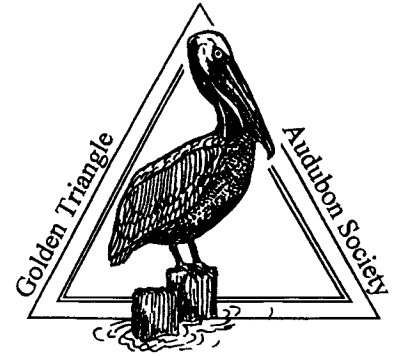


Brown Pelican

Scanned from Originals

The Brown Pelican



The Newsletter of the Golden Triangle Audubon Society

Vol. 8 No. 3

March 2002

**Membership Meeting
Thursday, March 21, 2002
6:30 PM, Garden Center, Tyrrell Park, Beaumont**

**Bluebirds
Charles Post**

This timely program will explain all about Bluebirds, their nesting box requirements and related matters.

**Trinity River National Wildlife Refuge
Barbara Tilton**

Barbara Tilton, President of the Friends of Trinity River Refuge, will describe progress at this relatively new refuge, and educate us about the "newest" invasive aquatic weed, Giant Salvinia.

As usual, the doors will be open no later than 6:30 p.m., and the proceedings will start at 7:15 p.m. approximately.

February Membership Meeting

Approximately 30 members were present on February to hear Jace Stansbury, our local Purple Martin expert, gave his very informative program on Purple Martins. Once again, our timing was impeccable, and the presentation coincided almost exactly with the arrival of the first Purple Martins in the area.

Jace first described the characteristics of Purple Martins and explained the differences between adults and immature birds of both sexes. He went on to show slides of the preferred housing for martins and both older and newer designs, including the increasingly popular gourds. He also discussed various ways to keep out unwanted competitors such as European Starlings and House Sparrows. Jace described how the martins will accept help from humans, even to the extent of complete changes of the nest material. He described the activities and programs of the Purple Martin Conservation Association, and referred members to the web site (www.purplemartin.org) for more information on all aspects of acting as "landlord" to Purple Martins.

The Brown Pelican

Vol. 8, No.3 March 2002

Golden Triangle
Audubon Society

**RARE BIRD ALERT AND
SOCIETY INFORMATION
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The Brown Pelican is

published monthly except July
by the Golden Triangle
Audubon Society,
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Texas 77627-1292

Calendar of Events

If you can present a program of interest to a Membership Meeting, or know of some person who can, please contact Jana Whittle at (409) 722-4193.

For more information on field trips, please contact Steve Mayes, (409) 722-5807 or the trip leader.

Thursday March 21 – Membership Meeting. See front page for details.

Saturday March 23, 2002 – Field Trip to Bolivar Flats. Meet at the vehicle barrier at 8:30 a.m. From Winnie, take TX 124 south to High Island. At the shoreline, turn right (west) on TX 87 and proceed through Gilchrist and Crystal Beach until you reach the intersection where Loop 108 turns right (north). At that intersection, turn left (the opposite way to Loop 108) along Rettilon Road. At the beach, if sand conditions permit, turn right (west) following previously successful vehicle tracks, about 1/2 mile to the vehicle barrier. We will probably leave the vehicle barrier at about 9:00 a.m., although the group will be visually obvious on the flats should you be a few minutes later than that. It takes about 90 minutes to drive from Beaumont to the flats. Although it will still be early in the migration season, an opportunity will exist to visit High Island on the way back.

March 30 to April 27 -- Yellow Rail Walks at Anahuac NWR.

March 30 Sat. 4 p.m.; March 31 Sun. 7 a.m.; April 6 Sat. 7 a.m.; April 7 Sun. 4 p.m.; April 13 Sat. 4 p.m.; April 14 Sun. 7 a.m.; April 15 Mon. 7 a.m.; April 20 Sat. 7 a.m.; April 27 Sat. 7 a.m.

Meet leader David Sarkozi of the Friends of Anahuac Refuge at the visitor contact station at the entrance to the Refuge at the time indicated.

The Yellow Rail walks are in strenuous walking conditions. The ground will be wet, but not what you could consider wading. Waterproof footwear is recommended, rubber knee boots are good. The water will be just "splashy" and we avoid areas

where water would cover the feet so waterproof hiking boots would be fine. No one will be allowed on the walk with open toe shoes, sandals, or barefoot.

While the walking is tough, folks as old as 75 years of age have participated. Those who wish can stand at the edge of prairie and usually get a pretty good look at a Yellow Rail, often seeing rails those in the Prairie don't!. We have seen Yellow Rails are seen on about 80% of the walks.

There are LOTS of mosquitoes on the Yellow Rail Prairie; long sleeves are recommended, as is insect repellent. The chance of a fall in the mud is good. Wear clothes you don't mind getting dirty and wet.

Thursday April 18, 2002 – Membership Meeting. Patrick Walther, the biologist at the McFadden and Texas Point National Wildlife Refuges will describe the habitat management practices at the refuges and the bird species that they are intended to benefit.

Saturday April 20, 2002 – Field Trip. Our traditional April Field Trip in conjunction with Sea Rim State Park looking for Spring migrants at "the Willow" and later at Sabine Woods starts at 7:30 a.m. at the headquarters building at Sea Rim State Park.

Saturday May 11, 2002 – Jefferson County Migration Count. Our annual Spring migration count. Contact John Whittle (409-722-4193 or whittleja@hal.lamar.edu) with your offer to help. In May, the first three or four hours after dawn are the most important and we will welcome your participation for even a few hours. If we have enough volunteers, we may conduct a count in Orange County in addition.

Thursday May 18, 2002 – Membership Meeting. For this meeting, Chester Moore will give us a brief report on his participation in the search of the Ivory-billed Woodpecker. Also, you are invited to bring your favorite recent slides or video.

Two items from the Ducks Unlimited Web Site

The following are short excerpts from two stories on the Duck Unlimited Web Site www.ducks.org. At press time, the full stories were available on the Ducks Unlimited web site.

Waterfowl Hunting on the Rise

Memphis, TN - January 31, 2002

More people are heading to the marshes, fields, and flooded timber to hunt ducks and geese than at any time in the past decade. According to data from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, during the 1991/1992 season, an estimated 1.2 million hunters in the U.S. hunted waterfowl. During the 2000/2001 season, that number had increased to 1.6 million.

Over that same period, waterfowl harvest also increased significantly. In the 1991/1992 season, hunters across the country harvested 6.2 million ducks, or 5.2 ducks per hunter. In the 2000/2001 season, they harvested 15.3 million ducks, or 9.6 ducks per hunter.

Where Were the Ducks?

By Keith McKnight, Ph.D.

This year, much of the country saw both record warm temperatures and low snowfall. Many hunters are wondering where the ducks were this season. This year, much of the country saw both record warm temperatures and low snowfall, resulting in an odd distribution of ducks that left many waterfowl hunters scratching their heads. Even waterfowling meccas in Arkansas and Louisiana disappointed the local and visiting hunters. Unseasonably warm and snow-free weather in the northern latitude states made it possible for birds to linger farther north this year. In addition, unusual moisture patterns created drought in some areas and abundant water in others, further damaging chances for a good season. While there is no single answer for every lonely honeyhole, Ducks Unlimited biologists tell us why a look at the important interplay of weather and waterfowl behavior played a key role.

If you ask a group of people why ducks go south for the winter, the

majority will respond "because it is cold up north." However, that is only part of the answer. Ultimately, ducks fly south during winter when the availability of food, relative to their energy needs, is inadequate. The natural pattern is for temperatures to turn progressively colder through fall and winter, with an associated increase in snowfall and ice cover at northern latitudes. Sustained cold weather turns open water into ice and increases the energy needs of waterfowl, while accumulation of snow covers waste grain.

As long as there is plenty of food and some open water, however, ducks (especially mallards and scaup) have little reason to migrate farther south. Even extreme cold snaps of up to a week in length are often not enough to send a healthy mallard on its way. In fact, one of these factors alone (open water or available waste grain) is enough to postpone or even cancel southerly flight plans. This year, much of the country saw both record warm temperatures and low snowfall. The result was an odd distribution of ducks that left many waterfowl hunters scratching their heads.

The late, mild winter had predictable effects on duck movement in the Mid-Atlantic region. Numbers of ducks in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina typically build from November into December. However, this year the ducks didn't show up in any number until after the holidays. There was at least one positive note for the midcoast, however. Canada Geese provided a real bright spot for some Mid-Atlantic states. Virginia hunters saw good numbers of Atlantic Population Canada geese, providing for a relatively satisfying goose season.

The story was much the same in Louisiana. The south Louisiana midwinter survey recorded about 1 million fewer ducks than the five-year average. With midcontinent breeding populations of most duck species down, but above the long-term average, hunters in the South were searching for answers.

The disappointing season in Arkansas doesn't help much in explaining where Texas' and Louisiana's birds were. Preliminary indications from waterfowl surveys suggest that ducks certainly were not "stacked up" in Arkansas. In addition, extremely wet conditions helped ensure that the ducks had plenty of places to avoid pressure.

Refreshments

Each month, we rely on volunteers to provide the refreshments at our membership meeting. We thank Carol Lynn and Andy Loker, Bob Collier and Sue Flanagan providing the refreshments in February at short notice. As we go to press, we have not fired up arrangements for March and are looking for volunteers for April and May. We do not expect one person to bring everything, but please call so we can coordinate! If you can just bring drinks and cookies or something similar, please call Jana Whittle at (409) 722-4193 as soon as possible. Please help if you can!

Subscription Renewal Reminder

Please check the mailing label on this issue. If the date on your label NOT prefixed by AU has passed, please remit your contribution of \$15 to Golden Triangle Audubon Society at P.O. Box 1292, Nederland, Texas 77627-1292. Although this contribution towards the cost of the Brown Pelican is voluntary for National Audubon Society members living in the official chapter territory, we will appreciate your support. Our official chapter territory is defined by zip codes, but is basically Jefferson, Hardin and Orange Counties and one or two localities close to those Counties.

Field Trip to West Harris County – February 23, 2002

The Golden Triangle Audubon Society's second annual trip to the Katy Prairie area of western Harris County and eastern Waller County has been greatly anticipated since last year's successful trip. With that in mind it was not so surprising that more than a dozen birders made the long drive from the Golden Triangle early on a February morning to meet for the trip. The weather was perfect and the birders were eager for the opportunity to see Bald Eagle, Crested Caracara, Harris's Sparrow and other species often difficult to find in Jefferson County and nearby areas.

The first stop was Gummert Road. This road dead ends in an area of overgrown fields with hedgerows and scattered trees. David Bradford, a Houston birder who often leads birding trips to the area, has been scattering seed in a couple of locations on this road for some years and has been very successful in attracting Sparrows and other birds. This year the area (and the seed) was being dominated by a flock of Red-winged Blackbirds that threatened to drive off any other birds. Luckily, the blackbirds were somewhat flighty and smaller birds were able to sneak in for some seeds. These birds included White-throated Sparrows and Savannah Sparrows. Nearby, several Vesper Sparrows fed in the grass. The Vesper's were easily sorted out from the Savannah Sparrows they flocked with by their larger size, presence of a white eye ring and absence of a bold eye brow. A female Brown-headed Cowbird was found among the feeding Red-wings while a Northern Harrier soared low in the distance. Alas, the Harris's Sparrow present here on a scouting trip a month earlier did not make an appearance.

The weedy fields along Gummert Road are also worth checking. Stomping through the grass, while "pishing" often brings up elusive LeConte's Sparrows. The beautiful little sparrows can be notoriously difficult to get a good look at as they often dive down into the grass when flushed and run along the ground instead of flying. However, with enough birders to surround the birds and flush them toward obvious perches (bushes, trees) they can sometimes be coaxed into the open. Such was the case on this day when several of the secretive birds came up to give the birders good looks. Other birds seen in these fields included Lincoln's Sparrow, Song Sparrow and Sedge Wren. Many thanks go to David Bradford for his help with another successful sparrow hunt!

After a brief bathroom stop, the group proceeded onto Peek Road. On a previous trip, a small wooded area had provided looks at a half hidden Great Horned Owl. Taking a chance that the bird would still be in the same area, the birders combed the trees with binoculars. Sure enough, the owl was quickly located and all the birders got good looks through a scope. While admiring the owl along with a beautiful Eastern Meadowlark and some soaring Red-tailed Hawks, the call of "Caracara!" was heard. Everyone looked up to see the first of the days numerous Crested Caracara sightings. The odd black and white raptor gave great looks as it soared directly over the assembled birders. Although related to falcons, the broad wings and scavenging lifestyle make for very unfalcon-like appearance and behavior.

The group left the birds of Peek Road behind to search a wooded pond near Pitts Road. This pond is locally famous as a

roosting spot for Black-crowned Night-Herons and other wading birds. The thickets around the pond often produce other interesting birds such as the Fox Sparrow seen here on last year's trip. Climbing the small slope to the viewing area for the pond, the birders found ... nothing. No Night-Herons at all! The pond was virtually empty, with a few domestic ducks and one Snowy Egret in place of the usual flocks. The thickets along the road were not much better, though a small group of White-crowned Sparrows were seen by some.

Moving along, the birders sought the wet fields along Freeman, Porter and Longenbaugh Roads. These fields often support large numbers of geese, ducks and shorebirds along with the raptors that follow these flocks. Though some fields previously occupied by many birds were empty on this day, other fields provided the looked for flocks. Large numbers of Greater White-fronted Geese and Snow Geese were seen on the ground and in the air. Among the Snow's numerous smaller Ross's Geese were easily picked out. A distant, dark raptor perched in the extreme distance caused much discussion but its identity could not be determined for certain. Was it just another Red-tail or an eagerly sought after eagle? The question would soon be forgotten as a beautiful adult Bald Eagle was spotted soaring overhead. Later on, two Bald Eagles were seen flying together over nearby fields and another was seen perched in a distant snag. Questions about dark raptors kept recurring throughout the day, and at least two hawks were identified as dark phase Red-tailed Hawks. The morphology of Red-tailed Hawks is complex. Dark birds are more common in the western United States, where most authorities treat the Western "dark morph", with a "normal" red tail, separately from the Harlan's race, which has very little red on its tail.

Another well known birding stop in the area is the Warren Lake. This reservoir hosts large numbers of wintering waterfowl. The group was able to distinguish Greater White-fronted Geese along with Northern Shoveler, Northern Pintail, Ruddy Duck and Lesser Scaup. Some birders were able to make out a distant Anhinga among the more numerous Double-crested Cormorants.

After a lunch stop where the group had the chance to add House Sparrow to their trip lists, the group moved on to other birding areas. A stop at a corral area at the end of Mathis Road provided looks at more Vesper Sparrows and a large flock of blackbirds that included Brewer's Blackbirds. A stop at the crossing of Mound Creek added American Goldfinch, Cedar Waxwing, and (for one lucky birder) a Fox Sparrow. A hedgerow near a local golf course produced Red-bellied Woodpecker, Eastern Phoebe, Carolina Chickadee, and Yellow-rumped Warbler.

A stop at the Nelson Farms Preserve provided distant looks at Greater Yellowlegs and numerous Killdeer. Other roads crossing from Harris into Waller County gave the group looks at Eastern Bluebirds, American Pipits and another dark-morph Red-tailed Hawk.

One of the day's last stops also provided one of its highlights. Pulling over to look at a couple of perched raptors (which turned out to be Red-tailed Hawks), the distinctive call of Sandhill Cranes was heard. The strange call had been heard at an earlier stop but the large birds making it could not be

located. This time was different, as 75+ Sandhill Cranes were found in the field opposite the perched Red-tails. Great scope views were had by the group before the stately birds decided it was time to go and rose from the field leaving only a few of their number behind. Seeing the great birds rise and disappear into the distance provided a fitting end to another great day of birding the Katy Prairie. Bald Eagles, Crested Caracaras and Sandhill Cranes provided for many thrills for the group and guaranteed a third annual Golden Triangle field trip to the area next year when the promise of more great birding will lure us back to the Katy Prairie.

The following birds were noted during the field trip. We know other species were seen before and after by various participants, and we may have missed some seen on the field trip itself:

Pied-billed Grebe (1); American White Pelican (20); Great Blue Heron (2); Great Egret (1); Snowy Egret (1); Black Vulture (2); Turkey Vulture (11); Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (21); Greater White-fronted Goose (625); Snow Goose (345); Ross's Goose (20); Gadwall (10); Mottled Duck (2); Northern Shoveler (250); Northern Pintail (35); Green-winged Teal (120); Lesser Scaup (25); Ruddy Duck

(50); Bald Eagle (5); Northern Harrier (10); Sharp-shinned Hawk (1); Cooper's Hawk (1); Red-tailed Hawk (21); Crested Caracara (5); American Kestrel (2); Sandhill Crane (85); Killdeer (86); Greater Yellowlegs (1); Lesser Yellowlegs (110); Whimbrel (unconfirmed) (1); Long-billed Curlew (10); Dowitcher species (200); Common Snipe (2); Rock Dove (1); Mourning Dove (80); Inca Dove (1); Great Horned Owl (2); Red-bellied Woodpecker (5); (1); Eastern Phoebe (6); Loggerhead Shrike (12); Blue Jay (5); American Crow (10); Carolina Chickadee (4); Carolina Wren (1); Sedge Wren (3); Ruby-crowned Kinglet (1); Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (1); Northern Mockingbird (20); Brown Thrasher (heard) (1); European Starling (40); American Pipit (11); Cedar Waxwing (1); Orange-crowned Warbler (1); Yellow-rumped Warbler (10); Vesper Sparrow (5); Savannah Sparrow (62); LeConte's Sparrow (6); Fox Sparrow (1); Song Sparrow (2); Lincoln's Sparrow (3); White-throated Sparrow (4); White-crowned Sparrow (2); Northern Cardinal (13); Red-winged Blackbird (351); Eastern Meadowlark (2); Meadowlark species (17); Common Grackle (1); American Goldfinch (4); House Sparrow (10). Approximately 66 species.

Zeiss Search for the Ivory-billed Woodpecker Summary Statement --February 20, 2002

A team of six people searched for the Ivory-billed Woodpecker for 30 days in the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Pearl River Wildlife Management Area and, to a lesser extent, the adjacent U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Bogue Chitto National Wildlife Refuge in southeastern Louisiana. The search was a cooperative effort between Zeiss Sports Optics, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Louisiana State University, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and others. We would like to thank all of those who provided assistance to the team – the list is too long to mention here, but is included in the Acknowledgements section included in the complete statement that is posted on the Zeiss web site. <http://www.zeiss.de/C1256AF70046CD9F>

The goal of the search was to find the woodpecker and photograph it. We did not see an Ivory-billed Woodpecker, but we found possible indications of its presence in the Pearl River WMA.

In the first ten days of searching we found some recently dead trees with tight bark scaled off. Bark scaling of such trees is the primary foraging method used by Ivorybills. On January 27, the eleventh day of the search, at 3:30 pm four team members were walking in an area with bark scaling when they heard a series of loud signal taps of a woodpecker on a tree. They heard four double raps, separated by 20-30 seconds, followed by a single rap, which was followed by four consecutive raps. The fourth double-rape and subsequent raps were recorded onto digital audiotape using a parabolic microphone. The recorded sound can be heard on the Zeiss web site. The team could not reach the source of the sound because of intervening areas of deep water.

We concentrated the search in this area over the next two weeks. Two days later, one team member heard a double rap, and then two team members heard several loud single raps, similar to the sounds previously recorded. Team members found extensive bark scaling and several large cavities nearby. Woodpeckers excavate cavities in trees for nesting and roosting. We found several fresh cavity starts and large, older cavities in the area where the sounds were recorded – photos of these can be found on the Zeiss web site. Much of the bark scaling resembles James Tanner's photos of Ivorybill scaling from the 1930s. After searching this area intensively for two weeks, we were unable to locate an Ivorybill.

We were impressed with the quality of some of the habitat in the Pearl River WMA in terms of potential suitability for Ivory-billed Woodpeckers. Concentrated in one area of PRWMA we found several clues pointing towards possible presence of Ivory-billed Woodpeckers: excellent habitat; many trees worked in a manner consistent with foraging Ivory-billed Woodpeckers, some of these very recent; a recent large cavity start; several old cavities of dimensions and positions in trees consistent with Ivory-billed Woodpecker cavities; and one heard and recorded series of raps that may have been an Ivory-billed Woodpecker. We are puzzled by never hearing vocalizations of the bird despite a concentrated and long search effort in this particular area. However, based on historical sources we think it is possible that Ivory-billed Woodpeckers are very silent in some situations. We have no proof for presence of the bird in the area, but think it might be there. In view of the good habitat quality and secondary but promising indications found, we recommend more searches in this area.

GULL, Bonaparte's ORA 1 rep(10); TYL/JAS 1 rep(4)
GULL, Ring-billed JEF 6 reps(613); ORA 1 rep(84);
TYL/JAS 1 rep(5)
GULL, Herring JEF 2 reps(5); ORA 1 rep(1)
TERN, Caspian JEF 2 reps(7); ORA 1 rep(3)
TERN, Royal ORA 1 rep(2)
TERN, Forster's JEF 2 reps(57); ORA 1 rep(56);
TYL/JAS 1 rep(12)
SKIMMER, Black ORA 1 rep(25)
DOVE, Rock JEF 5 reps(26); ORA 1 rep(52)
COLLARED-DOVE, Eurasian JEF 1/13(4) JAW; JEF 1/17(2) JAW;
JEF 1/20(2) JAW; JEF 1/26(1) JAW; ORA 1/1(5) OCCBC;
ORA 1/21(8) JAW
DOVE, White-winged JEF-NEDR 1/20(1) JAW
DOVE, Mourning JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 10 reps(263); ORA
2 reps(190); TYL/JAS 1 rep(89)
DOVE, Inca ORA 1 rep(11); TYL/JAS 1 rep(7)
OWL, Barn JEF-SW 1/20(1) SM; JEF-SW 1/27(1)
JAW
SCREECH-OWL, Eastern ORA 1/1(1) OCCBC; TYL 1/5(1)
BCCBC
OWL, Great Horned JEF-SW 1/20(1) SM; ORA 1/1(1)
OCCBC; TYL 1/5(1) BCCBC
OWL, Barred ORA 1/1(4) OCCBC; TYL 1/5(2)
BCCBC
CHUCK-WILL'S WIDOW JEF-SW 1/20(1) SM, JEF-SW 1/26(1)
AM
HUMMINGBIRD, Black-chin. JEF-NEDR 1/6(1) JJW; JEF-NEDR
1/20(1) JJW
HUMMINGBIRD, Rufous JEF-NEDR 1/26(1) JJW
HUMMINGBIRD, *Selasphorus* JEF-NEDR 1/11(1) JJW; JEF-NEDR
1/13(1) JJW; JEF-NEDR 1/20(1) JJW; JEF-NEDR 1/21(1) JJW
KINGFISHER, Belted JEF 5 reps(18); ORA 2 reps(9);
TYL/JAS 1 rep(3)
WOODPECKER, Red-headed ORA 1/1(17) OCCBC; ORA 1/30(2)
KS; TYL 1/5(4) BCCBC
WOODPECKER, Red-bellied HAI 1 rep(2); JAS 1 rep(2); JEF 4
reps(7); ORA 1 rep(17); TYL 1 rep(2); TYL/JAS 1 rep(43)
SAPSUCKER, Yellow-bellied JAS 1 rep(2); JEF 1 rep(1); ORA 1
rep(18); TYL/JAS 1 rep(10)
WOODPECKER, Downy HAI 1 rep(4); JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 5
reps(10); ORA 2 reps(21); TYL/JAS 1 rep(23)
WOODPECKER, Hairy HAI-BTTC 1/16(2) KS
FLICKER, Northern JEF 1 rep(1); ORA 1 rep(6); TYL/JAS
1 rep(36)
WOODPECKER, Pileated HAI 1 rep(2); JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 1
rep(1); ORA 1 rep(10); TYL 1 reps(1); TYL/JAS 1 rep(31)
PHOEBE, Eastern HAI 1 rep(2); JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 7
reps(49); ORA 1 rep(40); TYL/JAS 1 rep(26)
SHRIKE, Loggerhead JEF 7 reps(167); ORA 3 reps(91)
VIREO, White-eyed HAI-SNDY 1/27(1) KS; ORA 1/1(2)
OCCBC; ORA 1/30(1) KS; TYL 1/5(1) BCCBC
VIREO, Blue-headed JEF 1 rep(1); ORA 1 rep(14);
TYL/JAS 1 rep(1)
JAY, Blue JEF 8 reps(42); ORA 3 reps(73);
TYL/JAS 1 rep(54)
CROW, American HAI 1 rep(4); JAS 1 rep(10); JEF 3
reps(6); NEW 1 rep(1); ORA 1 rep(82); TYL 1 rep(4); TYL/JAS
1 rep(257)
CROW, Fish JEF-TP 1/13(10) JAW; ORA 1/1(2)
OCCBC
CROW, species JEF 3 reps(17); NEW 1 rep(2); ORA
2 reps(7)
SWALLOW, Tree JEF-TP 1/13(1) JAW; ORA 1/1(18)
OCCBC; ORA 1/20(30) KS; ORA 1/30(22) KS
CHICKADEE, Carolina HAI 2 reps(24); JAS 1 rep(2); JEF 1
rep(1); ORA 3 reps(111); TYL/JAS 1 rep(55)
TITMOUSE, Tufted HAI 2 reps(16); JAS 1 rep(2); ORA 2
reps(27); TYL/JAS 1 rep(38)
NUTHATCH, Red-breasted JEF-SW 1/20(1) SM; ORA 1/1(2)
OCCBC
NUTHATCH, Brown-headed ORA 1/1(6) OCCBC
CREEPER, Brown ORA 1/1(1) OCCBC; TYL 1/5(2)
BCCBC
WREN, Carolina HAI 1 rep(1); JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 3
reps(3); ORA 1 rep(14); TYL/JAS 1 rep(28)
WREN, House JEF-TP 1/13(1) JAW; JEF-SW
1/20(4) SM; ORA 1/1(15) OCCBC; TYL 1/5(4) BCCBC
WREN, Winter ORA 1/1(1) OCCBC; TYL 1/5(4)
BCCBC
WREN, Marsh JEF-TP 1/13(1) JAW; ORA 1/1(4)
OCCBC
KINGLET, Golden-crowned HAI-SNDY 1/27(2) KS; ORA 1/1(7)
OCCBC; TYL 1/5(7) BCCBC
KINGLET, Ruby-crowned HAI 2 reps(14); JAS 1 rep(2); JEF 2
reps(13); ORA 1 rep(86); TYL/JAS 1 rep(115)
GNATCATCHER, Blue-Gray HAI 1 rep(2); JEF 3 reps(17); ORA 2

reps(20)
BLUEBIRD, Eastern HAI 1 rep(17); JEF 4 reps(37); ORA 3
reps(50); TYL 1 reps(2); TYL/JAS 1 rep(52)
THRUSH, Hermit HAI-SNDY 1/27(1) KS; ORA 1/1(11)
OCCBC; TYL 1/5(3) BCCBC
ROBIN, American HAI 1 rep(16); JAS 1 rep(100); JEF 4
reps(10); ORA 3 reps(201); TYL/JAS 1 rep(2459)
CATBIRD, Gray JEF-SW 1/20(2) SM; JEF-SW 1/27(1)
JAW; ORA 1/1(10) OCCBC; TYL 1/5(6) BCCBC
MOCKINGBIRD, Northern JEF 8 reps(62); ORA 3 reps(78);
TYL/JAS 1 rep(37)
THRASHER, Brown JEF 2 reps(7); ORA 2 reps(14);
TYL/JAS 1 rep(6)
STARLING, European JEF 8 reps(971); ORA 3 reps(315);
TYL/JAS 1 rep(7)
PIPIT, American JEF 3 reps(64)
WAXWING, Cedar JAS 1 rep(25); JEF 1 rep(12); ORA 3
reps(80); TYL/JAS 1 rep(159)
WARBLER, Orange-crowned JEF 2 reps(7); ORA 1 rep(34);
TYL/JAS 1 rep(16)
PARULA, Northern ORA 1/1(1) OCCBC
WARBLER, Yellow-rumped HAI 1 rep(10); JAS 1 rep(10); JEF 5
reps(29); ORA 2 reps(410); TYL/JAS 1 rep(255)
WARBLER, Pine HAI 1 rep(20); JAS 1 rep(5); ORA 1
rep(118); TYL/JAS 1 rep(35)
WARBLER, Palm JEF-TP 1/13(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP
1/27(1) JAW
YELLOWTHROAT, Common JEF 3 reps(8); ORA 1 rep(5);
TYL/JAS 1 rep(2)
WARBLER, Hooded JEF-SW 1/20(1) SM
TOWHEE, Eastern ORA 1/30(1) KS; TYL 1/5(1) BCCBC
TOWHEE, Spotted JEF-SW 1/20(1) AM
SPARROW, Chipping HAI 1 rep(42); ORA 1 rep(223);
TYL/JAS 1 rep(59)
SPARROW, Field ORA 1/1(15) OCCBC; TYL 1/5(1)
BCCBC
SPARROW, Vesper ORA 1/1(35) OCCBC
SPARROW, Savannah JEF 5 reps(99); ORA 1 rep(204);
TYL/JAS 1 rep(2)
SPARROW, Fox ORA 1/1(1) OCCBC
SPARROW, Song JEF 2 reps(6); ORA 1 rep(13);
TYL/JAS 1 rep(14)
SPARROW, Lincoln's JEF-SW 1/20(3) SM; JEF-SW 1/27(1)
JAW; ORA 1/1(11) OCCBC; TYL 1/5(1) BCCBC
SPARROW, Swamp JEF 4 reps(22); ORA 1 rep(60);
TYL/JAS 1 rep(19)
SPARROW, White-throated HAI 1 rep(3); JAS 1 rep(5); JEF 2
reps(9); ORA 2 reps(322); TYL/JAS 1 rep(286)
SPARROW, White-crowned JEF-TP 1/19(3) FTTP; JEF 1/20(2)
JAW
JUNCO, Dark-eyed HAI 2 reps(12); TYL/JAS 1 rep(9)
CARDINAL, Northern HAI 1 rep(4); JAS 1 rep(8); JEF 6
reps(33); ORA 2 reps(123); TYL/JAS 1 rep(253)
BLACKBIRD, Red-winged JEF 7 reps(4843); ORA 2 reps(1227);
TYL/JAS 1 rep(686)
MEADOWLARK, Eastern JEF 2 reps(16); ORA 1 rep(10);
TYL/JAS 1 rep(12)
MEADOWLARK species JEF 5 reps(26)
GRACKLE, Common JEF 5 reps(371); ORA 1 rep(367);
TYL/JAS 1 rep(4356)
GRACKLE, Boat-tailed JEF 1 rep(5); ORA 1 rep(19)
GRACKLE, Great-tailed JEF 8 reps(333); ORA 2 reps(141)
COWBIRD, Brown-headed JEF 3 reps(66); ORA 2 reps(86);
TYL/JAS 1 rep(2)
BLACKBIRD species JEF 1 rep(250)
SISKIN, Pine ORA 1/1(4) OCCBC
GOLDFINCH, American JAS 1 rep(2); JEF 5 reps(39); ORA 3
reps(747); TYL/JAS 1 rep(527)
SPARROW, House JEF 5 reps(22); ORA 1 rep(51);
TYL/JAS 1 rep(1)

Number of Species 163
Number of Individuals 41477

County Abbreviations:

HAI - Hardin; JAS - Jasper; JEF - Jefferson; NEW - Newton; ORA - Orange; TYL - Tyler

Location Codes:

BTTC - Big Thicket NP - Turkey Creek; NEDR - Nederland; PI - Pleasure Island, Port Arthur; SNDY - Nature Conservancy Sandyland Sanctuary; SRSP - Sea Rim State Park; SW - Sabine Woods; TP - Tyrrell Park incl. Cattail Marsh; TX87 - Texas 87 Pt. Arthur-Sabine Pass-Sea Rim; TXPT - Road to Pilot Station at Texas Point.

Observer Abbreviations:

AM - Art Mackinnon; BCCBC - Beech Creek CBC; FTTP - Field Trip to Tyrrell Park/Cattail Marsh; JAW - John Whittle; KS - Ken Sztraky; OCCBC - Orange County CBC; SM - Steve Mayes.

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RARE BIRD ALERTS

Below is a listing of Rare Bird Alert telephone numbers for nearby areas. Transcriptions of some current tapes are available on the World Wide Web on Siler's Birding on the Net at <http://birdingonthe.net/hotmail.html> Detailed information (maps and text) on birding sites on the Upper Texas Coast is also available on the Web at <http://www.texasbirding.net>. This includes all the Jefferson County hotspots published in early issues.

Golden Triangle (409) 768-1340	
Texas (Houston)	(713) 369-9673
Abilene	(915) 691-8981
Austin	(512) 926-8751
Ft. Worth (N. Cent)	(817) 329-1930
Lubbock	(806) 797-6690
N. E. Texas	(903) 839-4804
Rio Grande Valley	(210) 969-2731
San Antonio	(210) 308-6788
Waco	(254) 299-8175
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