



BIRD STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

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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/>
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E-mail: lsusmus@prysm.net; Fax 318, 797-5338

NEXT MEETING

March 13, 2001

WINTER ECOLOGY OF THE HERMIT THRUSH

PRESENTED BY

David Brown

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

LSUS Museum of Life Sciences

6:30 p.m.

MAR 17 - C. BICKHAM DICKSON PARK & STONER WOODS

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Lily Poole (2)	687-2994 H
Rosemary Seidler (1)	869-5231 W, 424-2972 H
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Judy Townes (3)	929-4106 W, 865-7412 H

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

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WWW HOME PAGE	Barney Poole	687-2994 H

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ABOUT THE PROGRAM

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

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

FIELD TRIPS

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

BIRDING HOT SPOTS OF NORTHWESTERN LOUISIANA 2ND EDITION

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

NOTES FROM THE PRESIDENT

By Mac Hardy

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

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

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

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

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

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

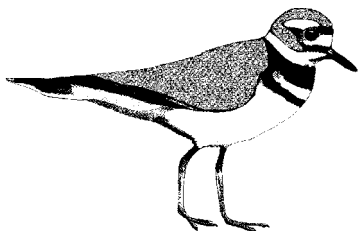
The special program on the World Birding Center will be rescheduled some time this spring. Also, we have some interesting programs lined up for the remainder of our year.

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

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

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

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



LET'S DO INCA DOVES

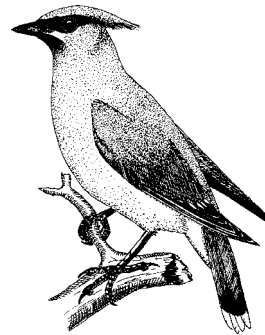
By Mac Hardy

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

1ST ANNUAL SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA MIGRATION SENSATION

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

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



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

By Mary Jimenez

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BIRDING TRAIL COULD BROADEN LOUISIANA TOURISM

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

By Mary Jimenez

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A birding trail and conservation

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

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

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

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

The Louisiana coastal birding trail

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

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

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

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

Let's go birding

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

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

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

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

GREAT BACKYARD BIRD COUNT TOP TEN LISTS

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

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

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

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

GBBC TOP TEN LISTS

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

SPARROW BANDING RESULTS

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

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

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

Beginning Birding Identification, Learn What to Expect by Habitat

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Beginning Birding **Identification, Learn What to Expect by Season**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BIRDING EVENTS AT WALTER JACOBS NATURE PARK

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

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

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING

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

Museum of Life Sciences at LSUS

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

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

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

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

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

MINUTES OF THE BOARD MEETING

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

Museum of Life Sciences at LSUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BIRD NOTES -- FEBRUARY

Compiled February 27, 2001

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

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

OBSERVERS

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

RECORDS

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

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

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

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