 LRR 1
Chipping Sparrow	03/01/2001 LP & SH 3, 03/01/2001 LRR 3, 03/06/2001 LRR 1, 03/16/2001 LRR 1
Field Sparrow	03/01/2001 LRR 1, 03/06/2001 LRR 1
Savannah Sparrow	03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/22/2001 JI 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 12
Fox Sparrow	02/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1
Song Sparrow	03/01/2001 LP & SH 5, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 3, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/22/2001 JI 1, 03/23/2001 RS 3
Swamp Sparrow	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 5
Swamp Sparrow	03/04/2001 J&JT 2
White-throated Sparrow	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 10, 02/26/2001 LRR 6, 03/01/2001 LRR 8, 03/04/2001 J&JT 8, 03/06/2001 LRR 5, 03/16/2001 LRR 9, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 3, 03/17/2001 LRR 1, 03/23/2001 LRR 2, 03/23/2001 RS 12, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 5, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1
White-crowned Sparrow	03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 20, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1
Dark-eyed Junco	02/26/2001 LRR 5, 03/01/2001 LRR 4, 03/04/2001 J&JT 45, 03/06/2001 LRR 9, 03/06/2001 JI&LSUS 2, 03/07/2001 JI 3, 03/13/2001 RS 3, 03/16/2001 LRR 5, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 2, 03/23/2001 LRR 2
Northern Cardinal	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 6, 02/26/2001 LRR 8, 03/01/2001 LRR 8, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 2, 03/04/2001 J&JT 4, 03/06/2001 LRR 14, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 4, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 RS 2, 03/16/2001 LRR 3, 03/17/2001 RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 5, 03/17/2001 LRR 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 20, 03/17/2001 RS 5, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 10, 03/22/2001 JI 1, 03/23/2001 RS 6, 03/23/2001 LRR 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 03/25/2001 RS 2, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 4, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 3, 04/01/2001 JI 3, 04/01/2001 JI 2, 04/01/2001 JI 4
Red-winged Blackbird	02/26/2001 LRR 5, 03/01/2001 LRR 3, 03/06/2001 LRR 5, 03/08/2001 JI 183, 03/08/2001 JI 20, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 5, 03/13/2001 JI 25, 03/13/2001 JI 11, 03/13/2001 JI 61, 03/16/2001 LRR 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 90, 03/17/2001 RS 21, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 450, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 7, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 70, 03/22/2001 JI 12, 03/22/2001 JI 2, 03/23/2001 RS 5, 03/23/2001 LRR 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 200, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 18, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 6, 04/01/2001 JI 35, 04/01/2001 JI 1
Eastern Meadowlark	03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 3, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 20, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 10, 03/20/2001, JI&LSUS 5, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 10, 04/01/2001 JI 5, 04/01/2001 JI 1
Brewer's Blackbird	03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 10, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 3
Common Grackle	02/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/01/2001 LRR 18, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 11, 03/06/2001 LRR 46, 03/07/2001 JI 20, 03/08/2001 JI 60, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 31, 03/08/2001 JI 48, 03/13/2001 JI 26, 03/13/2001 JI 15, 03/13/2001 JI 7, 03/13/2001 RS 200, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/17/2001 RS 5, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 50, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 10, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 5, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 50, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 50, 03/21/2001 JI 18, 03/22/2001 JI 4, 03/22/2001 JI 100, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 300, 03/25/2001 RS 3, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 6, 04/01/2001 JI 4, 04/01/2001 JI 14, 04/01/2001 JI 2, 03/13/2001 RS 20, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 6, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 15
Brown-headed Cowbird	02/26/2001 LRR 3, 03/01/2001 LRR 3, 03/06/2001 LRR 3
Purple Finch	03/01/2001 LP & SH 5, 03/06/2001 JI&LSUS 7, 03/07/2001 JI 7, 03/13/2001 RS 4, 03/17/2001 RS 3, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 12, 03/25/2001 RS 4
House Finch	02/26/2001 LRR 1
Pine Siskin	02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 25, 02/26/2001 LRR 14, 03/01/2001 LRR 75, 03/06/2001 LRR 27, 03/16/2001 LRR 2, 03/17/2001 LRR 6, 03/23/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/25/2001 RS 16
American Goldfinch	03/06/2001 JI&LSUS 15, 03/07/2001 JI 15, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 RS 20, 03/13/2001 JI 5, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/17/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/22/2001 JI 10, 03/25/2001 RS 23, 04/01/2001 JI 2
House Sparrow	03/06/2001 JI&LSUS 15, 03/07/2001 JI 15, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 RS 20, 03/13/2001 JI 5, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/17/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/22/2001 JI 10, 03/25/2001 RS 23, 04/01/2001 JI 2

Printed 967 records of 117 species.





BIRD STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Volume 15, Number 9
April 25, 2001

Bird Alert Service: Phone 318, **797-5338**, 24 hr./day, 7 days/wk.
Meeting Place and Headquarters: LSUS Museum of Life Sciences
Meeting Time: Second Tuesday, September - June; 6:30 p.m.
Internet Home Page: <http://www.softdisk.com/comp/birds/>
On-Line Phone Tree: rseidler-phonetree@centenary.edu
E-mail: lsusmus@prysm.net; Fax 318, 797-5338

NEXT MEETING

May 8, 2001

AN OVERVIEW OF HUMMINGBIRD BANDING IN LOUISIANA

PRESENTED BY

DAVE PATTON

LSUS Museum of Life Sciences

6:30 p.m.

MAY FIELD TRIPS

LOUISIANA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT - MAY 6
NORTH AMERICAN MIGRATION COUNT - MAY 12

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2000 - 2001 OFFICERS

President	Mac Hardy (1)	797-5338 W, 687-6738 H
Vice-president	Larry Raymond (2)	929-2806 W, 929-3117 H
Secretary	Jeff Trahan (1)	869-5217 W, 868-7360 H
Treasurer	Jean Trahan (3)	869-5013 W, 868-7360 H

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Roy Bott (1)	925-2265 H
Bertha Campisi (3)	688-3446 W, 861-0324 H
Terry Davis (3)	682-0361 B, 741-1115 H
Hubert Hervey (3)	925-9249 H
Pat Hervey (1)	925-9249 H
Jim Ingold (1)	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
Lily Poole (2)	687-2994 H
Rosemary Seidler (1)	869-5231 W, 424-2972 H
Will Smolenski (2)	865-2938 H
Judy Townes (3)	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H

Numbers in parentheses are years remaining of a 3-year term.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

BIRD REPORT	Will Smolenski	865-2938 H
BIRD HOT SPOTS	Larry Raymond	929-2806 W, 929-3117 H
BIRD RECORDS	Mac Hardy	797-5338 W, 687-6738 H
FIELD TRIPS	Terry Davis	741-1115 H
	Roy Bott	925-2265 H
FUND RAISING	Will Smolenski	865-2938 H
HISTORIAN and LIBRARIAN	Jim Ingold	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
HOSPITALITY and SPECIAL EVENTS	Judy Townes	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H
	Bertha Campisi	688-3446 W, 861-0324 H
MEMBERSHIP	Lily Poole	687-2994 H
NEWSLETTER	Jim Ingold	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
BEGINNING BIRDERS	Jeff Trahan	869-5217 W, 868-7360 H
PHONE TREE	Rosemary Seidler	869-5231 W, 424-2972H
PROGRAMS	Larry Raymond	929-2806W, 929-3117 H
PUBLICITY	Judy Townes	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H
WWW HOME PAGE	Barney Poole	687-2994 H

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ABOUT THE PROGRAM

Our May speaker is Dave Patton - Hummingbird Master Bander. He was previously a sub-permittee with Nancy Newfield from 1995-2001. He is a past President of LOS, a charter Member of Lafayette Birders Anonymous, and a participant in various projects including: Migration Over the Gulf, as a platform observer.

His program will give an overview of hummingbird banding in Louisiana. It will also include data and pictures gathered over 3 years of two **Rufous Hummingbirds**. The study monitored their weight and molt leading up to the day of their migratory departure in the spring.

FIELD TRIPS

May 6 (Sunday) -- Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant. Depart at 7:00 a.m. from the Museum parking lot for a birding trip to the Louisiana Army Ammunition plant near Minden. Dan Weber will be our guide for this exploration (by car, very little walking) of a very large, diverse area that has been little explored by birders. We will be back in Shreveport by noon or so.

May 12 - NAMC (North America Migration Count). Leader: Hubert Hervey, 925-9249 (H). You bird where you want to for as long as you can. Keep records for each parish separate. Contact the leader for forms and instructions. Meet at Mac Hardy's house (1823 South Brookwood Drive) from about 7 p.m. on, for the evening meal and to call the list. If you cannot attend the evening meeting, please phone you day's results to Mac immediately (687-6738), so they can be included in the calling of the list.

MAY SPRING MIGRANT BIRD WALKS

A series of spring bird walks will be held each Saturday morning in May at Walter B. Jacobs Memorial Nature Park. BSG member and park naturalist John McBride will

lead them. Average duration of walks is 1.5 hours. All bird walks will begin at 8:00 a.m.

Beginning Birding

Migration and How it Works

Don Richardson

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We tend to think of Neotropical Migrants as birds that live in North America and winter in Central and South America. Try thinking about them and their home in a new way. Ask, for example, how the **Hooded Warbler** really lives and try this for an answer. It lives in Central America, spending the time from late summer to early spring (as much as eight months) nomadically moving about with flocks of its own and other similar species. As spring approaches, it moves north to take a short hiatus from home to breed and raise young. At least a month is spent in transit - to and from. This leaves only about three months of living in the southeastern U.S. It sounds a bit like this **Hooded Warbler** lives in Central America, doesn't it?

Scientists use words that describe plumage in a way that indicates that the breeding part of life is not the major part of life. Winter plumage is called "basic plumage," while breeding plumage is referred to as "alternate plumage." "Basic" certainly describes a more primary state than "alternate". Although breeding may not occupy a majority of a bird's time, it is certainly one of the most important times of its life. Certainly, no species could survive without it, and there are several reasons why migration contributes to a successful breeding event.

Southern latitudes provide considerably better winter weather than most of us have here in North America. And during our summer, Central America is extremely hot while the southern temperate and Antarctic area is cold with ice and snow covering much of it. Insectivores (insect eaters) and frugivores (fruit-eaters) can find food, by moving south, that they could never find in a harsh winter environment. Certainly not all, but many of the birds that remain north in the winter eat seeds which are available in winter.

Northern summers have very long days that provide many hours for gathering food. Tropical days are only 12 hours long. Days in the north may reach 16 hours or more. It takes a great effort and a lot of time to gather enough food to feed three or four youngsters that will increase to 50 times their hatching weight in just 13 days. Northward migration expands the available nesting and food gathering area of the world.

Many migrating species occupy totally different areas, while some merely expand their range to the north in summer. Some individuals find nesting space to the north and others remain stationary. Eggs and nestlings cannot fly. Parents must be sure there is sufficient territory around the nest to support their voracious family. Predation is

diminished by the fact that a predator species depending on a particular bird species for food cannot evolve since the bird species is not available as a food source full time.

"I got rhythm; I got rhythm; I got rhythm; who could ask for anything more?" That's how the song goes and that's how the birds go. Phonology is the study of biological rhythms. Periodic activity such as flowering, reproduction, and migration all fall within this class of study. Words like circadian (daily), menstrual (monthly), circannual (annually) are used to describe these phenomena. Much of migration activity in birds is controlled by an internal clock operating on a circannual rhythm. Each year, at a certain time, their biological clocks signal that it's time to fly northward to breed.

Photoperiod (periods of light) actually refers to the ratio of day length to night length. Photoperiodicity may affect migration in some cases, when the birds are in the temperate zones where these ratios change. In the tropics, however, photoperiods don't have much effect. Days and nights are always 12 hours long on the equator. The triggers for migration are actually a complex combination of things.

We are all certainly aware that in North America the weather in spring gets "nice" in the south before it gets "nice" in the north. People who live in the northern U. S. and Canada migrate in droves to the southern borders of the U. S. for the winter. I have heard many conversations among them, about the right time to go back north. It always seems to hinge around the question "Is it too early?" Migrating birds have obviously also evolved a sense for this. We find that birds that nest in the south migrate early. Of course, the area in which they nest is ready for habitation early. We begin to see the **Prothonotary Warbler** and **Louisiana Waterthrush** in the latter half of March. Birds that nest in the north, however, migrate later since the area in which they nest is not ready for habitation until later. **Gray-cheeked Thrushes** don't show up in Texas until late April and early May. I plant most of my vegetables (Houston, Texas) around the first of March. My dad, I remember, always put the vegetables in on Memorial Day (in western New York). That's three months later, and it looks like birds have figured this out too.

The preparation for migration includes building fat reserves for energy. Southbound **Yellow-rumped Warblers** (which usually eat insects) are observed on Block Island (Rhode Island) gorging themselves on bayberries (wax myrtle). Long distance runners and other endurance athletes often do a "carbohydrate load" just before a big event.

At first, one might think that birds would migrate in straight lines, "As the crow flies" if you will. But there are many factors, variables, and reasons that cause birds to choose migratory routes other than straight lines. Some are well understood and some are not. Water provides an

obstacle to some birds, while others cross it without hesitation. Many birds are not fond of flying over deserts or mountains, so they fly around them. Prevailing winds might cause a choice of different routes for movement north and south.

Loops represent a migration pattern with different routes for northward and southward migration. The **American Golden-Plover** moves north across the Gulf of Mexico to northern Canada and Alaska where it breeds. For the trip south, it moves east to Nova Scotia, then to the south over the Atlantic, returning to its winter home in Brazil.

A more local loop is seen in the Gulf of Mexico itself. Sometimes north winds accompany storms. In spring, these storms from the north present a serious danger to the birds migrating into them. In fall, the danger is less because the migration is southward (with the wind). In spring, many species tend to hug the Texas coast. This way a protective environment is more available should the birds get into trouble. In fall, however, the birds need not fear those northern storms. The winds merely help them to cross the gulf more quickly. Many species tend to fly over the center of the gulf, showing no desire to hug the coast. The local loop then, represents a more western northbound migration with the southward travel finding a path more to the east.

Doglegs are patterns of migration that are not a straight line. The reason for doglegs is to avoid (fly around) unfavorable areas. **California Gulls** winter all along the southern half of the California coastline. Some of them breed in Yellowstone and near the Great Salt Lake. A direct route would take them across miles of Nevada desert, a relatively barren and inhospitable environment for a gull. Instead they travel north up the coast to the Oregon/Washington border. They turn right and follow the Snake and Columbia rivers to the breeding areas. In fall they reverse the route.

Leapfrogging occurs where different subspecies (races) occupy different breeding ranges on the same axis as migratory flight. The races breeding the farthest north often winter the farthest south. In migration, the more northern breeders leapfrog over the more central races. On the west coast, five races of **Fox Sparrow** find themselves in this sort of situation. Shumagin, Kodiak, and Valdez races live in separate areas in Alaska; they all winter together in the southern part of California. The Yakutat race breeds at the Alaska - Canada border and winters near San Francisco. The Townsend race breeds in northern British Columbia and winters in Oregon. The sixth race, **Sooty Fox Sparrow**, doesn't migrate but winters and summers in northern Washington and southern British Columbia.

Vertical migration is a bit more local but still provides solutions for birds that prefer to breed in a place that is inhospitable in winter. Many mountain birds find seeds, fruits, insects, and space for breeding at high altitudes on

the mountain. Winter at those altitudes provides no food or comfort for them. To solve the problem, they simply move down to a lower altitude on the mountain or into the valley. A move of several hundred feet vertically can provide the same amount of climate change as several hundred miles of horizontal migration. Some gallinaceous birds like the **Mountain Quail** make the trip on foot. These quail start early enough in the fall so snow will not impede their trip.

Staging often occurs before migration. Many species migrate in large flocks and gather in staging areas. I believe that the large flocks of robins seen in early spring in the south are such groups.

Vagrant migration is a winter phenomenon. Birds, after reaching their usual winter location, may wander to other areas. Some of these wanderings are referred to as "explosions". For example, some winters present Texans with high numbers of **Brown Creepers**, **Golden-crowned Kinglets**, and **Red Crossbills**.

Young **Bald Eagles** hatched and banded in Florida (this population is considered non-migratory) have been found wandering as far north as Quebec and Ontario, a distance of over 1500 miles from home.

Beginning Birding

Baby It's Cold Outside

By Don Richardson

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Baby It's Cold Outside is a song made famous by Johnny Mercer and Margaret Whiting a long time ago. The words and music are by Frank Loesser and it's from the MGM film (1949) *Neptune's Daughter* starring Red Skelton and Esther Williams. Its popularity faded from human life years ago but it is a lament sung by our avian friends all the time. The last phrases in the song are:

"Where could you be going
when the wind is blowing,
and it's cold outside?
Baby it's cold, - cold outside".

I grew up in a small town in western N.Y. just south of Buffalo, You know, far NE Texas. (:-) I tell people I was ten years old before I was taller than the snow. While that's a bit of a literal stretch, it's figuratively, "right on". I remember nestling into a big thick eider down comforter my mother wrapped around me after playing for hours in the cold snow.

Birds have some defenses against the cold and it's interesting how they work. I mentioned the eider down comforter I snuggled in as a boy. Those downy feathers certainly help me warm myself. I suppose, the main defense birds have against the cold is their feathers. Not the flight feathers, the large feathers on the trailing edge of

the wing and in the tail that do the flying, certainly not the coverts, the feathers that shape the bird and display most of the color. But mostly the downy feathers, little fuzzy feathers that lie underneath all these others. They are the major insulators against the cold.

Bare parts, parts without feathers, are a major problem for birds when it's cold. When our hands are cold, we try to put them somewhere where it's warm. We'll tuck them inside our jacket and under our arms, between our legs, or we might even sit on them. Birds can lose heat from their uninsulated parts like legs and bills. Birds on the beach that are standing on one leg are tucking the other into the soft feathers of the belly to keep it warm. The same is true of the bill when it's tucked snugly into the feathers on the back.

Ducks have some special problems with their legs. They have to use their webbed feet to swim in water that is nearly cold enough to be ice. Blood must flow to those feet and the resulting heat loss would be a disaster were it not for this handy mechanism. The blood vessels in its legs are attached to each other so that warm blood flowing to the feet give up heat to cold blood returning from the feet. Engineers call this a "heat exchanger" - they think they invented it.

Sometimes they shiver. The major muscles in most birds are the breast muscles, up to 40% of their total weight. These are the major source of heat generated by shivering. In some larger birds, the leg muscles also shiver. The LCT (Lower Critical Temperature) is the temperature at which shivering begins. Large birds have lower LCTs than small birds. That's not surprising since the rate of heat loss is going to be partly described by a ratio of body surface area to body volume. In small birds, their body surface area is high compared to their tiny volume. Body heat will not be held long so putting their heat maintenance mechanisms into action quickly is very important. In North America and in New Zealand, where **House Sparrows** have been introduced, a 100 year case study shows that the larger birds tend to survive better against the cold. Evolution has favored the larger birds in more northern (southern of course in New Zealand) regions. The **House Sparrows** in colder regions now average larger than in the milder climes.

Ever wonder how our small birds survive a cold night? How about a little **Black-capped Chickadee** who perches in a northern Minnesota woods all night at -30 F - maybe colder? They have a normal body temperature that is a little warmer than ours. It's 105° F (plus or minus). Some thrushes are nearly 110° F.

Maintaining a normal body temperature in very cold conditions would take a tremendous amount of energy. When they are sleeping, many birds experience a drop in body temperature, which requires much less energy to maintain. A condition called hypothermia exists when the body drops from a couple to about 12° C (about 22° F).

This means, down to around 83° F. The chickadees above and a number of others including hummingbirds can reduce their temperature even farther if need be. It is a state of profound hypothermia or torpor. Body temperature drops to as much as 57° F below normal. That's in the mid 40s and that's what happens on those minus 30° nights.

In the hypothermal state, the birds remain able to come out fairly quickly. A torpid bird, when waking and warming, will show fair muscular coordination at about 80 degrees but may require as much as an hour to return to a normal level of activity.

There is a winter acclimatization process that occurs as birds prepare for winter. Frank Gill gives the following account in his popular textbook *Ornithology*: "The acclimatization process goes on for weeks as, each day, the bird reduces the cost of thermoregulation. Winter-acclimatized **American Goldfinches** can sustain themselves for 6 to 8 hours when subjected to extremely cold temperatures of nearly -100 F. Summer-acclimatized goldfinches, however, cannot sustain themselves for more than one hour when subjected to such frigid temperatures. This ability of winter-acclimatized goldfinches to withstand cold stress is called thermogenic endurance."

Neat things - these birds.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD MEETING

April 3, 2001, 7:00 p.m.

Museum of Life Sciences at LSU

Board members present at the meeting were Larry Raymond, Jeff Trahan, Lily Poole, Mac Hardy, Jim Ingold, Judy Townes, Hubert Hervey, and Rosemary Seidler.

Treasurer's report: Jean Trahan (treasurer) was not present so Jeff Trahan gave the treasurer's report. He reported that on March 31, the club had a cash balance of \$2,257.88. Prepaid expenses for printing and postage were \$161.49 and \$109.55 respectively. The club's total assets are \$2,528.92. The raffle earned \$28.00 and Terry Davis' plant sale brought in \$18.00.

Reports from Mac Hardy: a) Mac reported the spring and fall LOS meeting dates. He said that the Rockefeller NWR dormitory was reserved for the spring meeting and he will reserve it for the fall meeting. b) Mac also reminded the board that the American Birding Association has asked to advertise for *North American Birds* in our newsletter. He reported that there are regulations about bulk rate mailing and he will talk to the post office as to whether the proposed advertising will raise the rates. His research showed that if the proposed advertising is related to the objectives of the club, then it would probably not cause a rate increase. c) Mac reported that Jim Stewart has forty years of bird data available and he has agreed to allow the data to be placed into the database. d) Mac has hired Michelle Andrews to enter data into the database. e) Mac said that we have obtained official permission to

place BSG pamphlets at the Tourist Center on I-20. He delivered them recently. f) Mac asked the board if the club should accept data sent to LABIRD or the phone tree. The group suggested that it not be done. g) Wildlife and Fisheries Day is September 22. Mac will not be able to attend. The club needs two to three people to man the booth. Jim volunteered to do this.

Field Trips: Jim Ingold reported that the NAMC is May 12. Larry cannot be there in the afternoon, so Mac said that he might host the dinner at his house after the count. Larry Raymond suggested that we might ask Dan Weber to lead a field trip to the Army Ammunition Plant. May 5 or 6 were suggested as possible dates.

Membership: Lily Poole reported that we have 96 paid and 68 gratis accounts. She also said that sending reminders about membership, by email, has been very useful.

Newsletter: Jim Ingold reported that the newsletter was recently sent to the printers and that it might not be mailed in time to arrive before the meeting. Jim will help Bill Wood take over as editor.

Programs: Larry Raymond said that Francine Forrester would speak at the June meeting. The topic will be birds of prey. Dave Patton will speak about hummingbird banding in May. Larry suggested that we obtain some type of item to give to our speakers as a token of appreciation. He suggested that we might think about pens with the BSG logo. He will look into this.

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING

April 10, 2001, 7:00 p.m.

Museum of Life Sciences at LSU

Mac Hardy called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.

Larry Raymond introduced the speaker Dan Weber of The Nature Conservancy. Dan talked about The Nature Conservancy's efforts to preserve habitats in Louisiana.

Mac Hardy reported that Jim Stewart has donated early bird records for inclusion in the bird database. The Rockefeller NWR dormitory is reserved for the LOS meeting, April 27, through April 29. The next field trip is next Saturday to Briarwood. Bill and Jane Hall will lead this trip. A field trip is tentatively scheduled on May 6, to the Army Ammunition Plant in Minden. Dan Weber would be the leader and would meet club members at 7:00 a.m. at the museum. The North American Migration Count is May 12. More specific information about the count will be given at the next meeting. The count dinner meeting will be at Mac's house. John McBride is leading birding trips at Walter B. Jacobs Nature Park at 8:00 a.m. on April 14, 21, 28, May 5, and 12.

Committee reports: Jean Trahan gave the treasurer's report. She reported that on March 31, 2001, the club had a cash

balance of \$2,257.88. Prepaid expenses for printing and postage were \$161.49 and \$109.55 respectively, so the club's total assets are \$2,528.92. Hospitality chairperson, Judy Townes, thanked all of those club members who contribute food. Lily Poole reported 96 paid accounts and 165 active accounts. Jim Ingold said that the newsletter has been mailed late, but should be in mailboxes now. Mac Hardy reported only one copy of *Birding Hotspots* remaining. The American Birding Association may be interested in selling copies. He also said that there would be a board meeting on May 1 to discuss nomination of new board members. Rosemary Seidler asked for volunteers to fill positions on the board. Jim Ingold reported that the North American Ornithological Conference would meet in New Orleans, Louisiana. Jim will give an address at the meeting.

Bird talk: Louis Soule reported a **White-winged Dove** at his house. He even had a picture of the bird. Nancy Menasco reported 25 **Pectoral Sandpipers** and seven **Solitary Sandpipers** at Bickham Dickson Park. She also

reported lots of **White Ibis**, nine **Black-crowned Night Herons** and her first **White-eyed Vireo** at Smithport Lake. Judy Townes saw a pair of **Yellow-crowned Night-Herons** in her neighborhood doing a courtship dance. Bill Wood has two **Eastern Phoebes** nesting at his house. He also reported a **Broad-winged Hawk**, a **Lincoln's Sparrow**, **Tree Swallows**, **Barn Swallows**, **Chimney Swifts**, and a **Ruby-throated Hummingbird**. Jim Ingold saw an **Orchard Oriole** at Clark's Marina.

Bill Wood and Paul Dickson are developing a workshop on using radar to follow bird migration. The workshop will be offered if there is enough interest. Also, Richard Spark brought a visitor Philipp Feige, who is here on spring break.

CORRECTION

The **Neotropic Cormorant** reported in the last newsletter (1508) was an error.

BIRD NOTES -- APRIL

Compiled April 24, 2001

Report bird records for the Newsletter to Will Smolenski (865-2938) by the 15th of each month. Only records not printed since the last Newsletter are published.

Following each species is a line of data in the following format: date, initials of observer, number of birds observed; initials of another observer, number of birds observed, etc. For example: 01/12/99 PD 2 means that on 01/12/99 PD saw 2 birds. For the number of birds observed, a one is used both for one specimen and for numbers not reported by the observer. All bird records reported here are the responsibility of the observer. The Bird Study Group is reporting observations on the word of the observers.

OBSERVERS

Abbreviation	Name	Date and Place
AC	Amanda Crnkovic	04/15/2001 Stonewall, LA: 330 Sandpiper Dr.
J&JT	Jeff & Jean Trahan	04/12/2001 Bickham Dickson Park; 04/13/2001 Bickham Dickson Park; 04/14/2001 Bickham Dickson Park; 04/15/2001 Bickham Dickson Park; 04/20/2001 Bickham Dickson Park
J&JT, CL	Jeff & Jean Trahan, Charlie Lyon	03/24/2001 LA-1 & I-49 north of Natchitoches; 03/24/2001 Lock & Dam #5
J&JT, RS	Jeff & Jean Trahan, Rosemary Seidler	04/07/2001 Keatchi
JJ	Jim Ingold	04/03/2001 Shreveport: Walter B. Jacobs Park; 04/07/2001 Mansfield Rd. near N. DeSoto High School; 04/08/2001 Shreveport: LSUS Campus; 04/09/2001 Shreveport: Bickham Dickson Park; 04/11/2001 C. Bickham Dickson Park; 04/15/2001 LA 1 N. Lock and Dam No. 4; 04/15/2001 Lock and Dam No. 4; 04/19/2001 LA 1 N. Lock and Dam No. 4; 04/19/2001 LA 1 S. LSUS; 04/19/2001 Lock and Dam No. 4; 04/19/2001 Lock and Dam No. 5
JJ & LSUS	J. Ingold & LSUS Ornithology Class	04/10/2001 Bossier: Clarks Marina; 04/10/2001 Shreveport: 70th St. and Clyde Fant PKWY; 04/10/2001 Shreveport: Bickham Dickson Park
JT	Jeff Trahan	04/16/2001 Bickham Dickson Park; 04/17/2001 Bickham Dickson Park
JT, CL	Jeff Trahan, Charlie Lyon	03/18/2001 La-1 north of Natchitoches; 03/18/2001 Lock & Dam #5; 04/08/2001 Ellerbe Road; 04/08/2001 Lock & Dam #5
LRR	Larry R. Raymond	03/26/2001 Walter Jacobs Nature Park; 03/27/2001 Earl G. Williamson Park; 03/30/2001 Walter Jacobs Nature Park; 04/02/2001 Walter Jacobs Nature Park; 04/03/2001 Walter Jacobs Nature Park; 04/07/2001 6675 North Park Circle; 04/08/2001 6675 North Park Circle; 04/09/2001 Walter Jacobs Nature Park; 04/10/2001 Walter Jacobs Nature Park; 04/12/2001 6675 North Park Circle; 04/16/2001 Walter Jacobs Nature Park; 04/17/2001 Walter Jacobs Nature Park; 04/21/2001 6675 North Park Circle; 04/22/2001 Bickham Dickson Park
LS	Louis Soule	04/04/2001 Shreveport: 174 Carroll St.
RS	Rosemary Seidler	04/17/2001 Centenary College; 04/18/2001 Bickham-Dickson Park; 04/18/2001 Prospect near Line; 04/20/2001 Prospect near Line; 04/22/2001 I-49 near mile 192
RS & VL	Rosemary Seidler & Vicki LeFevers	04/20/2001 Bickham-Dickson

RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Pied-billed Grebe	03/18/2001 JT, CL 12, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 5, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 12, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 20, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 4, 04/15/2001 JI 8, 04/17/2001 JT 1, 04/19/2001 JI 5
Eared Grebe	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1
American White Pelican	03/18/2001 JT, CL 75, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 30, 03/27/2001 LRR 25, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 35, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 7, 04/15/2001 JI 226, 04/19/2001 JI 16, 04/19/2001 JI 84, 04/22/2001 LRR 44
Double-crested Cormorant	03/18/2001 JT, CL 10, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 225, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 125, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 35, 04/09/2001 JI 1, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 40, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 15, 04/12/2001 J&JT 3, 04/13/2001 J&JT 3, 04/14/2001 J&JT 6, 04/15/2001 JI 52, 04/16/2001 JT 7, 04/17/2001 JT 1, 04/18/2001 RS 3, 04/19/2001 JI 43, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/22/2001 LRR 1
Anhinga	03/18/2001 JT, CL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 1, 04/19/2001 JI 1
Great Blue Heron	03/18/2001 JT, CL 10, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 15, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 1, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 8, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 2, 04/12/2001 J&JT 2, 04/13/2001 J&JT 3, 04/15/2001 J&JT 3, 04/15/2001 JI 1, 04/15/2001 JI 1, 04/16/2001 JT 1, 04/19/2001 JI 2, 04/19/2001 JI 5, 04/19/2001 JI 1, 04/20/2001 J&JT 2
Great Egret	03/18/2001 JT, CL 5, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 12, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 8, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 35, 04/07/2001 J&JT, RS 3, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 6, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 1, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 3, 04/11/2001 JI 1, 04/12/2001 J&JT 7, 04/13/2001 J&JT 20, 04/14/2001 J&JT 16, 04/15/2001 J&JT 2, 04/15/2001 JI 9, 04/16/2001 JT 1, 04/18/2001 RS 1, 04/19/2001 JI 9, 04/19/2001 JI 3, 04/19/2001 JI 1, 04/19/2001 JI 5, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/20/2001 J&JT 1, 04/22/2001 LRR 2
Snowy Egret	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 5, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 1, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 4, 04/11/2001 JI 1, 04/12/2001 J&JT 1, 04/13/2001 J&JT 4, 04/14/2001 J&JT 2, 04/15/2001 JI 4, 04/18/2001 RS 1, 04/19/2001 JI 3, 04/19/2001 JI 2
Little Blue Heron	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 5, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 16, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 2, 04/14/2001 J&JT 1, 04/15/2001 JI 5, 04/19/2001 JI 1, 04/19/2001 JI 1, 04/19/2001 JI 1, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 1
Cattle Egret	03/18/2001 JT, CL 2, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 6, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 18, 04/15/2001 JI 45, 04/19/2001 JI 15, 04/19/2001 JI 15
Green Heron	04/14/2001 J&JT 1, 04/15/2001 JI 9, 04/18/2001 RS 1, 04/19/2001 JI 3, 04/19/2001 JI 1
Black-crowned Night-Heron	04/15/2001 JI 1
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	04/18/2001 RS 1
White Ibis	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 50, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 7, 04/15/2001 JI 70
Black Vulture	03/18/2001 JT, CL 70, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 31, 04/15/2001 J&JT 1, 04/15/2001 JI 2, 04/19/2001 JI 1, 04/19/2001 JI 2, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/21/2001 LRR 1
Turkey Vulture	03/18/2001 JT, CL 8, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 10, 03/27/2001 LRR 2, 04/03/2001 JI 1, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 2, 04/15/2001 J&JT 1, 04/15/2001 JI 20, 04/16/2001 JT 1, 04/18/2001 RS 1, 04/19/2001 JI 2, 04/19/2001 JI 1, 04/19/2001 JI 9, 04/19/2001 JI 2, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 3, 04/21/2001 LRR 1, 04/22/2001 LRR 1
Snow Goose	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2
Ross' Goose	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1
Canada Goose	03/27/2001 LRR 2
Wood Duck	03/18/2001 JT, CL 2, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 10, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 2, 04/12/2001 J&JT 2, 04/13/2001 J&JT 6, 04/14/2001 J&JT 8, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/21/2001 LRR 1
Green-winged Teal	03/18/2001 JT, CL 3, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 10, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 87
Mallard	03/18/2001 JT, CL 11, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 8, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 16, 04/18/2001 RS 2
Blue-winged Teal	03/18/2001 JT, CL 220, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 10, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 6, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 380, 03/27/2001 LRR 1, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 4, 04/09/2001 JI 11, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 4, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 10, 04/11/2001 JI 16, 04/12/2001 J&JT 25, 04/13/2001 J&JT 40, 04/14/2001 J&JT 55, 04/15/2001 J&JT 4, 04/15/2001 JI 14, 04/16/2001 JT 25, 04/17/2001 JT 55, 04/18/2001 RS 18, 04/19/2001 JI 6, 04/20/2001 J&JT 2, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 12, 04/22/2001 LRR 4
Northern Shoveler	03/18/2001 JT, CL 100, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 700
Gadwall	03/18/2001 JT, CL 1, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 30, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 9, 04/15/2001 JI 2
American Wigeon	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 13
Ring-necked Duck	03/18/2001 JT, CL 8, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 240
Lesser Scaup	03/18/2001 JT, CL 8, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2
Bufflehead	03/27/2001 LRR 1
Hooded Merganser	03/18/2001 JT, CL 35
Ruddy Duck	03/18/2001 JT, CL 5, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 32, 04/20/2001 J&JT 1, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 1
Northern Harrier	03/18/2001 JT, CL 10, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 5, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 1, 04/19/2001 JI 1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	03/26/2001 LRR 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	04/12/2001 J&JT 1, 04/18/2001 RS 1, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 1
Broad-winged Hawk	04/07/2001 J&JT, RS 2
Red-tailed Hawk	03/18/2001 JT, CL 5, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 8, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 3, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 8, 04/15/2001 JI 3, 04/15/2001 JI 1, 04/18/2001 RS 1, 04/19/2001 JI 1, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 3, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 16, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 3, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 1
Merlin	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1
Common Moorhen	04/15/2001 JI 4, 04/19/2001 JI 1
American Coot	03/18/2001 JT, CL 30, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 400, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 45, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/27/2001 LRR 135, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 140, 04/09/2001 JI 7, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 12, 04/11/2001 JI 9, 04/12/2001 J&JT 8, 04/13/2001 J&JT 22, 04/14/2001 J&JT 12, 04/15/2001 J&JT 4, 04/15/2001 JI 19, 04/16/2001 JT 12, 04/18/2001 RS 14, 04/19/2001 JI 5, 04/19/2001 JI 10, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 6, 04/20/2001 J&JT 4, 04/22/2001 LRR 3
American Golden-Plover	03/18/2001 JT, CL 180, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2
Killdeer	03/18/2001 JT, CL 2, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 6, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 5, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 20, 03/27/2001 LRR 2, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 2, 04/09/2001 JI 2, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 2, 04/11/2001 JI 4, 04/12/2001 J&JT 4, 04/13/2001 J&JT 3, 04/14/2001 J&JT 6, 04/15/2001 JI 2, 04/16/2001 JT 2, 04/17/2001 JT 3, 04/18/2001 RS 8, 04/19/2001 JI 1, 04/19/2001 JI 2, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 3, 04/22/2001 LRR 2
Black-necked Stilt	04/19/2001 JI 3
Greater Yellowlegs	03/18/2001 JT, CL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 20, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 8, 04/11/2001 JI 4, 04/12/2001 J&JT 2, 04/13/2001 J&JT 2, 04/14/2001 J&JT 6, 04/16/2001 JT 1, 04/18/2001 RS 3, 04/19/2001 JI 13
Lesser Yellowlegs	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 15, 04/11/2001 JI 8, 04/12/2001 J&JT 35, 04/13/2001 J&JT 25, 04/14/2001 J&JT 40, 04/15/2001 J&JT 1, 04/16/2001 JT 18, 04/17/2001 JT 20, 04/18/2001 RS 7, 04/19/2001 JI 20, 04/20/2001 J&JT 5, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 1
Solitary Sandpiper	04/09/2001 JI 9, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 15, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 9, 04/11/2001 JI 19, 04/12/2001 J&JT 1, 04/13/2001 J&JT 15, 04/14/2001 J&JT 25, 04/15/2001 J&JT 4, 04/16/2001 JT 15, 04/17/2001 JT 12, 04/18/2001 RS 5, 04/20/2001 J&JT 4, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 4, 04/22/2001 LRR 1
Spotted Sandpiper	04/11/2001 JI 1, 04/12/2001 J&JT 1, 04/13/2001 J&JT 3, 04/14/2001 J&JT 1, 04/16/2001 JT 2, 04/17/2001 JT 1, 04/18/2001 RS 3, 04/20/2001 J&JT 2, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/22/2001 LRR 2
Upland Sandpiper	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2
Least Sandpiper	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 04/12/2001 J&JT 18, 04/13/2001 J&JT 8, 04/14/2001 J&JT 10, 04/18/2001 RS 4
Pectoral Sandpiper	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 525, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 8, 04/11/2001 JI 39, 04/12/2001 J&JT 30, 04/13/2001 J&JT 50, 04/14/2001 J&JT 135, 04/16/2001 JT 170, 04/17/2001 JT 43, 04/18/2001 RS 16, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 1
Common Snipe	03/18/2001 JT, CL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 80, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 3, 04/11/2001 JI 2, 04/12/2001 J&JT 2, 04/14/2001 J&JT 2
Rock Dove	03/18/2001 JT, CL 1, 04/18/2001 RS 6, 04/18/2001 RS 2, 04/19/2001 JI 5, 04/20/2001 RS 2
Eurasian Collared-Dove	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 04/07/2001 JI 1, 04/15/2001 JI 1
White-winged Dove	04/04/2001 LS 1
Mourning Dove	03/18/2001 JT, CL 18, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 100, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 6, 03/26/2001 LRR 4, 04/03/2001 JI 3, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 4, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 2, 04/09/2001 JI 3, 04/11/2001 JI 2, 04/12/2001 J&JT 3, 04/13/2001 J&JT 2, 04/14/2001 J&JT 1, 04/15/2001 J&JT 1, 04/15/2001 JI 1, 04/15/2001 JI 1, 04/17/2001 RS 4, 04/18/2001 RS 27, 04/18/2001 RS 9, 04/19/2001 JI 1, 04/20/2001 RS 12, 04/20/2001 J&JT 4, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 8, 04/21/2001 LRR 1, 04/22/2001 LRR 1
Inca Dove	04/18/2001 RS 2, 04/20/2001 RS 2
Greater Roadrunner	04/22/2001 RS 1
Eastern Screech-Owl	03/18/2001 JT, CL 2, 04/16/2001 JT 1
Great Horned Owl	04/08/2001 JT, CL 1, 04/18/2001 RS 1
Chimney Swift	04/03/2001 JI 1, 04/07/2001 LRR 8, 04/13/2001 J&JT 6, 04/14/2001 J&JT 5, 04/16/2001 JT 2, 04/17/2001 RS 4, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 5, 04/20/2001 RS 4, 04/20/2001 J&JT 1, 04/21/2001 LRR 6
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	04/02/2001 LRR 1, 04/03/2001 LRR 1, 04/15/2001 AC 1, 04/20/2001 RS 2, 04/21/2001 LRR 1
Belted Kingfisher	03/18/2001 JT, CL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 1, 04/11/2001 JI 1, 04/12/2001 J&JT 1, 04/13/2001 J&JT 1, 04/14/2001 J&JT 1, 04/16/2001 JT 1, 04/19/2001 JI 1
Red-headed Woodpecker	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 3, 04/14/2001 J&JT 2, 04/15/2001 JI 1, 04/18/2001 RS 3, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/22/2001 LRR 1
Red-bellied Woodpecker	03/18/2001 JT, CL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/26/2001 LRR 2, 03/30/2001 LRR 2, 04/03/2001 JI 1, 04/11/2001 JI 1, 04/12/2001 J&JT 10, 04/13/2001 J&JT 8, 04/14/2001 J&JT 8, 04/15/2001 JI 1, 04/15/2001 J&JT 3, 04/16/2001 JT 3, 04/17/2001 JT 3, 04/17/2001 RS 1, 04/18/2001 RS 6, 04/18/2001 RS 2, 04/19/2001 JI 1, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/20/2001 J&JT 4, 04/20/2001 RS 1, 04/21/2001 LRR 1, 04/22/2001 LRR 1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	03/26/2001 LRR 1
Downy Woodpecker	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/30/2001 LRR 1, 04/03/2001 JI 1, 04/13/2001 J&JT 2, 04/14/2001 J&JT 6, 04/15/2001 J&JT 1, 04/18/2001 RS 2, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/20/2001 J&JT 1, 04/20/2001 RS 1, 04/21/2001 LRR 1, 04/22/2001 LRR 1

Common Name	Data
Northern Flicker	03/18/2001 JT, CL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 1, 04/12/2001 J&JT 1, 04/13/2001 J&JT 2, 04/14/2001 J&JT 1, 04/16/2001 JT 1, 04/18/2001 RS 9
Pileated Woodpecker	03/18/2001 JT, CL 1, 04/03/2001 JI 1, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 2, 04/12/2001 J&JT 2, 04/13/2001 J&JT 1, 04/14/2001 J&JT 3, 04/15/2001 J&JT 2, 04/18/2001 RS 3, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/21/2001 LRR 1
Eastern Wood-Pewee	04/16/2001 JT 2, 04/21/2001 LRR 1
Eastern Phoebe	03/26/2001 LRR 1, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 1
Great Crested Flycatcher	04/03/2001 LRR 1, 04/03/2001 JI 2, 04/19/2001 JI 1, 04/21/2001 LRR 1
Eastern Kingbird	04/08/2001 JT, CL 2, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 1, 04/18/2001 RS 2, 4/19/2001 JI 1, 04/20/2001 J&JT 1, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 2
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	04/07/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 04/07/2001 JI 2, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 6, 04/15/2001 JI 1, 04/15/2001 JI 2, 04/15/2001 J&JT 2, 04/18/2001 RS 2, 04/19/2001 JI 3, 04/19/2001 JI 2, 04/19/2001 JI 1, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 1
Loggerhead Shrike	03/18/2001 JT, CL 10, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 1, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 1, 04/14/2001 J&JT 1, 04/15/2001 JI 1, 04/19/2001 JI 2, 04/19/2001 JI 1, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 1
White-eyed Vireo	04/03/2001 LRR 1, 04/03/2001 JI 1, 04/08/2001 LRR 1, 04/12/2001 J&JT 1, 04/14/2001 J&JT 2, 04/15/2001 J&JT 1, 04/15/2001 JI 1, 04/16/2001 JT 2, 04/20/2001 RS 1, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/21/2001 LRR 1
Yellow-throated Vireo	04/03/2001 JI 1
Red-eyed Vireo	04/21/2001 LRR 1
Blue Jay	03/18/2001 JT, CL 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/26/2001 LRR 3, 03/30/2001 LRR 4, 04/03/2001 JI 5, 04/11/2001 JI 1, 04/12/2001 J&JT 4, 04/13/2001 J&JT 6, 04/14/2001 J&JT 4, 04/15/2001 JI 4, 04/15/2001 J&JT 2, 04/17/2001 RS 5, 04/18/2001 RS 5, 04/18/2001 RS 2, 04/19/2001 JI 1, 04/19/2001 JI 1, 04/20/2001 J&JT 3, 04/20/2001 RS 6, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 6, 04/21/2001 LRR 3
American Crow	03/18/2001 JT, CL 30, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 30, 03/26/2001 LRR 7, 03/27/2001 LRR 2, 03/30/2001 LRR 4, 04/03/2001 JI 2, 04/12/2001 J&JT 8, 04/13/2001 J&JT 2, 04/14/2001 J&JT 1, 04/15/2001 JI 1, 04/16/2001 JT 3, 04/18/2001 RS 3, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/21/2001 LRR 1
Fish Crow	03/18/2001 JT, CL 15, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 03/27/2001 LRR 18, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 3, 04/13/2001 J&JT 4, 04/14/2001 J&JT 2, 04/15/2001 JI 1, 04/16/2001 JT 3, 04/17/2001 JT 4, 04/17/2001 RS 1, 04/18/2001 RS 14, 04/18/2001 RS 3, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 6, 04/20/2001 RS 3, 04/22/2001 LRR 1
Purple Martin	03/18/2001 JT, CL 40, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 5, 03/27/2001 LRR 4, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 25, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 25, 04/11/2001 JI 8, 04/12/2001 J&JT 5, 04/13/2001 J&JT 10, 04/14/2001 J&JT 10, 04/15/2001 JI 1, 04/15/2001 J&JT 5, 04/15/2001 JI 2, 04/16/2001 JT 10, 04/18/2001 RS 18, 04/18/2001 RS 7, 04/19/2001 JI 20, 04/19/2001 JI 7, 04/19/2001 JI 3, 04/20/2001 J&JT 10, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 9, 04/20/2001 RS 9, 04/22/2001 LRR 1
Tree Swallow	03/18/2001 JT, CL 20, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 4
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	03/18/2001 JT, CL 90, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 20, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 04/09/2001 JI 2, 04/18/2001 RS 6, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 2
Cliff Swallow	03/18/2001 JT, CL 4, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 110, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 70, 04/13/2001 J&JT 10, 04/14/2001 J&JT 15, 04/17/2001 JT 1, 04/19/2001 JI 60
Barn Swallow	03/18/2001 JT, CL 50, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 15, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 8, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 12, 04/07/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 20, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 7, 04/09/2001 JI 5, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 2, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 2, 04/12/2001 J&JT 2, 04/13/2001 J&JT 15, 04/14/2001 J&JT 5, 04/15/2001 JI 3, 04/15/2001 JI 15, 04/16/2001 JT 6, 04/17/2001 JT 12, 04/18/2001 RS 2, 04/19/2001 JI 60, 04/19/2001 JI 18, 04/19/2001 JI 10, 04/19/2001 JI 4, 04/20/2001 J&JT 1, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 4, 04/22/2001 LRR 2
Carolina Chickadee	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/26/2001 LRR 2, 03/30/2001 LRR 2, 04/03/2001 JI 2, 04/13/2001 J&JT 3, 04/14/2001 J&JT 2, 04/15/2001 JI 1, 04/18/2001 RS 3, 04/20/2001 RS 2, 04/21/2001 LRR 1
Tufted Titmouse	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/26/2001 LRR 3, 03/30/2001 LRR 3, 04/03/2001 JI 2, 04/12/2001 J&JT 8, 04/13/2001 J&JT 4, 04/14/2001 J&JT 4, 04/15/2001 AC 2, 04/16/2001 JT 1, 04/18/2001 RS 1, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/20/2001 J&JT 1, 04/21/2001 LRR 1
White-breasted Nuthatch	03/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/30/2001 LRR 1, 04/03/2001 JI 3, 04/17/2001 RS 1, 04/21/2001 LRR 1
Brown-headed Nuthatch	04/21/2001 LRR 1
Carolina Wren	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/30/2001 LRR 1, 04/03/2001 JI 4, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 1, 04/09/2001 LRR 1, 04/10/2001 LRR 1, 04/12/2001 J&JT 1, 04/16/2001 LRR 1, 04/16/2001 JT 1, 04/17/2001 LRR 1, 04/18/2001 RS 2, 04/21/2001 LRR 2
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	03/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/30/2001 LRR 1, 04/15/2001 J&JT 1, 04/21/2001 LRR 1
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	03/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/30/2001 LRR 2, 04/03/2001 JI 1, 04/07/2001 J&JT, RS 5, 04/14/2001 J&JT 5, 04/18/2001 RS 1, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/21/2001 LRR 1
Eastern Bluebird	03/18/2001 JT, CL 15, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 6, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 15, 03/27/2001 LRR 2, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 2, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 2, 04/13/2001 J&JT 2, 04/14/2001 J&JT 4, 04/15/2001 JI 6, 04/15/2001 JI 1, 04/16/2001 JT 1, 04/17/2001 JT 1, 04/19/2001 JI 4, 04/19/2001 JI 2, 04/19/2001 JI 4, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 5, 04/21/2001 LRR 1
Wood Thrush	04/12/2001 LRR 1, 04/21/2001 LRR 1
American Robin	03/18/2001 JT, CL 50, 03/26/2001 LRR 3, 04/17/2001 RS 6, 04/18/2001 RS 1, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 4, 04/20/2001 J&JT 1, 04/20/2001 RS 4, 04/21/2001 LRR 2, 04/22/2001 LRR 4
Northern Mockingbird	03/18/2001 JT, CL 6, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 5, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 10, 03/27/2001 LRR 1, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 3, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 2, 04/13/2001 J&JT 1, 04/14/2001 J&JT 2, 04/15/2001 JI 12, 04/17/2001 RS 2, 04/18/2001 RS 2, 04/18/2001 RS 2, 04/19/2001 JI 3, 04/19/2001 JI 8, 04/19/2001 JI 10, 04/20/2001 J&JT 1, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/20/2001 RS 1, 04/21/2001 LRR 1
Brown Thrasher	03/18/2001 JT, CL 1, 04/18/2001 RS 2, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/20/2001 RS 1, 04/21/2001 LRR 1
European Starling	03/18/2001 JT, CL 6, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 6, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 6, 03/27/2001 LRR 1, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 5, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 2, 04/11/2001 JI 8, 04/12/2001 J&JT 14, 04/13/2001 J&JT 5, 04/14/2001 J&JT 3, 04/15/2001 JI 1, 04/15/2001 JI 9, 04/16/2001 JT 10, 04/17/2001 JT 10, 04/18/2001 RS 28, 04/18/2001 RS 28, 04/18/2001 RS 28, 04/19/2001 JI 1, 04/19/2001 JI 19, 04/20/2001 RS 10, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 18, 04/20/2001 J&JT 2
Cedar Waxwing	03/18/2001 JT, CL 20, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 18
Tennessee Warbler	04/21/2001 LRR 1
Nashville Warbler	04/15/2001 J&JT 4
Northern Parula	03/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/30/2001 LRR 1, 04/03/2001 JI 3, 04/14/2001 J&JT 2
Yellow-rumped Warbler	03/18/2001 JT, CL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 6, 03/30/2001 LRR 2, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 3, 04/11/2001 JI 2, 04/12/2001 J&JT 1, 04/13/2001 J&JT 15, 04/14/2001 J&JT 30, 04/15/2001 J&JT 1, 04/16/2001 JT 18, 04/17/2001 JT 11, 04/18/2001 RS 28, 04/19/2001 JI 1, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 6, 04/22/2001 LRR 2
Black-throated Green Warbler	04/03/2001 JI 1
Pine Warbler	03/26/2001 LRR 2, 03/30/2001 LRR 2, 04/03/2001 JI 5, 04/17/2001 RS 1, 04/21/2001 LRR 1
Black-and-white Warbler	04/07/2001 J&JT, RS 3
Prothonotary Warbler	04/12/2001 J&JT 1, 04/13/2001 J&JT 3, 04/14/2001 J&JT 2, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/22/2001 LRR 1
Louisiana Waterthrush	03/30/2001 LRR 1, 04/03/2001 JI 1
Common Yellowthroat	04/16/2001 JT 3
Summer Tanager	04/12/2001 J&JT 2, 04/12/2001 LRR 1, 04/21/2001 LRR 1
Eastern Towhee	03/18/2001 JT, CL 1
Chipping Sparrow	03/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/30/2001 LRR 6, 04/03/2001 JI 2, 04/15/2001 AC 1
Vesper Sparrow	03/18/2001 JT, CL 1
Savannah Sparrow	03/18/2001 JT, CL 30, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 7, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 4, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 15
Song Sparrow	03/18/2001 JT, CL 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 6, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1
Swamp Sparrow	03/18/2001 JT, CL 1
White-throated Sparrow	03/18/2001 JT, CL 6, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 20, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 20, 03/26/2001 LRR 8, 03/30/2001 LRR 1, 04/03/2001 JI 7, 04/14/2001 J&JT 4, 04/15/2001 JI 3, 04/15/2001 J&JT 1, 04/15/2001 JI 1, 04/16/2001 JT 8, 04/17/2001 RS 2, 04/18/2001 RS 6, 04/20/2001 RS 4, 04/21/2001 LRR 2
Dark-eyed Junco	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 03/26/2001 LRR 4, 03/30/2001 LRR 7, 04/08/2001 JI 1
Northern Cardinal	03/18/2001 JT, CL 12, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 3, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 8, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 3, 03/26/2001 LRR 11, 03/30/2001 LRR 3, 04/03/2001 JI 6, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 6, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 2, 04/11/2001 JI 2, 04/12/2001 J&JT 8, 04/13/2001 J&JT 8, 04/14/2001 J&JT 10, 04/15/2001 JI 4, 04/15/2001 JI 4, 04/16/2001 JT 2, 04/17/2001 RS 2, 04/18/2001 RS 1, 04/19/2001 JI 2, 04/19/2001 JI 2, 04/20/2001 J&JT 2, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 3, 04/20/2001 RS 4, 04/21/2001 LRR 3
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	04/20/2001 RS 1
Blue Grosbeak	04/15/2001 AC 1
Red-winged Blackbird	03/18/2001 JT, CL 450, 03/18/2001 JT, CL 450, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 500, 03/26/2001 LRR 2, 03/27/2001 LRR 1, 03/30/2001 LRR 1, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 40, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 14, 04/09/2001 JI 12, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 15, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 4, 04/11/2001 JI 8, 04/12/2001 J&JT 5, 04/13/2001 J&JT 75, 04/14/2001 J&JT 25, 04/15/2001 JI 22, 04/15/2001 JI 59, 04/16/2001 JT 15, 04/18/2001 RS 37, 04/19/2001 JI 19, 04/19/2001 JI 25, 04/19/2001 JI 15, 04/19/2001 JI 7, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 9, 04/22/2001 LRR 22
Eastern Meadowlark	03/18/2001 JT, CL 80, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 20, 04/07/2001 J&JT, RS 3, 04/08/2001 JT, CL 2, 04/15/2001 JI 1, 04/19/2001 JI 2
Common Grackle	03/18/2001 JT, CL 400, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 150, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 300, 04/13/2001 J&JT 2, 04/14/2001 J&JT 5, 04/15/2001 JI 3, 04/15/2001 JI 14, 04/18/2001 RS 16, 04/18/2001 RS 7, 04/19/2001 JI 21, 04/19/2001 JI 18, 04/19/2001 JI 33, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/20/2001 RS 2, 04/22/2001 LRR 11
Brown-headed Cowbird	04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 12, 04/12/2001 J&JT 2, 04/15/2001 JI 2, 04/19/2001 JI 1, 04/19/2001 JI 6, 04/19/2001 JI 3, 04/20/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/20/2001 RS 1
Orchard Oriole	04/07/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 04/10/2001 JI & LSUS 1
Baltimore Oriole	04/13/2001 J&JT 1, 04/18/2001 RS 5
House Finch	04/18/2001 RS 14, 04/18/2001 RS 2, 04/20/2001 RS 7
American Goldfinch	03/26/2001 LRR 5, 04/15/2001 AC 3, 04/18/2001 RS 3, 04/18/2001 RS 9, 04/20/2001 RS 6
House Sparrow	03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 5, 04/13/2001 J&JT 3, 04/14/2001 J&JT 4, 04/15/2001 JI 2, 04/16/2001 JT 1, 04/17/2001 RS 3, 04/17/2001 JT 1, 04/18/2001 RS 27, 04/19/2001 JI 1, 04/19/2001 JI 4, 04/20/2001 RS 28

Printed 946 records of 129 species.



BIRD STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Volume 15, Number 10
May 25, 2001

Bird Alert Service: Phone 318, **797-5338**, 24 hr./day, 7 days/wk.
Meeting Place and Headquarters: LSUS Museum of Life Sciences
Meeting Time: Second Tuesday, September - June; 6:30 p.m.
Internet Home Page: <http://www.softdisk.com/comp/birds/>
On-Line Phone Tree: rseidler-phonetree@centenary.edu
E-mail: lsusmus@prysm.net; Fax 318, 797-5338

NEXT MEETING

June 12, 2001

AN OVERVIEW OF THE BIRDS OF PREY

PRESENTED BY

FRANCINE FORRESTER

LSUS Museum of Life Sciences

6:30 p.m.

JUNE FIELD TRIPS

BELL'S VIREOS AND GRASSHOPPER SPARROWS - JUNE 16

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2000 - 2001 OFFICERS

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Rosemary Seidler (1)	869-5231 W, 424-2972 H
Will Smolenski (2)	865-2938 H
Judy Townes (3)	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H

Numbers in parentheses are years remaining of a 3-year term.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

BIRD REPORT	Will Smolenski	865-2938 H
BIRD HOT SPOTS	Larry Raymond	929-2806 W, 929-3117 H
BIRD RECORDS	Mac Hardy	797-5338 W, 687-6738 H
FIELD TRIPS	Terry Davis	741-1115 H
	Roy Bott	925-2265 H
FUND RAISING	Will Smolenski	865-2938 H
HISTORIAN and LIBRARIAN	Jim Ingold	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
HOSPITALITY and SPECIAL EVENTS	Judy Townes	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H
	Bertha Campisi	688-3446 W, 861-0324 H
MEMBERSHIP	Lily Poole	687-2994 H
NEWSLETTER	Jim Ingold	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H
BEGINNING BIRDERS	Jeff Trahan	869-5217 W, 868-7360 H
PHONE TREE	Rosemary Seidler	869-5231 W, 424-2972H
PROGRAMS	Larry Raymond	929-2806W, 929-3117 H
PUBLICITY	Judy Townes	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H
WWW HOME PAGE	Barney Poole	687-2994 H

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ABOUT THE PROGRAM

Our June speaker will be Francine Forrester. Francine lives in Elm Grove, LA. She has been married for 25 years and enjoys archery, as well as falconry. Francine has recently become interested in making her own bows and arrows. She is a general falconer, having been involved in falconry for 5 years. She first became interested in falconry when she accompanied another falconer. She fell in love with the sport and thoroughly enjoys the birds and being in the woods. Francine will provide an overview of "Birds of Prey," emphasizing the hawks of this area and the hawks that are commonly used in falconry. She plans to bring her two hawks, a local, wild-caught **Red-tailed Hawk**, and a hybrid **Ferruginous/Harris' Hawk**.

FIELD TRIPS

June 16 -- North Caddo and Bossier Parishes. We will see breeding **Bell's Vireo** and **Grasshopper Sparrows**. Meet at the WhatABurger on North Market Street just north of I-220 at 7:30 a.m. Leader: Jim Ingold, 797-5236 (office) or 742-5067 (home).

THE TWO CENTURIES OF CADDO LAKE: A REVIEW

By Mac Hardy

Robert H. Mohlenbrock's article, "The Two Centuries of Caddo Lake," appears in the current issue of *Natural History* (May, 2001, American Museum of Natural History). This interesting and informative article summarizes the history and the ecological importance of Caddo Lake from

its origin about 1800 to the present. In 1993, a portion of Caddo Lake was designated a RAMSAR site, one of only 17 wetlands in the United States that have been so recognized by the Convention on Wetlands, which resulted from a forum that took place in RAMSAR, Iran, in 1971. The United States ratified the RAMSAR agreement in 1986.

The article lists eight conditions, of which wetlands must satisfy only one to qualify as a RAMSAR site. Caddo Lake satisfies many of the conditions. Read the article to learn more about the wetlands requirements. In 1999, the protected area was increased to 33 square miles. The four major forest habitats include bald cypress forest, bottomland forest, mesic forest, and upland forest. Each of these is briefly described with lists of common names of woody and herbaceous vegetation.

For more information on Caddo Lake visit this web site: www.tpwd.state.tx.us/park/caddo/caddo.htm

LOUISIANA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT FIELD TRIP

By Mac Hardy

The Sunday morning started out with less than promising weather. As we met on the parking lot at the Museum, there was a light wind and very dark overcast skies. Larry Raymond (leader), Rosemary Seidler, and I were about to load and go when Nancy Menasco and Jerry Bertrand arrived. The five of us proceeded toward Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant near Minden. We had a little rain on the way. At the entrance we met Dan Weber and proceeded through the guard station. Rain picked up enough to wet us pretty well by the time we set out to the first stop -- an old **Red-cockaded Woodpecker** colony on the western edge of the plant. The road into that location was so bad that we all piled into Larry's 4-wheel drive vehicle and left Nancy and Jerry's car on the muddy road. Larry and Dan (the leaders) got the front seats, Rosemary, Nancy, and Jerry got the back (and only remaining) seat. They locked me in the baggage compartment (no handle on the inside). It was ok; I was almost prone in a fetal sort of way and had the vehicle been completely stopped and well air-conditioned I probably could have dozed off for a little nap. I didn't. The road was rough and slippery from there on and occasionally the trailer hitch90

would gouge a deep wound in the road as we hit bottom. It was ok; I had a clear view through a 4 by 5 inch section of glass on the passenger side window.

We found the old RCW colony and a very low woodpecker hole. We got good looks at a male **Magnolia Warbler** there. Next we reclaimed Nancy and Jerry's car and went along the southern boundary to the Dorcheat Bayou area on the eastern side. We hiked down toward the cypress swamp

but never made it to the swamp itself. Other good birds included great views of a **Hairy Woodpecker**, **Summer Tanagers**, **Indigo Buntings**, **Blue Grosbeak**, **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher**, and several others. We got our 40th species about 100 yards from the gate. Oh, by the way, about 20 minutes after we were out of the car and luggage compartment at the RCW site the rain stopped, the sun appeared, and the weather was excellent from then on. It was an interesting and very pleasant trip. We will plan another in the future.

MESSAGE FROM YOUR PRESIDENT

By Mac Hardy

During the past BSG year we have had a wonderful services of excellent speakers and a wide variety of field trips. We are also very fortunate to have had many new members join the BSG this year. As we grow in our membership strength we will be more effective in bringing the joy of birding to others.

I want to thank all of the officers, committee members, and Directors for the dedication and hard work they have done during the year. As all of you know, the effectiveness of the BSG, as in all organizations, depends on the leadership, the large group of people who make things work.

My wish for the future of the BSG is that we can continue the excellent programming and improve outreach to others. The new edition of the Hot Spots will be an improvement for birders in our area.

Since our next meeting will be the last until September we have to prepare for the long hot summer of birding. Please continue to record your bird observations. Keep lists every time you go out, even for short excursions. The summer is the worst represented season of the year for the BSG database so let's fill in some gaps this summer. Also, do not forget the **Inca Dove** challenge: Find a nest so we can confirm breeding in our area.


Thanks for the fun year. Mac

New Newsletter Editor

Starting with the first issue in the fall (Volume 16, No.1), Bill Wood will be the new editor of the Bird Study Group Newsletter. Please send all of your articles for inclusion in the newsletter to him at: 3514 Fontainebleau, Keithville, LA 71047. Email: billwood@shreve.net. Phone: 318-925-9205.

NEW BOARD MEMBERS


Six new members of the Board of Directors of the Bird Study Group were elected at the May meeting. These new members are: Mac Hard, Jeff Trahan, Roy Bott, Nancy Menasco, Dan Weber, and John McBride.


BIRD BANDING
 By Jacqueline Harris

wow!
 10/11 n-

Last Saturday my Mom took me to the Bird Banding. Bird banding is when some people that know a lot about birds band them so they can keep track of the birds. I got to hold three birds. When they lay on their backs they think they are still capture. Those birds are called warbler that think they are still capture when they lay on their backs. Did you know that a female is calver then a male? Why? Because the female needs to protect her babies right so she needs to blend in what is around her and if another bird wants to get her the male will fly off and the bird that is trying to get her babies it will follow the male in stand because the

male is prettier than the female that is why I am glad I got to go. You all should go next year. It is really fun. I learned more about birds. It is really fun.



Beginning Birding

"Sneaking Up"

Don Richardson
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Years ago, I read an account in a National Geographic book about Africa. It described a procedure the Cheetah uses to approach its prey. It was presented by Louis Leakey, a famous anthropologist who has done much of his work on the African continent. He called the cheetah's approach a "diagonal approach." The cheetah can run extremely fast but only for a fairly short distance. In order to succeed in catching its prey, it must find a way to position itself so it is fairly close to the prey before beginning the attack. The method gives the impression of walking past, rather than directly toward the prey. Hence, "diagonal approach". In examining this situation, you'll see that a trick like this might help us birders to position ourselves (without the attack) so that we get a great look. In many cases, you can move close enough to get a better look or photograph than you would get if you approached the bird directly. Viewing and photographing is improved when the light is just right and when there are few obstacles. With the right planning, you can pick your spot, taking all these things into consideration. Here's what to do.

First, of course, note the location of the bird. Look around to find a spot from which your view will be the best. Now, imagine a line from your current position to the point you have chosen and even through it. Relocate before beginning if the line is not traversable. Proceed very slowly along the line. Pause occasionally to look or take a photo, but don't turn your body toward the bird, just your head. When you arrive at the point you chose, pause and look some more. Continue along the same line and keep pausing to look. Try it, it works for the cheetah.

The technique just outlined uses some basic principles that should be followed in all your birding. Remember that birds are very aware of their surroundings. It would be hard to be in an area where you can observe birds and have them not know you are there. The trick is to make them not care that you are there. The best advice I can think of is to be quiet and move slowly. Doing these two things alone will make you more aware of the environment you are in and present a situation more comfortable to the birds. This low pressure situation for the birds and higher concentration level for you will greatly contribute to your birding success.

Consider what you wear. While I don't think you need to wear full camouflage for regular birding, I would recommend wearing subdued colors. A small group I was with was doing quite well and finding lots of birds. It began to rain a bit and out came the rain slickers. Nearly every one was bright yellow and suddenly we looked like a small flock

of very large **Prothonotary Warblers**. I'd say we should let the birds be the bright ones.

Beginning Birding

Your Binoculars, How to Use Them

Don Richardson
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Binoculars are probably the most important item on the equipment list for birders. They are also expensive. Even birding with inexpensive binoculars involves an outlay of one hundred plus dollars. We will present articles, (not consecutively) about binoculars, which are intended to help new birders with the use, care, and selection of this necessary tool. If you have never used binoculars, or are relatively inexperienced with them, be assured that they are not difficult to learn to use. Buying binoculars probably represents a significant investment. Carefully decide what you want and buy those. If you follow the learning advice below, you should do fine with your new purchase in short order. It takes only a short time to become comfortable and adept with them. Sometimes beginners are advised to "get a pair that are not strong and learn how to use them first". Don't waste your money buying binoculars you'll only use for a short time.

The best way to become adept at using your binoculars is through practice. New birders often have trouble using them. The bird is often difficult to find in the binoculars or the binoculars are difficult to focus quickly. To help find the bird, let's first describe the cause of the problem most folks experience. When they spot the bird with bare eyes, they begin to raise the binoculars but, at the same time, begin to lower their gaze toward the binoculars. The result is that they have lost the direction to the bird. When looking through the binoculars, the size of the field of view is drastically reduced due to the structure and magnification of the binoculars. Under this circumstance, the bird is very difficult to relocate and probably won't be relocated at all. To find birds more successfully and quickly, you must keep your gaze on the bird and bring the binoculars completely up to your eyes. To reemphasize, keep looking directly toward the bird. To practice, place a soda can on the back fence. Stare at that can and bring the binoculars to your eyes. The can should be in view if you have done it right. Repeat the exercise until you find the can in the center of your view every time. You'll find that doing this exercise will sharpen your learning curve and make your birding experience ever so much more enjoyable.

High power binoculars are more difficult to use than lower power units. But, most people find that they can learn to use their binoculars fairly quickly, no matter what power they choose. As stated before, this writer does not recommend the purchase of an "intermediate training pair" of binoculars. After practicing with the exercise above and a little birding, you will soon be quite comfortable with them.

In order to get a good look you must focus the binoculars on the bird you are looking at. Sometimes it is difficult to focus quickly enough. There are a couple of tricks that can help. First, focus the binoculars for a distance where you are most apt to see birds. Then move the focus adjustment about a quarter turn to the right (or left if you prefer). When you do spot the bird you'll know to always turn the adjustment to the left (or right) to see a sharp image. Second, if you expect a bird to arrive at a certain perch or in a certain area you should pre focus on an object in the area where you expect the bird. While the main reason for having the binoculars is to see birds, there are some neat little tricks you can do with them.

Have you ever been in the field with a botanist? You may have noticed that they carry a small hand magnifier called a loupe. But you too have a very fine loupe. You can use your binoculars to magnify a little flower or blade of grass quite nicely. Just hold the object in your fingers, hold one side of the binoculars to one eye with the objective lens toward your eye, the "wrong way" (so everything looks a long way off). Look at the object as you bring it closer - closer - closer until it is just a tiny fraction of an inch from the eyepiece. When the object is close enough, you'll see that it is nicely magnified.

Another trick is to use the binoculars as a pointer. Warning - you have to be friends to pull this off. Sometimes it's hard to describe to another, just where that little bird is. Wouldn't it be nice to be able to walk up to the bird, put your finger right on its head and say, "it's right here?" With a telescope, of course, a bird is pointed to by merely finding it in the scope and letting others look. It's the fact that both barrels of the binoculars look at the same thing that allows them to be used as a pointer. Here's how it works. First, locate the bird yourself and view it with just one side of the binoculars using the right eye to look through the left eyepiece. Hold your head out of the way, to the left, as much as possible so your friend can see the view through the right eyepiece using the left eye. That view should be the same as yours and you have just pointed to the bird and its location.

Don is a regular writer and lecturer about birds and teaches a beginning birding field course in conjunction with the Houston Audubon Society. Contact him at (281) 997-0485 or cdplace@concentric.net

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING

May 8, 2001, 7:00 p.m.

Museum of Life Sciences at LSUS

Mac Hardy called the meeting to order at 7:05 p.m.

Larry Raymond introduced the speaker Dave Patton. Dave is a hummingbird bander from Lafayette, Louisiana. He gave a PowerPoint presentation on identification of Louisiana wintering hummingbirds and the results of his continuing studies on some of these birds.

Committee Reports: Jean Trahan gave the treasurer's report. She reported that on April 30, 2001, the club had a cash balance of \$2,329.32. Prepaid expenses for printing and postage were \$161.49 and \$53.33 respectively, so the club's total assets are \$2,544.14. Hubert Hervey encouraged the membership to participate in the North American Migration Count on May 12. He said that 17 people participated last year, and we need participants this year. After the count, we will have a get-together at Mac Hardy's house. Lilly Poole reported 98 active members. She will look into getting ad space in the phonebook for the club. Mac Hardy reported that Bill Wood would be the new editor of the newsletter. The chair of the nominations committee, Rosemary Seidler, reported that six club members agreed to be nominated to the board. They are Mac Hardy, Jeff Trahan, Roy Bott, Nancy Menasco, Dan Weber, and John McBride. There were no other nominations from the floor. All six nominees were elected to the board by acclamation. Program chairman, Larry Raymond, reported that Francine Forrester would speak at the next meeting. Her topic will be "Birds of Prey."

Mac Hardy reminded the membership that there is a clipboard at the front of the room for jotting down suggestions and new ideas for the club. He also said that the club's scrapbook will be set out so that club members can contribute clippings, photos, and other items.

Bird talk: Bill Wood reported on the LOS meeting in Cameron Parish. He said that birding in Cameron was slow. The best part of his trip was visiting the rookery at Lake Martin. He also reported that Paul Dickson received the first George H. Lowery Award at the Saturday night meeting. Paul was acknowledged for his efforts in establishing northwestern Louisiana's first National Wildlife Refuge - The Red River National Wildlife Refuge. Mac Hardy added that so many people stayed at the dorm in Rockefeller that there were people sleeping on couches. He said that Rockefeller has been reserved for the fall meeting. Charlie Lyon said that there was a big fall-out at Stoner Woods in the morning. He saw 15 species of warblers and three **Least Flycatchers**. At his east Texas banding site, Jim Ingold caught a **Lincoln's Sparrow**, many **Yellow-breasted Chats**, a **Summer Tanager**, and many other species. Paul Dickson said that the **Western Kingbird** has returned to Flournoy Lucas Road. Rae Osborn saw lots of **Hooded Warblers** in Natchitoches yesterday. Nancy Menasco saw a **Mississippi Kite** at her house in Shreveport.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD MEETING

May 1, 2001, 7:00 p.m.

Museum of Life Sciences at LSUS

Board members present at the meeting were Larry Raymond, Jeff Trahan, Lily Poole, Mac Hardy, Jim Ingold, Judy Townes, Hubert Hervey, Rosemary Seidler, Terry Davis, and Will Smolenski.

Bird Records: Mac Hardy said that one year of Jim Stewart’s records have been entered into the database.

Hotspots: Larry Raymond said that he has not received anything from anyone who is revising or writing up new hotspots for the publication. He will call authors of previous Hotspot articles to ask them to update their articles.

Hospitality: Judy Townes reported that everything has been going fine. She said that we are caught up on nametags. Mac Hardy will call Shirley Huss about taking over nametags during meetings. Mac will buy clip-on devices for nametags. He thinks that this will be better than the stickpins now used.

Membership: Lily Poole reported 98 paid accounts with a total of 170 active. Lily suggested a BSG listing in the white pages of the phonebook. She will price the listing.

Field Trips: David Arbor has volunteered to lead a field trip at Red Slough. Terry Davis will contact him to set up a field

trip. Possible field trips in June are one to Bodcau and another to north Caddo and Bossier Parishes to see **Bell’s Vireo** and **Grasshopper Sparrows**.

Newsletter: Jim Ingold reported that the recent newsletter issue just came out. He said that Pat Lonnecker would not be able to mail the newsletter in June.

Programs: Larry Raymond reported that Dave Patton will speak at the next meeting and Francine Forrester will speak on “Birds of Prey” at the June meeting.

Newsletter advertising: Board members estimated that it costs about twenty dollars a page to publish and mail the newsletter. The board suggested that we charge about \$40 a full page for advertising. Any advertising submitted should be camera ready, black and white, a single sheet, or one digital file. Jim Ingold will look into rates charged by other newsletters. Mac Hardy reported that he has not yet visited the post office about postal regulations concerning advertising in the newsletter.

Nominations committee: Rosemary Seidler reported that we need to fill six spots on the board. Jeff Trahan and Mac Hardy will continue in their positions. Pat Hervey and Jim Ingold will not continue. Names for possible new board members were suggested.

BIRD NOTES -- MAY

Compiled May 21, 2001

Report bird records for the Newsletter to Will Smolenski (865-2938) by the 15th of each month. Only records not printed since the last Newsletter are published.

Following each species is a line of data in the following format: date, initials of observer, number of birds observed; initials of another observer, number of birds observed, etc. For example: 01/12/99 PD 2 means that on 01/12/99 PD saw 2 birds. For the number of birds observed, a one is used both for one specimen and for numbers not reported by the observer. All bird records reported here are the responsibility of the observer. The Bird Study Group is reporting observations on the word of the observers.

OBSERVERS

Abbreviation	Name	Date and Place
BSG	Bird Study Group	05/06/2001 Bossier: Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant90
J&JT	Jeff & Jean Trahan	04/13/2001 Residence, Shreveport; 04/15/2001 Residence, Shreveport; 05/02/2001 Residence, Shreveport; 05/03/2001 Residence, Shreveport; 05/05/2001 Bickham Dickson Park; 05/12/2001 Vivian; 05/13/2001 Bickham Dickson Park
J&JT,CL	Jeff & Jean Trahan, Charlie Lyon	04/21/2001 Stoner Boat Launch
JI	Jim Ingold	05/12/1920NAMC: Caddo Lake Dam and surrounding streets; 04/23/2001 Shreveport:C. Bickham Dickson Park; 04/26/2001 Red River:LA 1 north of Lock and Dam No.4; 04/26/2001 Red River:Lock and Dam No.4; 04/26/2001 Shreveport: LA1 south of LSUS; 04/26/2001 Shreveport: Lock and Dam No.5; 04/27/2001 Pouhatan; 05/05/2001 LA1 north of Lock and Dam No.4; 05/05/2001 Lock and Dam No.4; 05/05/2001 Pouhatan exit on I-49; 05/05/2001 Shreveport: LA1 south of LSUS; 05/05/2001 Shreveport:Lock & Dam #5; 05/12/2001 NAMC: Adger Rd.; 05/12/2001 NAMC: Belcher River Rd.; 05/12/2001 NAMC: Caddo Lake Dam & surrounding streets; 05/12/2001 NAMC: Cedar Bluff Rd.; 05/12/2001 NAMC: Douglas Rd.; 05/12/2001 NAMC: Gamm Rd. between LA 530 & 169; 05/12/2001 NAMC: Gillam Levee Rd.; 05/12/2001 NAMC: Gillam Scott - Slough Rd to Gillam Levee Rd.; 05/12/2001 NAMC: Haygood Rd.; 05/12/2001 NAMC: KSLA Rd.; 05/12/2001 NAMC: LA 1 @ junction with Dixie-Blanchard Rd.; 05/12/2001 NAMC: LA 169 between 12 Mile Bayou & LA 1.; 05/12/2001 NAMC: LA 169 South (US 71 to 12 Mile Bayou).; 05/12/2001 NAMC: LA 3049 between Gillam & Belcher

OBSERVERS

Abbreviation	Name	Date and Place
JI	Jim Ingold	.05/12/2001 NAMC: LA 530 from US 71 East to Belcher.; 05/12/2001 NAMC: LA530 East from Black Bayou to US 71; 05/12/2001 NAMC: LA530 East Of Oil City to Black Bayou; 05/12/2001 NAMC: Oil City; 05/12/2001 NAMC: Self Rd. West of Gamm Rd.; 05/12/2001 NAMC: Sentell Road (Loop); 05/12/2001 NAMC: US 71 between Huckaby & Sentell Rds.; 05/12/2001 NAMC: Williamson Park
JI & LSUS JT	Jim Ingold&LSUS Ornithology Class Jeff Trahan	04/24/2001 DeSoto:Flowerhill Estate of Margaret Fontaine 04/24/2001 Bickham Dickson Park; 04/27/2001 Bickham Dickson Park; 04/29/2001 Bickham Dickson Park; 04/30/2001 Bickham Dickson Park; 05/02/2001 Bickham Dickson Park; 05/03/2001 Bickham Dickson Park; 05/09/2001 Bickham Dickson Park
LMH MH MH & AC	L.M. Hardy Mac Hardy Mac Hardy & Amanda Crnkovic	05/06/2001 Shreveport:1823 S. Brookwood Dr. 05/09/2001 1.1 mi. N, 1.5 mi. E Mira. 05/12/2001 NAMC: 0.4 mi.East, 0.4 mi.South Mira; 05/12/2001 NAMC: 0.5 mi.West, 2.7 mi.North Mira; 05/12/2001 NAMC: 1.0 mi. West, 4.5 mi. South Mira.; 05/12/2001 NAMC: 1.0 mi.South, 0.9 mi.East Mira; 05/12/2001 NAMC: 1.3 mi.South, 0.5 mi.West Mira; 05/12/2001 NAMC: 1.5 mi. NE of Mira; 05/12/2001 NAMC: 1.6 mi.South Hosston; 05/12/2001 NAMC: 1.7 mi.North, 1.8 mi.East Mira; 05/12/2001 NAMC: 1.8 mi.South, 0.3 mi.East Mira, 05/12/2001 NAMC: 1.9 mi.West, 1.0 mi.South Mira; 05/12/2001 NAMC: 2.1 mi.West, 0.3 mi.South Mira; 05/12/2001 NAMC: 2.5 mi. North, 2.1 mi. East Mira; 05/12/2001 NAMC: 3.1 mi. West, 2.4 mi. North Mira; 05/12/2001 NAMC: 3.3 mi. North, 3.6 mi. East Mira; 05/12/2001 NAMC: 3.3 mi.South, 2.8 mi.East Mira; 05/12/2001 NAMC: 3.3 mi.South, 3.7 mi.East Mira; 05/12/2001 NAMC: 3.5 mi. East, 3.3 mi. North Mira; 05/12/2001 NAMC: 4.0 mi.North, 1.3 mi.East Mira; 05/12/2001 NAMC: 4.4 mi.South, 2.4 mi.East Mira; 05/12/2001 NAMC: 5.1 mi. North, 3.9 mi. East Mira; 05/12/2001 NAMC: Robert Nance Park, 0.8 mi. West Hosston.
RS	Rosemary Seidler	05/02/2001 Centenary College; 05/03/2001 Bickham Dickson; 05/03/2001 Prospect near Line; 05/07/2001 Prospect near Line; 05/08/2001 Prospect near Line; 05/12/2001 Boothill Speedway; 05/12/2001 Devers Road; 05/12/2001 Ford Park & boat launch; 05/12/2001 Hammock Road; 05/12/2001 Hwy 169; 05/12/2001 Latex/North State Line Road; 05/12/2001 Pines & Jefferson Paige Rds; 05/12/2001 Prospect near Line; 05/12/2001 South Lakeshore, East End; 05/12/2001 South Lakeshore, West End
RS & ES RS, ML, NM	Rosemary Seidler & Ellen Stevenson Rosemary Seidler, Martha Lennard, Nora Mclure	04/24/2001 Bickham Dickson, 04/24/2001 Stoner Woods 05/07/2001 Stoner

RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Pied-billed Grebe	04/26/2001 JI 2, 05/05/2001 JI 3
American White Pelican	04/26/2001 JI 145; 05/05/2001 JI 43; 05/12/2001 RS 1
Double-crested Cormorant	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 3; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 1; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 1; 04/26/2001 JI 11; 04/26/2001 JI 1; 05/05/2001 JI 2
Anhinga	05/05/2001 JI 2, 05/12/2001 RS 3
Great Blue Heron	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 3; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 2; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 1; 04/24/2001 JT 1; 04/26/2001 JI 3; 04/26/2001 JI 1; 04/29/2001 JT 2; 05/02/2001 JT 2; 05/03/2001 RS 1; 05/05/2001 JI 145; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/05/2001 JI 5; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 1L 05/09/2001 JT 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 51; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2
Great Egret	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 3; 04/23/2001 JI 2; 04/24/2001 JT 1; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 2; 04/26/2001 JI 6; 04/26/2001 JI 2; 04/27/2001 JT 7; 04/29/2001 JT 1; 05/02/2001 JT 7; 05/03/2001 JT 2; 05/03/2001 RS 4; 05/05/2001 J&JT 5; 05/05/2001 JI 6; 05/05/2001 JI 11; 05/05/2001 JI 14; 05/05/2001 JI 18; 05/06/2001 BSG 1; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 3; 05/09/2001 JT 3; 05/12/2001 RS 22; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 J&JT 6; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 3; 05/12/2001 RS 11; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/13/2001 J&JT 3
Snowy Egret	04/24/2001 RS & ES 8; 04/24/2001 JT 1; 04/26/2001 JI 5; 04/27/2001 JT 1; 04/29/2001 JT 3; 05/02/2001 JT 3; 05/03/2001 JT 10; 05/03/2001 RS 5; 05/05/2001 J&JT 10; 05/05/2001 JI 5; 05/05/2001 JI 3; 05/05/2001 JI 5; 05/05/2001 JI 5; 05/09/2001 JT 6; 05/13/2001 J&JT 1; 04/24/2001 JT 1; 04/26/2001 JI 3; 05/05/2001 JI 3; 05/05/2001 JI 4; 05/05/2001 JI 4; 05/05/2001 JI 7; 05/05/2001 J&JT 4; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 7
Tricolored Heron	05/03/2001 JT 1, 05/05/2001 JI 1,05/05/2001 JI 4
Cattle Egret	04/24/2001 JT 14; 04/26/2001 JI 6; 04/26/2001 JI 6; 05/03/2001 RS 2; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/05/2001 JI 29; 05/05/2001 JI 27; 05/05/2001 JI 50; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 60; 05/12/2001 J&JT 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 67; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 12
Green Heron	04/26/2001 JI 4; 05/03/2001 JT 1; 05/05/2001 J&JT 2; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/05/2001 JI 3; 05/09/2001 JT 3; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 J&JT 7; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/13/2001 J&JT 2
Black-crowned Night-Heron	04/26/2001 JI 1
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	05/05/2001 J&JT 1; 05/09/2001 JT 1; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 JI 1
White Ibis	05/02/2001 JT 1
Black Vulture	04/26/2001 JI 5; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/12/1920 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 6; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 J&JT 1; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/13/2001 J&JT 1
Turkey Vulture	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 1; 04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 1; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 1; 04/26/2001 JI 2; 04/26/2001 JI 8; 04/26/2001 JI 2; 05/02/2001 RS 1; 05/05/2001 JI 5; 05/05/2001 JI 3; 05/05/2001 JI 9; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/06/2001 BSG 3; 05/06/2001 BSG 2; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 4; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 4; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 6; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 5; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 4; 05/12/2001 JI 8; 05/13/2001 J&JT 2
Wood Duck	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 4; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 1; 04/27/2001 JT 4; 05/05/2001 J&JT 4; 05/06/2001 BSG 2; 05/09/2001 JT 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 4
Green-winged Teal	05/05/2001 JI 1
Mallard	05/05/2001 JI 3, 5/12/2001 J&JT 1
Blue-winged Teal	04/23/2001 JI 13; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 26; 4/24/2001 JT 25; 04/26/2001 JI 4; 04/27/2001 JT 15; 04/29/2001 JT 25; 05/02/2001 JT 4; 05/03/2001 RS 7; 05/03/2001 JT 2; 05/05/2001 J&JT 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2;
Gadwall	04/26/2001 JI 2
Lesser Scaup	05/05/2001 JI 1
Ruddy Duck	04/24/2001 RS & ES 1
Mississippi Kite	05/02/2001 RS 1; 05/03/2001 RS 2; 05/06/2001 LMH 1; 05/08/2001 RS 1; 05/09/2001 JT 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/12/2001 J&JT 1; 05/13/2001 J&JT 5
Northern Harrier	05/05/2001 JI 1
Cooper's Hawk	05/12/2001 JI 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	05/06/2001 BSG 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 J&JT 4; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1
Red-tailed Hawk	04/26/2001 JI 2; 05/06/2001 BSG 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/13/2001 J&JT 1
Northern Bobwhite	05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1
Common Moorhen	04/26/2001 JI 1, 05/05/2001 JI 3
American Coot	04/23/2001 JI 6; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 4; 04/24/2001 JT 8; 04/26/2001 JI 2; 04/26/2001 JI 2; 04/27/2001 JT 5; 04/29/2001 JT 4; 05/03/2001 JT 2; 05/03/2001 RS 1; 05/05/2001 J&JT 3; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/09/2001 JT 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1
Semipalmated Plover	05/03/2001 RS 3

RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Killdeer	04/24/2001 RS & ES 7; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 1; 04/27/2001 JT 2; 04/29/2001 JT 6; 05/03/2001 RS 9; 05/05/2001 J&JT 4; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 1; 05/09/2001 JT 3; 05/12/2001 JI 5; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 3; 05/12/2001 RS 8; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/13/2001 J&JT 4
Black-necked Stilt	05/05/2001 JI 4, 05/05/2001 JI 2
Greater Yellowlegs	04/24/2001 RS & ES 12, 04/29/2001 JT 2, 05/05/2001 JI 3, 05/12/2001 JI 1
Lesser Yellowlegs	04/23/2001 JI 3; 04/24/2001 JT 7; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 6; 04/26/2001 JI 2; 04/27/2001 JT 12; 04/29/2001 JT 18; 05/02/2001 JT 5; 05/03/2001 RS 1; 05/03/2001 JT 3; 05/05/2001 J&JT 2
Solitary Sandpiper	04/23/2001 JI 3; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 8; 04/24/2001 JT 15; 04/27/2001 JT 16; 04/29/2001 JT 15; 05/02/2001 JT 2; 05/03/2001 JT 3; 05/03/2001 RS 2; 05/05/2001 J&JT 3; 05/09/2001 JT 1
Spotted Sandpiper	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 1; 04/23/2001 JI 7; 04/24/2001 JT 3; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 2; 04/29/2001 JT 3; 05/02/2001 JT 1; 05/03/2001 RS 2; 05/05/2001 J&JT 3; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/09/2001 JT 3; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/1920 JI 3
Upland Sandpiper	05/12/2001 JI 2
Semipalmated Sandpiper	04/30/2001 JT 1
Least Sandpiper	04/24/2001 JT 5; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 4; 04/27/2001 JT 2; 04/29/2001 JT 12; 05/03/2001 RS 14; 05/05/2001 J&JT 18; 05/09/2001 JT 3; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1
Pectoral Sandpiper	04/24/2001 JT 14; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 6; 04/27/2001 JT 28; 04/29/2001 JT 20; 05/03/2001 JT 2; 05/03/2001 RS 4
Rock Dove	04/24/2001 RS & ES 4; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 3; 04/26/2001 JI 2; 05/02/2001 RS 2; 05/03/2001 RS 3; 05/03/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 J&JT 4; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 20; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 JI 2
Eurasian Collared-Dove	05/05/2001 JI 1
Mourning Dove	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 6; 04/23/2001 JI 4; 04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 3; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 1; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 4; 04/26/2001 JI 4; 04/27/2001 JT 9; 05/02/2001 JT 1; 05/02/2001 RS 4; 05/03/2001 JT 1; 05/03/2001 RS 6; 05/03/2001 RS 8; 05/05/2001 J&JT 1; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/05/2001 JI 4; 05/06/2001 BSG 2; 05/06/2001 LMH 1; 05/06/2001 BSG 3; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 2; 05/07/2001 RS 8; 05/08/2001 RS 2; 05/09/2001 JT 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 13; 05/12/2001 J&JT 2; 05/12/2001 RS 14; 05/12/2001 RS 6; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 23; 05/12/2001 RS 7; 05/12/2001 RS 8; 05/12/2001 RS 12; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 6; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 11; 05/12/2001 JI 6; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/13/2001 J&JT 5
Inca Dove	05/03/2001 RS 2; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/07/2001 RS 2; 05/08/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 1; 05/02/2001 JT 1; 05/06/2001 BSG 3; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 1; 05/09/2001 JT 15; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/13/2001 J&JT 15
Eastern Screech-Owl	04/29/2001 JT 1, 05/12/2001 RS 1
Barred Owl	05/06/2001 BSG 2, 05/12/2001 RS 1
Common Nighthawk	05/03/2001 J&JT 1, 05/07/2001 RS 2, 05/12/2001 RS 2
Chimney Swift	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 2; 04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 3; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 2; 05/02/2001 RS 9; 05/03/2001 RS 3; 05/05/2001 J&JT 1; 05/06/2001 LMH 8; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 6; 05/07/2001 RS 3; 05/09/2001 JT 3; 05/12/2001 J&JT 7; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 7; 05/12/2001 RS 6; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 2, 05/06/2001 BSG 1, 05/12/2001 JI 1, 05/12/2001 J&JT 4
Belted Kingfisher	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 2, 04/24/2001 RS & ES 1, 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 1, 05/12/2001 RS 1, 05/13/2001 J&JT 1
Red-headed Woodpecker	04/23/2001 JI 1; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 3; 04/29/2001 JT 2; 05/02/2001 JT 2; 05/05/2001 J&JT 2; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/09/2001 JT 3; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 J&JT 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 3; 05/13/2001 J&JT 4
Red-bellied Woodpecker	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 5; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 2; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 6; 04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 1; 04/27/2001 JT 3; 04/29/2001 JT 4; 05/02/2001 RS 3; 05/02/2001 JT 4; 05/03/2001 RS 1; 05/03/2001 JT 5; 05/03/2001 RS 3; 05/05/2001 J&JT 10; 05/06/2001 BSG 1; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 3; 05/07/2001 RS 2; 05/09/2001 JT 12; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 J&JT 4; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 5; 05/12/2001 RS 7; 05/12/2001 RS 5; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/13/2001 J&JT 10
Downy Woodpecker	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 4, 04/24/2001 RS & ES 2; 04/27/2001 JT 1; 05/02/2001 RS 1; 05/03/2001 RS 1; 05/05/2001 J&JT 1; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/06/2001 BSG 1; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 1; 05/08/2001 RS 1; 05/09/2001 JT 3; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 J&JT 2; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/13/2001 J&JT 2
Hairy Woodpecker	05/06/2001 BSG 1, 05/12/2001 JI 1, 05/12/2001 J&JT 1, 05/12/2001 RS 1
Northern Flicker	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 2; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 1; 04/27/2001 JT 1; 05/05/2001 J&JT 2; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/09/2001 JT 1; 05/12/2001 J&JT 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2
Pileated Woodpecker	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 1; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 3; 04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 1; 04/29/2001 JT 2; 05/03/2001 JT 1; 05/05/2001 J&JT 1; 05/06/2001 BSG 2; 05/09/2001 JT 4; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 J&JT 2; 05/13/2001 J&JT 2
Olive-sided Flycatcher	04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 1
Eastern Wood-Pewee	04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 1; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 1; 05/05/2001 J&JT 1; 05/06/2001 BSG 1; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 2; 05/12/2001 J&JT 8; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/12/2001 RS 5; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1
Acadian Flycatcher	05/12/2001 JI 1, 05/12/2001 RS 1
Eastern Phoebe	05/05/2001 J&JT 3; 05/06/2001 BSG 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 J&JT 2; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1
Great Crested Flycatcher	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 5; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 1; 04/27/2001 JT 1; 05/03/2001 JT 1; 05/05/2001 JI 4; 05/06/2001 BSG 1; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/1920 JI 2; 05/12/2001 J&JT 4; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1
Western Kingbird	05/05/2001 JI 1, 05/12/2001 JI 1
Eastern Kingbird	04/26/2001 JI 2; 04/26/2001 JI 3; 04/26/2001 JI 8; 04/26/2001 JI 3; 05/02/2001 JT 1; 05/03/2001 JT 2; 05/05/2001 JI 3; 05/05/2001 JI 4; 05/06/2001 BSG 3; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 5; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 18; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/1920 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 8; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 JI 6; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 J&JT 7; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/13/2001 J&JT 2
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	04/23/2001 JI 2; 04/26/2001 JI 5; 05/05/2001 JI 4; 05/05/2001 JI 3; 05/05/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 3; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 4; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 4; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 6; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 3; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 JI 6; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 J&JT 8; 05/12/2001 RS 1
Loggerhead Shrike	05/02/2001 JT 1; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 J&JT 3
White-eyed Vireo	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 12; 04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 5; 04/29/2001 JT 1; 05/02/2001 RS 2; 05/03/2001 RS 1; 05/06/2001 BSG 2; 05/07/2001 RS 2; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 2; 05/08/2001 RS 2; 05/09/2001 JT 2; 05/12/2001 J&JT 12; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 RS 6; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 8; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/1920 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/13/2001 J&JT 1
Bell's Vireo	05/09/2001 MH 4, 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2
Blue-headed Vireo	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 2, 04/24/2001 RS & ES 1, 05/12/2001 RS 1
Yellow-throated Vireo	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 1, 05/12/2001 J&JT 1, 05/12/2001 RS 1
Warbling Vireo	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 8, 05/12/2001 J&JT 1
Philadelphia Vireo	05/12/2001 J&JT 1
Red-eyed Vireo	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 4; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 2; 04/29/2001 JT 2; 05/06/2001 BSG 3; 05/06/2001 BSG 2; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 1; 05/09/2001 JT 1; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 J&JT 9; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 5; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 11; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 RS 14; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 8; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/1920 JI 2
Blue Jay	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 8; 04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 4; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 6; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 4; 04/26/2001 JI 6; 04/29/2001 JT 3; 05/02/2001 RS 6; 05/03/2001 JT 6; 05/03/2001 RS 3; 05/05/2001 J&JT 2; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/05/2001 JI 3; 05/06/2001 LMH 5; 05/06/2001 BSG 1; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 4; 05/07/2001 RS 1; 05/08/2001 RS 2; 05/09/2001 JT 4; 05/12/2001 RS 17; 05/12/2001 J&JT 15; 05/12/2001 RS 8; 05/12/2001 RS 9; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 6; 05/12/2001 RS 12; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 7; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/13/2001 J&JT 4
American Crow	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 2; 04/23/2001 JI 1; 04/26/2001 JI 2; 04/26/2001 JI 1; 05/02/2001 RS 2; 05/03/2001 JT 2; 05/05/2001 J&JT 1; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/05/2001 JI 4; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/06/2001 BSG 1; 05/06/2001 LMH 4; 05/06/2001 BSG 1; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 7; 05/09/2001 JT 3; 05/12/2001 J&JT 15; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 3; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/13/2001 J&JT 3
Fish Crow	04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 2; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 1; 04/26/2001 JI 1; 05/02/2001 RS 1; 05/03/2001 JT 1; 05/03/2001 RS 2; 05/03/2001 RS 7; 05/05/2001 J&JT 1; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/06/2001 LMH 1; 05/07/2001 RS 4; 05/08/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 RS 7; 05/12/2001 J&JT 4; 05/12/2001 RS 9; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/12/2001 RS 28; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/13/2001 J&JT 12
Horned Lark	05/12/2001 JI 1

RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Purple Martin	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 15; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 2; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 4; 04/26/2001 JI 12; 04/26/2001 JI 27; 04/26/2001 JI 1; 04/27/2001 JT 45; 04/29/2001 JT 15; 05/03/2001 RS 9; 05/03/2001 RS 18; 05/03/2001 JT 2; 05/05/2001 J&JT 15; 05/05/2001 JI 23; 05/05/2001 JI 10; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/06/2001 LMH 2; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 9; 05/07/2001 RS 9; 05/08/2001 RS 9; 05/09/2001 JT 10; 05/12/2001 J&JT 11; 05/12/2001 RS 21; 05/12/2001 RS 8; 05/12/2001 JI 38; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 3; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 23; 05/12/2001 RS 12; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/1920 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 15; 05/12/2001 RS 8; 05/13/2001 J&JT 12
Tree Swallow	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 1; 05/05/2001 JI 1
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2
Cliff Swallow	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 2; 04/26/2001 JI 50; 05/03/2001 RS 2; 05/05/2001 JI 10; 05/05/2001 JI 20; 05/09/2001 JT 20; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 20; 05/13/2001 J&JT 4
Barn Swallow	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 10; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 2; 04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 3; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 4; 04/26/2001 JI 2; 04/26/2001 JI 50; 04/26/2001 JI 15; 04/26/2001 JI 18; 04/29/2001 JT 6; 05/03/2001 JT 5; 05/05/2001 J&JT 1; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/05/2001 JI 20; 05/05/2001 JI 12; 05/05/2001 JI 8; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/06/2001 BSG 1; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 6; 05/09/2001 JT 4; 05/12/2001 J&JT 13; 05/12/2001 RS 13; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 10; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 5; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 3; 05/12/2001 JI 11; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 8; 05/12/2001 JI 15; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 15; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 JI 5; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 JI 10; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 4; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 5; 05/12/2001 JI 5; 05/12/1920 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 5; 05/12/2001 JI 15; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/13/2001 J&JT 1
Carolina Chickadee	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 5; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 8; 04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 2; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 7; 05/02/2001 RS 1; 05/05/2001 J&JT 1; 05/06/2001 BSG 1; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 2; 05/07/2001 RS 1; 05/08/2001 RS 1; 05/08/2001 JT 1; 05/12/2001 J&JT 12; 05/12/2001 RS 5; 05/12/2001 RS 12; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 7; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 17; 05/12/2001 RS 8; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/1920 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/13/2001 J&JT 8
Tufted Titmouse	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 8; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 9; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 11; 04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 1; 04/29/2001 JT 3; 05/03/2001 JT 1; 05/05/2001 J&JT 10; 05/06/2001 BSG 4; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 3; 05/09/2001 JT 5; 05/12/2001 J&JT 3; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 RS 8; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 8; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 6; 05/12/2001 RS 6; 05/12/2001 RS 6; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 7; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/13/2001 J&JT 13
White-breasted Nuthatch	05/02/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 3
Brown-headed Nuthatch	05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 J&JT 5
Carolina Wren	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 10; 04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 1; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 1; 04/29/2001 JT 3; 05/05/2001 J&JT 1; 05/06/2001 BSG 2; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 1; 05/09/2001 JT 12; 05/12/2001 J&JT 10; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 13; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 7; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 7; 05/12/2001 RS 7; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/13/2001 J&JT 5
House Wren	04/24/2001 RS & ES 1; 05/09/2001 JT 1
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 2; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 1; 05/06/2001 BSG 3; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 2; 05/07/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 J&JT 25; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 RS 5; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/12/2001 RS 21; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/12/1920 JI 2; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1
Eastern Bluebird	04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 2; 04/26/2001 JI 1; 04/26/2001 JI 1; 05/03/2001 RS 2; 05/03/2001 JT 1; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/05/2001 JI 13; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/06/2001 BSG 3; 05/09/2001 JT 1; 05/12/2001 J&JT 23; 05/12/2001 JI 5; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 8; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/1920 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 9; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 6; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 3
Gray-cheeked Thrush	05/02/2001 J&JT 1
Swainson's Thrush	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 1; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 1; 05/03/2001 RS 1; 05/03/2001 J&JT 1; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 3; 05/12/2001 J&JT 1
Wood Thrush	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 4; 05/06/2001 BSG 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 J&JT 1
American Robin	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 2; 04/23/2001 JI 1; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 1; 04/27/2001 JT 3; 05/02/2001 RS 6; 05/03/2001 RS 3; 05/03/2001 RS 4; 05/06/2001 LMH 2; 05/07/2001 RS 2; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 2; 05/08/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 5; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 16; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/1920 JI 3; 05/12/2001 RS 9; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 RS 5; 05/12/2001 J&JT 8; 05/13/2001 J&JT 2
Gray Catbird	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 4; 05/02/2001 RS 1; 05/05/2001 J&JT 2; 05/06/2001 BSG 1; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 23; 05/09/2001 JT 1; 05/12/2001 J&JT 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1
Northern Mockingbird	04/23/2001 JI 1; 04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 2; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 4; 04/26/2001 JI 2; 04/26/2001 JI 4; 04/26/2001 JI 8; 04/26/2001 JI 17; 05/02/2001 RS 2; 05/03/2001 RS 2; 05/03/2001 RS 2; 05/05/2001 JI 17; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/05/2001 JI 20; 05/05/2001 J&JT 1; 05/06/2001 LMH 1; 05/06/2001 BSG 2; 05/07/2001 RS 3; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 3; 05/08/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 JI 6; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/1920 JI 4; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 3; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/12/2001 JI 13; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 19; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 5; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 JI 8; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 10; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 5; 05/12/2001 RS 9; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 RS 6; 05/12/2001 JI 5; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 6; 05/12/2001 JI 18; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 6; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 J&JT 12; 05/13/2001 J&JT 1
Brown Thrasher	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 6; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 4; 05/02/2001 RS 2; 05/03/2001 RS 1; 05/06/2001 LMH 1; 05/07/2001 RS 1; 05/09/2001 JT 1; 05/12/2001 J&JT 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1
European Starling	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 25; 04/23/2001 JI 10; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 12; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 5; 04/26/2001 JI 5; 04/26/2001 JI 9; 04/26/2001 JI 2; 04/29/2001 JT 10; 05/03/2001 RS 5; 05/03/2001 JT 8; 05/03/2001 RS 7; 05/05/2001 JI 4; 05/05/2001 JI 4; 05/05/2001 JI 9; 05/05/2001 J&JT 15; 05/06/2001 LMH 22; 05/07/2001 RS 7; 05/08/2001 RS 5; 05/09/2001 JT 10; 05/12/2001 J&JT 11; 05/12/2001 RS 6; 05/12/2001 RS 16; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/1920 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 15; 05/12/2001 RS 5; 05/12/2001 JI 10; 05/12/2001 RS 7; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 5; 05/12/2001 JI 7; 05/13/2001 J&JT 10
Cedar Waxwing	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 7; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 14
Blue-winged Warbler	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 1
Tennessee Warbler	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 40; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 2; 05/02/2001 RS 2; 05/03/2001 RS 1; 05/03/2001 JT 4; 05/05/2001 J&JT 2; 05/07/2001 RS 2; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 14; 05/08/2001 RS 4; 05/09/2001 JT 2; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1
Nashville Warbler	04/15/2001 J&JT 1; 04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 3; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 1; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 3; 05/07/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1
Northern Parula	05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 J&JT 8
Yellow Warbler	05/07/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1
Chestnut-sided Warbler	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 1; 05/06/2001 BSG 1
Magnolia Warbler	05/06/2001 BSG 1; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 3; 05/08/2001 RS 1; 05/09/2001 JT 3; 05/12/2001 RS 2
Yellow-rumped Warbler	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 2; 04/23/2001 JI 1; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 2; 04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 3; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 2; 04/24/2001 JT 10; 04/27/2001 JT 1
Black-throated Green Warbler	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 5; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 2; 05/12/2001 J&JT 2
Blackburnian Warbler	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 2
Yellow-throated Warbler	05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 2; 05/12/2001 J&JT 9
Pine Warbler	04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 2; 05/02/2001 RS 1; 05/06/2001 BSG 2; 05/06/2001 BSG 4; 05/12/2001 RS 8; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 RS 6; 05/12/2001 RS 11; 05/12/2001 RS 12; 05/12/2001 J&JT 12
Bay-breasted Warbler	05/12/2001 J&JT 2
Blackpoll Warbler	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 1
Cerulean Warbler	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 2
Black-and-white Warbler	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 2; 04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 3; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 2; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 J&JT 3
American Redstart	05/07/2001 RS 1; 05/09/2001 JT 3; 05/12/2001 J&JT 1
Prothonotary Warbler	04/24/2001 RS & ES 1; 05/03/2001 RS 1; 05/03/2001 JT 3; 05/05/2001 J&JT 3; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 13; 05/12/2001 J&JT 4; 05/13/2001 J&JT 4
Northern Waterthrush	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 3
Kentucky Warbler	05/06/2001 BSG 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1
Common Yellowthroat	05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 1; 05/09/2001 JT 2; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 3; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1
Hooded Warbler	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 1; 04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 1; 05/06/2001 BSG 1; 05/06/2001 BSG 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 J&JT 2
Yellow-breasted Chat	04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 2; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/06/2001 BSG 1; 05/06/2001 BSG 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 4; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 3; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 J&JT 6
Summer Tanager	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 10; 04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 4; 04/29/2001 JT 4; 05/06/2001 BSG 3; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 3; 05/09/2001 JT 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 J&JT 8; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 RS 5; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 2
Scarlet Tanager	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 3
Eastern Towhee	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 1
Vesper Sparrow	05/12/2001 MH & AC 1
Lark Sparrow	05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 J&JT 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 JI 12
Savannah Sparrow	05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 4
Grasshopper Sparrow	05/12/2001 JI 1
Lincoln's Sparrow	05/12/2001 MH & AC 1
White-throated Sparrow	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 8; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 2; 04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 2

RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Northern Cardinal	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 16; 04/23/2001 JI 3; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 4; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 6; 04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 4; 04/26/2001 JI 1; 04/26/2001 JI 3; 04/26/2001 JI 4; 04/27/2001 JT 3; 04/29/2001 JT 4; 05/02/2001 RS 2; 05/03/2001 RS 2; 05/03/2001 JT 2; 05/03/2001 RS 3; 05/05/2001 JI 6; 05/05/2001 J&JT 5; 05/05/2001 JI 3; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/06/2001 BSG 6; 05/06/2001 LMH 1; 05/07/2001 RS 2; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 8; 05/08/2001 RS 3; 05/09/2001 JT 15; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 5; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/1920 JI 9; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 4; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 RS 7; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 3; 05/12/2001 JI 17; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 8; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 14; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 5; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 JI 5; 05/12/2001 J&JT 9; 05/12/2001 RS 19; 05/12/2001 JI 7; 05/12/2001 JI 5; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 8; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 RS 27; 05/12/2001 RS 11; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 3; 05/12/2001 JI 6; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 9; 05/13/2001 J&JT 5
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 10; 05/03/2001 JT 1; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 3
Blue Grosbeak	04/26/2001 JI 1; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/05/2001 J&JT 1; 05/06/2001 BSG 1; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 3; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1
Indigo Bunting	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 20; 04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 1; 05/05/2001 JI 6; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/06/2001 BSG 5; 05/06/2001 BSG 3; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 2; 05/09/2001 JT 2; 05/12/2001 RS 8; 05/12/2001 RS 18; 05/12/2001 RS 8; 05/12/2001 RS 7; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 JI 9; 05/12/1920 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 5; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 J&JT 6; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 3; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 5; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/13/2001 J&JT 5
Painted Bunting	05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 JI 3
Dickcissel	05/05/2001 JI 7; 05/05/2001 JI 18; 05/05/2001 JI 4; 05/05/2001 JI 5; 05/09/2001 MH 10; 05/12/2001 JI 20; 05/12/2001 JI 7; 05/12/2001 JI 16; 05/12/2001 JI 36; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 6; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 10; 05/12/2001 JI 17; 05/12/2001 JI 11; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 10; 05/12/2001 JI 40; 05/12/2001 JI 12; 05/12/2001 JI 30; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 6; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 6; 05/12/2001 JI 10; 05/12/2001 JI 49; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 JI 8; 05/12/2001 JI 8; 05/12/2001 J&JT 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 7; 05/12/2001 JI 39; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 12
Bobolink	05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 4
Red-winged Blackbird	04/23/2001 JI 7; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 2; 04/26/2001 JI 3; 04/26/2001 JI 15; 04/26/2001 JI 15; 05/03/2001 RS 3; 05/03/2001 RS 2; 05/03/2001 JT 2; 05/05/2001 JI 14; 05/05/2001 JI 19; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/05/2001 JI 9; 05/05/2001 JI 29; 05/09/2001 MH 5; 05/09/2001 JT 2; 05/12/2001 JI 9; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 14; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 6; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 13; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 10; 05/12/2001 JI 6; 05/12/2001 JI 17; 05/12/2001 JI 22; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 16; 05/12/2001 RS 9; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 10; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 10; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/12/2001 JI 13; 05/12/2001 JI 25; 05/12/2001 RS 22; 05/12/2001 JI 9; 05/12/2001 JI 35; 05/12/2001 JI 15; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/1920 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 RS 9; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 20; 05/12/2001 JI 19; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 JI 7; 05/13/2001 J&JT 2
Eastern Meadowlark	04/26/2001 JI 1; 04/26/2001 JI 1; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/05/2001 JI 3; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 J&JT 4
Common Grackle	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 5; 04/23/2001 JI 6; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 5; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 12; 04/26/2001 JI 25; 04/26/2001 JI 10; 04/26/2001 JI 1; 04/26/2001 JI 12; 04/27/2001 JT 9; 04/29/2001 JT 6; 05/02/2001 RS 1; 05/03/2001 RS 4; 05/03/2001 RS 5; 05/03/2001 JT 2; 05/05/2001 JI 18; 05/05/2001 JI 10; 05/05/2001 J&JT 10; 05/05/2001 JI 9; 05/05/2001 JI 9; 05/06/2001 LMH 5; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 2; 05/08/2001 RS 2; 05/09/2001 MH 1; 05/09/2001 JT 4; 05/12/2001 J&JT 5; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 22; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 11; 05/12/2001 JI 7; 05/12/2001 JI 5; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 JI 5; 05/12/2001 RS 13; 05/12/2001 RS 4; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 RS 58; 05/12/2001 JI 19; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/13/2001 J&JT 8
Great-tailed Grackle	04/27/2001 JI 1
Brown-headed Cowbird	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 1; 04/23/2001 JI 2; 04/24/2001 JI & LSUS 4; 04/26/2001 JI 2; 04/26/2001 JI 4; 05/03/2001 RS 2; 05/05/2001 JI 3; 05/05/2001 JI 5; 05/08/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 4; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 J&JT 2; 05/12/2001 JI 3; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/12/2001 JI 2; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/1920 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 3; 05/13/2001 J&JT 5
Orchard Oriole	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 6; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 1; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 RS 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 JI 1
Baltimore Oriole	04/13/2001 J&JT 1; 04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 24; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 1; 04/24/2001 RS & ES 28; 04/27/2001 JT 4; 04/29/2001 JT 3; 05/03/2001 JT 2; 05/05/2001 J&JT 4; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/07/2001 RS, ML, NM 18; 05/09/2001 JT 12; 05/12/2001 JI 1; 05/12/2001 J&JT 2; 05/12/2001 MH & AC 1; 05/13/2001 J&JT 6
House Finch	04/24/2001 RS & ES 4; 05/03/2001 RS 7; 05/07/2001 RS 2; 05/08/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 8; 05/12/2001 JI 3
American Goldfinch	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 5; 05/03/2001 RS 2; 05/03/2001 JT 50; 05/07/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2; 05/12/2001 RS 2
House Sparrow	04/21/2001 J&JT,CL 1; 04/26/2001 JI 1; 04/26/2001 JI 6; 05/02/2001 RS 2; 05/03/2001 JT 185; 05/03/2001 RS 17; 05/03/2001 RS 2; 05/05/2001 JI 1; 05/05/2001 J&JT 3; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/05/2001 JI 2; 05/06/2001 LMH 5; 05/07/2001 RS 16; 05/08/2001 RS 9; 05/09/2001 JT 6; 05/12/2001 JI 14; 05/12/2001 JI 7; 05/12/2001 RS 12; 05/12/2001 J&JT 8; 05/12/2001 RS 8; 05/12/2001 JI 5; 05/12/2001 JI 4

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