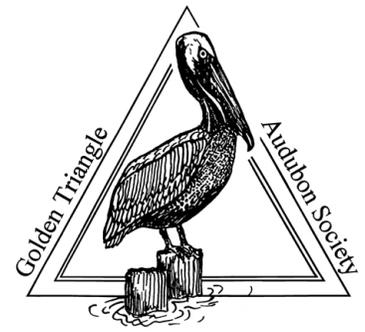


The Brown Pelican



The Newsletter of the Golden Triangle Audubon Society

Vol. 16 No. 7/8

July/August 2010

**Membership Meeting
Thursday, August 19, 2010
7:00 PM
Garden Center, Tyrrell Park, Beaumont
Big Thicket National Preserve
Inventorying the Bird Populations**

David Roemer, Chief of Resources Management at Big Thicket National Preserve, will present a brief summary of past bird inventories and the present avian landscape of the Preserve, and then present some ideas for future inventory and monitoring. Some of the ideas being explored are expanded Christmas Bird Counts, breeding bird survey routes, point count surveys, establishment of an e-bird kiosk at the Preserve's Visitor Center, and forming an avian "TWiG" (taxonomic working group) to inventory birds in connection with the Thicket of Diversity All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory (ATBI). Engaged volunteers and knowledgeable birders are central to the success of any of these concepts so the speaker is eagerly anticipating your input!

Big Thicket National Preserve, managed by the National Park Service, was established in 1974 "to assure the preservation, conservation, and protection of the natural, scenic, and recreational values of a significant portion of the Big Thicket area in the State of Texas." Big Thicket National Preserve is a "biological crossroads" that has been set aside for its biodiversity. The incorporation of diverse plant communities and habitats, including representative terrestrial units connected by linear aquatic corridors, was a central principle of the Preserve's establishment, designed in the hopes of protecting the ecosystems, communities, and processes needed to support the native biological diversity of the region amidst a rapidly-developing landscape. The Preserve would like to make birds, protection of bird habitat, and birdwatching, focal points for future park management.

David has been with the National Park Service as a resource manager since 1996 and has been in the Big Thicket since 2008. He has previously worked at Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico and Bryce Canyon in Utah.

We will plan on having the doors open by about 6:00 p.m. and the program will start at 7:00 p.m. sharp.

The Brown Pelican

Vol. 16, No.7/8 Jul/Aug 2010
Issue number 165

Golden Triangle Audubon Society

Web Site for more information
www.goldentriangleaudubon.org

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The Brown Pelican is

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

Calendar of Events

Thursday August 19. Membership Meeting. See page 1 for details.

Refreshments

Each month, we rely on volunteers to provide the refreshments at our membership meeting. **We need volunteers to bring items for all the fall 2010 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 Jennifer Armacost at (409) 790-7222 (or email her at armacostj@yahoo.com) **as far in advance as possible.** Please help if you can!

Saturday August 28. Field Trip to Bolivar Flats. Southward shorebird migration begins in late July and continues through most of September. This trip, which is one week later than our "standard" Saturday following the Thursday Membership Meeting, should find lots of migrating and arriving winter shorebirds. Hurricane Ike moved a lot of sand all along the shore. However, Bolivar Flats is slowly reverting to its previous landscape. Although the birds are there, in some conditions of tide and wind, the mud flat areas are not easily accessible. On the Rettilon Road side, the water sometimes is all the way up to the vegetation. There has almost always been much area of mud flat on the North Jetty side, where the views tend to be somewhat distant. The flats as we knew them are re-forming, as the sand and sediment (and likely a few tar balls!) are transported southwestward down the shoreline. However, the process is quite slow!

Meet leader John Whittle at the vehicle barrier at Bolivar Flats at 8:30 a.m. Take Highway 124 south from Winnie about 20 miles through High Island. At the shoreline, turn right along Highway 87 and proceed approximately 25 miles through Gilchrist and Crystal Beach until you come to the intersection with Loop 108. At that intersection, turn left (south -- the opposite direction from Loop 108) on Rettilon Road to the

beach. If conditions permit, drive onto the sand and turn right to the vehicle barrier (about 1/2 mile). It is about a 90-minute drive, with no allowance for stops, from Beaumont or mid-County to the Flats.

It may be that because of the limitations of reasonable access, that we will not spend as much time at the flats as we might normally. If that is the case, we may well stop in at High Island and look for early land bird migrants.

Important Note: Galveston County has a beach parking permit program on the Bolivar Peninsula. Anyone can drive on the beach for free. But if you park on the beach in most areas, including the area adjacent to Bolivar Flats, you are required to have a parking permit on your windshield. The fee for the permit is \$10.00 a year. Essentially all stores that are open on the Peninsula sell them and you should be buy one as you pass through.

Thursday September 16. Membership Meeting. Tracy Ferguson on Sea Rim State Park. Full details in next month's issue of the *Brown Pelican*.

Saturday September 18. Jefferson County Fall Migration Count. Contact John Whittle (johnawhittle@aol.com or 409-722-4193) to volunteer to help in this county-wide count. Please note that most arrangements will need to be made prior to the compiler leaving on an out-of-town trip on September 10.

Saturday September 25. Field Trip to Smith Point Hawk Watch. Our leaders will be there from about 8 a.m. To coincide with the peak of Broad-winged Hawk migration, this trip will also be one week later than our normal field trip schedule.

To reach the Smith Point Hawk Watch site from Winnie, take Highway 124 south towards High Island. After 12 miles, turn right on FM1985 and follow it about 14 miles (two miles past the access road for Anahuac NWR) until it meets FM562. Follow FM562 (south) another 14 miles to Smith Point. At the end of FM562, there are usually signs to the Hawk Watch. Continue straight until almost reaching the bay, and turn left on a shell/limestone

oilfield road, bearing left again to the parking area. It takes at least 90 minutes from the Golden Triangle to reach the site. Your leaders will be there by 8:30 a.m., but join us when you can.

Saturday October 2: Sabine Woods Work Day. We are planning a work day at Sabine Woods, mainly for the routine maintenance items; mowing the trails, trimming and pruning to keep the trails clear. Possibly also some work on enhancing the habitat by removing some less desirable plants and trees to allow more desirable species to flourish. The more open canopy created by the hurricanes has again led to much more growth than normal inside the woods.

We will plan to start around 7:30 a.m., and will probably work until noon or thereabouts. Sometimes on past fall work days, we have shortened the schedule because of the presence of migrants.

Please bring work gloves and insect repellent, and whatever hand tools you have – loppers, clippers etc. We have a few, but typically not enough. We will try to provide light refreshments.

Thursday October 21. Membership Meeting. Details in future issues of the *Brown Pelican*.

Saturday October 23. Field trip to Sabine Woods and Sabine Pass area. This trip will focus on searching for birds in the last push of southbound Neotropical migrants.

Saturday November 20. Field trip to West Jefferson County.

Up to 15,000 Purple Martins are Roosting at the Wellness Center in Beaumont Every Night

Purple Martins are roosting in 12 trees in the front (south) parking lot of the Wellness Center at Christus St. Elizabeth Hospital in Beaumont. It is located on North Street between IH-10 and Eleventh Street. If you have not had the opportunity to see this spectacular display it is worth a night out. As this is written in the third week of August, the main action happens between 7:45 and 8:30 p.m. Sunset comes almost exactly one minute earlier with each passing day, so by the end of August, the action will be between approximately 7:05 and 7:50 p.m.

The martins arrive overhead from several directions, and as darkness falls, they fly lower and lower before finally settling in to the trees. The all dark adult male martins are outnumbered at least five to one by the similar appearing females and young of the year. The first winter mortality in martins, as with most migratory species is very high, but for now, there are more young birds than adults.

Please wear a cap because when 12,000-15,000 Purple Martins land in 12 trees, there is a big chance that an accident might happen. The last time we were there I was hit three times in 30 minutes. One time it was a bullseye in my right binocular eyepiece.

We asked the Wellness Center if we could place signs that Jace Stansbury designed for the Purple Martin Conservation Association, but the Wellness Center declined to allow us to put the signs out to educate the public. Many people coming out of the Wellness Center do not understand that these are migratory birds that are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. For instance, one person who came out the night that we went, told Sherrie Roden that they had thought they were bats. Rose Ann Jordan has educated people several times when she goes to see the martins also.

The martins will probably be there for at least three or four weeks. If you have a chance please go and see how incredible this part of migration is. Also,

if someone asks please educate them about martins. If you want more information about martins please go to www.purplemartin.org

Jana Whittle

Thank You Sabine Woods Watering Team!

As many of you know, GTAS has planted around 150 trees at Sabine Woods within the last eight months to help replenish the woods after losing trees during the three hurricanes in the last four years. Most of the newly planted trees were two to three foot mulberry trees, but about 50 were 10-foot oak trees with two to three inch diameter trunks. We have a watering team that has been working diligently to make sure the trees are being watered on these hot summer days. We made out a schedule so that one person was in charge for a week at a time. We have watered most weeks because of the small amount of rainfall at Sabine Pass. Last week when we all arrived to water, we found out that an essential part of plumbing was malfunctioning and we could not water. That day there was 1/10 of an inch of rain, but the next few days brought more. The plumbing will be repaired soon thanks to Gary Kelly for contacting the plumber. We would like to thank these people for giving up several Saturdays to water the newly planted trees. Gary and Denise Kelly, Terri Ferguson, Howard Davis, John and Lauri Haynes, Steve Mayes, Sherrie Roden and John Whittle. Extra thanks go to Howard for mowing between the trees because when you are dragging a water-filled water hose a long distance, it helps tremendously if the grass is mowed. Thank you again Howard. We will continue to water on weeks that the rain gauge does not show enough water. At this point we think we may have lost three oak trees, but we hope they will come back. Without this cooperation of Golden Triangle Audubon members, we would have lost many, many more. The birds that I noticed on Saturday that were using the new trees were Orchard Orioles, Great Crested Flycatchers, Mockingbirds, and a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher. That is pretty good for a hot summer July day.

Jana Whittle



EarthShare of Texas represents Audubon Foundation of Texas and the National Audubon Society in payroll contribution programs in workplaces throughout Texas. For more information about how you can support Audubon Foundation of Texas and the National Audubon Society at your workplace, call 1-800-GREENTX, or visit www.earthshare-texas.org.

Oiled Birds in Louisiana

Update from Barataria Bay islands

(This assessment of the status of oiled birds in Louisiana is somewhat old, but it has not received wide distribution, and represents on of the very few truly objective reports that we have seen -- Editor)

Last Wednesday, July 14th, I went out to seven islands in Barataria Bay. An update follows, somewhat organized by topic.

Birds: Due to the distance (more than 65 ft outside of the boom) from the islands and rolling waves, light oiling would have been very difficult to detect on most birds. Overall, the percentages of oiled birds for the more abundant species were very low. On most islands, less than 1 percent of the Brown Pelicans, Great Egrets and Laughing Gulls showed obvious signs of oiling. The wading birds still seemed to be among the most frequently oiled, likely from their habit of hunting within the oiled mangrove stems on these islands. On most of the islands, most of the Reddish Egrets and White Ibis had some oiling, though only a few birds of each species were seen. Interestingly, most of the Tri-colored Herons showed no obvious signs of oiling, with the exception of two oiled birds on one small, grassy island. Fewer oiled birds of several species, particularly fledged young, were detected. This included Great and Snowy Egrets, Roseate Spoonbills, and Black-crowned Night-Herons. Several of these birds have been rescued in the past week or two. Some may have been hidden in the interiors of the islands and therefore undetected that day. Still others may have died from the effects of the oiling. On three small islands, no oiled birds were detected. One of these islands hosted four loafing Laughing Gulls, one small mangrove and rocky island had four Laughing Gulls and 80 loafing Brown Pelicans, and one small shell island supported a small colony of about 50 adult Black Skimmers with six live chicks and two dead chicks (no apparent oiling), as well as a few loafing Royal Terns, Brown Pelicans, and Laughing Gulls. Royal Tern colony on Queen Bess: Sadly, the Royal Tern chicks in the colony on Queen Bess all appeared to be dead. They had survived for several weeks with fairly uniform oil on their feathers, but they did not survive the past week and a half. In addition, about 30 percent of the Royal Tern adults now appear to be fairly heavily oiled. However, they were still flying around and feeding. It is unlikely that the adults could be rescued unless they become more heavily oiled, or unless they get very wet in a storm and become easier to capture. Colony health: The colonies still appear to be healthy overall. I estimated 2,000 or more Brown Pelicans on Cat Island, 1,000 on another mangrove island, and over 3,000 just around the edges of the colony on Queen Bess Island. The colony dynamics have certainly changed. There is less activity in the center of some colonies, as adults are apparently making fewer feeding trips, and fledged pelicans are moving from their nests out to the edges of the islands. The young are getting very big, and they are actively swimming, stretching, and exercising their wings on the outer edges of the colonies. Some adult Brown Pelicans could still be seen sitting on nests

in the island interiors, but many fewer than a few weeks before. Many Brown Pelican young have fledged and are approaching independence, and it is gratifying, despite the horror of the past three months, to see so many clean and apparently healthy young.

Oiled Wildlife Hotline: One very heavily oiled, immobile Night-Heron was detected on a grassy island. I called the information in to the oiled wildlife hotline and had a very professional and prompt response. The experience led me to believe that changes I and others have been suggesting for a while have been implemented. At the very least, I know that the hotline in Houston has been shut down, and there is now a hotline manned in each of the affected states. Louisiana calls are now going directly in to Joint Incident Command in Houma, and the operators can walk across a room to give reports to the biologists who evaluate them and dispatch a rescue team. There is great improvement in that system.

Habitat: Some of the oiled marsh grass is yellowing and appears to be dying. From outside of the boom, it is not possible to ascertain if the roots are dying, or if it is only the grass. Many of the islands are very low, and the roots may be submerged enough to have trouble producing new grass when the oiled grass dies back. The mangroves looked much as they have for the past several weeks. There was visible oil on the mangrove stems, but the mangroves otherwise looked relatively healthy and full of birds. The pattern of oiling is still inconsistent. Some small islands appear to have escaped any oiling. Other islands are heavily oiled on one side, and only lightly oiled in other places. One island that had some oil in a 'bathtub ring' around most of the island had a patch of oil that extended further into the island, and appeared heavier, than on the remainder of the island. Boom: Much of the hard boom appeared to be in good shape - not particularly oiled, and well placed and apparently anchored properly around the islands. Several of the islands had two sets of hard boom in place. The absorbent boom was not so well-managed. Heavily oiled boom was apparent up in the nesting habitat on several islands. The boom likely came ashore during the high winds and waves of Hurricane Alex in early July. On Queen Bess Island, workers were removing oiled boom from the island and others were staged to replace it with clean boom. The birds did not appear to be very disturbed by the activity, though they were at a slight distance from the boom removal operation.

*Melanie Driscoll
Director of Bird Conservation – Louisiana
National Audubon Society, 6160 Perkins Road,
Baton Rouge, LA 70808*

Bird Sightings – May and June 2010

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 johnawhittle@aol.com or call (409) 722-4193. For "very rare" birds, or very much out-of-season species, 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: May continued the extraordinary migration season, and provided us with a truly outstanding Migration Count as well. We would particularly point out the Ruff seen in Cattail Marsh. Space considerations have again forced us to condense the sightings of almost all the migrant species. However, those who are interested in more detail are referred to the article in last month's issue and to our website at www.goldentriangleaudubon.org. On the latter, we will post the complete April and May listing with full details for all migrant species. We also want to point out that the editor often acted as the compiler of information at Sabine Woods, and the sightings listed below under his initials include many that were joint efforts with a number of other observers credited at the end of this section.

May 2010

WHISTLING-DUCK, Blk-bell. (5-31) JEF 14 reps(191)
WHISTLING-DUCK, Fulvous (8-23) JEF 5/8(42) MC05; JEF 5/8(3) MC9B; JEF-TP 5/9(17) JAW; JEF 5/23(5) JAW
DUCK, Wood (8-8) JEF 5/8(7) MC03; JEF 5/8(2) MC05
MALLARD (8-9) JEF 5/8(2) MC05; JEF-TP 5/9(4) JAW
DUCK, Mottled (3-31) JEF 12 reps(153)
TEAL, Blue-winged (8-23) JEF 8 reps(184)
TEAL, Green-winged (8-8) JEF 5/8(2) MC05
BOBWHITE, Northern (8-30) JEF 5/8(5) MC01; JEF 5/8(2) MC7&8; JEF 5/30(1) JAW
PELICAN, Amer. White (8-8) JEF 5/8(7) MC12
PELICAN, Brown (8-31) JEF 5 reps(142)
CORMORANT, Neotropic (3-31) JEF 16 reps(515)
CORMORANT, Species (8-22) JEF 5/8(4) MC11;
ANHINGA (8-26) JEF 6 reps(11)
FRIGATEBIRD, Magnificent (18-31) JEF 5/18(20) SR; JEF-SRSP 5/31(1) JAW
BITTERN, Least (8-31) JEF 5/8(4) MC11; JEF 5/8(5) MC12; JEF 5/8(3) MC9B; JEF-MCFW 5/16(1) JAW; JEF-MCFW 5/31(1) JAW
HERON, Great Blue (8-30) HAI 2 reps(2); JEF 10 reps(21)
EGRET, Great (2-31) HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 27 reps(339)
EGRET, Snowy (4-31) JEF 19 reps(313)
HERON, Little Blue (8-31) JEF 14 reps(153)
HERON, Tricolored (3-31) JEF 16 reps(146)
EGRET, Cattle (8-31) HAI 2 reps(5); JEF 22 reps(1385)
HERON, Green (1-31) HAI 3 reps(3); JEF 20 reps(71)
NIGHT-HERON, Black-cr (6-16) JEF 9 reps(26)
NIGHT-HERON, Yell-cr (5-31) JEF 21 reps(689)
IBIS, White (5-31) JEF 20 reps(376)
IBIS, Glossy (9-9) JEF-TP 5/9(1) JAW
IBIS, White-faced (8-16) JEF 4 reps(36)
IBIS, Plegadis (3-26) JEF 10 reps(112)
SPOONBILL, Roseate (5-31) JEF 17 reps(164)
STORK, Wood (9-9) JEF-TP 5/9(1) JAW
VULTURE, Black (4-31) HAI 2 reps(20); JEF 15 reps(72)
VULTURE, Turkey (1-31) HAI 5 reps(14); JEF 20 reps(111)
OSPREY (8-22) JEF 5/8(1) MC06; JEF 5/8(1)
KITE, Swallow-tailed (8-23) HAI 5/22(1) FTHC; HAI 5/23(1) JM; HAI-SILS 5/31(2) SG; JEF 5/8(3) MC05; JEF-TP 5/9(3) JAW
KITE, White-tailed (8-8) JEF 5/8(1) MC09
KITE, Mississippi (8-29) JEF 5/8(1) MC03; JEF 5/8(1) MC7&8; JEF-BMT 5/27(1) RHJ; JEF-BMT 5/29(3) RHJ
EAGLE, Bald (9-9) JEF 5/9(1) JAW
HAWK, Sharp-shinned (8-8) JEF 5/8(1) MC03; JEF 5/8(1)

MC7&8
HAWK, Cooper's (3-27) HAI-SILS 5/3(1) MG; JEF-SILS 5/27(1) MG
HAWK, Red-shouldered (2-28) HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 19 reps(24)
HAWK, Broad-winged (8-22) HAI 5/22(1) FTHC; HAI-SILS 5/31(1) SG; JEF 5/8(1) MC5B; JEF 5/22(1) WWR
HAWK, Swainson's (5-31) JEF 5/5(1) JAW; JEF 5/8(2) MC01; JEF 5/8(3) MC7&8; JEF-TX87 5/31(1) JAW
HAWK, Red-tailed (4-30) HAI 4 reps(5); JEF 8 reps(9)
CARACARA, Crested (8-8) JEF 3 reps(4)
MERLIN (3-22) JEF-SW 5/3(1) JAW
FALCON, Peregrine (8-8) JEF 5/8(1) MC11
RAIL, Clapper (8-31) JEF 6 reps(34)
RAIL, King (8-31) JEF 5/8(1) MC01; JEF-MCFW 5/31(1) JAW
SORA (8-9) JEF 3 reps(9)
RAIL species (31-31) JEF-MCFW 5/31(3) JAW
GALLINULE, Purple (8-16) JEF 5/8(17) MC05; JEF-TP 5/16(5) JAW
MOORHEN, Common (8-30) JEF 10 reps(62)
COOT, American (8-22) JEF 5 reps(76)
PLOVER, Black-bellied (8-22) JEF 5 reps(61)
GOLDEN-PLOVER, Amer. (8-8) JEF 5/8(3) MC01
PLOVER, Wilson's (8-22) JEF 3 reps(9)
PLOVER, Semipalmated (8-22) JEF 3 reps(8)
KILLDEER (3-31) HAI 6 reps(11); JEF 22 reps(159)
STILT, Black-necked (4-31) JEF 21 reps(422)
SANDPIPER, Spotted (8-16) JEF 5 reps(13)
SANDPIPER, Solitary (8-8) JEF 2 reps(5)
YELLOWLEGS, Greater (6-16) JEF 7 reps(101)
WILLET (3-31) JEF 11 reps(113)
YELLOWLEGS, Lesser (8-16) JEF 7 reps(159)
YELLOWLEGS species (8-8) JEF 5/8(3) MC11
WHIMBREL (8-29) JEF 7 reps(387)
GODWIT, Hudsonian (8-8) JEF 5/8(2) MC01; JEF 5/8(2) MC05
TURNSTONE, Ruddy (8-18) JEF 6 reps(125)
SANDERLING (8-16) JEF 5 reps(235)
SANDPIPER, Semipalmated (8-8) JEF 5/8(6) MC05; JEF 5/8(2) MC09; JEF 5/8(3) MC11
SANDPIPER, Western (8-16) JEF 4 reps(75)
SANDPIPER, Peep (8-8) JEF 4 reps(660)
SANDPIPER, Least (8-16) JEF 5 reps(154)
SANDPIPER, White-rumped (8-23) JEF 7 reps(1204)
SANDPIPER, Baird's (9-9) JEF-TP 5/9(2) JAW
SANDPIPER, Pectoral (8-9) JEF 7 reps(138)
DUNLIN (8-8) JEF 3 reps(49)
SANDPIPER, Stilt (8-16) JEF 7 reps(760)
RUFF (8-8) JEF 5/8(1) MC05
DOWITCHER, Short-bill (8-8) JEF 3 reps(28)
DOWITCHER, Long-bill (8-16) JEF 5 reps(212)
DOWITCHER species (8-22) JEF 3 reps(115)
PHALAROPE, Wilson's (8-16) JEF 5 reps(130)
GULL, Laughing (3-31) JEF 13 reps(231)
GULL, Ring-billed (8-22) JEF 3 reps(7)

GULL, Herring (8-22) JEF 5/8(1) MC11
 TERN, Least (6-31) JEF 10 reps(216)
 TERN, Caspian (8-22) JEF 3 reps(43)
 TERN, Black (8-23) JEF 7 reps(113)
 TERN, Forster's (8-31) JEF 8 reps(26)
 TERN, Royal (8-22) JEF 4 reps(151)
 TERN, Sandwich (8-8) JEF 3 reps(10)
 SKIMMER, Black (3-22) JEF 6 reps(56)
 PIGEON, Rock (3-31) HAI 1 rep(2); JEF 20
 reps(259)
 COLLARED-DOVE, Euras (3-31) HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 22 reps(94)
 DOVE, White-winged (1-31) JEF 51 reps(376)
 DOVE, Mourning (1-31) HAI 5 reps(25); JEF 29
 reps(411)
 DOVE, Inca (5-30) JEF 8 reps(13)
 CUCKOO, Yellow-billed (3-31) HAI 5 reps(7); JEF 17
 reps(42)
 ROADRUNNER, Greater (22-22) HAI 5/22(1) FTHC
 SCREECH-OWL, Eastern (1-4) JEF-BMT 5/1(1) RHJ; JEF-
 BMT 5/2(1) RHJ; JEF-BMT 5/3(1) RHJ; JEF-BMT 5/4(1) RHJ
 OWL, Great Horned (3-8) JEF 2 reps(3)
 OWL, Barred (8-8) JEF 2 reps(2)
 NIGHTHAWK, Common (3-31) HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 16 reps(48)
 SWIFT, Chimney (1-31) HAI 6 reps(19); JEF 28
 reps(133)
 HUMMINGBIRD, Ruby-thr. (1-30) HAI 12 reps(21); JEF 37
 reps(65)
 KINGFISHER, Belted (8-8) JEF 2 reps(3)
 WOODPECKER, Red-headed (2-30) HAI 7 reps(8); JEF 8 reps(11)
 WOODPECKER, Red-bellied (1-30) HAI 10 reps(23); JEF 13
 reps(38)
 SAPSUCKER, Yellow-bell. (8-8) JEF 5/8(1) MC02
 WOODPECKER, Downy (2-31) HAI 6 reps(11); JEF 34
 reps(59)
 WOODPECKER, Pileated (1-28) HAI 5 reps(4); JEF 8 reps(13)
 WOOD-PEWEE, Eastern (3-31) HAI 2 reps(2); JEF 18
 reps(68)
 FLYCATCHER, Yellow-bellied (6-8) JEF-SW 5/6(2) JAW; JEF
 5/8(1) MC09; JEF 5/8(1) MC10
 FLYCATCHER, Acadian (8-22) HAI 5/22(1) FTHC; JEF 5/8(1)
 MC09; JEF 5/8(2) MC10; JEF 5/8(2) MC7&8
 FLYCATCHER, Willow (3-16) JEF-SW 5/3(1) JAW; JEF-SW
 5/16(1) JAW
 FLYCATCHER, Traill's (4-15) JEF-SW 5/4(1) JAW; JEF-SW
 5/5(2) JAW; JEF-SW 5/7(1) JAW; JEF-SW 5/9(1) JAW; JEF-
 SW 5/15(3) JAW
 FLYCATCHER, Least (5-8) JEF-SW 5/5(2) JAW; JEF
 5/8(1) MC09
 EMPIDONAX species (3-17) JEF 6 reps(11)
 FLYCATCHER, Gt. Crested (3-22) HAI 1 rep(2); JEF 14 reps(34)
 KINGBIRD, Tropical/Couc's (16-16) JEF-MCFW 5/16(1) JAW
 KINGBIRD, Eastern (5-31) JEF 25 reps(191)
 FLYCATCHER, Scissor-tailed (1-30) HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 21 reps(71)
 SHRIKE, Loggerhead (4-30) HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 19 reps(78)
 VIREO, White-eyed (1-30) HAI 6 reps(15); JEF 10
 reps(23)
 VIREO, Yellow-throat (3-9) JEF 6 reps(9)
 VIREO, Blue-headed (4-8) JEF 2 reps(2)
 VIREO, Philadelphia (3-8) JEF-SW 5/3(1) JAW; JEF-SW
 5/4(6) JAW; JEF 5/8(2) MC10
 VIREO, Red-eyed (3-30) HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 13 reps(30)
 JAY, Blue (1-31) HAI 18 reps(104); JEF 19
 reps(84)
 CROW, American (2-30) HAI 6 reps(12); JEF 8
 reps(28)
 CROW, Fish (8-30) JEF 8 reps(34)
 CROW, species (8-31) JEF 10 reps(14)
 MARTIN, Purple (3-31) HAI 1 rep(2); JEF 20
 reps(161)
 SWALLOW, Tree (8-22) JEF 3 reps(99)
 SWALLOW, N Rough-wing (8-8) JEF 3 reps(31)
 SWALLOW, Bank (8-8) JEF 2 reps(29)
 SWALLOW, Cliff (2-31) HAI 2 reps(28); JEF 9
 reps(544)
 SWALLOW, Barn (6-31) HAI 3 reps(10); JEF 24
 reps(737)
 SWALLOW species (8-8) JEF 5/8(1) MC04
 CHICKADEE, Carolina (3-30) HAI 13 reps(52); JEF 13

reps(47)
 TITMOUSE, Tufted (3-31) HAI 11 reps(31); JEF 8
 reps(21)
 NUTHATCH, Brown-head (22-22) HAI 5/22(1) FTHC
 WREN, Carolina (1-30) HAI 6 reps(20); JEF 13
 reps(37)
 WREN, Sedge (8-8) JEF 2 reps(3)
 WREN, Marsh (8-30) JEF 5 reps(12)
 GNATCATCHER, Blue-gray (8-22) HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 2 reps(5)
 BLUEBIRD, Eastern (2-30) HAI 11 reps(22); JEF 6
 reps(16)
 VEERY (3-9) JEF 3 reps(3)
 THRUSH, Gray-cheeked (3-8) JEF 3 reps(3)
 THRUSH, Swainson's (3-17) JEF 11 reps(144)
 THRUSH, Wood (4-22) HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 6 reps(16)
 ROBIN, American (5-31) JEF 23 reps(45)
 CATBIRD, Gray (1-31) HAI 5 reps(6); JEF 39
 reps(330)
 MOCKINGBIRD, Northern (1-31) HAI 6 reps(45); JEF 30
 reps(458)
 THRASHER, Brown (1-31) HAI 17 reps(27); JEF 32
 reps(97)
 STARLING, European (3-31) HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 32
 reps(355)
 WAXWING, Cedar (3-17) HAI 3 reps(190); JEF 10
 reps(253)
 WARBLER, Blue-winged (2-8) JEF 4 reps(7)
 WARBLER, Golden-winged (2-15) JEF 6 reps(10)
 WARBLER, Tennessee (1-8) JEF 8 reps(65)
 PARULA, Northern (2-30) HAI 1 rep(4); JEF 7 reps(26)
 WARBLER, Yellow (1-17) JEF 15 reps(176)
 WARBLER, Chestnut-sided (1-17) JEF 11 reps(76)
 WARBLER, Magnolia (1-17) JEF 13 reps(71)
 WARBLER, Cape May (2-13) JEF-SW 5/2(1) JHH; JEF-SW
 5/13(1) CK
 WARBLER, Black-thr. Green (1-15) JEF 11 reps(52)
 WARBLER, Blackburnian (1-17) JEF 10 reps(28)
 WARBLER, Yellow-throated (8-30) HAI 2 reps(5); JEF 4 reps(4)
 WARBLER, Pine (8-30) HAI 2 reps(17); JEF 6
 reps(14)
 WARBLER, Prairie (22-30) HAI 2 reps(9)
 WARBLER, Bay-breasted (2-16) JEF 11 reps(72)
 WARBLER, Blackpoll (1-17) JEF 6 reps(7)
 WARBLER, Cerulean (2-8) JEF-SW 5/2(3) JHH; JEF
 5/8(1) MC10
 WARBLER, Black-and-wh (1-17) JEF 12 reps(72)
 REDSTART, American (1-17) JEF 15 reps(161)
 WARBLER, Prothonotary (8-30) HAI 1 rep(6); JEF 6 reps(17)
 WARBLER, Swainson's (22-30) HAI 2 reps(6)
 OVENBIRD (1-17) JEF 6 reps(35)
 WATERTHRUSH, Northern (1-17) JEF 14 reps(60)
 WATERTHRUSH, Louis. (1-13) HAI-SILS 5/1(1) MG; JEF-SW
 5/13(1) CK
 WARBLER, Kentucky (1-30) HAI 1 rep(4); JEF 2 reps(2)
 WARBLER, Mourning (1-8) JEF-SW 5/1(2) JHH; JEF-SW
 5/2(4) JHH; JEF-SW 5/3(4) JAW; JEF-SW 5/4(1) JAW; JEF-
 SW 5/4(2) JHH; JEF-SW 5/5(1) JAW; JEF-SW 5/6(1) JAW;
 JEF-SW 5/7(1) JAW; JEF 5/8(1) MC10
 YELLOWTHROAT, Common (1-30) HAI 2 reps(7); JEF 19
 reps(51)
 WARBLER, Hooded (2-30) HAI 2 reps(13); JEF 8 reps(8)
 WARBLER, Wilson's (2-2) JEF-SW 5/2(1) JHH
 WARBLER, Canada (2-10) HAI-SILS 5/10(1) MG; JEF-
 SW 5/2(3) JHH; JEF 5/8(5) MC10; JEF-SW 5/9(2) JAW
 CHAT, Yellow-breasted (2-30) HAI 3 reps(10); JEF 4 reps(4)
 SPARROW, Savannah (8-22) JEF 7 reps(43)
 SPARROW, Grasshopper (13-13) JEF-TXPT 5/13(1) CK
 SPARROW, Nelson's (8-13) JEF 5/8(57) MC09; JEF-TXPT
 5/13(1) CK
 SPARROW, Seaside (8-31) JEF 4 reps(14)
 SPARROW, Swamp (3-3) JEF-SW 5/3(1) JAW
 TANAGER, Summer (2-22) HAI 4 reps(5); JEF 9 reps(16)
 TANAGER, Scarlet (3-13) JEF 7 reps(10)
 CARDINAL, Northern (1-31) HAI 21 reps(728); JEF 18
 reps(186)
 GROSBEAK, Rose-breast (3-13) HAI 5 reps(9); JEF 8 reps(20)
 GROSBEAK, Blue (7-30) HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 5 reps(5)
 BUNTING, Indigo (1-22) HAI 2 reps(9); JEF 17

	reps(95)		
BUNTING, Painted	(3-22)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 11 reps(20)	
DICKCISSEL	(3-31)	JEF 18 reps(233)	
BOBOLINK	(8-8)	JEF 5/8(26) MC11; JEF 5/8(3)	
	MC12		
BLACKBIRD, Red-winged	(3-31)	JEF 27 reps(799)	
MEADOWLARK, Eastern	(8-30)	JEF 12 reps(100)	
MEADOWLARK species	(23-30)	JEF 4 reps(18)	
GRACKLE, Common	(6-30)	HAI 2 reps(2); JEF 18	
	reps(233)		
GRACKLE, Boat-tailed	(3-31)	JEF 18 reps(207)	
GRACKLE, Great-tailed	(2-31)	HAI 5 reps(13); JEF 31	
	reps(678)		
GRACKLE, Gt./Boat-tailed.	(16-31)	JEF 3 reps(26)	
COWBIRD, Brown-headed	(3-31)	HAI 10 reps(21); JEF 19	
	reps(235)		
BLACKBIRD species	(23-23)	JEF 5/23(8) JAW	
ORIOLE, Orchard	(3-31)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 20	
	reps(290)		
ORIOLE, Baltimore	(3-13)	JEF 12 reps(38)	
FINCH, House	(1-30)	JEF 12 reps(43)	
SPARROW, House	(3-31)	HAI 1 rep(3); JEF 26	
	reps(249)		
Number of Species		203	
Number of Individuals		47827	

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WHISTLING-DUCK, Black-bell	(5-5)	JEF-TX87 6/5(26) JAW	
CORMORANT, Neotropic	(5-5)	JEF-TX87 6/5(3) JAW	
HERON, Great Blue	(3-5)	HAI 2 reps(2)	
EGRET, Great	(5-20)	JEF 4 reps(6)	
EGRET, Snowy	(5-14)	JEF 3 reps(4)	
EGRET, Cattle	(5-23)	HAI 1 rep(2); JEF 3 reps(12)	
HERON, Green	(1-26)	HAI 4 reps(4); JEF 1 rep(1)	
NIGHT-HERON, Yellow-cr.	(2-30)	JEF 6 reps(12)	
IBIS, White	(5-20)	JEF 3 reps(11)	
SPOONBILL, Roseate	(23-23)	JEF 6/23(1) JAW	
STORK, Wood	(12-28)	HAI 6/12(7) GP; JEF 6/28(14)	
	CSL		
VULTURE, Black	(16-16)	HAI-SILS 6/16(5) MG	
KITE, Swallow-tailed	(4-4)	HAI-SILS 6/1(1) SG; HAI	
	6/4(1) RHJ		
KITE, Mississippi	(8-8)	JEF-BMT 6/8(2) RHJ	
HAWK, Cooper's	(24-29)	HAI-SILS 6/24(1) MG; HAI-	
	SILS 6/29(1) MG		
HAWK, Red-shouldered	(1-11)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 4 reps(4)	
HAWK, Red-tailed	(25-25)	ORA 6/25(1) HD	
KILLDEER	(5-8)	JEF 2 reps(2)	
STILT, Black-necked	(12-12)	JEF-TX87 6/12(2) JAW	
PIGEON, Rock	(5-22)	JEF 4 reps(7)	
COLLARED-DOVE, Euras	(5-21)	HAI 1 rep(2); JEF 2 reps(3)	
DOVE, White-winged	(1-30)	JEF 46 reps(410)	
DOVE, Mourning	(2-22)	HAI 5 reps(45); JEF 2 reps(3)	
DOVE, Inca	(5-14)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 2 reps(2)	
CUCKOO, Yellow-billed	(5-17)	JEF 3 reps(5)	
OWL, Barn	(17-17)	JEF-SW 6/17(2) CC	
OWL, Barred	(12-27)	HAI-SILS 6/12(1) MG; HAI-	
	SILS 6/26(1) MG; HAI-SILS 6/27(1) MG		
NIGHTHAWK, Common	(8-23)	JEF 3 reps(3)	
SWIFT, Chimney	(5-21)	HAI 1 rep(4); JEF 5 reps(28)	
HUMMINGBIRD, Ruby-thr.	(3-30)	HAI 8 reps(10); JEF 16	
	reps(23)		
WOODPECKER, Red-headed	(5-29)	HAI 4 reps(5); JEF 6 reps(6)	
WOODPECKER, Red-bellied	(4-29)	HAI 9 reps(22)	
WOODPECKER, Downy	(1-27)	HAI 4 reps(7); JEF 21	
	reps(23)		
WOODPECKER, Red-cockad.	(5-5)	ANG 6/5(9) CK	
WOODPECKER, Pileated	(3-27)	HAI 4 reps(5); JEF 3 reps(3)	
FLYCATCHER, Acadian	(12-12)	HAI 6/12(4) GP	
FLYCATCHER, Gt Crested	(10-17)	JEF 2 reps(2)	
KINGBIRD, Eastern	(12-12)	JEF 1 rep(2)	
FLYCATCHER, Scissor-tailed	(5-5)	JEF 6/5(2) JAW	
VIREO, White-eyed	(1-13)	HAI-SILS 6/1(1) MG; HAI-	
	SILS 6/5(2) MG; HAI 6/12(11) GP; HAI-SILS 6/13(1) MG		
VIREO, Yellow-throat	(12-12)	HAI 6/12(2) GP	
VIREO, Red-eyed	(12-12)	HAI 6/12(2) GP	

JAY, Blue	(1-29)	HAI 12 reps(114); JEF 1	
	rep(1)		
CROW, American	(2-29)	HAI 4 reps(10)	
CROW, Fish	(10-12)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 1 rep(2)	
CROW, species	(10-22)	JEF 2 reps(3)	
MARTIN, Purple	(5-25)	JEF 6 reps(29)	
SWALLOW, Cliff	(21-21)	JEF-NEDR 6/21(1) JAW	
SWALLOW, Barn	(10-21)	HAI 1 rep(4); JEF 1 rep(2)	
CHICKADEE, Carolina	(5-27)	HAI 8 reps(30); JEF 1 rep(1)	
TITMOUSE, Tufted	(7-29)	HAI 10 reps(33)	
NUTHATCH, Brown-headed	(5-5)	HAI 6/1(1) SG; ANG 6/5(5) CK	
WREN, Carolina	(5-27)	HAI 5 reps(23)	
BLUEBIRD, Eastern	(3-24)	HAI 3 reps(8); JEF 4 reps(5)	
THRUSH, Swainson's	(25-25)	JEF-GROV 6/25(1) HD	
THRUSH, Wood	(5-25)	HAI-SILS 6/5(1) MG; HAI-	
	SILS 6/9(1) MG; ORA 6/25(1) HD		
ROBIN, American	(2-30)	JEF 11 reps(18)	
CATBIRD, Gray	(4-28)	HAI 3 reps(4); JEF 17	
	reps(17)		
MOCKINGBIRD, Northern	(1-23)	HAI 2 reps(4); JEF 5 reps(8)	
THRASHER, Brown	(1-29)	HAI 12 reps(20); JEF 29	
	reps(68)		
STARLING, European	(2-18)	JEF 6 reps(28)	
PARULA, Northern	(12-12)	HAI 6/12(9) GP	
WARBLER, Yellow-throated	(12-12)	HAI 6/12(3) GP	
WARBLER, Pine	(12-12)	HAI 6/12(2) GP	
WARBLER, Prairie	(12-12)	HAI 6/12(1) GP	
REDSTART, American	(12-12)	HAI 6/12(1) GP	
WARBLER, Prothonotary	(12-12)	HAI 6/12(2) GP	
YELLOWTHROAT, Common	(12-12)	HAI 6/12(2) GP	
WARBLER, Hooded	(12-12)	HAI 6/12(3) GP	
CHAT, Yellow-breasted	(12-12)	HAI 6/12(5) GP	
SPARROW, Bachman's	(5-5)	ANG 6/5(2) CK	
TANAGER, Summer	(12-17)	HAI 6/12(1) GP; JEF-SW	
	6/17(1) CC		
CARDINAL, Northern	(4-30)	HAI 12 reps(620); JEF 2	
	reps(3)		
BUNTING, Indigo	(12-12)	HAI 6/12(2) GP	
BLACKBIRD, Red-winged	(5-5)	JEF-TX87 6/5(5) JAW	
MEADOWLARK species	(5-5)	JEF 6/5(1) JAW	
GRACKLE, Common	(2-18)	JEF 3 reps(5)	
GRACKLE, Boat-tailed	(5-5)	JEF-TX87 6/5(10) JAW	
GRACKLE, Great-tailed	(1-22)	JEF 10 reps(47)	
GRACKLE, Gt./Boat-tailed	(5-5)	JEF-TX87 6/5(1) JAW	
COWBIRD, Brown-headed	(23-27)	HAI 2 reps(3)	
ORIOLE, Orchard	(4-17)	HAI 1 rep(2); JEF 3 reps(12)	
FINCH, House	(1-29)	HAI 9 reps(14); JEF 22	
	reps(114)		
SPARROW, House	(1-21)	JEF 7 reps(31)	
Number of Species		82	
Number of Individuals		4258	

County Abbreviations:

ANG — Angelina; HAI — Hardin; JEF — Jefferson; ORA — Orange

Location Codes

BMT — Beaumont; MCFW — McFaddin NWR; NEDR — Nederland; PI — Pleasure Island, Port Arthur; 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

AB — Althea Bythewood; CC — Cody Conway; CK — Cody Conway and Kelley Sampeck; CSL — Christine Sliva; DVO — Darrell Vollert; FTHC — Field Trip to Hardin County; GP — Greg Page; HD — Howard Davis; JAW — John Whittle; JHH — John H. Haynes; JJW — John and Jana Whittle; JM — John Mariani; MC01 — Migration Count, Area 1; MC02 — Migration Count, Area 2; MC03 — Migration Count, Area 3; MC3A — Migration Count, Area 3A; MC04 — Migration Count, Area 4; MC05 — Migration Count, Area 5; MC06 — Migration Count, Area 6; MC07 — Migration Count, Area 7 & 8; MC09 — Migration Count, Area 9; MC9B — Migration Count, Area 9B; MC10 — Migration Count, Area 10; MC11 — Migration Count, Area 11; MC12 — Migration Count, Area 12; MGM — Melanie Goetsell; RHJ — Rose Ann and Harrison Jordan; SG — Sherry Gibson; SR — Sherrie Roden; WWR — John and Jana Whittle, Sherrie Roden.

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Brown Pelican

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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/> Email alerts are also available for a fee. Most rare bird sightings in Texas are posted on the TEXBIRDS listserv. Archives of the listserv are at <http://lists.texbirds.org/texbirds.html> It is not necessary to subscribe to the listserv to view the archives, which include postings up to the most recent..

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>.

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