



# BIRD STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Volume 15, Number 9  
April 25, 2001

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

## **NEXT MEETING**

**May 8, 2001**

## **AN OVERVIEW OF HUMMINGBIRD BANDING IN LOUISIANA**

**PRESENTED BY**

**DAVE PATTON**

**LSUS Museum of Life Sciences**

**6:30 p.m.**

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## **MAY FIELD TRIPS**

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

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2000 - 2001 OFFICERS

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

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

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

### COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

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

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## ABOUT THE PROGRAM

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

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

## FIELD TRIPS

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

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

## MAY SPRING MIGRANT BIRD WALKS

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

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

## Beginning Birding

### Migration and How it Works

Don Richardson

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Beginning Birding

### Baby It's Cold Outside

By Don Richardson

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Neat things - these birds.

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#### MINUTES OF THE BOARD MEETING

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

Museum of Life Sciences at LSU

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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#### MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING

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

Museum of Life Sciences at LSU

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CORRECTION

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

### BIRD NOTES -- APRIL

Compiled April 24, 2001

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

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

### OBSERVERS

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

## RECORDS

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



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

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