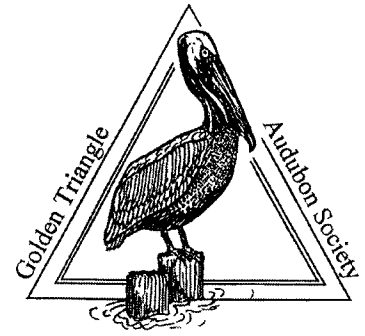


Brown Pelican

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The Brown Pelican



The Newsletter of the Golden Triangle Audubon Society

Vol. 13 No. 6

June 2007

Summer Vacation!

As usual, there will be no membership meetings in June or July. Our next meeting will be on **THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 2007 at 6:30 p.m.** in the Garden Center, Tyrrell Park, Beaumont, Texas.

The next issue of the *Brown Pelican* will be a combined July/August issue, to be published in early August.

The Big Thicket All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory Kick-off – June 16th

An "All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory" is to be conducted in the Big Thicket National Preserve. This will be an ambitious attempt to document all the native plant and animal species that live in the area, including the vertebrates, invertebrates, plants and micro-organisms. The effort is being spearheaded by the National Parks Service and the Big Thicket Association, partnering with Sam Houston State University, Texas A&M University, Lamar University, Eastfield Community College, Gulf Coast Cooperative Ecosystems Studies Unit, Houston Advanced Research Center and the Houston Zoo. Similar inventories are in progress or in the planning stages at National and State Parks and similar places throughout the nation under the sponsorship of the ATBI Alliance. The Big Thicket ATBI has been named the "Thicket of Diversity."

As the Kick-off event, a "Biodiversity Day" is being held on June 16th at the Big Thicket National Preserve headquarters. This is located on Highway 69 at FM 420, seven miles north of Kountze.

The program will begin at 9 a.m. and finish at 4 p.m. There will be a BBQ lunch fund raiser. In addition to booths of various organizations, there will be a Keynote Speaker at 10:00 a.m. Guided walks on the Kirby Nature Trail (on FM 420 east of the Visitor Center) will begin at 9 a.m. The walks, starting on the hour, will look at plant, frogs, slime-molds, mushrooms etc.

Beginning at 11 a.m. there will be talks every half hour at the Visitor Center about birds, flowers, bats, frogs, poisonous plants, mushrooms and slime molds among other flora and fauna.

The Big Thicket is particularly unique in its plant diversity, and is the last remnant of a plant community that covered most of east Texas. Compared with other flora and fauna, the birds of the Big Thicket are comparatively well known. We do not expect the inventory to uncover any significant surprises in the bird populations, although it certainly should help better define the ranges of many of the nesting species. It is not generally appreciated that at least 14 species of warbler breed in the area; Prothonotary (very common), Northern Parula (very common), Black-and-white, Yellow-throated (common), Prairie (locally common), Pine (very common), Kentucky, Hooded (very common), Worm-eating (local), Swainson's (quite common), Louisiana Waterthrush, Common Yellowthroat, Yellow-breasted Chat (common) and American Redstart! Add to that White-eyed, Yellow-throated and Red-eyed Vireos, Great Crested and Acadian Flycatchers, and Painted and Indigo Buntings, and it is clear that there are more migrant breeding species than commonly realized. Add the year round residents and the winter visitors and the Big Thicket and deep east Texas appears as a much under-birded area. Perhaps the Inventory will draw more attention to it.

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Golden Triangle
Audubon Society

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Calendar of Events

Saturday June 2. Field trip to Hardin County. We plan to run a field trip to Hardin County to look for the nesting species of the area – Hooded, Pine, Prairie and Swainson's Warblers, Yellow-breasted Chat, Indigo and Painted Bunting, Gray Catbird, Summer Tanager, Acadian Flycatcher, Brown-headed Nuthatch and others. We realize this issue is unlikely to reach you in time, but you may wish to do this trip on your own a little later. Don't wait too long, as the birds disperse after the young have fledged!

The meeting place will be at 7:00 a.m. (note the necessary early start if we are to find the breeding birds!) at the shopping center on the northeast corner of the intersection of FM 92 and FM 418 in the northern part of Silsbee. To reach this from Beaumont, take US 69 north and then US 96 north. Take **Business 96** into and through downtown Silsbee. When Business 96 turns right a short distance after crossing the railroad, continue straight ahead on FM 92 for about a mile to the shopping center. We will then proceed west along FM 418 to a point just beyond the intersection with FM 1122 and opposite the South Hampton Refinery, and turn north on Old Kountze Road and then almost immediately fork left onto Firetower Road. The trip birds the Firetower Road/Gore Store Road area and any nearby areas that are brought to our attention as being productive. If road conditions permit, the trip will turn right on Gore Store Road and follow it all the way to Turkey Creek and beyond to US 69.

Jun. 1, 14, 29, Jul. 9, 16, 24 Aug. 2 Bird Banding in the Big Thicket NP.

Curtis Hoagland has set these tentative dates for bird banding in Big Thicket National Preserve. If you would like to help, call Curtis at 951-6820 or email him at Curtis_Hoagland@nps.gov, several days in advance. The meeting place will be the maintenance parking lot at the Big Thicket Visitor Centre on US 69, seven miles north of Kountze at 5:30 a.m. each day. The dates are subject to change for weather or other factors.

Saturday June 16. Big Thicket National Preserve Biodiversity Day.

See page 1 for details.

Thursday August 16. Membership Meeting. Details in the July/August Issue of the *Brown Pelican*.

Details of our **Fall Field Trip Program** will be decided over the summer. Please let us have any suggestions for new trips!

Refreshments

Each month, we rely on volunteers to provide the refreshments at our membership meeting. We thank Jean Hollingsworth, Steve Mayes, Donna and Dennis Monk, Lynn Otto, Needa Reed, Christine Sliva and Gwen Smith for bringing refreshments in May. **We need volunteers to bring all items for all Fall 2007 meetings.** Please do not wait until the last minute to volunteer! 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 far in advance 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, or there is no other date, 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.



Earth Share of Texas represents the Audubon Foundation of Texas and the National Audubon Society in payroll deduction plans for charitable giving. For information, call 1-800-GREENTX or email estb@earthshare-texas.org.

Sabine Woods

Although probably not many of you will visit Sabine Woods Sanctuary during the next two or three months, we want to explain some of the habitat work that has been accomplished during May. The conservation plan for the Woods calls for the control and eradication of invasive exotic species. This has been worked on in the past without it being too obvious in the Woods, but some recent work will be rather obvious for the next few months.

While the most urgent problem in the past has been Chinese tallow, other species of concern include Chinese privet, McCartney rose, Japanese honeysuckle, chinaberry, and Mustang grape, and recently, deep-rooted sedge. Water hyacinth, which is simply removed by hand, has been eradicated from the ponds, but it is still necessary to remove any that arrives (probably as seeds) on the legs of waterbirds. Herons and Night-Herons are the chief suspects.

The tallow forest in the northeast corner was bulldozed many years ago but physically dealing with a tallow has the unfortunate consequence of causing a large number of seeds in the vicinity to germinate and sprout, so we have been dealing with a large number of such seedlings. (The detailed mechanism of this is not understood, although it is thought likely that a dying tallow tree gives off a chemical signal that encourages the seeds to germinate.) Since we have been, in general, dealing with small seedlings, this has not been very obvious. A few larger trees which escaped or survived our attention may be a little more obvious. We have been treating them by basal bark application of a relatively environmentally friendly herbicide. Basal bark application minimizes the collateral damage to other species, although inevitably the vegetation (grasses and forbs) in the immediate area of the seedling is affected. While we are very careful not to damage desirable trees and shrubs, we do not protect the Japanese Honeysuckle or the McCartney Rose that is often close to the tallows. The tallows killed in this manner do not seem to cause other seeds in the vicinity to sprout, at least not in the same numbers as tallows that are physically removed. The leaves of trees that are killed by herbicide tend to droop and turn brown, but remain on the tree for a long period of time before falling, and are thus very obvious. If you venture into the northern half of the Sanctuary, you will find a number of tallows that have been dealt with. We are nearing completion of the tallow program, although there are some still in the northwest section, and doubtless a few we have missed elsewhere.

Chinese privet is a problem in that it spreads and forms very dense thickets, crowding out the native species. The native equivalent is yaupon, which grows in much more open thickets. We have worked this year on the remaining privet in the three old growth sections of the Woods and nearby, hopefully virtually completing the removal of this species. It typically does not seem to spread far from the original plant. The small leaves do fall off quite quickly, and a dying privet bush appears as a bare leafless bush.

McCartney rose has mostly been a problem of open areas, although there are some stands of it that are close to the edges of the wooded areas. Wherever possible, we like to brushhog the rose and treat it with herbicide when it grows back to about one foot or so. This greatly reduces the amount of

herbicide required. However, there are some areas where it is growing that we cannot access with a brushhog. Therefore, there are a few areas where larger stands on the periphery of the woods have been treated that will be rather obvious, probably for a good while. The stems of the rose do not decay quickly. In coming years, we will probably be attacking the remaining rose that is on the edge of the woods proper.

The Japanese honeysuckle that is widespread in the northern part of the sanctuary has not been much of a problem in the past, and has attracted the attention of lots of hummingbirds during migration. However, the woods were considerably opened up by Hurricane Rita in September 2005, and, as a result, the honeysuckle is climbing up some trees. Experience at the Baton Rouge Audubon Sanctuary at Peveto Woods (before the hurricane) proved that it can get out of hand and start affecting the large oaks, hackberries, etc. A dying vine on a larger tree may be honeysuckle or grape, but in either case, it needed attention because it threatened the health of the "host" tree. Our plan calls for areas outside the main woods to be brushhogged about once every three years or so and this reduces the honeysuckle in these open areas.

The chinaberry tree has not been a problem in the past, but has required some attention in the wake of the hurricane. Prior to the hurricane there were a few scattered mature chinaberry trees in the main woods. Many of them fell during the hurricane. However, this year they began sprouting from all parts of the downed trunks, and, in addition, seedlings have come up all round the downed trees. The chinaberry is not native, and will form excessively dense stands. Therefore, it has been decided to prevent new trees from surviving, although at this time, we have not attempted to deal with the few remaining standing trees. Two of the downed trees were close to the boardwalk, so our work will be obvious.

Mustang grape is a problem when it begins to choke other desirable trees, especially oaks. Although it is unpleasant work, we have been cutting vines when they grow too large. If the vines are in the dark, underneath the canopy, they often do not re-grow. We will need to work on this problem in the western section of newer oaks in the next few years.

Deep-rooted sedge is a very recent newcomer. This species has spread across the southern United States, seemingly spreading from Interstate 10. It is presumed that seeds are being dispersed by vehicles. We first noticed this species in Sabine Woods this spring, when it began to choke our small pond. Because this is a very new species to this region, there is not a lot of information or knowledge. It does seem to be quite susceptible to glyphosphate, the active ingredient in many relatively inexpensive consumer herbicides such as Roundup, although it takes some weeks to succumb completely. Glyphosphate does not present a threat to anything but plants – it inhibits the shikimic acid biosynthetic pathway, found only in plants. Unlike many herbicides, it does not affect amphibians or any other aquatic form of life. Unfortunately, this sedge seems to be a very prolific producer of seeds and it may become dominant in areas which remain moist but do not remain under water. Unfortunately also, there is apparently a native sedge which is very similar in appearance, and distinguishing between the two is not easy.

Bird Sightings – April 2007

Coverage: Jefferson, Orange, Hardin, Tyler, Jasper, Newton, Angelina, San Augustine and Sabine counties. Send Reports to: John Whittle, 3015 Nashville Avenue, Nederland, Texas 77627-6749 by the 10th of the month after or e-mail to john.whittle@lamar.edu or call (409) 880-8276. For "very rare" birds, please submit a brief account of your sighting, including a description of the bird (unless unmistakable), brief details of what it was doing, and where it was seen (if on publicly accessible property). Format: "Common" to "abundant" birds are shown in the fashion "JEF 4 reps(25)" which means four reports in Jefferson County totaling 25 birds. Less than "common", as JEF-SW 7/5(2) ABC", which means seen in Jefferson County (JEF) at Sabine Woods (SW) on the 5th of July, two (2) birds, reported by observer "ABC." The range of dates for which the species was reported is shown in parentheses in a column before the sighting details or report summaries.

Commentary: April is the big month! The most visible part of spring migration in south-east Texas occurs during April, and, as usual, we

are forced to summarize the sightings of many more species than we would prefer. While there are many interesting birds included in the listing below, there are some we would note specifically. Pride of place must go to the hummingbird seen very briefly in Sabine Woods near the drip in the small pond on April 26. A number of photographs were obtained, but they are quite dark. Consensus is that it was a Mango, but it probably will not be possible to identify it to species that the Texas Bird Records Committee (TBRC) will accept. Likely species are the Green-breasted and Black-throated Mangos. A second bird posing a significant identification challenge was a Pewee that was seen at the Willows at Sea Rim on April 28. The observer is suggesting that it was a Greater Pewee, a species not normally seen this side of south-east Arizona. We await the decision of the TBRC with interest. Although there were no documented reports of Black-whiskered Vireo this year, one Yellow-green Vireo was recorded on the road to the former Pilot Station at Texas Point on April 26. A Lesser Nighthawk was noted at the Willows at Sea Rim on April 12.

WHISTLING-DUCK, Blk-bell.	(1-21)	JEF 4 reps(29)
GADWALL	(1-1)	JEF 1 rep(2)
DUCK, Mottled	(1-21)	JEF-MCFW 4/1(6) MW; JEF-SW 4/1(2) MW; JEF-SW 4/8(3) FMW; JEF 4/11(2) MW; JEF-TX87 4/21(1) JJW
TEAL, Blue-winged	(1-25)	JEF 14 reps(203)
SHOVELER, Northern	(1-19)	JEF 3 reps(26)
SCAUP, Lesser	(19-19)	JEF 1 rep(5)
DUCK, Ruddy	(19-19)	JEF 1 rep(15)
GREBE, Pied-billed	(14-14)	JEF 1 rep(2)
GREBE, Horned	(8-8)	JEF-TX87 4/8(2) NDF
GREBE, Eared	(19-19)	JEF 1 rep(2)
PELICAN, Amer. White	(1-14)	JEF 3 reps(6)
PELICAN, Brown	(8-24)	JEF 7 reps(59)
CORMORANT, Neotropic	(1-30)	JEF 16 reps(57)
ANHINGA	(21-21)	JEF 1 rep(1)
BITTERN, Least	(26-26)	JEF-MCFW 4/26(1) JAW
HERON, Great Blue	(4-24)	JEF 7 reps(7)
EGRET, Great	(1-30)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 22 reps(119)
EGRET, Snowy	(1-30)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 19 reps(130)
HERON, Little Blue	(1-26)	JEF 10 reps(86)
HERON, Tricolored	(1-30)	JEF 20 reps(112)
EGRET, Cattle	(1-30)	HAI 1 rep(18); JEF 23 reps(583); ORA 1 rep(1)
HERON, Green	(1-30)	JEF 16 reps(42)
NIGHT-HERON, Black-cr.	(8-25)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 7 reps(14)
NIGHT-HERON, Yellow-cr.	(4-26)	JEF 13 reps(25)
IBIS, White	(1-30)	JEF 23 reps(792)
IBIS, White-faced	(1-16)	JEF-MCFW 4/1(4) MW; JEF-TX87 4/8(1) FMW; JEF-SW 4/16(1) PW
IBIS, Plegadis	(4-30)	JEF 7 reps(209)
SPOONBILL, Roseate	(1-30)	JEF 17 reps(71)
VULTURE, Black	(4-30)	HAI 1 rep(2); JEF 12 reps(36)
VULTURE, Turkey	(1-30)	HAI 2 reps(11); JEF 17 reps(63); ORA 1 rep(1)
OSPREY	(30-30)	JEF-TX87 4/30(1) JAW
KITE, Swallow-tailed	(6-29)	HAI 4/23(3) JP; HAI-SILS 4/27(1) MG; HAI 4/29(1) JP; JEF-BMT 4/6(1) CSL
KITE, White-tailed	(1-21)	JEF 4 reps(4)
KITE, Mississippi	(30-30)	JEF-BMT 4/30(1) RHJ
EAGLE, Bald	(16-16)	ORA 4/16(1) PW
HARRIER, Northern	(1-21)	JEF 10 reps(11)
HAWK, Cooper's	(16-16)	HAI 1 rep(1)
HAWK, Red-shouldered	(1-29)	HAI 2 reps(3); JEF 2 reps(2)
HAWK, Broad-winged	(14-22)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 3 reps(6); ORA 1 rep(1)
HAWK, White-tailed	(8-8)	JEF 4/8(1) RHJ
HAWK, Red-tailed	(1-18)	JEF 8 reps(11)
HAWK, Red-tail (Kriider's)	(16-16)	JEF-TX87 4/16(1) PW

CARACARA, Crested	(3-3)	JEF-MCFW 4/3(1) WTH
KESTREL, American	(1-22)	JEF 8 reps(10)
MERLIN	(8-16)	JEF-MCFW 4/8(1) FMW; JEF-SW 4/8(1) FMW; JEF-TX87 4/8(1) FMW; JEF-TX87 4/14(1) JHJW; JEF-TX87 4/15(1) JAW; JEF-TX87 4/16(1) PW
RAIL, Black	(14-14)	JEF-TXPT 4/14(1) JFW
RAIL, Clapper	(12-20)	JEF 3 reps(7)
RAIL, King	(1-21)	JEF-MCFW 4/1(3) MW; JEF-MCFW 4/8(1) FMW; JEF-SW 4/21(1) FTSW
RAIL, Virginia	(25-26)	JEF-MCFW 4/25(1) JAW; JEF-MCFW 4/26(1) JAW
SORA	(3-26)	JEF 8 reps(12)
GALLINULE, Purple	(25-25)	JEF-SRSP 4/25(1) JAW
MOORHEN, Common	(1-26)	JEF 9 reps(14)
COOT, American	(4-21)	JEF 10 reps(31)
PLOVER, Black-bellied	(12-24)	JEF 3 reps(7)
GOLDEN-PLOVER, Amer.	(14-14)	JEF 1 rep(1)
PLOVER, Snowy	(14-14)	JEF-MCFW 4/14(1) JFW
PLOVER, Wilson's	(14-14)	JEF 1 rep(16)
PLOVER, Semipalmated	(12-24)	JEF 3 reps(4)
PLOVER, Piping	(24-24)	JEF 1 rep(2)
KILLDEER	(9-25)	JEF 10 reps(31)
STILT, Black-necked	(1-25)	JEF 10 reps(77)
SANDPIPER, Spotted	(8-8)	JEF 1 rep(1)
SANDPIPER, Solitary	(25-26)	JEF 2 reps(2)
YELLOWLEGS, Greater	(1-21)	JEF-MCFW 4/1(1) MW; JEF-TXPT 4/21(1) FTSW
WILLET	(4-26)	JEF 7 reps(24)
YELLOWLEGS, Lesser	(1-26)	JEF 9 reps(67)
YELLOWLEGS species	(20-21)	JEF 2 reps(2)
SANDPIPER, Upland	(10-10)	JEF-SRSP 4/10(1) CD
WHIMBREL	(14-22)	JEF 3 reps(9)
TURNSTONE, Ruddy	(21-24)	JEF 2 reps(5)
SANDERLING	(12-25)	JEF 5 reps(73)
SANDPIPER, Peep	(16-16)	JEF 1 rep(4)
DOWITCHER species	(14-14)	JEF 1 rep(16)
SNIFE, Wilson's	(1-8)	JEF-TX87 4/1(3) MW; JEF-TX87 4/3(20) WTH; JEF-MCFW 4/8(1) FMW
GULL, Laughing	(1-24)	JEF 13 reps(343)
GULL, Ring-billed	(12-14)	JEF 2 reps(11)
GULL, Herring	(7-24)	JEF 3 reps(21)
TERN, Least	(12-21)	JEF 2 reps(7)
TERN, Caspian	(7-7)	JEF 1 rep(2)
TERN, Forster's	(12-26)	JEF 7 reps(28)
TERN, Royal	(1-24)	JEF 4 reps(157)
TERN, Sandwich	(14-24)	JEF 2 reps(2)
PIGEON, Rock	(2-26)	HAI 1 rep(7); JEF 18 reps(105)
COLLARED-DOVE, Euras.	(1-30)	JEF 6 reps(14)
DOVE, White-winged	(1-30)	JEF 29 reps(85)

DOVE, Mourning reps(309)	(1-30)	HAI 3 reps(25); JEF 21	WREN, Sedge (21-26)	JEF 2 reps(2)
DOVE, Inca	(3-14)	HAI 3 reps(6); JEF 4 reps(5)	WREN, Marsh (21-26)	JEF-SW 4/21(1) FTSW; JEF-MCFW 4/24(6) JAW; JEF-MCFW 4/26(1) JAW
CUCKOO, Yellow-billed reps(26)	(1-29)	HAI 3 reps(7); JEF 12	KINGLET, Ruby-crowned (1-26)	HAI 3 reps(5); JEF 13 reps(49)
CUCKOO, Black-billed TX87 4/27(1) JHH	(24-27)	JEF-SW 4/24(1) JAW; JEF-	GNATCATCHER, Blue-gray (1-18)	HAI 1 rep(4); JEF 13 reps(62)
OWL, Barn 4/8(1) FMW; JEF-SRSP 4/14(1) JHJV	(7-14)	JEF-SW 4/7(1) JAW; JEF-SW	BLUEBIRD, Eastern (3-21)	HAI 6 reps(14); JEF 1 rep(1)
OWL, Great Horned (16-16)	JEF-SW 4/16(1) PW		VEERY (20-30)	JEF-SRSP 4/20(2) JAW; JEF-SW 4/20(2) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/21(1) FTSW; JEF-SRSP 4/25(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/25(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/26(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/30(2) JAW
NIGHTHAWK, Lesser (12-12)	JEF-SRSP 4/12(1) JJW		THRUSH, Gray-cheeked (21-24)	JEF-SW 4/21(1) FTSW; JEF-SW 4/24(2) JAW
NIGHTHAWK, Common (12-30)	JEF 10 reps(18)		THRUSH, Swainson's (8-30)	JEF 22 reps(58)
WILL'S-WIDOW, Chuck- 4/7(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/10(1) CD; JEF-SW 4/12(1) JJW; JEF-SW 4/13(1) JBE; JEF-SRSP 4/15(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/16(1) PW	(4-16)	JEF-SW 4/4(1) JAW; JEF-SW	THRUSH, Hermit (1-24)	JEF-SW 4/1(2) MW; JEF-SW 4/8(2) FMW; JEF-TX87 4/14(1) JHJV; JEF-SW 4/15(12) JAW; JEF-SW 4/21(1) FTSW; JEF-SW 4/22(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/24(1) JAW
SWIFT, Chimney (6-30)	JEF 12 reps(85)		THRUSH, Wood (1-30)	JEF 17 reps(76)
MANGO, Green-breasted (?) (26-26)	JEF-SW 4/26(1) EB		ROBIN, American (1-30)	JEF 12 reps(15)
HUMMINGBIRD, Ruby-thr. reps(401)	(1-30)	HAI 9 reps(25); JEF 38	CATBIRD, Gray (1-30)	HAI 3 reps(3); JEF 30 reps(225)
KINGFISHER, Belted (1-26)	JEF 20 reps(48)		MOCKINGBIRD, Northern (3-30)	HAI 4 reps(9); JEF 23 reps(85); ORA 1 rep(1)
WOODPECKER, Red-head. SILS 4/26(1) MG; JEF-BMT 4/3(1) RHJ	(3-26)	HAI-SILS 4/25(1) MG; HAI-	THRASHER, Brown (1-25)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 28 reps(70)
WOODPECKER, Red-bell. (9-29)	HAI 3 reps(8); JEF 7 reps(9)		STARLING, European (1-30)	HAI 4 reps(17); JEF 21 reps(165); ORA 1 rep(2)
SAPSUCKER, Yellow-bell. (1-21)	HAI 1 rep(2); JEF 8 reps(20)		WAXWING, Cedar (4-26)	HAI 4/24(40) JP; HAI 4/26(30) JP; JEF-BMT 4/4(25) JAW
WOODPECKER, Downy (4-30)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 16 reps(24)		WARBLER, Blue-winged (1-26)	JEF 14 reps(25)
WOODPECKER, Pileated (1-29)	HAI 1 rep(2); JEF 5 reps(5)		WARBLER, Golden-winged (25-30)	JEF-SRSP 4/25(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/26(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/26(2) JHH; JEF-SW 4/30(1) JAW
PEWEE, Greater (?) (28-28)	JEF-SRSP 4/28(1) EB		WARBLER, Brewster's (26-26)	JEF-SRSP 4/26(1) JHH
WOOD-PEWEE, Eastern (7-30)	JEF 12 reps(23)		WARBLER, Tennessee (1-30)	JEF 24 reps(74)
FLYCATCHER, Acadian (25-25)	JEF-SRSP 4/25(1) JAW		WARBLER, Orange-crown. (8-13)	JEF-SW 4/8(2) FMW; JEF-SRSP 4/13(1) JBE
FLYCATCHER, Traill's (10-10)	JEF-SW 4/10(1) CD		WARBLER, Nashville (7-26)	JEF-SW 4/7(1) HM; JEF-SW 4/8(1) FMW; JEF-SRSP 4/13(1) SD; JEF-SRSP 4/14(1) JHJV; JEF-SW 4/14(1) JFW; JEF-SRSP 4/15(2) JAW; JEF-SW 4/18(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/18(2) KS; JEF-SW 4/26(1) JAW
EMPIDONAX species (14-14)	JEF 1 rep(1)		PARULA, Northern (1-26)	JEF 21 reps(89)
PHOEBE, Eastern (1-8)	JEF-SW 4/1(2) MW; JEF-SW 4/7(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/8(1) FMW		WARBLER, Yellow (12-30)	JEF 10 reps(60)
FLYCATCHER, Gt. Crest. (7-30)	JEF 17 reps(34)		WARBLER, Chestnut-sided (13-30)	JEF-SRSP 4/13(1) SD; JEF-SW 4/15(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/18(2) JAW; JEF-SW 4/22(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/24(2) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/25(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/26(4) JAW; JEF-SW 4/30(1) JAW
KINGBIRD, Western JEF-SW 4/15(3) JAW	(14-15)	JEF-SRSP 4/14(1) JHJV;	WARBLER, Magnolia (24-26)	JEF-BMT 4/24(2) RHJ; JEF-SW 4/24(3) JAW; JEF-SW 4/25(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/26(5) JAW
KINGBIRD, Eastern (1-30)	JEF 27 reps(227)		WARBLER, Cape May (25-26)	JEF-SRSP 4/25(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/26(3) JAW
FLYCATCHER, Scissor-tail. (1-26)	HAI 1 rep(4); JEF 15 reps(31)		WARBLER, Black-thr. Blue (22-30)	JEF-SW 4/22(1) DQ; JEF-SW 4/22(1) SM; JEF-SRSP 4/30(1) JHH
SHRIKE, Loggerhead (1-30)	JEF 17 reps(60)		WARBLER, Yellow-rumped (1-26)	JEF 21 reps(100)
VIREO, White-eyed reps(167)	(1-30)	HAI 2 reps(20); JEF 29	WARBLER, Black-thr. Grn. (1-26)	JEF 12 reps(36)
VIREO, Yellow-throated (8-24)	JEF 10 reps(11)		WARBLER, Townsend's (26-26)	JEF-SRSP 4/26(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/26(1) JHH
VIREO, Blue-headed (10-26)	JEF 6 reps(7)		WARBLER, Blackburnian (1-26)	JEF-SW 4/1(1) MW; JEF-SRSP 4/12(1) JJW; JEF-SRSP 4/13(1) JBE; JEF-SRSP 4/13(1) SD; JEF-SRSP 4/14(1) JHJV; JEF-SRSP 4/20(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/25(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/26(3) JAW
VIREO, Warbling (10-26)	JEF-SW 4/10(1) CD; JEF-SRSP 4/14(5) JHJV; JEF-SRSP 4/15(4) JAW; JEF-SW 4/15(30) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/20(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/21(1) FTSW; JEF-SW 4/24(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/25(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/26(2) JAW		WARBLER, Yellow-throated (1-16)	JEF 7 reps(7)
VIREO, Philadelphia (20-25)	JEF-SW 4/20(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/21(1) FTSW; JEF-SW 4/22(1) DQ; JEF-SW 4/24(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/25(2) JAW		WARBLER, Pine (1-16)	HAI 1 rep(6); JEF 1 rep(1)
VIREO, Red-eyed reps(169)	(3-30)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 22	WARBLER, Prairie (1-16)	HAI 4/16(2) PW; JEF-BMT 4/1(1) RHJ; JEF-SRSP 4/12(1) JHH; JEF-SRSP 4/13(1) SD; JEF-SRSP 4/14(1) JHJV
VIREO, Yellow-green (26-26)	JEF-TXPT 4/26(1) MD		WARBLER, Palm (1-26)	JEF-SW 4/1(2) RHJ; JEF-SRSP 4/26(1) JAW
JAY, Blue reps(38)	(1-30)	HAI 4 reps(21); JEF 16	WARBLER, Bay-breasted (22-26)	JEF-SW 4/22(1) DQ; JEF-SW 4/24(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/25(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/26(1) JAW
CROW, American (16-16)	HAI 1 rep(8)		WARBLER, Blackpoll (22-30)	JEF-SRSP 4/22(1) DQ; JEF-SW 4/24(1) SD; JEF-SRSP 4/26(1) JAW; JEF-TX87 4/26(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/30(1) JAW
CROW, Fish (1-26)	JEF 8 reps(10)		WARBLER, Cerulean (11-26)	JEF-SW 4/11(1) MW; JEF-SRSP 4/12(1) JJW; JEF-SRSP 4/13(1) JBE; JEF-SRSP
CROW, species ORA 1 rep(3)	(1-30)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 14 reps(32);		
MARTIN, Purple reps(182)	(1-30)	HAI 1 rep(12); JEF 13		
SWALLOW, Tree (1-25)	JEF 20 reps(947)			
SWALLOW, N Rough-wing. (8-14)	JEF 2 reps(8)			
SWALLOW, Cliff (12-26)	JEF 3 reps(16)			
SWALLOW, Barn reps(286); ORA 1 rep(2)	(4-30)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 19		
SWALLOW species (13-13)	JEF 1 rep(50)			
CHICKADEE, Carolina (1-30)	HAI 3 reps(8); JEF 5 reps(7)			
TITMOUSE, Tufted (5-16)	HAI 3 reps(5)			
CREEPER, Brown (12-14)	JEF-SRSP 4/12(1) SD; JEF-SRSP 4/13(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/14(1) JHJV			
WREN, Carolina reps(15); ORA 1 rep(1)	(1-30)	HAI 5 reps(19); JEF 10		
WREN, House (10-10)	JEF-SW 4/10(1) CD			

4/13(2) SD; JEF-SRSP 4/14(1) SD; JEF-SW 4/18(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/24(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/26(3) JAW

WARBLER, Black-and-white	(1-30)	JEF 24 reps(80)
REDSTART, American	(10-30)	JEF 14 reps(28)
WARBLER, Prothonotary	(1-25)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 20 reps(54)
WARBLER, Worm-eating	(1-26)	JEF 9 reps(29)
WARBLER, Swainson's	(7-14)	JEF-SW 4/7(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/11(1) JHH; JEF-SW 4/11(1) MW; JEF-SRSP 4/14(1) SD
OVENBIRD	(1-25)	JEF 13 reps(20)
WATERTHRUSH, Northern	(7-26)	JEF 16 reps(40)
WATERTHRUSH, Louisiana	(1-18)	JEF 13 reps(18)
WATERTHRUSH, La./N.	(13-13)	JEF 1 rep(1)
WARBLER, Kentucky	(4-30)	JEF 17 reps(25)
YELLOWTHROAT, Common	(1-30)	JEF 24 reps(73)
WARBLER, Hooded	(1-26)	HAI 1 rep(12); JEF 27 reps(211)
WARBLER, Wilson's	(1-24)	JEF-SW 4/1(1) JHH; JEF-SW 4/24(1) JAW
WARBLER, Canada	(25-25)	JEF-SRSP 4/25(1) JAW
CHAT, Yellow-breasted	(11-30)	HAI 2 reps(3); JEF 7 reps(7)
TANAGER, Summer	(1-30)	JEF 25 reps(83)
TANAGER, Scarlet	(7-30)	JEF 22 reps(116)
TOWHEE, Spotted	(1-18)	JEF 6 reps(6)
TOWHEE, Eastern	(1-22)	JEF 12 reps(14)
SPARROW, Chipping	(1-9)	HAI 4 reps(84); JEF 1 rep(1)
SPARROW, Vesper	(14-14)	JEF-SRSP 4/14(1) JHJW
SPARROW, Lark	(8-21)	JEF 6 reps(8)
SPARROW, Savannah	(1-26)	JEF 9 reps(87)
SPARROW, Seaside	(21-21)	JEF 1 rep(1)
SPARROW, Lincoln's	(8-20)	JEF 3 reps(3)
SPARROW, Swamp	(1-26)	JEF 13 reps(27)
SPARROW, White-throated	(1-26)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 39 reps(312)
CARDINAL, Northern	(1-30)	HAI 4 reps(56); JEF 18 reps(47)
GROSBEAK, Rose-breasted	(12-30)	HAI 2 reps(7); JEF 16 reps(83)
GROSBEAK, Blue	(7-30)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 19 reps(64)
BUNTING, Indigo	(1-27)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 25 reps(183); ORA 1 rep(1)
BUNTING, Painted	(10-26)	JEF-SW 4/10(1) CD; JEF-SRSP 4/14(3) JHJW; JEF-SRSP 4/20(1) JAW; JEF-BMT 4/21(1) RHJ; JEF-SRSP 4/21(1) FTSW; JEF-SW 4/24(3) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/25(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/26(4) JAW
DICKCISSEL	(16-26)	JEF-SRSP 4/16(1) PW; JEF-SW 4/21(1) FTSW; JEF-MCFW 4/26(15) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/26(6) JAW
BOBOLINK	(26-26)	JEF-SRSP 4/26(2) JAW
BLACKBIRD, Red-winged	(1-26)	JEF 21 reps(267)
MEADOWLARK, Eastern	(8-26)	JEF 4 reps(15)
MEADOWLARK species	(14-24)	JEF 4 reps(9)
BLACKBIRD, Yellow-head.	(8-18)	JEF 4/8(1) CSL; JEF-SRSP 4/18(2) JAW
GRACKLE, Common	(7-24)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 7 reps(57)
GRACKLE, Boat-tailed	(1-30)	JEF 17 reps(150)
GRACKLE, Great-tailed	(1-30)	JEF 22 reps(275)
GRACKLE, Gt./Boat-tailed	(1-30)	JEF 12 reps(120)
COWBIRD, Bronzed	(28-28)	JEF-GROV 4/28(2) SR
COWBIRD, Brown-headed	(1-30)	JEF 9 reps(57)
ORIOLE, Orchard	(1-30)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 22 reps(200)
ORIOLE, Baltimore	(10-30)	JEF 12 reps(110)
FINCH, House	(1-30)	JEF 14 reps(19)
GOLDFINCH, American	(1-21)	HAI 1 rep(4); JEF 6 reps(11)
SPARROW, House	(7-30)	HAI 1 rep(12); JEF 14 reps(42)

Number of Species 224

Number of Individuals 14643

County Abbreviations:

HAI — Hardin; JEF — Jefferson; ORA — Orange

Location Codes: BC — Bridge City; BMT — Beaumont; BTTC — Big Thicket NP - Turkey Creek Unit; GROV — Groves; MCFW — McFaddin NWR; NEDR — Nederland; ORG — Orange; SILS — Silsbee; SRSP — Sea Rim State Park; SW — Sabine Woods; TP —

Tyrrell Park incl. Cattail Marsh; TX87 — Texas 87 Pt. Arthur-Sabine Pass-Sea Rim SP; TXPT — Road to Pilot Station at Texas Point

Observer Abbreviations; CD — Carolyn Dill; CSL — Christine Sliva; DL — Dwayne Litteer; DQ — Don Quaintance; DWH — Merri Dillinger and Jana Whittle; EB — Erik Breden; FMW — Nancy Fisher, Steve Mayes, John Whittle; FTSW — Field Trip to Sabine Woods; GD — Gerald Duhon; HM — John Haynes and Steve Mayes; JAW — John Whittle; JBE — John Berner; JFW — Jana Whittle; JHH — John H. Haynes; JHJW — Joe Halbrook, John Whittle; JJW — John and Jana Whittle; JP — John Park; KS — Ken Sztraky; MD — Matt Denton; MG — Melanie Goetsell; MW — Steve Mayes and John Whittle; NDF — Nancy and Don Fisher; PW — Royce Pendergast, John Whittle; RHJ — Rose Ann and Harrison Jordan; SBE — Sheri Bethard; SD — Steve Dillinger; SM — Steve Mayes; SR — Sherrie Roden; WTH — William and Teresa Hitchcock.

Notes on Very Rare Species

Mango species – Sabine Woods – 26 April 2007

A large hummingbird believed to be a Mango species was seen near the drip at Sabine Woods in the late afternoon of April 26 (while most birders were off at the Willows at Sea Rim looking at a very cooperative Townsend's Warbler!). The bird was seen by Lana and Terrel Gau, and by Erik Breden, who managed to get nine photographs of the bird. If they are still there, they can be viewed at www.otterside.com/hummer.

The photographs were taken in adverse lighting conditions and are quite dark. Initial thoughts were that it was likely to have been a Green Violet-ear, but on study of the bill shape and other features, a Mango species became the favored choice. There are two Mango species that it could possibly have been – Green-breasted and Black-throated. Many leaned towards Black-throated, although Green-breasted is perhaps more likely on normal range considerations.

Pewee species, possibly Greater Pewee – Willows at Sea Rim – 28 April 2007

Between 1:30 and 2:00 p.m. on April 28, Erik Breden observed a large flycatcher perched at the top of a dead snag. Another birder had identified what was probably the same bird as an Olive-sided Flycatcher, but the details of Erik's bird do not fit that species well. Erik noted that it was a large, slim flycatcher with a slight crest and long tail. The bird was approximately 8 inches in length from the top of the head to the tip of the tail. The bird was slim and did not present the plump (or robust) appearance of an Olive-sided Flycatcher. The bird did not pump or wag its tail. The lower mandible was entirely "flycatcher" dull orange. The back was uniformly gray-brown from head to tip of tail. There were two faint very pale light gray wing bars formed by the scalloped tips of the median and greater wing coverts. There was no rusty or Rufous coloration on the back or tail. The white tufts usually seen on the lower back of Olive-sided Flycatcher were not present (although they are not always visible on Olive-sideds). The tail appeared to extend approximately 2+ inches beyond the tips of the primaries. There was no eye ring. The throat was light gray. The center of the breast was a light gray with a hint of dirty yellow. The side of the breast were smudged with dark gray. The belly and undertail coverts were light gray. The tail was notched and showed a uniform gray-brown color from below. The bird always perched near the top of dead snags. The bird did not call. Greg Lavaty was able to get a picture of the bird which should help the experts decide!

North American Migration Count – May 12, 2007

The fourteenth Jefferson County Spring Migration Count was conducted in excellent weather on a day when there were many migrants in the coastal migrant stops. Overall, the total number of species recorded (174) was excellent and the second highest we have ever recorded, the number of individual birds was the lowest since 2002.

Perhaps the biggest surprise was the 11 duck species seen in Cattail Marsh. These included Gadwall, American Wigeon (new to the count) and Green-winged Teal, not often seen in May, and Lesser Scaup. Shorebirds, waders and the like were difficult to come by as there was very little accessible suitable habitat. Nevertheless, a fly-by Common Loon was noted near Sabine Woods, and two Buff-breasted Sandpipers were a nice find in the western part of the county in one of the few rice fields in cultivation this year. Numbers of almost all herons and egrets were below normal. Gulls and Terns may have been present somewhere along the coast, but were not in the areas we were able to survey.

It is interesting to note that numbers of both Eurasian Collared-Doves and White-winged Doves have seemingly leveled off after first expanding into the area at the beginning of the century.

Purple Martins were down a little, yet swallows were in very good numbers, probably reflecting mostly continued expansion east of the range of Cliff Swallows.

The list of migrants tells most of the story for these species. Warbling Vireo was new to the count, but seen in Tyrrell Park/Cattail Marsh rather than on the coast. This species was unusually numerous earlier in the spring. Black-billed Cuckoo, seen at the Willows at Sea Rim, was the other species new to the count. The 72 Magnolia Warblers seen was the largest number of any single warbler species in the history of the count. Altogether 21 warbler species were seen. Indicative of the breadth of the migration were the 13 warbler species reported by Ken Sztraky and Ray Jordan from the "southern interior of the county" well away from the immediate coast. Cedar Waxwings often stay around, even into very early June some years, to feast on the later ripening mulberries, but 224 was a remarkable total. Western Kingbirds have been trying to some years now to expand into the area from the west along the coast, without conspicuous success, but finding two in two separate locations on the western part of the county for encouraging.

Even though the number of species was very encouraging, the distribution of some of these species was somewhat unusual. John Haynes in covering the Tyrrell Park area noted great difficulty in finding a Northern Parula where they have nested for many years, yet Rose Ann Jordan noted that they were everywhere in Beaumont.

The following is a list of the species seen. Results by area, and all historical data are available from the editor.

WHISTLING-DUCK, Black-bellied (20); WHISTLING-DUCK, Fulvous (11); DUCK, Wood (6); GADWALL (2); WIGEON, American (1); DUCK, Mottled (19); TEAL, Blue-winged (59); SHOVELER, Northern (5); TEAL, Green-winged (2); SCAUP, Lesser (3); DUCK, Ruddy (31); BOBWHITE, Northern (5); LOON, Common (1); GREBE, Pied-billed (1); PELICAN, Brown (82); CORMORANT, Neotropic (115); CORMORANT, Double-crested (2); ANHINGA (3); BITTERN, Least (1); HERON, Great Blue (13); EGRET, Great (125); EGRET, Snowy (66); HERON, Little Blue (34); HERON, Tricolored (25); EGRET, Cattle

(338); HERON, Green (25); NIGHT-HERON, Black-crowned (14); NIGHT-HERON, Yellow-crowned (36); NIGHT-HERON species (1); IBIS, White (411); IBIS, White-faced (13); IBIS, Plegadis species (18); SPOONBILL, Roseate (31); VULTURE, Black (97); VULTURE, Turkey (37); KITE, White-tailed (1); HAWK, Sharp-shinned (2); HAWK, HAWK, Red-shouldered (8); HAWK, Broad-winged (1); HAWK, Swainson's (1); HAWK, Red-tailed (2); RAIL, Clapper (23); SORA (2); GALLINULE, Purple (10); MOORHEN, Common (31); COOT, American (48); PLOVER, Black-bellied (29); PLOVER, Snowy (1); PLOVER, Wilson's (4); KILLDEER (95); STILT, Black-necked (57); AVOCET, American (18); YELLOWLEGS, Greater (34); YELLOWLEGS, Lesser (34); WILLET (32); SANDPIPER, Spotted (41); WHIMBREL (51); GODWIT, Hudsonian (8); TURNSTONE, Ruddy (16); SANDERLING (166); SANDPIPER, Semipalmated (65); SANDPIPER, Western (10); SANDPIPER, Least (28); SANDPIPER, White-rumped (124); SANDPIPER, Pectoral (8); SANDPIPER, Stilt (20); SANDPIPER, Buff-breasted (2); DOWITCHER, Long-billed (4); PHALAROPE, Wilson's (5); GULL, Laughing (210); GULL, Ring-billed (1); TERN, Caspian (5); TERN, Royal (131); TERN, Common (2); TERN, Forster's (56); TERN, Least (182); TERN, Black (45); PIGEON, Rock (122); DOVE, Eurasian Collared- (17); DOVE, White-winged (34); DOVE, Mourning (329); DOVE, Inca (4); CUCKOO, Yellow-billed (41); CUCKOO, Black-billed (1); OWL, Great Horned (4); OWL, Barred (1); NIGHTHAWK, Common (20); SWIFT, Chimney (55); HUMMINGBIRD, Ruby-throated (33); WOODPECKER, Red-headed (2); WOODPECKER, Red-bellied (28); WOODPECKER, Downy (22); WOODPECKER, Pileated (11); WOOD-PEWEE, Eastern (23); FLYCATCHER, Yellow-bellied (2); FLYCATCHER, Acadian (5); FLYCATCHER, Willow (1); FLYCATCHER, Traill's (2); FLYCATCHER, Least (2); FLYCATCHER, Empidonax (6); FLYCATCHER, Great Crested (9); KINGBIRD, Western (2); KINGBIRD, Eastern (133); FLYCATCHER, Scissor-tailed (42); SHRIKE, Loggerhead (53); VIREO, White-eyed (28); VIREO, Yellow-throated (2); VIREO, Warbling (1); VIREO, Philadelphia (2); VIREO, Red-eyed (30); JAY, Blue (71); CROW, American (7); CROW, Fish (14); CROW, Species (11); MARTIN, Purple (161); SWALLOW, Tree (68); SWALLOW, N. Rough-winged (22); SWALLOW, Bank (8); SWALLOW, Cliff (159); SWALLOW, Cave/Cliff (606); SWALLOW, Barn (385); CHICKADEE, Carolina (67); TITMOUSE, Tufted (17); WREN, Carolina (56); WREN, Marsh (1); GNATCATCHER, Blue-gray (4); BLUEBIRD, Eastern (8); VEERY (4); THRUSH, Gray-cheeked (2); THRUSH, Swainson's (21); THRUSH, Wood (2); ROBIN, American (8); CATBIRD, Gray (20); MOCKINGBIRD, Northern (284); THRASHER, Brown (3); STARLING, European (259); WAXWING, Cedar (224); WARBLER, Tennessee (9); PARULA, Northern (30); WARBLER, Yellow (14); WARBLER, Chestnut-sided (9); WARBLER, Magnolia (72); WARBLER, Black-throated Green (8); WARBLER, Blackburnian (9); WARBLER, Yellow-throated (6); WARBLER, Pine (17); WARBLER, Bay-breasted (15); WARBLER, Blackpoll (2); WARBLER, Black-and-white (13); REDSTART, American (40); WARBLER, Prothonotary (11); OVENBIRD (11); WATERTHRUSH, Northern (2); WARBLER, Kentucky (1); YELLOWTHROAT, Common (15); WARBLER, Hooded (5); WARBLER, Canada (1); CHAT, Yellow-breasted (2); TANAGER, Summer (1); TANAGER, Scarlet (2); SPARROW, Savannah (1); SPARROW, Nelson's Sharp-tailed (17); SPARROW, Seaside (14); CARDINAL, Northern (165); GROSBEAK, Rose-breasted (10); GROSBEAK, Blue (6); BUNTING, Indigo (12); BUNTING, Painted (18); DICKCISSEL (66); BLACKBIRD, Red-winged (371); MEADOWLARK, Eastern (61); MEADOWLARK species (20); GRACKLE, Common (196); GRACKLE, Boat-tailed (163); GRACKLE, Great-tailed (185); COWBIRD, Brown-headed (79); ORIOLE, Orchard (71); ORIOLE, Baltimore (2); SPARROW, House (114); TOTAL INDIVIDUALS (8690); TOTAL SPECIES (173); Number of Observers (16.00); Number of Parties (12.00); Number of Party-Hours - Foot (19.95); Car (38.95); Bicycle (0.50); Stationary (11.50); Total Party-hours (70.90); Number of Party-Miles - Foot (20.20); Car (565.82); Bicycle (4.00); Total Party-Miles (590.02)

Participants: Althea Bythewood, Dean Calcote, Bob Collier, John Haynes, Ray Jordan, Rose Ann and Harrison Jordan, Carol Lynn and Andy Loker, Steve Mayes, Don Quaintance, Sherrie Roden, Ken Sztraky, Don Verser, Jana Whittle, John Whittle.

John A. Whittle

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Unfortunately, almost all the local and regional telephone Rare Bird Alerts have been discontinued in favor of various Internet based means of distribution.

The Texas-wide Rare Bird Alert, maintained by Houston Audubon Society, is available on their web-site at <http://www.houstonaudubon.org/> and each new alert is posted on the TEXBIRDS listserv. The archives of this listserv can be accessed at <http://listserv.uh.edu/archives/tebirds.html> It is not necessary to subscribe to the listserv to view the archives.

Transcriptions of many current and recent email alerts are available on the 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 very early issues.

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