



BIRD STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Volume 11, Number 5
January 7, 1997

Bird Alert Service: Phone 318, 797-5338, 24 hrs/day, 7 days/wk.
Meeting Place and Headquarters: LSUS Museum of Life Sciences
Internet Home Page: <http://www.softdisk.com/comp/birds/>
E-mail: lsusmus@prysm.net

NEXT MEETING

January 14, 1997
6:30 PM

A NATURALIST in the RAINFOREST

A Portrait of Alexander Skutch

Refreshments will be available at 6:30 PM
Come early to visit, relax,
and enjoy fellowship.

NEXT FIELD TRIPS

Jan. 18 – Cross Lake North Shore
Feb. 8 – Wimple's Rice Farm

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1996-1997

OFFICERS

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Jeff Trahan (1)	869-5217 W, 868-7360 H
Al Vekovius *(2)	221-8718 W, 861-4640 H
Bobbe Wommack (2)	686-0369 H
Athie Bell *(3)	686-6347 H

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

*Serving one year as a temporary position; term to be filled later.

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BIRD REPORT	Bobbe Wommack	686-0369H
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PROGRAMS	Vicki LeFevers	869-5088 W, 861-4533 H
PUBLICITY	Al Vekovius	221-8718 W, 861-4640 H
WWW HOME PAGE	Jim Ingold	797-5236 W, 742-5067 H

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ABOUT THE PROGRAM

This is an inspirational portrait of Alexander Skutch, one of the great naturalists of our time. It was in 1928 that Skutch first plunged into the Central American rainforest with the same enthusiasm and sense of wonder as the pioneer naturalists of the 19th century. In 1941 he settled in a secluded valley in Costa Rica. Here on his farm and nature reserve he has been able to achieve a rare intimacy with the rainforest's shy inhabitants.

In this beautifully photographed film, Alexander Skutch guides us through the rainforest, explaining the biology that is unique to this environment, and showing the importance of preserving this dazzling reservoir of genetic diversity.

FIELD TRIPS

Jan. 18 – **Cross Lake North Shore**. – Water birds and grassland birds. Target birds include **LeConte's Sparrow**, **Fox Sparrow**, **Sedge Wren**, and **Canvasback**. Leader will be Mac Hardy (797-5338 or 687-6738 H). Meet North Market What-a-Burger at 7:30 am.

Jan. 25, 26 – **LOS Winter Meeting**, Alexandria, LA.

Feb. 8 – **Wimple's Rice Farm**, Cheneyville, LA. Another of the "best trips of the year." All day; bring food, drinks, boots, and warm clothes. Target bird is **Sandhill Crane**. Other birds include geese, ducks, shorebirds, and surprise birds such as **Vermillion Flycatcher**, **Say's Phoebe**, **Burrowing Owl**, or **Golden Eagle**. Leader, Jim Ingold. Meet at McDonald's at Bert Kouns and Linwood at 7:00 AM.

Feb. 15 – **Bird Banding** at Paul Dickson's Leonard Road Deer Farm. Start at 6:30 AM. Last year we had lots of **LeConte's Sparrows** and two **Bald Eagles** flew over. Leader: Paul Dickson.

BIRDQUIZ # 48

Literary Birds
by Jim Ingold

1. The _____ Birds (McCullough)
2. Ode to a _____ (Keats)
3. To a _____ (Shelly)
4. In the _____ Seat
5. An Occurrence at _____ Creek Bridge (Bierce)
6. Jonathan Livingston _____ (Bach)
7. To Kill a _____ (Lee)
8. The _____ Thrush (Hardy)

ABA Code of Ethics

The following is the recently approved new version of the American Birding Association's Code of Ethics.

PRINCIPLES OF BIRDING ETHICS

Everyone who enjoys birds and birding must always respect wildlife, its environment, and the rights of others. In any conflict of interest between birds and birders, the welfare of the birds and their environment comes first.

CODE OF BIRDING ETHICS

1. Promote the welfare of birds and their environment.

(a) Support the protection of important bird habitat.

(b) To avoid stressing birds or exposing them to danger, exercise restraint and caution during observation, photography, sound recording, or filming.

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.

Keep well back from nests and nesting colonies, roosts, display areas, and important feeding sites. In such sensitive areas, if there is a need for extended observation,

photography, filming, or recording, try to use a blind or hide, and take advantage of natural cover.

Use artificial light sparingly for filming or photography, especially for close-ups.

(c) Before advertising the presence of a rare bird, evaluate the potential for disturbance to the bird, its surroundings, and other people in the area, and proceed only if access can be controlled, disturbance minimized, and permission has been obtained from private land-owners. The sites of rare nesting birds should be divulged only to the proper conservation authorities.

(d) Stay on roads, trails, and paths where they exist otherwise keep habitat disturbance to a minimum.

2. Respect the law, and the rights of others.

(a) Do not enter private property without the owner's explicit permission.

(b) Follow all laws, rules, and regulations governing use of roads and public areas, both at home and abroad.

(c) Practice common courtesy in contacts with other people. Your exemplary behaviour will generate goodwill with birders and non-birders alike.

3. Ensure that feeders, nest structures, and other artificial bird environments are safe.

(a) Keep dispensers, water, and food clean, and free of decay or disease. It is important to feed birds continually during harsh weather.

(b) Maintain and clean nest structures regularly.

(c) If you are attracting birds to an area, ensure the birds are not exposed to predation from cats and other domestic animals, or dangers posed by artificial hazards.

4. Group birding, whether organized or impromptu, requires special care. Each individual in the group, in addition to the obligations spelled out in Items #1 and #2, has responsibilities as a Group Member.

(a) Respect the interests, rights, and skills of fellow birders, as well as people participating in other legitimate outdoor activities. Freely share your knowledge and experience, except where code l(c) applies. Be especially helpful to beginning birders.

(b) If you witness unethical birding behaviour, assess the situation, and intervene if you think it prudent. When interceding, inform the person(s) of the inappropriate action, and attempt, within reason, to have it stopped. If

the behavior continues, document it, and notify appropriate individuals or organizations.

Group Leader Responsibilities [amateur and professional trips and tours].

(d) Be an exemplary ethical role model for the group. Teach through word and example.

(e) Keep groups to a size that limits impact on the environment, and does not interfere with others using the same area.

(f) Ensure everyone in the group knows of and practices this code.

(g) Learn and inform the group of any special circumstances applicable to the areas being visited (eg., no tape recorders allowed).

(h) Acknowledge that professional tour companies bear a special responsibility to place the welfare of birds and the benefits of public knowledge ahead of the company's commercial interests. Ideally, leaders should keep track of tour sightings, document unusual occurrences, and submit records to appropriate Organizations.

PLEASE FOLLOW THIS CODE, AND DISTRIBUTE AND TEACH IT TO OTHERS

(Provided by Jim Ingold)

Piping Plover Struggles for Recovery

by **Jim Ingold**

The following was posted on the Wildlife Digest Listserv by Trudy Harlow. Results just released by the U.S. Geological Survey's Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center, indicate that the 1996 International Piping Plover Census, the most extensive endangered species census in North America, accounted for 5,837 breeding plovers scattered primarily across beaches in 20 Great Plains, Great Lakes, and Atlantic States and nine Canadian provinces. These numbers represent a seven percent increase in the Piping Plover population over the last census carried out in 1991. Regionally, the greatest improvement was seen along the Atlantic coast, where the 2,479 birds counted represent a 26.9 percent increase over the past five years. Great Lakes birds increased their numbers to 44 (a 12.8 percent increase); however, Piping Plovers in the Northern Great Plains declined by 5.1 percent, to 3,284 adults.

"We think increases on the Atlantic coast are due to intense efforts to mitigate nest predation and human

disturbance and maintain natural habitat formation processes," stated Anne Hecht, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Atlantic Piping Plover Recovery Team Leader in Sudbury, Mass. Dr. Susan Haig, Great Lakes/Northern Great Plains Team Leader at the Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center in Corvallis, Ore., explained "The decline in midcontinent birds stems from massive nest flooding on the Missouri River, a problem that U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Army Corps of Engineers struggle to resolve. We are also trying to work on habitat improvement in the tiny prairie potholes in North Dakota and Montana that have potential to contribute so much to Piping Plover success."

The International Winter Census, conducted last January, resulted in discovery of 2,541 Piping Plovers distributed from North Carolina beaches to Jamaica and across the Gulf Coast to the Laguna Madre of Texas and northern Mexico. Most of the birds (1,333) were concentrated along the Texas coast. Along the southern Atlantic coast from North Carolina to Florida, numbers were up substantially from five years ago; however, census efforts along the Gulf coast were often hampered by weather and tide conditions, largely explaining an overall drop of 26 percent from the numbers of wintering birds seen in 1991. Because of the difficulties encountered last winter, efforts are under way to recount plovers along parts of the Gulf Coast this winter.

Overall, census results suggest this beach-dwelling species remains in precarious status given its low population numbers, sparse distribution, and continued threats to habitat throughout its range. They may face further decline if intense management efforts are not continued and aggressively expanded, especially in the Great Lakes and Northern Great Plains. The International Census, however, was a great success judging by the participation of more than 1,100 biologists and volunteers from eight countries. "We like to think of the Census as a model for international conservation efforts", said Census Coordinator, Dr. Jonathan Plissner of the Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center in Corvallis, Oregon. "We have been able to coordinate the activities of personnel from eleven Federal, 16 provincial, 37 State, and two Tribal agencies, 70 conservation and business organizations, as well as hundreds of unaffiliated volunteers. These birds don't recognize political boundaries, and those concerned about the fate of this species realize that success in one country depends upon their status across borders." Censuses are conducted during January and June every five years to determine progress in conservation efforts for the species. The next international census is scheduled for 2001.

Recovery efforts in breeding areas include directing human traffic around fragile nest scrapes found on pristine beaches, erecting wire fencing around nests to keep out

predators, and water level management on large bodies of water such as the Missouri River. Less is understood about problems facing birds in the winter. Current efforts, however, focus on conservation of the vast Piping Plover habitat found in the Laguna Madre regions of Texas and Mexico. In addition to Piping Plovers, this area provides critical habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds, wading birds, and endangered species such as Whooping Cranes, Peregrine Falcons, and various sea turtles.

An information package is available from:

Dr. Jonathan Plissner,
USGS Biological Resources Division
Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center
3200 SW Jefferson Way, Corvallis, OR 97331
ph./FAX (541)750-7433/(541)758-7761
e-mail plissnerj@fsl.orst.edu

Wildlife News from 1996

DUCK POPULATIONS SOARED, BUFFALO ROAMED FREE, CONDORS FLEW IN THE SOUTHWEST

by Craig Rieben (via Jim Ingold)

The following was originally posted on the Wildlife Digest Listserv.

The continued recovery of the Nation's duck populations after decades of decline is just one wildlife success story in a year that offered many bright spots for species from buffalo to butterflies.

"The American people are making an impressive effort to restore wildlife across the Nation. At year's end, we like to take a moment to reflect on some of the good news that people may have overlooked during the busy year," said Acting U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Director John Rogers.

Among this year's good news stories:

An estimated 90 million ducks flew south from their northern nesting grounds, the highest figure since the Service began estimating the "fall flight" in the 1950s. Several years of plentiful rain and snowfall in primary nesting areas of the north central United States and south central Canada, along with restoration and conservation of millions of acres of wetland habitat, has boosted duck population by 34 million since 1990.

In early December, six California condors were released into the wild in northern Arizona after an absence of 72 years. The six condors, which were bred in captivity in California and Idaho, were held in acclimation pens at

the release site for several weeks before they were set free in mid-December.

The huge birds nearly became extinct during the 1980s and have been restored through captive-breeding in zoos and releases to their former range in California and, now, Arizona.

For the first time since the mid-19th Century, buffalo are again home on the range in Iowa amid the tall prairie grasses of the Walnut Creek National Wildlife Refuge near Des Moines. A total of 14 buffalo were relocated to Iowa from herds at Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge in Oklahoma and Ft. Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge in Nebraska. The Service hopes the Walnut Creek herd will reproduce and eventually number 100-150 buffalo.

Reintroduction of the gray wolf in Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming and in central Idaho has been so successful that no new releases will be made in either area in 1997. In addition to the wolves released in both areas in 1995, the Service released 20 wolves in central Idaho and 17 in Yellowstone National Park in 1996. There are now 52 wolves in Yellowstone and 40 in central Idaho. Wolf recovery team leaders say that further wolf releases will be considered on a year-by-year basis.

Eighty-two young bald eagles were fledged from 58 active nest sites at the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge in Minnesota. Nine of the nests produced triplets. By comparison, in 1986, there were nine active nests, each producing only one young.

In August, biologists reported the first recorded breeding of northern fur seals on the Farallon Islands off California since 1817. Biologists observed a bull, several females, and a pup on West End, a wilderness area of the Farallon National Wildlife Refuge, 30 miles west of San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge. San Miguel Island in the Channel Islands is the only other northern fur seal breeding colony in California.

Mississippi Sandhill Crane National Wildlife Refuge, where most of the remaining wild population of this endangered crane resides, reported a record 13 nesting pairs in 1996, the highest number of nesting pairs recorded in 30 years of monitoring. Today there are 95 Mississippi sandhill cranes in this country, 23 of them hatched in the wild, compared to only 30 in existence in 1975.

About 170 whooping cranes are expected to arrive this year at Aransas National Wildlife Refuge in Texas, up from 158 last year. Only 16 whooping cranes were left in the wild in the 1940s.

Despite losses last winter caused by red tide along Florida's southwest coast, manatees are doing well at the Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge in Florida and populations may top last year's record high of 304 animals. By the end of November, 283 manatees had already congregated in the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico with more expected by the end of December. The Service helped return a wandering manatee named Sweet Pea to the wild in Florida after her sojourn and rescue near Houston.

More than 250 endangered Schaus swallowtail butterflies were released into their historic habitat near Miami. The butterfly, which occurs only in Florida, was on the verge of extinction in 1991; populations have been on the rise since mosquito spraying was halted on northern Key Largo during the Schaus breeding season.

Endangered black-footed ferrets have been discovered in the Shirley Basin of Montana, where the species was reintroduced between 1991 and 1994. Surveys at Charles M. Russell refuge near Lewistown, Montana, confirmed the presence of approximately 20 black-footed ferret kits in 7 to 9 new litters. At least two of the litters were born to last year's wild-born females.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal Federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting, and enhancing fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The Service manages 511 national wildlife refuges covering 92 million acres, as well as 72 national fish hatcheries.

The agency enforces Federal wildlife laws, manages migratory bird populations, stocks recreational fisheries, conserves and restores wildlife habitat such as wetlands, administers the Endangered Species Act, and helps foreign governments with their conservation efforts. It also oversees the Federal Aid program that funnels Federal excise taxes on fishing and hunting equipment to state wildlife agencies. This program is a cornerstone of the Nation's wildlife management efforts, funding fish and wildlife restoration, boating access, hunter education, shooting ranges, and related projects across America.

PROJECT FEEDER WATCH

The following information was posted by Van Remsen (LSU-Baton Rouge) on LABIRD (via Jim Ingold):

Those of you who have bird feeders might consider participating in Project Feeder Watch, administered by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology.

Last year, 6,138 people in North America participated, but only 41 were from Louisiana. The project asks you to estimate the number of birds using your feeders (max # in view at any one time) for two consecutive days during 10 intervals, each 2 weeks long, from roughly November to March. As you can imagine with a sample size of > 6,000, the maps and graphs produced from analyses of these data are quite impressive and show nice among-year and among-region differences in feeder bird populations. The project represents yet another way that amateurs with even minimal skills can contribute to ornithology simply by doing what they would do anyway, namely watch their feeders.

To participate requires \$15 to support analyses of the data and production of the data forms. If you are interested in participating, call Project Feeder Watch 1-800-843-BIRD (extension 8473).

LOS WINTER MEETING

by Jim Ingold

The LOS winter meeting will be held in Monroe, La, on the weekend of Jan. 24-26 January 1997. There will be a general gathering on Friday night with participants signing up for the weekend field trips, announcements, and a guest speaker. We will have a banquet Saturday night, reading of the day's check list, and another speaker. The programs will be held at the Holiday Inn Atrium in Monroe.

Mr. Cecil Kersting, with a slide program of his trip to Montana, will be the Friday night speaker. Jim Ingold will be the banquet speaker, presenting his program on the Birds of Caddo Lake.

Trumpeter Swan Release Program

by Jim Ingold

The following was posted by Mr. Terry Schiefer on the Wildlife Digest Listserv.

The following is a summary of the Trumpeter Swan reintroduction program in the interior of the United States and Canada. Many thanks to the following people who supplied information: Eleanor Beagan, Luke Cole, Troy Gordon, Theo Hofmann, Madeleine Linck, Helen Parker, Ellen Paul, Peter Taylor. I am especially indebted to Madeleine Linck who supplied me with much literature

from "The Trumpeter Swan Society" including a copy of an *in press* publication, "Interior Populations Status report, Highlights and Trends, December 1994" by Donna Compton, Proceedings and Papers of the Fifteenth Trumpeter Swan Society Conference. Much of this summary is derived from that publication and others published by "The Trumpeter Swan Society".

Anyone interested in information on Trumpeter Swans should contact:

The Trumpeter Swan Society
3800 County Road #24
Maple Plain, MN 55369

This organization has published an amazing amount of information about the species. Their next society conference will be held in St. Louis, MO in February 1997. Its theme will be the restoration of the Interior of Trumpeters.

IOWA

Number of birds released (as of 1996): 49
Years released: 1995-96
Nests: none as of 1996.
Sightings in other states: Missouri

MANITOBA

Number of birds released (as of Dec. 1994): 16
Years released (through 1994): 1972-73
Birds disappeared 20 years ago.

MICHIGAN

Number of birds released (as of Dec. 1994): 134
Years released (through 1994): 1987-93
Flock Size (1994): 108
Nests (1994): 9
Sightings in other states: Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin

MINNESOTA

Number of birds released (as of Dec. 1994): 369
Years released (through 1994): 1987-94
Flock size (1994): 295
Nests (1994): 20
Sightings in other states: Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wisconsin
Update: 34 nests in 1996

MISSOURI

Number of birds released (as of Dec. 1994): 35
Years released (through 1994): 1982-87
An attempt to start a wintering flock. All died or disappeared by 1991.

OHIO

Release program proposed in 1995. What is the status of this program?

ONTARIO

Number of birds released (as of Dec. 1994): 79

Years released (through 1994): 1982-94

Flock size (1994): 36

Nests (1994): 1

Sightings in other states: Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Quebec, Virginia

Update: Flock size 81 in Sep. 1995. 8 nests in 1996 (6 in Ontario and 2 in New York)

SOUTH DAKOTA

Number of birds released (as of Dec. 1994): 60

Years released (through 1994): 1960's

Flock size (1994): 249 (in South Dakota, Nebraska & eastern Wyoming)

Nests: ?

Sightings in other states (few birds marked): Wisconsin

WISCONSIN

Number of birds released (as of Dec. 1994): 227

Years released (through 1994): 1988-94

Flock size (1994): 115

Nests (1994): 10

Sightings in other states: Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas

Update: 18 nests in 1996.

Terence Lee Schiefer
Mississippi Entomological Museum
Box 9775
Mississippi State, MS 39762-9775
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OWL PROWL

A HOWL, A HOOT, AND A HONK

by **Hubert Hervey**

We had a very good owl prowl on Friday, December 6th. We proceeded down Yearwood Road to the Bayou Pierre WMA and set up for the **Short-eared Owl** that Pat and I had located the previous evening. After waiting until near complete darkness had arrived, I played the **Short-eared Owl's** bark (not hoot). After the

third call, one answered the tape. When owling I count the owl call as heard only, a positive identification record. Earlier, we had roused out a **Barn Owl** from its daytime hiding place. **Barred Owls** were calling in the woods along the bayou.

A few miles farther down the road, we heard a **Great Horned Owl**. His hoots were interrupted by the honking of geese. About then the first of several flocks of **Snow Geese** passed overhead. And if that were not racket enough, the coyote pack chose to open up in full cry. We had owls hooting, geese honking and coyotes howling all at the same time. I call this great fun.

At the last stop of the evening, the **Screech Owls** really cooperated. This often heard and seldom seen species decided to put in a conspicuous appearance. One small brown phase **Screech Owl** came to one of the nearest bushes and sat in the bright light, in full view for all to study for as long as their hearts desired. Two other **Screech Owls** stayed back in the brush and called continually. The coyotes kept up their howling. A flock of geese passed overhead sounding closer than the previous flocks, so I tried shining the spotlight on them. Judging by the ensuing honking, my beam was close enough to bother them.

When I wrote the Yearwood Road Site Guide I stated that a person could count 5 species of owls and be back in Shreveport by 8:00 pm. Although I had accomplished this feat before, this was the first time I had been able to do it while leading an owl prowl. I am also glad that some of the owls were life birds for several participants. Let's do it again next year.

CROSS LAKE BARGE TRIP

by **Hubert Hervey**

We had a full load for two barges as twenty birders took to the water in search of the

interesting birds to be found on Cross Lake. Captains Chuck Moffett and Charles Lyon safely negotiated the smooth waters. Good viewing conditions and warm weather contributed to our success and comfort. Trip spotters were able to locate **Common Goldeneye, Horned Grebe, American White Pelican, Common Loon, and Canvasback** among the many other waterfowl that we expected to see. The numbers of **Forsters' Terns** were higher than usual. Huge rafts of that riff-raff of our winter waters were present. I refer to the **Double-crested Cormorant**. We missed seeing the **Bald Eagle**, but that may be because the morning mist was so slow to burn away. Eagles prefer to fly under better flying conditions than existed.

It was a true pleasure to get out on Cross Lake, especially so, since the club outing has been canceled due to the bad weather so often in recent years. Thanks go out to Chuck and Sally Moffett for leading the trip and Charles Lyon for getting the second barge.

Answers to Quiz #48

1. The Thorn Birds (McCullough)
2. Ode to a Nightingale (Keats)
3. To a Sky-Lark (Shelley)
4. In the Catbird Seat (?)
5. An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge (Bierce)
6. Jonathan Livingston Seagull (Bach)
7. To Kill a Mockingbird (Lee)
8. The Darkling Thrush (Hardy)

BIRD NOTES -- DECEMBER

Compiled January 3, 1997

Report bird records for the Newsletter to Bobbe Wommack (686-0369) 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, etc. For example: 09/15/96 PD 3 means that on 15 September 1996 PD saw 3 birds. For the number of birds observed, a one is used both for one specimen or 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, with verification where necessary.

Abbreviation	Name	Date and Place
AB	Athie Bell	11/24/96 Shreveport: Residence, 12/14/96 Shreveport: Residence
BSG	Bird Study Group	12/06/96 Yearwood Road Owl Prowl; 12/14/96 Cross Lake Barge Trip
BW	Bobbe Wommack	12/16/96 Shreveport: Residence
HH&PH	Hubert and Pat Hervey	12/05/96 Yearwood Road; 12/05/96 Highway 509 East of I-49; 12/19/96 Stonewall: Hervey Farm; 12/20/96 Rice Farm on Rice Road; 12/20/96 Paw-Paw Hunting Club to Longwood; 12/20/96 Paw-Paw Hunting Club
HHo	Helen Hood	11/16/96 Shreveport: Residence; 11/25/96 Shreveport: American Legion, South Lakeshore Drive; 12/02/96 Shreveport: Residence; 12/10/96 Shreveport: Residence
J&JT	Jeff and Jean Trahan	09/29/96 Shreveport: C. Bickham-Dickson; 10/05/96 Shreveport: C. Bickham-Dickson; 10/06/96 Shreveport: C. Bickham-Dickson; 10/12/96 Shreveport: C. Bickham-Dickson; 10/20/96 Shreveport: C. Bickham-Dickson; 11/03/96 Shreveport: C. Bickham-Dickson; 11/09/96 Lock & Dam #5; 11/09/96 U.S. 71; 11/27/96 Shreveport: Hamel's Memorial Park
JJ&KT	Jeff, Jean and Kathryn Trahan	10/13/96 Shreveport: Richard Fleming Park; 11/10/96 Shreveport: Hamel's Memorial Park
Ji	Jim Ingold	10/11/96 Hamel Mem. Park & Red River; 10/11/96 Residence, Bossier City; 12/07/96 LA530 E. from Junction with LA538; 12/07/96 Dawes Rd, East of La 1; 12/07/96 Caddo Lake near Mooringsport @ Swepeco Plant; 12/07/96 Crawford Rd & Clyde Pierce, Vivian; 12/07/96 Crawford Rd & Clyde Pierce, Vivian; 12/07/96 Junction at LA530E & LA538, N. on La538 to Crawford Rd.; 12/07/96 LA530 E. from Junction with LA538; 12/17/96 Hamel Memorial Park & Red River; 12/18/96 Residence, Bossier City; 12/19/96 Residence, Bossier City; 12/19/96 Shreveport - Hamel Memorial Park; 12/20/96 Bossier City - Residence; 12/23/96 I-49 exit for LA 177; 12/23/96 I-49 barrow pits; 12/24/96 Shreveport - Hamel Memorial Park; 12/25/96 Bossier City - Residence; 12/26/96 Shreveport - Hamel Memorial Park; 12/27/96 Shreveport - LSUS Campus; 12/29/96 Bossier City - Residence; 12/30/96 Shreveport - LSUS
SS	Steve Shively	11/19/96 Corney Lake, E side near camping area; 11/19/96 Corney Lake, near spillway; 11/19/96 Corney Lake, W side at jct. FR900 & Barber Creek
JT	Jeff Trahan	12/15/96 Residence, Shreveport
JT&JT	Jeff Trahan & Jean Trahan	12/15/96 Residence, Shreveport
MT	Margo Tuller	11/25/96 Shreveport: Residence; 12/08/96 Shreveport: Residence; 12/15/96 Shreveport: Residence
NC, et al.	Norma Cobb, et al.	12/07/96 Mooringsport Lake West (with June Haynie, Shirley Huss, and Bobbe Wommack)
PD	Paul Dickson	11/20/96 Elm Grove pond; 11/30/96 S. Bossier Parish at Loggy Bayou; 12/04/96 near Red River S. of sewer plant
PH	Pat Hervey	01/01/97 Stonewall - Hervey Farm
RS	Rosemary Seidler	10/10/96 Bickham-Dickson Park

Abbreviation	Name	Date and Place
RS&LC	R. Seidler & Lori Cunningham	11/24/96 N.Market
SH	Shirley Huss	12/01/96 Shreveport: Residence; 12/02/96 Shreveport: Residence; 12/09/96 Shreveport: Youree Dr. & Bert Kouns Ind. Loop; 12/15/96 Shreveport: Residence

RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Common Loon	11/19/96 SS 1; 12/14/96 BSG 1
Pied-billed Grebe	10/06/96 J&JT 2; 10/10/96 RS 1; 10/13/96 J,J&KT 3; 11/03/96 J&JT 6; 11/09/96 J&JT 12; 11/10/96 J,J&KT 15; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 6; 12/14/96 BSG 23; 12/19/96 HH&PH 1; 12/20/96 HH&PH 4; 12/23/96 JI 1; 12/23/96 JI 4; 01/01/97 PH 1
Horned Grebe	12/14/96 BSG 2
American White Pelican	10/12/96 J&JT 26; 12/14/96 BSG 52
Double-crested Cormorant	09/29/96 J&JT 5; 10/05/96 J&JT 3; 10/06/96 J&JT 1; 10/11/96 JI 2; 10/12/96 J&JT 3; 10/13/96 J,J&KT 6; 10/20/96 J&JT 2; 11/03/96 J&JT 175; 11/09/96 J&JT 15; 11/10/96 J,J&KT 8; 11/24/96 RS&LC 1; 11/25/96 HHo 5; 12/06/96 BSG 60; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 562; 12/14/96 BSG 2500; 12/17/96 JI 6; 12/20/96 HH&PH 5; 12/20/96 HH&PH 4; 12/23/96 JI 6; 12/27/96 JI 1; 01/01/97 PH 3
Anhinga	11/09/96 J&JT 3
Great Blue Heron	09/29/96 J&JT 1; 10/05/96 J&JT 1; 10/12/96 J&JT 2; 10/13/96 J,J&KT 2; 11/03/96 J&JT 1; 11/09/96 J&JT 6; 11/10/96 J,J&KT 1; 11/10/96 J,J&KT 3; 11/24/96 RS&LC 1; 11/25/96 HHo 1; 12/06/96 BSG 1; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 3; 12/14/96 BSG 29; 12/19/96 HH&PH 1; 12/20/96 HH&PH 1; 12/23/96 JI 1; 12/23/96 JI 2; 12/27/96 JI 2; 01/01/97 PH 1
Great Egret	09/29/96 J&JT 5; 10/05/96 J&JT 5; 10/06/96 J&JT 4; 10/10/96 RS 2; 10/11/96 JI 1; 10/12/96 J&JT 4; 10/13/96 J,J&KT 2; 10/20/96 J&JT 3; 11/03/96 J&JT 3; 11/09/96 J&JT 1; 11/09/96 J&JT 35; 11/10/96 J,J&KT 12; 11/10/96 J,J&KT 2; 11/24/96 RS&LC 10; 11/25/96 HHo 6; 11/27/96 J&JT 1; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 3; 12/14/96 BSG 12; 12/17/96 JI 5; 12/19/96 HH&PH 1; 12/20/96 HH&PH 3; 12/23/96 JI 1; 12/23/96 JI 2; 12/26/96 JI 1; 12/27/96 JI 1; 01/01/97 PH 1
Little Blue Heron	09/29/96 J&JT 4; 10/05/96 J&JT 3; 10/06/96 J&JT 2
Cattle Egret	11/09/96 J&JT 30; 11/24/96 RS&LC 3
Green Heron	10/10/96 RS 1
Black-crowned Night-Heron	11/30/96 PD 1
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	12/07/96 JI 1
White-faced Ibis	11/20/96 PD 9
Wood Stork	12/07/96 JI 2
Greater White-fronted Goose	11/24/96 RS&LC 78; 12/04/96 PD 55
Snow Goose	12/06/96 BSG 1; 12/23/96 JI 22
Wood Duck	09/29/96 J&JT 6; 10/05/96 J&JT 3; 10/06/96 J&JT 1; 11/03/96 J&JT 2; 12/20/96 HH&PH 11
Green-winged Teal	12/05/96 HH&PH 2
Mallard	11/09/96 J&JT 4; 12/05/96 HH&PH 25; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 2; 12/14/96 BSG 45; 12/20/96 HH&PH 3; 12/20/96 HH&PH 3; 12/23/96 JI 5
Blue-winged Teal	11/30/96 PD 2
Gadwall	11/19/96 SS 2; 11/24/96 RS&LC 3
American Wigeon	10/05/96 J&JT 2; 12/20/96 HH&PH 10; 12/20/96 HH&PH 7
Canvasback	11/19/96 SS 2; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 20; 12/14/96 BSG 133
Redhead	11/19/96 SS 2; 12/20/96 HH&PH 2
Ring-necked Duck	11/24/96 RS&LC 12; 12/23/96 JI 366; 12/23/96 JI 11
Lesser Scaup	11/09/96 J&JT 2; 11/24/96 RS&LC 2; 12/05/96 HH&PH 14; 12/14/96 BSG 16; 12/20/96 HH&PH 11
Common Goldeneye	12/07/96 JI 29; 12/14/96 BSG 1
Bufflehead	11/19/96 SS 2; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 2; 12/14/96 BSG 135
Hooded Merganser	11/24/96 RS&LC 7; 12/19/96 HH&PH 5; 12/20/96 HH&PH 2
Ruddy Duck	11/10/96 J,J&KT 8; 11/19/96 SS 2; 11/24/96 RS&LC 2; 12/14/96 BSG 1200; 12/20/96 HH&PH 21
Black Vulture	10/06/96 J&JT 4; 10/10/96 RS 4; 11/03/96 J&JT 4; 11/09/96 J&JT 6; 11/10/96 J,J&KT 1; 11/24/96 RS&LC 14; 12/05/96 HH&PH 6; 12/07/96 JI 4; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 2; 12/20/96 HH&PH 29; 01/01/97 PH 16
Turkey Vulture	10/06/96 J&JT 4; 10/10/96 RS 2; 10/12/96 J&JT 7; 10/13/96 J,J&KT 1; 11/03/96 J&JT 6; 11/09/96 J&JT 25; 11/09/96 J&JT 1; 11/10/96 J,J&KT 2; 11/24/96 RS&LC 20; 11/27/96 J&JT 11; 12/05/96 HH&PH 4; 12/06/96 BSG 2; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 7; 12/07/96 JI 11; 12/07/96 JI 3; 12/20/96 HH&PH 13; 12/23/96 JI 2; 01/01/97 PH 1
Northern Harrier	11/24/96 RS&LC 1; 12/05/96 HH&PH 2; 12/05/96 HH&PH 1; 12/09/96 SH 1; 12/23/96 JI 1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	10/12/96 J&JT 1; 11/25/96 MT 1; 12/14/96 BSG 1; 12/15/96 MT 1; 12/20/96 HH&PH 1
Cooper's Hawk	10/12/96 J&JT 2; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 1; 12/14/96 BSG 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	09/29/96 J&JT 1; 10/06/96 J&JT 1; 10/12/96 J&JT 1; 10/13/96 J,J&KT 2; 11/03/96 J&JT 1; 11/09/96 J&JT 1; 11/10/96 J,J&KT 1; 12/07/96 JI 8; 12/20/96 HH&PH 3
Broad-winged Hawk	09/29/96 J&JT 132; 10/10/96 RS 1
Red-tailed Hawk	10/06/96 J&JT 1; 10/12/96 J&JT 3; 11/03/96 J&JT 1; 11/09/96 J&JT 6; 11/09/96 J&JT 1; 11/10/96 J,J&KT 1; 11/10/96 J,J&KT 1; 11/24/96 RS&LC 4; 11/27/96 J&JT 4; 12/02/96 HHo 1; 12/05/96 HH&PH 24; 12/05/96 HH&PH 3; 12/06/96 BSG 10; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 1; 12/07/96 JI 2; 12/14/96 BSG 2; 12/19/96 HH&PH 1; 12/20/96 HH&PH 3; 12/23/96 JI 23; 01/01/97 PH 1
American Kestrel	10/06/96 J&JT 1; 11/09/96 J&JT 2; 11/24/96 RS&LC 4; 12/05/96 HH&PH 1; 12/05/96 HH&PH 4; 12/06/96 BSG 1; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 1; 12/19/96 HH&PH 1; 12/20/96 HH&PH 1; 12/23/96 JI 1; 12/23/96 JI 1; 01/01/97 PH 1
Merlin	09/29/96 J&JT 1
Virginia Rail	12/07/96 JI 1
American Coot	11/03/96 J&JT 1; 11/10/96 J,J&KT 200; 12/14/96 BSG 144
Killdeer	09/29/96 J&JT 4; 10/05/96 J&JT 15; 10/06/96 J&JT 8; 10/10/96 RS 3; 10/11/96 JI 6; 10/12/96 J&JT 12; 10/20/96 J&JT 5; 11/03/96 J&JT 40; 11/09/96 J&JT 1; 11/10/96 J,J&KT 2; 11/10/96 J,J&KT 1; 11/24/96 RS&LC 53; 11/27/96 J&JT 3; 12/05/96 HH&PH 50; 12/06/96 BSG 1; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 1; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/17/96 JI 5; 12/19/96 JI 10; 12/20/96 HH&PH 3; 12/24/96 JI 3; 01/01/97 PH 1
Spotted Sandpiper	10/11/96 JI 1; 12/17/96 JI 1; 12/19/96 JI 1
Common Snipe	11/03/96 J&JT 9; 11/24/96 RS&LC 9; 12/06/96 BSG 2
Bonaparte's Gull	12/14/96 BSG 27
Ring-billed Gull	10/11/96 JI 2; 11/10/96 J,J&KT 25; 11/27/96 J&JT 6; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/14/96 BSG 320; 12/19/96 JI 1; 12/24/96 JI 23; 12/26/96 JI 61; 12/27/96 JI 347; 12/27/96 JI 159; 12/29/96 JI 215; 12/29/96 JI 1; 12/30/96 JI 201
Forster's Tern	12/14/96 BSG 54
Rock Dove	10/10/96 RS 15; 11/09/96 J&JT 200; 11/10/96 J,J&KT 30; 11/24/96 RS&LC 15; 11/27/96 J&JT 1; 12/14/96 BSG 27; 12/19/96 JI 3
Mourning Dove	09/29/96 J&JT 16; 10/05/96 J&JT 3; 10/06/96 J&JT 10; 10/10/96 RS 72; 10/12/96 J&JT 18; 10/20/96 J&JT 6; 11/03/96 J&JT 1; 11/09/96 J&JT 2; 11/10/96 J,J&KT 8; 11/24/96 RS&LC 8; 11/25/96 MT 1; 11/27/96 J&JT 1; 12/05/96 HH&PH 12; 12/06/96 BSG 2; 12/14/96 AB 5; 12/16/96 BW 1; 12/20/96 HH&PH 56; 12/25/96 JI 2; 12/26/96 JI 2; 12/27/96 JI 2; 12/29/96 JI 2
Inca Dove	12/25/96 JI 1; 12/29/96 JI 1
Barn Owl	12/06/96 BSG 1
Eastern Screech-Owl	10/06/96 J&JT 2; 11/03/96 J&JT 1; 12/06/96 BSG 3
Great Horned Owl	11/03/96 J&JT 1; 12/06/96 BSG 2
Barred Owl	12/06/96 BSG 2
Short-eared Owl	12/05/96 HH&PH 1; 12/06/96 BSG 1
Chimney Swift	09/29/96 J&JT 45; 10/05/96 J&JT 2; 10/06/96 J&JT 15; 10/12/96 J&JT 15; 10/13/96 J,J&KT 10
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	10/06/96 J&JT 1
Belted Kingfisher	09/29/96 J&JT 3; 10/05/96 J&JT 1; 10/06/96 J&JT 2; 10/10/96 RS 2; 10/12/96 J&JT 2; 11/03/96 J&JT 3; 11/09/96 J&JT 4; 11/10/96 J,J&KT 1; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 1; 12/14/96 BSG 6; 12/20/96 HH&PH 6
Red-headed Woodpecker	12/20/96 HH&PH 5
Red-bellied Woodpecker	09/29/96 J&JT 12; 10/05/96 J&JT 3; 10/06/96 J&JT 15; 10/10/96 RS 4; 10/12/96 J&JT 14; 10/13/96 J,J&KT 10; 10/20/96 J&JT 12; 11/03/96 J&JT 10; 11/09/96 J&JT 8; 11/10/96 J,J&KT 6; 11/24/96 RS&LC 3; 11/27/96 J&JT 1; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 4; 12/14/96 BSG 2; 12/20/96 HH&PH 5; 12/20/96 JI 1; 12/29/96 JI 1; 01/01/97 PH 1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	10/13/96 J,J&KT 1; 10/20/96 J&JT 3; 11/03/96 J&JT 2; 11/09/96 J&JT 1; 11/10/96 J,J&KT 4; 12/06/96 BSG 1; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 3; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/10/96 HHo 1; 12/15/96 MT 1; 12/16/96 BW 1; 12/20/96 HH&PH 2

RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Downy Woodpecker	09/29/96 J&T 7; 10/05/96 J&T 1; 10/06/96 J&T 10; 10/10/96 RS 1; 10/12/96 J&T 8; 10/13/96 J,&K&T 3; 10/20/96 J&T 3; 11/03/96 J&T 3; 11/10/96 J,&K&T 3; 11/27/96 J&T 4; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/20/96 HH&P 4; 01/01/97 PH 1
Hairy Woodpecker	09/29/96 J&T 1; 10/12/96 J&T 1; 12/06/96 BSG 1; 12/20/96 HH&P 2
Northern Flicker	10/06/96 J&T 3; 10/12/96 J&T 3; 10/13/96 J,&K&T 3; 10/20/96 J&T 5; 11/03/96 J&T 8; 11/09/96 J&T 2; 11/10/96 J,&K&T 3; 11/24/96 RS&L 1; 12/06/96 BSG 1; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 1; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/14/96 BSG 3; 12/20/96 HH&P 4; 01/01/97 PH 1
Pileated Woodpecker	09/29/96 J&T 1; 10/13/96 J,&K&T 3; 10/20/96 J&T 1; 11/10/96 J,&K&T 2; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 1; 12/20/96 HH&P 1; 01/01/97 PH 1
Eastern Wood-Pewee	09/29/96 J&T 1
Eastern Phoebe	09/29/96 J&T 1; 10/12/96 J&T 1; 10/13/96 J,&K&T 1; 10/20/96 J&T 2; 11/03/96 J&T 2; 11/09/96 J&T 1; 11/24/96 RS&L 2; 12/06/96 BSG 2; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 4; 12/07/96 JI 4; 12/14/96 BSG 1; 12/20/96 HH&P 2; 01/01/97 PH 3
Eastern Kingbird	10/06/96 J&T 1
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	09/29/96 J&T 3; 10/05/96 J&T 2; 10/06/96 J&T 12; 10/10/96 RS 4; 10/12/96 J&T 7; 10/20/96 J&T 1
Horned Lark	11/24/96 RS&L 8
Tree Swallow	10/06/96 J&T 3
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	09/29/96 J&T 46; 10/05/96 J&T 5; 10/06/96 J&T 55; 10/12/96 J&T 8
Chiff Swallow	10/06/96 J&T 5
Barn Swallow	09/29/96 J&T 3; 10/06/96 J&T 2
Blue Jay	09/29/96 J&T 25; 10/05/96 J&T 1; 10/06/96 J&T 25; 10/10/96 RS 3; 10/12/96 J&T 12; 10/13/96 J,&K&T 4; 10/20/96 J&T 7; 11/03/96 J&T 4; 11/09/96 J&T 4; 11/10/96 J,&K&T 4; 11/16/96 HHO 2; 11/24/96 RS&L 2; 11/27/96 J&T 6; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 1; 12/07/96 JI 7; 12/07/96 JI 3; 12/07/96 JI 7; 12/14/96 BSG 11; 12/14/96 AB 3; 12/20/96 HH&P 15; 12/25/96 JI 1; 12/29/96 JI 2; 01/01/97 PH 11
American Crow	09/29/96 J&T 1; 10/05/96 J&T 1; 10/06/96 J&T 1; 10/10/96 RS 5; 10/12/96 J&T 6; 10/13/96 J,&K&T 8; 11/03/96 J&T 6; 11/09/96 J&T 15; 11/09/96 J&T 20; 11/10/96 J,&K&T 8; 11/24/96 RS&L 30; 11/27/96 J&T 2; 12/02/96 HHO 2; 12/05/96 HH&P 6; 12/06/96 BSG 4; 12/07/96 JI 5; 12/07/96 JI 11; 12/07/96 JI 59; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 22; 12/14/96 BSG 9; 12/20/96 HH&P 46; 12/23/96 JI 47; 12/23/96 JI 2; 01/01/97 PH 7
Fish Crow	10/06/96 J&T 3; 10/10/96 RS 58; 10/12/96 J&T 3; 10/20/96 J&T 1; 11/03/96 J&T 135; 11/09/96 J&T 2; 11/10/96 J,&K&T 1; 11/24/96 RS&L 4
Carolina Chickadee	09/29/96 J&T 3; 10/05/96 J&T 1; 10/06/96 J&T 3; 10/11/96 JI 2; 10/12/96 J&T 3; 10/13/96 J,&K&T 15; 10/20/96 J&T 4; 11/03/96 J&T 5; 11/09/96 J&T 2; 11/10/96 J,&K&T 15; 11/16/96 HHO 3; 11/24/96 RS&L 6; 12/06/96 BSG 1; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 10; 12/07/96 JI 17; 12/07/96 JI 3; 12/08/96 MT 1; 12/14/96 AB 2; 12/16/96 BW 4; 12/18/96 JI 2; 12/19/96 HH&P 2; 12/20/96 JI 2; 12/20/96 HH&P 10; 12/25/96 JI 2; 12/29/96 JI 2; 01/01/97 PH 5
Tufted Titmouse	09/29/96 J&T 7; 10/06/96 J&T 1; 10/12/96 J&T 2; 10/13/96 J,&K&T 12; 10/20/96 J&T 3; 11/03/96 J&T 2; 11/09/96 J&T 1; 11/10/96 J,&K&T 10; 11/16/96 HHO 2; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 2; 12/07/96 JI 2; 12/07/96 JI 7; 12/16/96 BW 3; 12/19/96 HH&P 2; 12/20/96 HH&P 8; 01/01/97 PH 4
Red-breasted Nuthatch	11/24/96 AB 2
White-breasted Nuthatch	10/13/96 J,&K&T 1; 11/10/96 J,&K&T 3; 11/10/96 JI&SS 1; 12/20/96 HH&P 2
Brown-headed Nuthatch	12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 1; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/16/96 BW 1; 01/01/97 PH 5
Brown Creeper	11/10/96 J,&K&T 1
Carolina Wren	09/29/96 J&T 5; 10/06/96 J&T 3; 10/12/96 J&T 1; 10/13/96 J,&K&T 3; 10/20/96 J&T 1; 11/03/96 J&T 6; 11/09/96 J&T 3; 11/10/96 J,&K&T 1; 11/24/96 RS&L 2; 11/25/96 MT 2; 11/27/96 J&T 2; 12/07/96 JI 4; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 5; 12/07/96 JI 7; 12/08/96 MT 1; 12/14/96 BSG 5; 12/16/96 BW 2; 12/20/96 HH&P 11; 01/01/97 PH 1
House Wren	10/20/96 J&T 1; 11/09/96 J&T 2; 12/07/96 JI 1
Winter Wren	11/10/96 J,&K&T 1
Marsh Wren	12/07/96 JI 3
Golden-crowned Kinglet	11/10/96 J,&K&T 2; 12/20/96 HH&P 1
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	10/20/96 J&T 2; 11/03/96 J&T 5; 11/09/96 J&T 3; 11/09/96 J&T 2; 11/10/96 J,&K&T 5; 11/16/96 HHO 2; 12/07/96 JI 8; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 7; 12/20/96 HH&P 3; 01/01/97 PH 1
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	10/12/96 J&T 2
Eastern Bluebird	10/05/96 J&T 3; 10/12/96 J&T 1; 10/13/96 J,&K&T 1; 10/20/96 J&T 2; 11/03/96 J&T 3; 12/06/96 BSG 8; 12/07/96 JI 12; 12/07/96 JI 15; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 11; 12/14/96 BSG 2; 12/20/96 HH&P 23; 01/01/97 PH 7
Hermit Thrush	12/07/96 JI 2
American Robin	09/29/96 J&T 8; 10/05/96 J&T 1; 10/06/96 J&T 17; 10/10/96 RS 2; 10/12/96 J&T 30; 10/20/96 J&T 55; 11/03/96 J&T 250; 11/24/96 RS&L 65; 11/27/96 J&T 2; 12/05/96 HH&P 30; 12/06/96 BSG 2; 12/07/96 JI 32; 12/07/96 JI 5; 12/14/96 BSG 2; 12/20/96 HH&P 99; 12/29/96 JI 7; 01/01/97 PH 1
Gray Catbird	09/29/96 J&T 1
Northern Mockingbird	09/29/96 J&T 11; 10/05/96 J&T 2; 10/06/96 J&T 15; 10/10/96 RS 2; 10/12/96 J&T 10; 10/20/96 J&T 2; 11/03/96 J&T 2; 11/09/96 J&T 2; 11/10/96 J,&K&T 1; 11/24/96 RS&L 4; 11/27/96 J&T 8; 12/06/96 BSG 4; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 1; 12/07/96 JI 4; 12/08/96 MT 1; 12/14/96 BSG 1; 12/17/96 JI 1; 12/20/96 HH&P 5; 12/20/96 JI 1; 12/24/96 JI 1; 12/25/96 JI 1; 12/26/96 JI 1; 12/27/96 JI 1; 12/29/96 JI 1; 12/30/96 JI 1; 01/01/97 PH 2
Brown Thrasher	10/06/96 J&T 3; 11/10/96 J,&K&T 1; 12/07/96 JI 2; 12/20/96 HH&P 1
American Pipit	11/10/96 J,&K&T 25; 11/24/96 RS&L 40; 11/27/96 J&T 11; 11/29/96 JI 2; 12/24/96 JI 12
Cedar Waxwing	12/06/96 BSG 25; 12/07/96 JI 31; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 35; 12/15/96 SH 9; 12/20/96 HH&P 96; 12/20/96 JI 16; 12/29/96 JI 29; 01/01/97 PH 14
Loggerhead Shrike	10/10/96 RS 3; 10/13/96 J,&K&T 1; 11/03/96 J&T 2; 11/09/96 J&T 5; 11/24/96 RS&L 3; 12/05/96 BSG 3; 12/06/96 BSG 3; 12/20/96 HH&P 13; 12/30/96 JI 1; 01/01/97 PH 1
European Starling	10/05/96 J&T 25; 10/06/96 J&T 8; 10/10/96 RS 4; 11/03/96 J&T 75; 11/09/96 J&T 20; 11/10/96 J,&K&T 12; 11/24/96 RS&L 2000; 11/27/96 J&T 15; 12/06/96 BSG 2; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 2; 12/14/96 BSG 12; 12/14/96 AB 4; 12/19/96 JI 27; 12/20/96 HH&P 6; 12/24/96 JI 410; 12/27/96 JI 2; 12/29/96 JI 3; 01/01/97 PH 3
Warbling Vireo	09/29/96 J&T 1
Red-eyed Vireo	10/10/96 RS 2
Orange-crowned Warbler	10/20/96 J&T 1; 11/03/96 J&T 1; 11/10/96 J,&K&T 1; 12/07/96 JI 1
Nashville Warbler	10/06/96 J&T 3; 10/20/96 J&T 1
Yellow-rumped Warbler	10/20/96 J&T 15; 11/03/96 J&T 20; 11/10/96 J,&K&T 3; 11/24/96 RS&L 6; 11/25/96 MT 6; 11/25/96 HHO 15; 12/02/96 HHO 4; 12/06/96 BSG 2; 12/07/96 JI 30; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 5; 12/07/96 JI 2; 12/07/96 JI 3; 12/08/96 MT 20; 12/14/96 BSG 1; 12/19/96 JI 6; 12/20/96 HH&P 6; 12/20/96 HH&P 13; 01/01/97 PH 8
Black-throated Green Warbler	10/12/96 J&T 1
Yellow-throated Warbler	12/07/96 JI 1
Pine Warbler	11/10/96 J,&K&T 4; 12/07/96 JI 2; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 4; 12/20/96 HH&P 9
Common Yellowthroat	11/03/96 J&T 1
Summer Tanager	10/12/96 J&T 1
Northern Cardinal	09/29/96 J&T 15; 10/05/96 J&T 3; 10/06/96 J&T 7; 10/11/96 JI 1; 10/12/96 J&T 4; 10/13/96 J,&K&T 7; 10/20/96 J&T 5; 11/03/96 J&T 4; 11/10/96 J,&K&T 2; 11/16/96 HHO 4; 11/24/96 RS&L 8; 11/25/96 MT 2; 11/27/96 J&T 5; 12/05/96 HH&P 4; 12/06/96 BSG 4; 12/07/96 JI 0; 12/07/96 JI 16; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 14; 12/07/96 JI 6; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/14/96 BSG 2; 12/14/96 AB 2; 12/18/96 JI 3; 12/19/96 JI 2; 12/19/96 HH&P 4; 12/20/96 HH&P 17; 12/20/96 JI 6; 12/25/96 JI 5; 12/29/96 JI 5; 01/01/97 PH 8
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	09/29/96 J&T 2
Blue Grosbeak	09/29/96 J&T 1
Indigo Bunting	09/29/96 J&T 15; 10/06/96 J&T 11; 10/10/96 RS 1
Dickcissel	12/15/96 JI 2; 12/15/96 JI&T 2
Eastern Towhee	12/07/96 JI 5; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/20/96 HH&P 1
Chipping Sparrow	12/07/96 JI 7; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 5; 12/24/96 JI 4
Field Sparrow	12/07/96 JI 2; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 5; 01/01/97 PH 2
Vesper Sparrow	12/02/96 HHO 2
Savannah Sparrow	11/09/96 J&T 10; 11/24/96 RS&L 14; 12/05/96 HH&P 5; 12/06/96 BSG 4
LeConte's Sparrow	11/09/96 J&T 1
Fox Sparrow	12/07/96 JI 1; 12/07/96 JI 1
Song Sparrow	11/03/96 J&T 6; 11/09/96 J&T 5; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 1; 12/07/96 JI 5; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/19/96 JI 1; 12/20/96 HH&P 2; 01/01/97 PH 2
Lincoln's Sparrow	12/07/96 JI 2
Swamp Sparrow	11/03/96 J&T 12; 11/27/96 J&T 1; 12/07/96 JI 4; 12/20/96 HH&P 1
White-throated Sparrow	10/20/96 J&T 7; 11/03/96 J&T 11; 11/09/96 J&T 7; 11/10/96 J,&K&T 15; 11/27/96 J&T 16; 12/06/96 BSG 6; 12/07/96 JI 42; 12/07/96 JI 7; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 13; 12/14/96 AB 3; 12/16/96 BW 2; 12/18/96 JI 1; 12/19/96 JI 1; 12/19/96 HH&P 6; 12/20/96 HH&P 24; 12/20/96 JI 1; 01/01/97 PH 3
White-crowned Sparrow	11/09/96 J&T 1; 11/10/96 J,&K&T 1; 11/24/96 RS&L 5; 12/06/96 BSG 18; 12/19/96 HH&P 8; 01/01/97 PH 5

RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Dark-eyed Junco	11/03/96 J&T 1; 11/09/96 J&T 8; 11/25/96 HHo 1; 11/27/96 J&T 2; 12/07/96 JI 7; 12/07/96 JI 7; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 40; 12/14/96 AB 4; 12/20/96 HH&PH 12; 12/29/96 JI 5; 12/30/96 JI 4
Red-winged Blackbird	09/29/96 J&T 1; 10/05/96 J&T 100; 10/06/96 J&T 25; 10/10/96 RS 18; 10/12/96 J&T 35; 11/09/96 J&T 3000; 11/24/96 RS&LC 30000; 11/27/96 J&T 6; 12/06/96 BSG 100; 12/07/96 JI 101; 12/14/96 BSG 12; 12/20/96 HH&PH 955
Eastern Meadowlark	11/09/96 J&T 3; 11/24/96 RS&LC 32; 12/06/96 BSG 10; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/20/96 HH&PH 46; 01/01/97 PH 48
Common Grackle	09/29/96 J&T 1; 10/05/96 J&T 5; 10/06/96 J&T 15; 10/10/96 RS 28; 10/12/96 J&T 4; 10/20/96 J&T 2; 11/03/96 J&T 15; 11/10/96 J&T 1; 11/24/96 RS&LC 1500; 11/27/96 J&T 4; 12/06/96 BSG 200; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 2; 12/07/96 JI 4499; 12/20/96 JI 3; 12/20/96 HH&PH 437; 12/25/96 JI 5; 12/29/96 JI 17
Brown-headed Cowbird	09/29/96 J&T 10; 10/05/96 J&T 10; 11/24/96 RS&LC 200; 12/06/96 BSG 50; 12/14/96 BSG 8; 12/18/96 JI 2; 12/20/96 JI 2; 12/20/96 HH&PH 360; 12/25/96 JI 3; 12/29/96 JI 5
Baltimore Oriole	09/29/96 J&T 1
Purple Finch	12/20/96 HH&PH 45
House Finch	11/24/96 RS&LC 4; 11/25/96 MT 1; 11/27/96 J&T 40; 12/14/96 AB 8; 12/18/96 JI 4; 12/19/96 JI 6; 12/20/96 JI 5; 12/25/96 JI 6; 12/29/96 JI 3
Pine Siskin	10/11/96 JI 1
American Goldfinch	11/24/96 RS&LC 18; 11/27/96 J&T 11; 12/01/96 SH 1; 12/02/96 SH 1; 12/07/96 JI 1; 12/07/96 JI 7; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 2; 12/08/96 MT 1; 12/16/96 BW 20; 12/19/96 HH&PH 50; 12/19/96 JI 2; 12/20/96 HH&PH 9; 01/01/97 PH 19
House Sparrow	09/29/96 J&T 4; 10/05/96 J&T 8; 10/06/96 J&T 6; 10/10/96 RS 6; 10/11/96 JI 3; 10/12/96 J&T 7; 10/20/96 J&T 12; 11/03/96 J&T 4; 11/09/96 J&T 5; 11/25/96 MT 10; 11/27/96 J&T 2; 12/07/96 NC,JH,SH,&BW 2; 12/08/96 MT 5; 12/14/96 AB 10; 12/18/96 JI 10; 12/19/96 JI 15; 12/20/96 JI 26; 12/25/96 JI 41; 12/29/96 JI 28

Printed 916 records of 140 species.



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