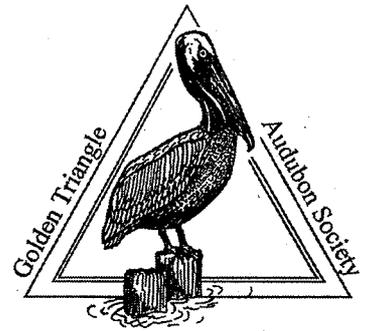


The Brown Pelican



The Newsletter of the Golden Triangle Audubon Society

Vol. 22 No. 7/8

July/August 2016

**Membership Meeting
Thursday August 18, 2016 7:00 p.m.
Garden Center, Tyrrell Park, Beaumont**

**Birds of Central Panama
John and Jana Whittle**

Panama is a relatively small country, only a little over one-tenth the area of Texas. By a quirk of geography, it is an east-west country, stretching about 480 miles from the border with Costa Rica on the west to the border with Colombia on the east. At its narrowest, close to Panama City and the iconic Panama Canal, it is less than 40 miles wide. Away from the central area – not far away – mountain ranges form the backbone of the country, and dominate much of its extensive avifauna. Just under 1,000 species have been recorded in Panama, more than in all the United States. To the west, there are many similarities in avifauna to that of Costa Rica. To the east lies Darien, a relatively inaccessible region with avifauna more related to north-western Colombia. Within the country, the species on the Caribbean slope to the north differ markedly from those of the Pacific slope to the south. The climate is tropical with early afternoon rain showers very much the norm.

This program will illustrate some of the birds of the central region seen on a trip in October 2015. Like many tropical new world areas, hummingbirds abound. Panama also has a particularly extensive variety of flycatchers, as well as the typical tropical species such as toucans, motmots, "true" tanagers, trogons and also the uniquely tropical antbirds, ovenbirds and woodcreepers. Many of North America's breeding warblers migrate through the country.

We will plan on having the doors open by 6:00 p.m. and the program will start at 7:00 p.m. sharp. A light supper will be available from 6:15 p.m.

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Vol. 22, No.8 July/August 2016
Issue number 230

Golden Triangle Audubon Society

Web Site for more information
www.goldentriangleaudubon.org

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Calendar of Events

Important Note: Field Trip notices published here should always be regarded as needing confirmation just before the date. Changes will always be posted on the web site at www.goldentriangleaudubon.org. Confirmation of the location will also normally be available at the Membership Meeting that is usually, but not always, two days prior to each trip, or by contacting Field Trip Committee chair, Steve Mayes at 409-722-5807 or sgmayes@hotmail.com.

Saturday August 13. Field Trip to Liberty-Dayton Area. During the first half of August each year, Swallow-tailed Kites congregate in the Trinity River bottomlands between Liberty and Dayton for two or three weeks before they migrate south for the winter.

We will meet at 8:00 AM at the McDonalds at 1923 Highway 90 in Liberty. This is on the north side of the Highway at the intersection with Travis Street, one block west of Main St/Highway 227. Carpooling is highly desirable on this trip. The part of the trip looking for kites does not necessitate extensive walking, although the group will probably do quite a bit on the trails. The trip will probably not last much beyond noon.

We will check the area along Highway 90 between Liberty and Dayton, perhaps several times, and also the Liberty Municipal Park area. Recently, there have been trail improvements and a new boardwalk has been constructed so that a section of the Trinity River NWR can be easily accessed from the Park. We will check that area for early southbound migrants. In addition to the Swallow-tailed Kites, there are usually Mississippi Kites flying low in the residential areas of Liberty north of US 90. Depending on how wet the area is, there may be other birds characteristic of bottomlands.

For more information, contact Steve Mayes (sgmayes@hotmail.com) or 409-722-5807).

Thursday August 18. Membership Meeting. Program will be on some of the birds of Central Panama. Further details on page 1.

Refreshments

Each month, we rely on volunteers to provide the refreshments at our membership meeting. We thank all those who brought refreshments over the last few meetings **We need volunteers to bring items for all fall meetings.** Pick the meeting at which you want to help. We do not expect one person to bring everything, but please call so we can coordinate. Even if you can just bring drinks and cookies or something similar, please call Jana Whittle at (409) 722-4193 (or email her at janafw@aol.com) **as far in advance as possible.** Please help if you can.

Saturday August 20. Field Trip to Bolivar Flats. Meet leader Steve Mayes 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.

We will probably visit High Island on the way home, checking there for migrants.

You will need a Galveston County Beach Parking Permit, obtainable for \$10 from most merchants on the Peninsula, to park on the beach.



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

Saturday September 10, 2016. Sabine Woods Work Day. We are planning a Work Day subject to conditions (weather, insect population) being acceptable. The large amount of rain in this summer resulted in luxuriant growth of both ground cover and shrubs. We have been able to have the "outside" areas brush hogged, but the trails need much attention. Other particular needs this time will be riding mowers that will pass through the wider trails, but we will also need loppers to cut back the vegetation on the sides of the trails. If you have hip or chest waders and a willingness to do some relatively light pruning on trees in the large pond, we will be able to use you. Please put this date on your calendar and help us if you can. We do realize that scheduling these work days is very difficult, and this is the only Saturday in September that we have not scheduled something ourselves or is a holiday weekend. Sabine Woods is 4.1 miles west of Sabine Pass on Highway 87. We will start around 7:30 a.m. and work till about noon.

Membership Meeting. Thursday September 15, 2016. Antarctica by Mickey and Jenny Shuffield. More details in next month's issue

Jefferson County Fall Migration Count. Saturday September 17, 2016. Contact John Whittle (johnawhittle@aol.com or 409-722-4193) for details.

Field Trip to Smith Point Hawk Watch. Saturday September 24, 2016. Our leaders will be there from about 8:30 a.m. This trip will be one week later than our normal field trip schedule. Hopefully, this will be close to the peak of this year's Broad-winged Hawk migration, but there will always be some hawks. Days following a shift of winds to the north are often very productive.

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 1/2 miles (four 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, bearing left again to the parking area next to the Hawk Watch Tower on the Candy Abshier Wildlife Management Area. It takes at least 90 minutes from the Golden Triangle to reach the site. This Field Trip is much more a come and go as you wish trip, and help on hawk identification is always available on the tower!

Our leaders may lead a group into the nearby woods looking for migrants, but you may stay on the tower if you wish. Mosquitoes are not normally a problem on the tower, although they almost always are in the woods. Availability of food and fuel is limited or non-existent in Smith Point, so bring your lunch!

The Smith Point Hawk Watch is conducted every day from August 1 through the end of October by the Gulf Coast Bird Observatory.

Sabine Woods Work Day – May 21, 2016

Sincere thanks are due to the following for working at Sabine Woods on the work day on May 21: Howard Davis, Craig Geoffrey, John Haynes, Sheila Hebert, Denise and Gary Kelley, Sherrie Roden, Harlan Stewart, and Jana Whittle. The weather was fairly pleasant for a May work day, although the deer fly population had clearly increased in the day or two before the work day. Heavy rain two days prior did prevent us from doing everything, but most of our high priority tasks were completed. The trails round the woods, the trails inside the woods and the meadow areas were all mowed and hopefully will not need too much attention for early fall birding. The trails inside the woods were extensively trimmed. Those who stayed and birded a little were rewarded with up to ten warbler species, a fairly good showing for so late in May. Since then, we had had the northern section brushhogged.

New Flyway Leaders Announced at Audubon

Audubon's work is built on the importance of flyways as both an organizing principle and a biological

imperative to protect birds and their habitats. We need strong staff and volunteer leaders in each of our flyways, and today we're happy to announce the following important changes to Audubon staff leadership in the four flyways. Our flyway staff leaders, working as a team and in close partnership with our state offices and Audubon chapters, are tasked with advancing Audubon's new strategic plan, strengthening communications and coordination, and leading integrated conservation strategies across all flyways to achieve big things for birds and the Audubon network.

- **Atlantic Flyway:** Peg Olsen will serve as vice president of the Atlantic Flyway and will continue to lead Audubon's International Alliances program and the National Leadership Council. Walker Golder of Audubon North Carolina has been promoted to serve as the director of the Atlantic Flyway Coast Strategy.

- **Mississippi Flyway:** Doug Meffert of Audubon Louisiana has been promoted to vice president for the Gulf Coast and Mississippi Flyway. We are launching a search for a new executive director in Louisiana. And Rebeccah Sanders of Audubon Great Lakes (formerly known as the Audubon Chicago Region) will take on an expanded role as vice president of the Great Lakes Office and deputy director of the Mississippi Flyway.

- **Central Flyway:** Brian Trusty, who has been playing a dual role as executive director of Audubon Texas and vice president of the Central Flyway, will move into the flyway leadership role full time. We are launching a search to recruit a new director for Audubon Texas.

- **Pacific Flyway:** Brigid McCormack of Audubon California will assume the role of vice president of the Pacific Flyway. Brigid will remain the executive director of Audubon California and has promoted Gaylon Parsons to deputy director in California to take on additional management responsibilities. Stan Senner will remain the vice president for bird conservation in the Pacific Flyway and will oversee Audubon's Coast Strategy nationally. July 22, 2016

Migration at Sabine Woods – Spring 2016

The Big Picture

As a result of many years of observation, we have accumulated a detailed knowledge of the "normal" migration period for each of the passerine migrants that regularly passes through our area. As always, however, the number of birds migrating across the Gulf of Mexico on any given day is strongly influenced by the winds and weather on the jumping off points, mostly, it seems, on the northern Yucatan Peninsula. How many of those crossing come down on the immediate coast in places like Sabine Woods depends on the winds and weather the birds have encountered during the crossing and when they cross the coastline. In the normal course of events, with only modest southerly winds over the Gulf, migrants which left the Yucatan as normal an hour or so after sunset will reach the Upper Texas Coast in mid to late afternoon the following day. The once-in-a-decade spectacle of huge numbers of exhausted birds concentrating in the coastal woodlots occurs when large numbers of birds that have accumulated at the jumping off points over several days waiting for adverse northerly winds to abate encounter strong northerly winds over the Gulf and then encounter a line of rainstorms at the Texas shoreline or just before they reach it. The alignment of all the weather factors is very rare, but lesser groundings caused by Texas coastal conditions are much more frequent. This year, memorable weather groundings occurred on April 18, April 22 and April 30, with many of the birds in the last mentioned event staying for up to five days before pressing on to the north because of continuing north winds and rain storms along the Texas coastal areas.

Day-by-day

The early part of the season was disappointingly slow from a birding perspective. A front on March 20/21 apparently swept migrants east resulting in landfalls well into Louisiana. March 28 saw the first real wave of migrants, but most left that night or the following night. The next wave of birds arrived late on April 1. Some left the night of April 2, some more the following night, and most of the rest on April 4. Large numbers of migrants arrived after dark on April 7, with numbers remaining on the coast decreasing each day until April 12, when many more arrived in late afternoon. Most of these left before April 14. However, a new wave arrived late on April 14, but most left after dark April 15. April 16 and 17 saw a nice variety of warblers, albeit in small numbers. Very large numbers of migrants arrived on the afternoon of April 18 just after the rain ceased, but many pressed on that night. A large flight on April 21/22 arrived at the coast after dark and perhaps even after midnight. Many left on the evening of April 23 even as more were arriving after their Gulf crossing. Many of the latter left the following evening and even more on April 25. April 26-29 were quiet by peak migration period standards. On April 30, migrants, with larger species predominating, and aided by strong south winds over the Gulf, arrived at the coast early in the morning, but decided not to

overfly because of nearby rains and northerly winds. Many did leave that evening, but many more birds, mostly warblers, arrived late morning and early afternoon on May 1. These birds departed over the following four days. Numbers appear to have been augmented by arrivals (presumably) late on May 4. Thereafter, the number of migrants in the woods slowly declined, and by about May 20, warbler watching at Sabine Woods was all but over for the spring season.

The Species Highlights and Rarities

Two different aspects excite the birder in Sabine Woods: large numbers of birds that normally are seen in ones of twos, and birds that are very rare in the area. Pride of place this year in the latter category was the Black-capped Vireo that was seen very briefly by a few lucky birders on March 31, and by a few more on April 2, but otherwise managed to elude everyone else, despite intensive searching immediately after each sighting. Fortunately, Craig Weisiger somehow managed to obtain a photograph that left no room for doubt.

One species that stands out in the former category was Swainson's Warbler. In past years, finding more than one in a day was considered exceptional. Each bird at Sabine Woods tends to stay in a very small area (and many stay more than one day), but the minimum number present each day can be determined with reasonable certainty. The season totals that we record count a bird once for each day it is present. With that caveat, we thought last year's 40 was truly exceptional when compared to a normal count of 20 or less, often much less, in prior years. But this year's Sabine Woods season count was 59. And additional birds were seen at the trail at the parking lot at Texas Point NWR. At Sabine Woods, the peak day was April 9, when the best estimate was that there were 10 present. On that day, or perhaps it was the day after when there were only eight present, a birder sitting at the drip, indicating that she had been birding for several decades and had never seen one, expressed skepticism that we were seeing any. She was very quickly – within a minute – shown one nearby, and within a few minutes, two more! Each of the last two or three years, we have asked ourselves whether we have just become better at finding this species, or whether there really have been more. We have concluded that, while the former may well account for some increase in sightings, it must be that the numbers are increasing.

Western Tanagers seen on the Texas coast in spring may be mostly birds that have wintered along the Gulf coast or even the east coast of the United States. Most Western Tanagers winter from the west coast of Mexico southward to Costa Rica, but there are records every year from the Gulf Coast. One or two are seen in our area during spring in many years. This year, there were at least five seen at Sabine Woods, and one was present on Highway 87 west of Sea Rim for several days.

Most years, we do find one or a few Cape May Warblers. This year the season total will be shown as eight. This, however, was significantly inflated as a result of one beautifully plumaged male that stayed for five consecutive

days (and was thus counted each day) from April 30 on the same few branches of one tree in the northwest corner of Sabine Woods feeding on sapsucker wells. While photographing it was not particularly easy because of poor light under the heavy canopy, the bird was otherwise very cooperative and oblivious to human traffic, and was seen by a large number of birders.

Other Observations

Twenty records of Black-billed Cuckoos was more than normal, especially when compared to the four in 2015 and only two in 2014. We should perhaps note that most of this year's birds were more willing to perch in visible locations, as this is one of the species we carefully evaluate reports of, because the identification rests largely on the absence rather than the presence of two or three field marks, increasing the risk of misidentification when field marks are simply obscured.

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The number of Warbling Vireos was about one-third of what had become normal in the last few years, while numbers of Philadelphia Vireos were significantly higher. Unless this was an effect of weather that was unfavorable for viewing large numbers of migrants during the peak Warbling Vireo passage (the second half of April), but more favorable during the peak passage of Philadelphia Vireos (the last few days of April and the first half of May), and a study of the weather record this year would suggest this was quite likely, we would have no hypothesis to suggest.

Kentucky Warblers have a long migration window, stretching from the last week in March through at least the end of April. This year, this extended through the first week in May, and the season total was more than twice normal. The species is generally quite secretive, but can be located by its characteristic call, and many more were heard than seen. The weather induced grounding of April 30-May 1, and the subsequent stay of many of those birds for two, three or four days has resulted in the season totals for a number of later

migrating warblers being above average. This can be seen most obviously in Bay-Breasted and Magnolia Warbler numbers. Bay-breasted Warblers, more than any other warbler species, concentrate the bulk of their migration across the Gulf into a very few days, often two or three days, not a particularly safe way of doing things, leaving the species vulnerable to encountering adverse conditions that end up being fatal to many. Most years, Bay-breasted Warblers are seen at Sabine Woods on up to about 10 days, often with only one or two on the days at the edges of the period. This year, they were seen on at least 20 days, even though the number did strongly peak on May 1 and 2.

The Migration Table

In the summary table that follows, we present a listing of the principal migrant species seen in Sabine Woods this spring. A table with data on each individual date is included in the electronic version of this issue, available on the web at www.goldentriangleudubon.org. The number shown for each species is based on the *highest number* that was reported for each day in any credible report. The goal is to ensure that a bird is counted only once on each day it was present. It is, of course, normally impossible to know if an individual bird is being counted on successive days. This is different from other typical analyses, which often merely sum the numbers reported on all reports. We believe the methodology employed here presents a more accurate picture, as we have a greater number of reports for the days in the peak of migration. Before they were destroyed in the hurricanes, we added birds seen at the willows at Sea Rim to the Sabine Woods totals. We also added birds seen along the road to the (former) Pilot Station at Texas Point. We have not done either this year, because we have relatively few reports from these areas. In future years, we will consider going back to the practice of adding the other areas along Highway 87, including the mulberry/toothache tress west of Sea Rim, and the trail at Texas Point NWR. We have reviewed all reports with a critical eye before including them in the analysis. Reports from a single observer or group of observers that included species that were significantly early or significantly late but included no details (or photographs) that indicated that the observer or group knew that the species were unusual or rare on the date were not included unless the species was reported on other independent reports for that date. Reports showing numbers of each individual species greatly in excess of those reported by other observers on the same day were not used. Similarly, reports with multiple questionable identifications in the same report were not used.

We included all eBird reports that met our criteria and this gave us a file with 19,005 separate entries. This probably represents the most comprehensive file in the 21 years that we have compiled a spring migration report. We thank all those who submitted their reports to eBird. We especially thank John Haynes for all his reports, and for the descriptions of the day's events included in his eBird reports. We thank the following for many reports throughout the season: Jessica Barry, Michael Cooper, Howard Davis, John Haynes, Thomas Hellweg, Randy Lewis, John Mariani, Steve Mayes, Harlan Stewart, and John Whittle. We also used reports posted on eBird by a large number of other observers

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The number of Warbling Vireos was about one-third of what had become normal in the last few years, while numbers of Philadelphia Vireos were significantly higher. Unless this was an effect of weather that was unfavorable for viewing large numbers of migrants during the peak Warbling Vireo passage (the second half of April), but more favorable during the peak passage of Philadelphia Vireos (the last few days of April and the first half of May), and a study of the weather record this year would suggest this was quite likely, we would have no hypothesis to suggest.

Kentucky Warblers have a long migration window, stretching from the last week in March through at least the end of April. This year, this extended through the first week in May, and the season total was more than twice normal. The species is generally quite secretive, but can be located by its characteristic call, and many more were heard than seen. The weather induced grounding of April 30-May 1, and the subsequent stay of many of those birds for two, three or four days has resulted in the season totals for a number of later migrating warblers being above average. This can be seen most obviously in Bay-breasted and Magnolia Warbler numbers. Bay-breasted Warblers, more than any other warbler species, concentrate the bulk of their migration across the Gulf into a very few days, often two or three days, not a particularly safe way of doing things, leaving the species vulnerable to encountering adverse conditions that end up being fatal to many. Most years, Bay-breasted Warblers are seen at Sabine Woods on up to about 10 days, often with only one or two on the days at the edges of the period. This year, they were seen on at least 20 days, even though the number did strongly peak on May 1 and 2.

John A. Whittle

Spring 2016 Migration Tables

In the tables that follow, we present a listing of the principal migrant species seen in Sabine Woods this spring. The number shown for each species on each day is the *highest number* that was reported in any credible report. This is different from other typical analyses, which often merely sum the numbers reported on all reports. We believe the methodology employed here presents a more accurate picture, as we have a greater number of reports for the days in the peak of migration. Before they were destroyed in the hurricanes, we added birds seen at the willows at Sea Rim to the Sabine Woods totals. We also added birds seen along the road to the (former) Pilot Station at Texas Point. We have not done either this year, because we have relatively few reports from these areas. In future years, we will consider going back to the practice of adding the other areas along Highway 87, including the mulberry/toothache tress west of Sea Rim, and the trail at Texas Point NWR. We have reviewed all reports with a critical eye before including them in the analysis. Reports from a single observer or group of observers that included species that were significantly early or significantly late but included no details (or photographs) that indicated that the observer or group knew that the species were unusual or rare on the date were not included unless the species were reported on other independent reports for that date. Checklists that show an out-of-normal date for a species not supported by details and not seen by any other observer on that day were generally not included. Reports showing numbers of each individual species greatly in excess of those reported by other observers on the same day were not used. Similarly, reports with multiple questionable identifications in the same report were not used.

We included all eBird reports that met our criteria and this gave us a file with 19,005 separate entries. This probably represents the most comprehensive file in the 21 years that we have compiled a spring migration report. We thank all those who submitted their reports to eBird. We especially thank John Haynes for all his reports, and for the descriptions of the day's events included in his eBird reports. We thank the following for many reports throughout the season: Jessica Barry, Michael Cooper, Howard Davis, John Haynes, Thomas Hellweg, Randy Lewis, John Mariani, Steve Mayes, Harlan Stewart, and John Whittle. We also used reports posted on eBird by the following: Charlie Amos, Ryan Anderson, Caitlin

Andrews, Marie Asscherick, Scott Atkinson, Rebecca Bailey, Laura Baker, Lynn Barber, Chuck Baskin, Chris Bergmann, John Berner, Brian Berry, Ron Berwick, Aimee Beveridge, Gary Binderim, Ken Blankenship, John Bloomfield, Michael Bowen, Craig Browning, J&L Bryan, Babs Buck, Martin Byhower, Gene Campbell, Kris Cannon, Charles Carlson, Larry Carpenter, Amber Carver, Chris Charlesworth, Ann Ciann, Darren Clark, Roger Clark, Fred Collins, Teresa Connell, Margo Constable, Dennis Cook, Janet Cook, Evelyn Coronado, Todd Crawley, Cinda Crosley, Bruce Cyganowski, Drew Dickert, Andrew Dickinson, Steve Dillinger, Gene Doggett, Rich Downs, Michael Dupree, Buffy Eicher, Shelli Ellerbe, Eric Faria, Jill and Steven Flexman, Ivan Fruge, Charmaine Ganson, Sidney Gauthreaux, Caleb Gordon, Christian Gras, Jean Greenhaigh, Dean Gregory, Matthew Grube, Alban Guillaumet, JoAnn Haackos, John Hale, Andrew Hamlett, David, Hanson, Sheila Hargis, Ken Hartman, Kay Hawkle, Cathy Hay, Sheila Hebert, Tim Hebert, Jodi Hendricks, Doug Henderer, Janie Henderson, Chad Hill, Steve Hoffine, Karen Hogan, M. Hood, Joseph Hood, Ron Huebner, Chris Hugosson, Ann Inouye, Ron and Linda Johnson, Tim Johnson, Mark Jones, Kenn Kaufman, Imre Karafiath, Glenda Keilstrup, David Kelley, Karl Kosciuch, Nichola Kronick, Michael and Sarah Kuzio, Jeri Langham, Jason Leifester, Judy Lin, Glen Lindeman, Debra Logsdon, Chuck Lunsford, Tim Lucas, Tyler Loomis, Art MacKinnon, Mark Martucci, Natasha McComas, Candy McNamee Robert Menckdoc, Greg Miller, Leo Miller, Tyler Miloy, Mark Minner-Lee, Cyrus Moqtaderi, Janet Neath, Bret Newton, Teresa Noel, Debra Oberbeck, Gary Olson, Greg Page, Dennis Palafox, John Pike, Donna Pomeroy, Gene Prejean, John and Linda Prentice, Sonja Quarles, Alfred Raab, Craig Rasmussen, Janet Rathken, Jennifer Rieke, Ken Rieger, Michelle Romyedy, Beck Runte, John Schaust, James Sharpless, Ryan Shaw, Dennis Shepler, Bryan Shirley, Micaehl Sims, Jana Singletary, Steven Smith, Pam Smolen, Dixie Sommers, Ray Steelman, Carrie Steingruber, Ellen and William Tarbox, Margaret Kirby Taylor, Robert Thacker, Paula Theobald, Barbara Tomkins, Lewis Ulrey, Jenny Vogt, Sheri and Craig Weisiger, Carol Wells, Madison and Todd White, Shirley Wilkerson, Kimberley Williams, Laura Wilson, Ted Wolff, William Woodfin, Janey Woodley, Roger Woodruff, Gary Woods, and Bill Wright.

Summary Table of Spring 2016 Migration at Sabine Woods

This table summarizes the sightings of neotropical migrants at Sabine Woods this spring. Note that the counts are based on the highest count on a credible checklist for each day. This is designed to avoid double counting of birds within that day. However, if a bird stays more than one day, it likely will be counted once each day. A full table, showing the totals for each day is included in the pdf version of this issue of the Brown Pelican available on the website at www.goldentriangleaudubon.org.

SPECIES	March Total	April 1-15	April 16-30	May Total	Spring 2016
Green Heron	6	46	44	81	177
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	14	8	13	2	37
Solitary Sandpiper	0	11	6	2	19
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	0	40	36	106	182
Black-billed Cuckoo	0	10	4	6	20
Lesser Nighthawk	0	0	1	0	1
Common Nighthawk	0	10	41	84	135
Chuck-will's-widow	2	9	4	1	16
Chimney Swift	3	28	34	38	103
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	25	96	108	42	271
Olive-sided Flycatcher	0	2	1	7	10
Eastern Wood-Pewee	0	13	98	146	257
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	0	0	1	7	8
Acadian Flycatcher	0	16	39	34	89
Alder Flycatcher	0	0	1	2	3
Willow Flycatcher	0	0	3	2	5
Alder/Willow Flycatcher (Traill's Flycatcher)	0	1	10	17	28
Least Flycatcher	0	0	11	10	21
Empidonax sp.	0	2	32	36	70
Eastern Phoebe	50	1	1	0	52
Great Crested Flycatcher	3	24	66	73	166
Western Kingbird	0	0	1	1	2
Eastern Kingbird	18	100	94	94	306
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	2	17	13	4	36
White-eyed Vireo	96	212	76	20	404
Black-capped Vireo	1	1	0	0	2
Yellow-throated Vireo	11	73	33	35	152
Blue-headed Vireo	25	24	1	6	56
Warbling Vireo	0	8	14	12	34
Philadelphia Vireo	0	1	23	108	132
Red-eyed Vireo	2	206	148	250	606
Carolina Chickadee	0	1	1	0	2
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	187	77	20	2	286
Golden-crowned Kinglet	10	0	0	0	10
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	228	87	24	4	343
Veery	0	3	114	70	187
Gray-cheeked Thrush	0	4	72	47	123
Swainson's Thrush	0	168	158	285	611
Wood Thrush	6	347	191	73	617
Gray Catbird	31	128	537	421	1117
Ovenbird	0	36	111	127	274
Worm-eating Warbler	17	163	59	3	242

SPECIES	March Total	April 1-15	April 16-30	May Total	Spring 2016
Louisiana Waterthrush	23	34	6	1	64
Northern Waterthrush	3	34	69	41	147
Louisiana/Northern Waterthrush	0	6	13	1	20
Golden-winged Warbler	0	4	33	24	61
Blue-winged Warbler	2	68	41	15	126
Brewster's Warbler (hybrid)	0	0	4	1	5
Black-and-white Warbler	82	142	122	151	497
Prothonotary Warbler	3	131	13	4	151
Swainson's Warbler	2	48	8	1	59
Tennessee Warbler	0	144	121	98	363
Nashville Warbler	0	4	7	1	12
Mourning Warbler	0	0	2	1	3
Kentucky Warbler	3	103	52	10	168
Hooded Warbler	92	224	127	30	473
American Redstart	0	18	107	241	366
Cape May Warbler	0	0	2	6	8
Cerulean Warbler	0	19	19	2	40
Northern Parula	72	105	31	19	227
Magnolia Warbler	0	0	91	289	380
Bay-breasted Warbler	0	0	26	159	185
Blackburnian Warbler	0	19	43	45	107
Yellow Warbler	0	16	89	137	242
Chestnut-sided Warbler	0	8	75	99	182
Blackpoll Warbler	0	2	52	8	62
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	0	0	1	4	5
Palm Warbler	11	11	6	0	28
Yellow-rumped Warbler	1029	132	1	0	1162
Yellow-throated Warbler	15	36	14	1	66
Prairie Warbler	4	1	1	0	6
Black-throated Green Warbler	15	18	61	96	190
Canada Warbler	0	0	8	20	28
Wilson's Warbler	0	2	2	0	4
Yellow-breasted Chat	0	20	25	7	52
Summer Tanager	0	104	206	77	387
Scarlet Tanager	0	48	156	45	249
Western Tanager	5	0	5	1	11
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	0	34	164	122	320
Blue Grosbeak	2	65	37	18	122
Indigo Bunting	15	258	217	94	584
Painted Bunting	0	13	51	21	85
Orchard Oriole	3	249	221	164	637
Baltimore Oriole	0	51	147	44	242
TOTAL	4972	7390	7523	5291	25176

Spring 2016 Migration -- Sabine Woods

SPECIES	MARCH 2016																			MAR		
	4	5	6	8	10	12	14	15	17	18	19	20	21	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOT
Number of checklists	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	2	3	4	5	3	3	2	2	3	
Green Heron																	1	1		2	2	6
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron					2								2	2		1		5		1	1	14
Swallow-tailed Kite																						0
Mississippi Kite																						0
Northern Harrier		1	1		1	1		2				1	1	1	1	1	1				1	13
Broad-winged Hawk																						0
Swainson's Hawk									1													1
Solitary Sandpiper																						0
Yellow-billed Cuckoo																						0
Black-billed Cuckoo																						0
Lesser Nighthawk																						0
Common Nighthawk																						0
Chuck-will's-widow										1								1				2
Chimney Swift																			1	2		3
Ruby-throated Hummingbird							4		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	2	25
Belted Kingfisher	1												1	1								3
American Kestrel							1					1	1	1	1							5
Olive-sided Flycatcher																						0
Eastern Wood-Pewee																						0
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher																						0
Acadian Flycatcher																						0
Alder Flycatcher																						0
Willow Flycatcher																						0
Alder/Willow Flycatcher (Traill's Flycatcher)																						0
Least Flycatcher																						0
Empidonax sp.																						0
Eastern Phoebe	3	3	3	3	4	3	5	3	4	4	2	3	2	3	2	2		1				50
Great Crested Flycatcher																	1	1	1			3
Western Kingbird																						0
Eastern Kingbird								1									1	1	3	8	4	18
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher																		1			1	2
White-eyed Vireo							5			2	3	2	3	12	9	6	23	8	15	8		96
Black-capped Vireo																					1	1
Yellow-throated Vireo								1				1	1					3	2	2	1	11
Blue-headed Vireo	1	1		1	1	1	1	2	2	1		2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2		25
Warbling Vireo																						0
Philadelphia Vireo																						0
Red-eyed Vireo																				2		2
Northern Rough-winged Swallow				16																		16
Purple Martin		1		3		2				1	3	3	3	1	3	1		6	3	7		37
Tree Swallow		300	55	175	15	35	17	55	14	45	15	28	55	55	50	55	200	26	42	40	18	1295
Bank Swallow																						0
Barn Swallow				10			4	8	4	4	5	6	24	25	15	12	1	12	2	6		138

Spring 2016 Migration -- Sabine Woods

SPECIES	MARCH 2016																					MAR TOT
	4	5	6	8	10	12	14	15	17	18	19	20	21	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Number of checklists	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	2	3	4	5	3	3	2	2	3	
Chestnut-sided Warbler																						0
Blackpoll Warbler																						0
Black-throated Blue Warbler																						0
Palm Warbler								1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				11
Palm Warbler (Western)							1					1	1	1			1	2	1	1	1	10
Palm Warbler (Yellow)																		1		1		2
Pine Warbler			1	1																		2
Yellow-rumped Warbler	25	100	17		75	30	45	125			200	75	45	45	75	45	75	27	20		5	1029
Yellow-throated Warbler							1						1	1	2	1		3	1	1	4	15
Prairie Warbler																1		2		1		4
Black-throated Green Warbler								1			1		2	2		2	2	4			1	15
Canada Warbler																						0
Wilson's Warbler																						0
Yellow-breasted Chat																						0
White-crowned Sparrow																1				1		2
White-throated Sparrow	2		2	2	2	1	3	3	2			3	2	3	2	3		2	6	5	2	45
Savannah Sparrow								7								1						8
Song Sparrow					1			1													1	3
Lincoln's Sparrow													1	1					1			3
Swamp Sparrow	4	3	4	1	3	1	2		3	2			1	2	3	3		3	2	2	2	41
Eastern Towhee																						0
Summer Tanager																						0
Scarlet Tanager																						0
Western Tanager	1	1	1	1	1																	5
Rose-breasted Grosbeak																						0
Blue Grosbeak																2						2
Indigo Bunting																		5	3	5	2	15
Painted Bunting																						0
Dickcissel																						0
Bobolink																						0
Orchard Oriole																		1	1	1		3
Baltimore Oriole																						0
TOTAL	121	452	154	238	174	124	121	344	89	105	281	201	278	281	325	355	396	307	215	230	181	4972

Spring 2016 Migration -- Sabine Woods

SPECIES	APRIL 2016															APRIL 2016																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	TOT	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	TOT	
Number of checklists	5	15	14	6	1	1	6	4	10	12	4	6	15	10	12	AP1H	15	9	12	15	9	8	18	9	17	8	13	10	5	6	13	AP2H	
Green Heron	3	3	6	1	2	2		2	2	2	3	3	10	4	3	46	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	4	2	3	8	5	4	5	44	
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron				1		1			1	1			1	1	2	8		1		1	2		2		1			4			2	13	
Swallow-tailed Kite		1	1													2																0	
Mississippi Kite																0		1					1							1	3		
Northern Harrier		1	1	1			1		2	2		1	2	1	1	13	2			1											3		
Broad-winged Hawk		1			2								1	1	1	4							1								1		
Swainson's Hawk				4		1						1	1	1	8	1	1		2			3						1			8		
Solitary Sandpiper			1						2	2		2	1	1	2	11	1					1	1	1	1		1			6			
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	3	4	7	2	2	40	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	4	3	1	7	36	
Black-billed Cuckoo								1	2	1	1	3	1		1	10							1	1	1			1			4		
Lesser Nighthawk																0														1	1		
Common Nighthawk											1	1	2	2	4	10	3	2	2	4	2	2	3	5	3	2	2	2	3	2	4	41	
Chuck-will's-widow	2	2	1									2	1		1	9	1	2		1											4		
Chimney Swift			1			2	2	10	2	3	3	2	2	1	28	4		1	1	4		4	10	2	1			2	2	3	34		
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	2	2	1	2			1	6	5	9	4	10	25	17	12	96	8	12	15	14	5	3	16	7	8	1	3	4	5	4	3	108	
Belted Kingfisher	1	1				1			1			2				6			1	1	1	1			1	1		2			1	9	
American Kestrel		1								1						2																0	
Olive-sided Flycatcher													1	1		2		1														1	
Eastern Wood-Pewee								1		2		1	3		6	13	5	4	6	5	2	2	40	6	7		2	3	7	2	7	98	
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher																0							1									1	
Acadian Flycatcher							1	1	1	1		3	4	2	3	16	2	3	4	2	1		4	4	2		1	2	3	1	10	39	
Alder Flycatcher																0								1								1	
Willow Flycatcher																0		1		1			1									3	
Alder/Willow Flycatcher (Traill's Flycatcher)													1			1		1					3	2				1	1	1	10		
Least Flycatcher																0		1					2	3	2			1			2	11	
Empidonax sp.								1				1				2			2	1		10	2	2	1		4	1	3	6	32		
Eastern Phoebe			1													1				2	1						1					1	
Great Crested Flycatcher	2	3	3								1	1	1	3		10	24	6	6	1	5	1	4	5	4	5	6	5	4	4	5	5	66
Western Kingbird																0															1	1	
Eastern Kingbird	11	10	6	1	3	5	4	5	6	12	4	8	10	7	8	100	9	6	6	5	2	2	4	10	5	3	4	10	8	4	16	94	
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher		2	3	1			1	1	1		1	3	1	1	2	17	2	1		2	1	1	1	2				1		1	1	13	
White-eyed Vireo	12	40	50	16	4	8	6	6	6	5	3	8	15	10	23	212	9	7	6	11	7	6	9	8	6	1	3	1		1	1	76	
Black-capped Vireo		1														1																0	
Yellow-throated Vireo	1	3	3	1				22	14	9	4	2	8	3	3	73	2	6	7	4	3		3	2	2			1			3	33	
Blue-headed Vireo		2	2	3		1	2	3	3	1	3	3	1			24		1														1	
Warbling Vireo		1	2							1			3		1	8			1				1	3	1	1		5	1		1	14	
Philadelphia Vireo													1			1						1	3	4	1		4			10	23		
Red-eyed Vireo	2	12	6	5		1	2	65	22	12	7	12	25	3	32	206	8	22	50	6	5		5	15	6	2	4	3	5	3	14	148	
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	20	6	8									6	8	2	1	51			3	6			20	2		3	2					36	
Purple Martin	5	6	10	3		1		2	2	5	3	4	2	6	2	51	3	8	12	20	8	3	5	3	30	4	5		5	2	3	111	
Tree Swallow	30	352	250	32	45	25	15	40	20	50	23	60	30	100	100	1172	45	25	300	85	40	10	40	25	30	6	22	18	35	21	19	721	
Bank Swallow																0		2		2			3		5							12	
Barn Swallow	15	8	14	1	3	2	8	8	5	10	4	6	5	5	2	96	10	12	50	25	15	5	20	15	30	2	10	8	12	12	12	238	

Spring 2016 Migration -- Sabine Woods

SPECIES	APRIL 2016															APRIL 2016																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	TOT	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	TOT	
Number of checklists	5	15	14	6	1	1	6	4	10	12	4	6	15	10	12	AP1H	15	9	12	15	9	8	18	9	17	8	13	10	5	6	13	AP2H	
Cliff Swallow		3	8								3				10	24	5						1		2	1		1				10	
Cave Swallow		4			2											6								1		12						13	
Cliff/Cave Swallow			2	4												6					8			10							2	20	
swallow sp.			20							25						45			1	15												16	
Carolina Chickadee													1			1	1															1	
House Wren	1	2	3	3		1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	27	2	1														3	
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	5	9	7	2	3	2	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	10	15	77	6	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1			1		1	1	20	
Golden-crowned Kinglet																0																0	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	11	20	12	6	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	2	2	4	2	87	2	4	2	2	2	1	3	4	2				1		1	24	
Veery										1			1	1		3	1	2	50	8	2	2	6	8	5	4	6	8	7	3	2	114	
Gray-cheeked Thrush													1	1	2	4	1	2	20	5	2	1	12	5	4	2	4	5	3	3	3	72	
Swainson's Thrush	2	1	3	5	2	3	6	30	24	22	14	10	8	3	35	168	11	8	6	15	7	1	30	20	7	4	3	6	8	2	30	158	
Hermit Thrush	1	2	2		2					5	1		1	1		15		2		2			1	2	1							8	
Wood Thrush	2	6	3	2		2	4	75	36	65	23	40	35	20	34	347	10	12	50	16	5	1	30	22	10	3	4	5	5	4	14	191	
American Robin											9	2				11			5			2	2	3		1						13	
Gray Catbird	2	5	4	2	3	2	2	4	5	6	4	9	45	15	20	128	25	25	30	32	20	12	40	30	20	12	21	80	22	18	150	537	
Brown Thrasher	4	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	9	4	3	6	6	8	5	79	4	4	2	6	4	5	5	8	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	62	
Cedar Waxwing	14	39	18	15	35		25	55	40	20		20	30	4	30	345	30	30	30	60		11	28	50	20	45	45	25	16	18	20	428	
Ovenbird			1					5	7	6	3	2	5	3	4	36	3	4	20	7	2	2	4	6	3	5	3	15	8	4	25	111	
Worm-eating Warbler	6	12	9	3		1	1	35	30	13	6	12	15	8	12	163	5	12	15	7	1		5	5	3	2		1	2	1	59		
Louisiana Waterthrush	2	4	4	2	1	2	4	3	6	1	1	2	2			34		1			1				1	1		1			1	6	
Northern Waterthrush	1	1	1			1	1	3	2	2	2	9	5	2	4	34	2	2	8	6	5	4	2	4	6	3	5	10	3	1	8	69	
Louisiana/Northern Waterthrush	2		2											1	1	6			6		4		1				2					13	
Golden-winged Warbler													1		3	4		1	1	2	2		5	4	5	1	2	1	1	1	7	33	
Blue-winged Warbler	4	2	2				1	7	6	3	2	14	16	5	6	68	3	4	6	3	2		4	8	6	2			1	1	1	41	
Brewster's Warbler (hybrid)																0						1	2	1								4	
Black-and-white Warbler	18	17	12	7	1	2	4	11	17	6	3	8	10	7	19	142	14	8	10	10	5	1	14	12	6	4	3	3	5	7	20	122	
Prothonotary Warbler	2	4	4		3		1	10	50	14	10	15	11	5	2	131	1	1	6	2			1	1						1		13	
Swainson's Warbler	2	2	1		1			9	10	8	2	3	4	4	2	48		2	2	1	1		1		1							8	
Tennessee Warbler	6	5	3					18	26	6	5	28	20	6	21	144	5	5	15	8	15		10	10	7	1	3	3	10	5	24	121	
Orange-crowned Warbler	3	3	4	3	2	1		1		2	1		1		1	22	1			1	1		1	1								5	
Nashville Warbler		1	1							1			1			4							2	1	1	1					2	7	
Mourning Warbler																0										1		1					2
Kentucky Warbler	2	2	3					18	20	10	8	16	10	6	8	103	4	6	9	6	1		4	6	4	3	1	4	1	1	2	52	
Common Yellowthroat	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	2	5	3	3	33	3	3	3	5	2		4	4	3	2	4	15	6	4	55	113	
Hooded Warbler	27	40	21	7	2	3	4	11	8	9	6	15	40	15	16	224	6	12	42	20	5	1	6	10	7	5	1	2	3	4	3	127	
American Redstart								1	1	3		3	6	2	2	18	7	7	9	10	4	3	2	6	4	6	2	5	6	6	30	107	
Cape May Warbler																0					1										1	2	
Cerulean Warbler								2	2	1		2	5		7	19	2	2	2	2			5	4	2							19	
Northern Parula	22	17	16	1		2	6	14	4	3	7	7	3	3		105	2	1	5	3	1	1	2	3	3	2		1	2	1	4	31	
Magnolia Warbler																0	1	1	3	1	1	1	7	8	8	2	5	4	9	8	32	91	
Bay-breasted Warbler																0		2	5					4	1	1	1	1	2	1	8	26	
Blackburnian Warbler		1	2					2	1			1	2		10	19	3	3	1	1	1		13	10	5			2	2	2	43		
Yellow Warbler		1						2	2	2	1	4	3		1	16	4	2	7	5	6	2	5	3	15	3	4	5	5		23	89	

Spring 2016 Migration -- Sabine Woods

SPECIES	APRIL 2016															APRIL 2016																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	TOT	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	TOT
Number of checklists	5	15	14	6	1	1	6	4	10	12	4	6	15	10	12	AP1H	15	9	12	15	9	8	18	9	17	8	13	10	5	6	13	AP2H
Chestnut-sided Warbler									1			2	1	2	2	8	1		6	2	2		10	21	6	1	1	3	3	4	15	75
Blackpoll Warbler												1	1			2			6	4	3	4	12	9	2	2	1	2	3	1	3	52
Black-throated Blue Warbler																0								1								1
Palm Warbler	2	2	3				1		1	1					1	11			1			1	2	2								6
Palm Warbler (Western)		1	3				1			1	1					8							1	1								2
Palm Warbler (Yellow)																0																0
Pine Warbler									1							1		1														1
Yellow-rumped Warbler	32	35	20	12	6	3	5	4	3	4	3	2	2	1		132								1								1
Yellow-throated Warbler	4	5	2				1	5	4	2	3	3	3	2	2	36	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	3				1				14
Prairie Warbler			1													1		1														1
Black-throated Green Warbler	2	3	3				1					2	2	2		18	2	3	7	3	2		14	5	4	2			3	4	12	61
Canada Warbler																0				1		5		1			1					8
Wilson's Warbler												1	1			2			1						1							2
Yellow-breasted Chat		1	1					3	4	1		2	4		4	20		1	1	1	2	1	4	2	8	1	1			1	2	25
White-crowned Sparrow			1							2						3																0
White-throated Sparrow	3	1	5				4		2	2		2	6	6	2	33	2		3	7			1									13
Savannah Sparrow											4		1		1	6									7							7
Song Sparrow																0																0
Lincoln's Sparrow		1	2						1		2	1	1			8												3			1	4
Swamp Sparrow	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	32	2	2		2	1		2	1	1						11	
Eastern Towhee			1								1		1			3																0
Summer Tanager	3	4	4	1	2	2	2	12	12	7	5	11	13	8	18	104	13	15	50	14	11	4	18	14	12	10	4	20	4	5	12	206
Scarlet Tanager		1	1	1	1		1	6	13	5	2	3	7	4	3	48	12	14	35	11	6	3	17	10	15	3	7	7	5	5	6	156
Western Tanager																0	1							1		1			1	1		5
Rose-breasted Grosbeak							1	6	4	3	6	6	2	6	34	4	7	25	10	13	1	8	17	8	4	13	15	11	6	22	164	
Blue Grosbeak		1				3	10	16	9		17	6	1	2	65	1	2	13	6		1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	37	
Indigo Bunting	25	12	2		4	8	55	14	15	16	80	15	4	8	258	14	21	60	13	6	2	10	15	9	3	4	15	8	2	35	217	
Painted Bunting									1	6	2	2	2		13	4	8	4	3		2			1	2	5	2	2		18	51	
Dickcissel																0												2				2
Bobolink																0																0
Orchard Oriole	3	5	6		2		2	18	28	25	9	80	60	6	5	249	28	18	50	12	7		12	12	6	4	9	15	6	17	25	221
Baltimore Oriole	1						2	2	2	2	16	19	2	5	51	10	7	2	6	4	1	16	8	4	2	3	23	6	5	50	147	
TOTAL	379	931	708	188	176	110	237	659	660	536	285	669	703	484	665	7390	450	459	1155	703	345	135	672	601	496	255	340	459	313	263	877	7523

Spring 2016 Migration -- Sabine Woods

SPECIES	MAY 2016																				TOT	TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	19	20	21	25	MAY	SPRING
Number of checklists	12	4	6	5	7	4	11	4	1	2	1	4	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	1		
Green Heron	3	3	5	3	7	4	3	3	3	5	5	4	2	3	5	6	7	4	3	3	81	177
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron			1										1								2	37
Swallow-tailed Kite																					0	2
Mississippi Kite				3		2		1													6	9
Northern Harrier																					0	29
Broad-winged Hawk																					0	5
Swainson's Hawk			2	3	2		3	1				1			1	1		1			15	32
Solitary Sandpiper	2																				2	19
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	2	3	3	2	5	2	3	2	30	23	6	3		5	3	4	2	4	2	2	106	182
Black-billed Cuckoo	1	1		1	1	1										1					6	20
Lesser Nighthawk																					0	1
Common Nighthawk	25	7	3	5	4	2	5	2	1	1	1	2	6	1	2	3	2	6	3	3	84	135
Chuck-will's-widow			1																		1	16
Chimney Swift	10	2	5		3	1	4	1				2			2		2	2	4		38	103
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	5	4	3	3	4	3		1	1	2			1	2	3	2	4	3	1		42	271
Belted Kingfisher																					0	18
American Kestrel																					0	7
Olive-sided Flycatcher					1			1				2				1			1	1	7	10
Eastern Wood-Pewee	14	8	6	7	30	2	2	3	10	4	5		8	12	13	6	8	5	1	146	257	
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher			1		1				1					1	2				1	1	7	8
Acadian Flycatcher	6	4	2	3	3	1								5	2	3	2	2	1		34	89
Alder Flycatcher				1														1			2	3
Willow Flycatcher															1	1					2	5
Alder/Willow Flycatcher (Traill's Flycatcher)			2	1	1	1	1					3	1		2	3	1	1			17	28
Least Flycatcher	1	1		1	1	1	1							2	2	1					10	21
Epidonax sp.	3	6	5	3	5	1	2			1		1			4	2	2		1		36	70
Eastern Phoebe																					0	52
Great Crested Flycatcher	6	3	3	4	5	3	3	3	3	2	2	4	3	5	4	3	4	6	4	3	73	166
Western Kingbird					1																1	2
Eastern Kingbird	8	7	6	6	4	6	7	2	6	18	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	94	306
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher								1				2	1								4	36
White-eyed Vireo	1	1	4	3	8							2								1	20	404
Black-capped Vireo																					0	2
Yellow-throated Vireo	2	5	8	5	6	2	3	1		2									1		35	152
Blue-headed Vireo				2	3											1					6	56
Warbling Vireo	2	2	1	2	2	1									1			1			12	34
Philadelphia Vireo	12	35	11	9	4	6	4	1	2	1		2	2		6	4	2	3	3	1	108	132
Red-eyed Vireo	24	32	24	25	30	13	8	3	2	5	5	4	2	12	13	12	15	11	8	2	250	606
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	2	1						4													7	110
Purple Martin	4	2			6		2					1					2	2	2	2	23	222
Tree Swallow	10	2	1	6	3			2													24	3212
Bank Swallow					12							1									13	25
Barn Swallow	20	8	2	4	15	6	7	5				1	3	4	8	4	5	5	4	1	102	574

Spring 2016 Migration -- Sabine Woods

SPECIES	MAY 2016																				TOT	TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	19	20	21	25	MAY	SPRING 2016
Number of checklists	12	4	6	5	7	4	11	4	1	2	1	4	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	1		
Cliff Swallow	4				2																6	40
Cave Swallow																					0	19
Cliff/Cave Swallow																					0	26
swallow sp.																					0	61
Carolina Chickadee																					0	2
House Wren																					0	62
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher																1		1			2	286
Golden-crowned Kinglet																					0	10
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	1	1		1																4	343
Veery	3	15	10	2	6	3	3	1				2		15	1	3	3	2	1		70	187
Gray-cheeked Thrush	4	4	8	4	8	2	3	3	1		1	2		2	2	1	1	1			47	123
Swainson's Thrush	15	35	25	15	60	10	10	10	8	2	3	1		50	11	12	7	8	3		285	611
Hermit Thrush																					0	50
Wood Thrush	20	10	8	5	17	7	2	1					1		1	1					73	617
American Robin												1									1	46
Gray Catbird	30	50	35	50	60	35	22	20	30	15	3	6	7	4	6	14	10	10	10	4	421	1117
Brown Thrasher	4	3	2	2	3	2	4			1	1	3	1	2	3	2	3	4	3	1	44	265
Cedar Waxwing				1	5		4					7		2	4			2	2		27	858
Ovenbird	30	18	20	20	12	5	8				1	1		1	3	2	2	1	3		127	274
Worm-eating Warbler	1				1	1															3	242
Louisiana Waterthrush															1						1	64
Northern Waterthrush	10	6	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	2	1			1	2	1	1	1	1		41	147
Louisiana/Northern Waterthrush	1																				1	20
Golden-winged Warbler	6	4	4	1	6	2						1									24	61
Blue-winged Warbler	1	3	3	1	6	1															15	126
Brewster's Warbler (hybrid)						1															1	5
Black-and-white Warbler	16	15	50	18	25	10		1	1			1		2	1	2	4	3	2		151	497
Prothonotary Warbler	1	1	1	1																	4	151
Swainson's Warbler						1															1	59
Tennessee Warbler	25	13	10	7	8	6	10	2	2	2					5	4	2	2			98	363
Orange-crowned Warbler					1																1	81
Nashville Warbler					1																1	12
Mourning Warbler		1																			1	3
Kentucky Warbler	2	2	2	1	2	1															10	168
Common Yellowthroat	10	5	5	3	6	4	2	1	3	2		2		2	3	3	1	2	2	1	57	254
Hooded Warbler	8	3	8	2	5	3													1		30	473
American Redstart	42	23	30	26	15	12		3	3	4	5	1		7	15	18	12	12	12	1	241	366
Cape May Warbler	1	2	1	1		1															6	8
Cerulean Warbler						1										1					2	40
Northern Parula	5	5	3	1	1	1									1	1	1				19	227
Magnolia Warbler	41	35	41	29	32	17	7	3	3	4	3	1		15	14	14	10	8	10	2	289	380
Bay-breasted Warbler	42	41	21	12	9	7	4	3	1					5	8	3	1	1	1		159	185
Blackburnian Warbler	10	8	3	2	8	2	1					1			3	5		2			45	107
Yellow Warbler	18	11	2	2	4	3	12	20	20	10	2	2			7	6	3	3	10	2	137	242

Spring 2016 Migration -- Sabine Woods

SPECIES	MAY 2016																				TOT	TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	19	20	21	25	MAY	SPRING
Number of checklists	12	4	6	5	7	4	11	4	1	2	1	4	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	1		2016
Chestnut-sided Warbler	23	24	5	6	17	8	3	1		1	1	1			4	5					99	182
Blackpoll Warbler	3	2				1						1			1						8	62
Black-throated Blue Warbler	1			1			1					1									4	5
Palm Warbler																					0	28
Palm Warbler (Western)																					0	20
Palm Warbler (Yellow)																					0	2
Pine Warbler																					0	4
Yellow-rumped Warbler																					0	1162
Yellow-throated Warbler			1																		1	66
Prairie Warbler																					0	6
Black-throated Green Warbler	31	22	7	6	8	4	1		1	1	1			1	3	4	2	2	2	2	96	190
Canada Warbler				2	6	3									2	2	2	1	1	1	20	28
Wilson's Warbler																					0	4
Yellow-breasted Chat	1	1			4							1									7	52
White-crowned Sparrow																					0	5
White-throated Sparrow																					0	91
Savannah Sparrow																					0	21
Song Sparrow																					0	3
Lincoln's Sparrow	1					1															2	17
Swamp Sparrow																					0	84
Eastern Towhee																					0	3
Summer Tanager	8	13	12	8	7	6	7	3	1	2		2		1	2	2	1	1		1	77	387
Scarlet Tanager	6	7	5	3	6	2	3	3	2	1	1				2	1	1	2			45	249
Western Tanager						1															1	11
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	15	14	15	8	23	16	12	3	1	3				1	3	2	2	2	2		122	320
Blue Grosbeak	3	4	3	2			1					1	2		1			1			18	122
Indigo Bunting	30	27	5	3	2		2		1			3		2	5	2	4	6	2		94	584
Painted Bunting	2	3			1	2	1					2			2	1	2	2	2	1	21	85
Dickcissel			1		1																2	4
Bobolink					2	4	2														8	8
Orchard Oriole	7	6	8	8	14	7	14	7	3	11	4	7	2	12	14	11	8	9	8	4	164	637
Baltimore Oriole	6	8	4		4	2	2	5	1	4		3		2	1	1		1			44	242
TOTAL	729	617	492	383	615	283	255	157	138	156	53	136	78	193	228	214	166	181	158	59	5291	25176

Bird Sightings – June and July 2016

For this column, we review, looking for rare and very rare species, all credible eBird and other records for the Texas counties we have always covered – Angelina, Hardin, Jasper, Jefferson, Newton, Orange, Sabine, San Augustine and Tyler. We also review, looking for very rare or vagrant species only, records for Chambers, Galveston (High Island and Bolivar only) and Liberty Counties in Texas, and Calcasieu and Cameron Parishes (west of the Calcasieu River only) in Louisiana.

The format of the listing is Species – Date – County-more precise location if available – (number) – Observer(s) with sometimes a comment on the reason it is noteworthy other than being a rare species for the area.

Commentary: The news of the month is that six or more Least Grebes are back in Cattail Marsh in Tyrrell Park in Beaumont. The birds, calling and interacting with each other, have been seen regularly in the cell nearest the entrance (Cell

2). They are usually quite close to new boardwalk. Before this, none of us had heard Least Grebes call. They have also been seen to fly for short distances.

Another interesting finding from the sightings below is that Northern Rough-winged and Tree Swallows are found in summer, presumably breeding, further south, at least in our area than has been previously believed. The impressive numbers of Northern Rough-winged Swallows particularly and the fact that there are also reports to the east and west of the Golden Triangle would seem to indicate that they may be breeding all the way down to the shoreline. Similarly, it seems Ospreys may also be nesting all the way to the coast.

Summer is not the prime birding time in southeast Texas. But there is evidence below, and in other sightings in the second half of July, that southbound shorebird migration is now under way, although accessible shorebird habitat is not plentiful in southeast Texas, despite the moist climate.

Seen in our Core Counties (listed above)

Northern Shoveler	Jun 15-26	JEF-TP (1) HS (rare in summer)
Least Grebe	Jul 16-31	JEF-TP (6) JHH, HS, HD, JAW
Wood Stork	Jun 4	JEF-WJC (3) RL (early)
	Jun 5	JEF-Port Acres (1) SM (early)
	Jun 12	JEF-US90 (45) MC
	Jun 12	HAI-Lance Rosier Unit, Big Thicket NP (1) Bob White
Glossy Ibis	Jun 7-Jul 24	JEF-TP (1) HS, JHH, RL, Roger Shaw, J. Berner (rare)
Osprey	Jun 13	JEF-Big Hill Lake (1) Renee Hebert, Rita Czek (rare in summer)
	Jun 25	JEF-McFaddin NWR (1) J&L Bryan (rare in summer)
	Jun 29	JEF-McFaddin NWR (1) JAW
	Jul 2	SAA-San Augustine Park (1) Liz Buck
	Jul 9	JEF-TP (2) HS
	Jul 14	SAB-Sabinetown (1) David Bell
Swallow-tailed Kite	Jun 18	JEF-WJC (1) SM (rare)
	Jul 4	JEF-Beaumont (1) SM
	Jul 10	JEF-Nederland (1) SM
Northern Harrier	Jul 10	JEF-FM365 Nome (1) Ken Hartman (rare in summer)
Cooper's Hawk	Jun 22	JEF-Groves (1) Howard Davis
	Jul 22	JEF-TP (1) J&L Bryan
Red-tailed Hawk	Jun 2	JEF-SW (1) Odie Asscherick
	Jun 5	JEF-TP (1) RL (rare in summer)
	Jun 18	JEF-FM365 Nome (1) Nina Rach
	Jul 20	JEF-TP (1) Roger Shaw
Snowy Plover	Jul 14	JEF-SRSP (1) Laura Snider
Spotted Sandpiper	Jul 16	JEF-TP (1) JHH (v early)
Stilt Sandpiper	Jul 16	JEF-TP (1) JHH, HS (v early)

	Jul 22	JEF-TP (1) HS (v early)
Pectoral Sandpiper	Jul 22	JEF-TP (2) HS (v early)
Chuck-will's-widow	Jul 3	JEF-Kountze (1) Kathryn Young
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Jun 2	JEF-SW (1) Odie Asscherick
Tree Swallow	Jun 7-Jul 26	JEF-TP (up to 24) HS
N Rough-wing. Swallow	Jun 7-Jul 19	JEF-TP (up to 359) HS, J Berner
Bank Swallow	Jun 3	JEF-WJC (1) (late spr. migrant)
	Jun 7-Jul 20	JEF-TP (2) HS, JHH, Gary Binderim (local nesters?)

Nearby Counties (very rare species only)

Eared Grebe	Jun 26	CHA-ANWR (3) Joshua Lively (no details) (very rare)
Red Knot	Jul 15	GAL-BF (1) Abby Ficklin (v rare nowadays)
Franklin's Gull	Jun 8	CAM-Holly Beach (1) Paul Conover, Phillip Wallace (v late?)
Rough-wing. Swallow	Jun 11	GAL-BF (6) Richard Watson
	Jul 19	CAM-Sabine NWR (5) Garrett Hellman
Tree Swallow	Jun 11	GAL-BF (1) Richard Watson

Abbreviations used: ANG – Angelina County; ANWR – Anahuac NWR; BF – Bolivar Flats; BTNP – Big Thicket National Preserve; CAL – Calcasieu Parish; CAM – Cameron Parish, LA; CHA – Chambers County; CS – Christine Sliva; GAL – Galveston County; HAI – Hardin County;; HI – High Island; HS – Harlan Stewart; JAW – John Whittle; JB – Jessica Barry, JEF – Jefferson County; JHH – John Haynes; JJW – Jana and John Whittle; JM – John Mariani; MC – Michael Cooper; NEW – Newton County; RL – Randy Lewis; SAA – San Augustine County; SAB – Sabine County; SM – Steve Mayes, SRSP – Sea Rim State Park, SW – Sabine Woods; TH – Thomas Hellweg TP – Tyrrell Park including Cattail Marsh; TYL – Tyler County; WJC – West Jefferson County.

New AOU Sequence

In July, the AOU Checklist Committee published its annual list of the changes it had adopted in the AOU Checklist of North American birds. Although there are no changes in names and no species splits or lumps that affect any birds regularly seen in our area, there are numerous changes, and drastic changes at that, in the sequence of families between the waterfowl and quail and the kingfishers and woodpeckers. We hope to publish an account of the changes in next month's

issue. It remains to be seen how quickly field guides and other resources will change to the new sequence. For our sightings section, we rely heavily on eBird. eBird uses the taxonomy and sequence in the Clements checklist, now maintained by the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology. At the present time, the latest revision of the Clements list is the August 2015 list that does not include the 2016 AOU changes. For now, we will ourselves continue to follow the Clements sequence.

Golden Triangle Audubon Society
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FIRST CLASS MAIL

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Brown Pelican SUBSCRIPTION/ MEMBERSHIP FORM

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RARE BIRD ALERTS

Unfortunately, almost all the local and regional telephone Rare Bird Alerts have been discontinued in favor of various Internet 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 www.freelists.org/archive/texbirds. It is not necessary to subscribe to the listserv to view the archives, which include all recent postings. Postings for the last two weeks are also available at <http://birding.aba.org/maillist/TX>.

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>.