



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

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

MEMBERS AT LARGE

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, 424-2972H
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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

About the Program	3
Field Trips	3
BCBCBC Results	3
Beginning Birding	4
Bird records	5
Board Meeting	5
Tips for a Healthy Feeding Station	5
Tips for Better Feeding	6
Use of Collections, Part 1	6
Hummingbird Feeding Tips	7
Tips for a Healthy Birdbath	7
Great Backyard Bird Count	8
Louisiana Winter Bird Feeding Survey	8
Color Marked Least Bitterns	8
Grand Isle Migratory Birdfest	8
Executive Order on Migratory Birds	9
Minutes of the Regular Meeting	11
Bird Notes	12

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 piscivorous 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
Copyright 2000

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.

©1999 BWD Press

BWD Press
PO Box 110 Marietta, OH 45750
800-879-2473

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.

©1999 BWD Press

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.

©1999 BWD Press

BWD Press
PO Box 110 Marietta, OH 45750
800-879-2473

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

©1999 BWD Press

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.

Allison Wells
Communications and Outreach Director
Cornell Lab of Ornithology
amw25@CORNELL.EDU

Matthew McKown
Project Manager
National Audubon Society
mmckown@audubon.org
www.audubon.org

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.

USFWS
Office of Public Affairs
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240
202/208 5634
Fax: 202/219 2428

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 LSUS

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 12/21/2000 JT 1
House Wren	12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 3, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 3
Winter Wren	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
Golden-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 JI 10, 01/05/2001 JI 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 JI 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 JI 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 JI 3, 01/05/2001 JI 1, 01/05/2001 JI 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 JI 1, 12/19/2000 JI 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 JI 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 JI 1, 01/05/2001 JI 19, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 35, 01/14/2001 JT 1, 01/16/2001 JI 10, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1, 12/19/2000 JI 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 JI 1, 12/23/2000 J&JT 75
Cedar Waxwing	01/05/2001 JI 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 JI 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 JI 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 12/13/2000 LRR 1, 12/13/2000 A&LR 1, 12/24/2000 A&LR 1, 12/30/2000 A&LR 1
Summer Tanager	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
Eastern Towhee	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
Chipping 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
Field 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
Vesper 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
Savannah 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
Fox 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 JI 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
Song 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
Swamp 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
White-throated Sparrow	01/14/2001 DB&JT 3, 01/15/2001 MH&AC 1
Harris' 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
White-crowned Sparrow	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
Dark-eyed Junco	01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 2
Lapland Longspur	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 JI 1, 01/05/2001 LRR 1, 01/09/2001 JI 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 9, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 9, 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 1, 12/21/2000 JT 36, 12/23/2000 J&JT 27, 12/28/2000 MH&AC 12, 12/30/2000 A&LR 6
Northern Cardinal	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 JI 60, 01/04/2001 JI 150, 01/05/2001 JI 62, 01/05/2001 JI 40, 01/09/2001 JI 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
Red-winged Blackbird	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 JI 3, 01/05/2001 JI 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
Eastern Meadowlark	01/14/2001 BillW,CL&JT 25
Western Meadowlark	01/01/2001 J&JT 6, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 5, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 1
Brewer's Blackbird	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 JI 2, 01/05/2001 JI 1, 01/05/2001 JI 6, 01/09/2001 JI 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
Common Grackle	01/01/2001 MH&LR 25; 01/13/2001 BillW 2; 01/15/2001 MH&AC 100
Brown-headed Cowbird	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
Purple Finch	01/09/2001 JI 5, 01/11/2001 JI 30, 01/13/2001 BillW 12, 01/16/2001 LSUSOC 20, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 4, 12/21/2000 JT 5
House Finch	01/09/2001 JI 1, 01/13/2001 BillW 7, 12/15/2000 LRR 2, 12/15/2000 LRR 2, 12/16/2000 LR,MH&AC 1
Pine Siskin	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 JI 1, 01/09/2001 JI 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
American Goldfinch	01/01/2001 MH&LR 35, 01/09/2001 JI 40, 01/13/2001 BillW 6, 01/14/2001 JT,CL&BW 1, 12/23/2000 J&JT 5
House Sparrow	

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