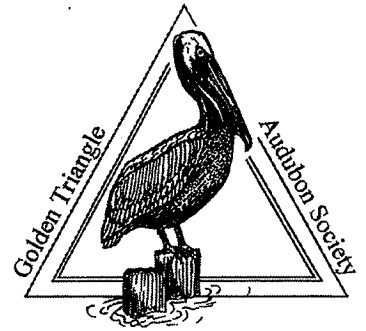


The Brown Pelican



The Newsletter of the Golden Triangle Audubon Society

Vol. 25 No 7/8

July/August 2019

Membership Meeting
Thursday August 15, 2019 7:00 p.m.
Garden Center, Tyrrell Park, Beaumont

Texas Bald Eagle Population Trends
A History of Working With the Species

Dr. Brent Ortego
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (Retired)

Brent was the TPWD "nongame/endangered species biologist" for South Texas for 17 years where he was extensively involved with Bald Eagle, Attwater's Greater Prairie-Chicken, Piping Plover, Ocelot, Whooping Crane, colonial waterbirds, breeding bird surveys and Christmas Bird Counts. During his 8 years as manager of the Mad Island and Guadalupe Delta Wildlife Management Areas he developed the nationally famous Matagorda County and Guadalupe River Delta Christmas Bird Counts. He started his career with TPWD in 1982 and worked extensively with Red-cockaded Woodpecker and the National Forests in Texas from his Jasper Office.

Brent is a Past President Texas Ornithological Society and a Past President Texas Organization for Endangered Species. He serves as the coordinator for Christmas Bird Counts in Texas, and the Breeding Bird Surveys in Texas.

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.

The Brown Pelican

Vol. 25, No. 7/8 Jul/Aug 2019
Issue number 263

Golden Triangle Audubon Society

Web Site for more information
www.goldentriangleaudubon.org

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (2019)

President

Dana Nelson

Vice President

Sheila Hebert

Treasurer

Harlan Stewart

Secretary

John Whittle

Directors-at-Large

Edra Bogucki

Michael Cooper

Gerald Duhon

Sherry Gibson

John Haynes

Gary Kelley

Randy Lewis

Steve Mayes

Christine Sliva

COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Program

Jana Whittle

Field Trips

Steve Mayes

Conservation

Gary Kelley

Membership, Publicity

Sheila Hebert

Education

Volunteer needed

Webmaster

Jeff Pittman (geojeff@geojeff.org)

Facebook Administrators

John Mariani

Jana Whittle

Newsletter Distribution

Mary Stafford

Newsletter Editor

John Whittle

(gtaudubon@aol.com)

The Brown Pelican is published monthly except July by the Golden Triangle Audubon Society, P. O. Box 1292, Nederland, Texas 77627-1292
email: gtaudubon@aol.com

Calendar of Events

*Important Note: GTAS 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 gtaudubon@aol.com.*

Saturday August 3, 2019. Field Trip to Liberty-Dayton Area.

During the first half of August each year, Swallow-tailed Kites congregate in the Trinity River bottomlands area near 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. Carpooling is highly desirable on this trip. 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. The relatively new Knobby Knees trail and boardwalk of the Trinity River NWR can be easily accessed from the Park. We may explore other areas that the kites have been using this year. The part of the trip looking for kites does not **necessitate** extensive walking, but the trail does. We will check that area for early migrants and a few other songbirds that may well nest in that area. In addition to the Swallow-tailed Kites, there will be Mississippi Kites flying low in the residential areas of Liberty north of US 90.

Thursday August 15, 2019. Membership Meeting. Details in the next issue of the Brown Pelican and, nearer the time, on the website at www.goldentriangleaudubon.org

Saturday August 17, 2019. Field Trip to Bolivar Flats. Meet the leaders 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 from Beaumont or mid-County to the Flats.

Usually, after birding the flats, the group proceeds to Fort Travis to use the facilities and eat lunch. Most participants will bring their lunch, as options to purchase are limited.

The group may stop at Rollover Pass and will probably visit High Island on the way home, checking there for early southbound migrants

To park on the beach, you will need a Galveston County Beach Parking Permit, obtainable for \$10 from most merchants on the Peninsula. (The Big Store opens at 7:00 a.m.)

Thursday September 19, 2019. Membership Meeting. Details in the next issue of the Brown Pelican and, nearer the time, on the website at www.goldentriangleaudubon.org

Saturday September 28, 2019. Field trip to Smith Point Hawk Watch. Full details and directions in the next issue of the Brown Pelican. If you cannot make it on this day, note that The Smith Point Hawk Watch is staffed each day from August 1.



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

Bird Sightings –June and July 2019

For this column, we review, looking for rare and very rare species, all credible eBird and other records for nearby Texas counties– Angelina, Hardin, Jasper, Jefferson, Newton, Orange, Sabine, San Augustine and Tyler. We also review records for Chambers, Galveston, Harris and Liberty Counties in Texas, and Calcasieu and Cameron Parishes in Louisiana.

The format of the listing is Species – Date – County-and

brief location information if available – (number) – Observer(s). If more precise location information is needed, it can often be obtained by using the bird species map feature to find the sighting in eBird, opening the checklist, and using the map function to display the location as precisely as the observer provided.

Commentary: As usual, no room for any commentary.

June 2019

Seen in our Core Counties (listed above)

Green-winged Teal	Jun 1-3	JEF-TP (1) HS
Whimbrel	Jun 29	JEF-McFaddin Beach (1) Timothy Freiday
White-rumped Sandpiper	Jul 11	JEF-McFaddin NWR (1) Timothy Freiday
	Jul 22	JEF-Keith Lake Pass area (1) Timothy Freiday
Wood Stork	Jun 9	JEF-US90 W of Nome (2) MC
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Jun 22	ANG-Lufkin (1) Gary Hunter
Crested Caracara	Jun 9, 16	HAI-Old Sour Laker Rd (2) John Mariani, John Whittle (cont birds),
Bank Swallow	Jun 7-10	JEF-TP (1) HS
Prairie Warbler	Jun 2-4	JEF-Tram Road (3) SH, JHH

Nearby Counties

American Wigeon	Jun 25	GAL-FM3005 4 miles NE of San Luis Pass (1) Susan Watson
Ring-necked Duck	Jun 22	LIB-CR2321 (1) Colette Micallef
Northern Shoveler	Jun 3	HAS-Jersey Village Meadow (1) Mary Ann Beauchemin
Black Scoter	Jun 6	GAL-Appfel Park (1) Kelly Smith
Pomarine Jaeger	Jun 2-18	GAL-Appfel Park (1) cont, bird, mult obs
Brown Booby	Jun 14	GAL-N Deer Is (1) Dean Silvers
	Jun 16-19	GAL-Texas City Dike (1) J. Berner, Richard Liebler
Red Knot	Jun 1	GAL-BF (4) Wes Browning, Bonnie de Grood, Michael Womer
	Jun 2, 18	GAL-Appfel Park (1) J. Berner
Red Phalarope	Jun 1-4	HAS-Jersey Village Wetland (1) Nicholas DeMaio, mult obs
Couch's Kingbird	Jun 1-29	HAS-Pine Forest CC area (1) Timothy White, Stephen Gast
Fish Crow	Jun 22	CHA-Lake Charlotte area (1) David and Jonathan Henderson
N. Rough-wing. Swallow	Jun 15	HAS-Willow Waterhole Green-space (1) Mary Ann Beauchemin
Snow Bunting	Jun 2	HAS-Indigo Street (1) Christopher Doherty
American Goldfinch	Jun 2	HAS-Houston Arberetum area (1) Mike Bradham
Black-and-white Warbler	Jun 30	HAS-Kleb Woods (1) Megan Ahlgren

July 2019

Seen in our Core Counties (listed above)

Ring-necked Duck	Jul 25	JEF-TP (1) HS
Lsr. Black-backed Gull	Jul 3	JEF-SRSP (1) SH
Semi-palmated Plover	Jul 3	JEF-SRSP (1) SH
Pectoral Sandpiper	Jul 10	JEF-Hwy 87 betw Keith Lake and Sabine Pass (1) Timothy Freiday
Common Ground-Dove	Jul 5	ANG-Diboll (1) Jim Trebes
Bank Swallow	Jul 24-25	JEF-TP (1) HS
Tree Swallow	Jul 9, 8	JEF-TP (2) HS
Worm-eating Warbler	Jul 25	JEF-SW (1) JHH
Black-and-White Warbler	Jul 13	JEF-SW (2 imm), SH, SM
Yellow Warbler	Jul 24, 26	JEF- betw Keith Lake and Sabine Pass (1) Timothy Freiday

Jul 25, 28 JEF-TP (1) HS, Mike Rogan

Nearby Counties

Snow Geese	Jul 27	HAS-Addicks Res. (1) Nathaniel Pylant
Ring-necked Duck	Jul 17	CAM-Cam Prairie NWR (1 fem) Charlotte Chehotsky
Lesser Scaup	Jul 5	CAM-N Calcasieu Lk (3) David Booth
Whimbrel	Jul 2, 13	HAS-Settegast Rd (1) Greg Hall, Sonny Bratz
	Jul 5-12	GAL-BF (1) Rachel Stringham, Geoff Butcher
Red Knot	Jul 12	GAL-BF (1) Shorebird Survey (
Pectoral Sandpiper	Jul 7	HAS-Warren Ranch Lake (2) Letha Slagle
Long-billed Dowitcher	Jul 10	CAM-Holly Beach (1) Melvib Weber
Brown Booby	Jul 6-21	GAL-West Bay N 29 12--26 W94 56.47-96 (1) Dean Silvers, mult obs
	Jul 12-31	GAL-Sportsman's Rd (1) Dennis Cooke, mult obs
	Jul 16-24	GAL-Texas City Dike (1) Dennis Cooke, mult obs
Great Kiskadee	Jul 27	CAL-Sam Houston Jones SP (1) David Booth mult obs
Couch's Kingbird	Jul 2-28	HAS-Pine Forest CC area (1) Timothy White
Wood Thrush	Jul 31	HAS-Creekwood Nature ASre (2) Marissa Buschow
N. Rough-wing. Swallow	Jul 5	CHA-ANWR (exact loc not given) (1) Suzanne Mottin
Tree Swallow	Jul 24	CAL-Corbina Rd (1) Beth Kramer, Charlotte Chehotsky
	Jul 24	CHA-Anahauc NWR VIS (1) Matthew Griffiths
	Jul 25	CAL-Bell City, Fruge Rd (4) Paul Conover
	Jul 30	CAM-Cameron Pr NWR (75) Paul Conover
	Jul 3	GAL-Sportsman's Rd (1) Janey Woods
Cave Swallow	Jul 21	HAS-Lakes on Eldridge South(2) Nathaniel Pylant
American Goldfinch	Jul 2	HAS-Jesse Jones County Pk (1) Brenda Gonzales

Abbreviations used: ANG – Angelina County; ANWR – Anahuac NWR; BF – Bolivar Flats; BTNP – Big Thicket National Preserve; CAL – Calcasieu Parish; CAM – Cameron Parish; CHA – Chambers County; GAL – Galveston County; HAI – Hardin County; HAS – Harris County; HI – High Island; HS – Harlan Stewart; JAS – Jasper County; JAW – John Whittle; JEF – Jefferson County; JHH – John Haynes; JJW – Jana and John Whittle; LIB – Liberty County; MC – Michael Cooper; NEDR – Nederland; NEW – Newton County; ORA – Orange County; PI – Pleasure Is, Port Arthur; RL – Randy Lewis; SAA – San Augustine Co.; SAB – Sabine County; SH – Sheila Hebert; SM – Steve Mayes; SRSP – Sea Rim State Park; SW – Sabine Woods; TH – Thomas Hellweg; TP – Tyrrell Park including Cattail Marsh; TXPT – Texas Point NWR; TYL – Tyler County; WJC – West Jefferson County.

Spring 2019 Migration – Sabine Woods

We present here our annual review of spring migration. In recent years, we have focused exclusively on Sabine Woods as the only coastal location that, subsequent to the 2005 and 2008 hurricanes, has attracted enough migrants to be birded often enough to make some meaningful review and analysis possible. This is the short version, with a condensed table, and very brief discussion. It covers only March 30 through May 7. Review of past years indicates that this time span covers the vast majority of sightings of migratory species. There are without doubt, large numbers of migrants crossing the Gulf after May 7, but it is rare that weather conditions cause many of them to stopover at the coast. This is the expanded version with the complete table by individual days for the entire season (March 1 to May 31), a fuller discussion of the season and of the numbers of selected species, and a full listing of the observers who contributed eBird checklists.

Methodology

We employ a methodology unlike that used anywhere else that we are aware of, that attempts, to the extent practical, to exclude duplicate sightings of the same birds on the same day. This year, for the first time, we have been able to obtain all sightings in eBird for Sabine Woods. Since we have multiple reports for each day during most of the migration season, we are able to eliminate questionable records. We first review the records for plausibility, eliminating any checklists that show numbers for all species reported on the spreadsheet that are greatly in excess of those shown on other checklists for the date. We also exclude any individual entries for species that are both highly unlikely in Sabine Woods for the date and not reported by any other birders. If a checklist contained a number of such entries, we excluded the entire checklist. A few other checklists and sightings were excluded when there were reasons to question them, such as suspected typos. For each day, we then enter into our spreadsheet only the highest number for any given species reported on any of the remaining checklists. It should be noted that this methodology will count a bird present over several days once each day. No doubt there are many instances when birds remain overnight and are counted on two or more days, but we have no way of even estimating the "duplicate counting" that results.

We are grateful to all those who entered their sightings into eBird. Our base numbers are compiled from the checklists of local birders who are able to bird the Woods frequently: Michael Cooper, John Haynes, Sheila Hebert, Thomas Hellweg, Steve Mayes, and John Whittle. A complete listing of the observers whose eBird checklists were reviewed follows.

Contributors of Checklists

John Allendorf, K.C. Anderson, Cindy Armstrong, Mark Armstrong, B Arvin, Bruce and Erik Atwell, Mike Austin, Tom Aversa, Steve Aversa, Kenneth Bader, Jonelle Balais, Linda Ball, James Barnes, Chuck Baskin, David Bell, C. Belser, Betty Bengtson, Chris Bergmann, John Berner, Brian Berry, Brandon Best, Gary Binderim, Anonymous Birder, Nomad Birder 2018, Bill Blauvelt, Janet Bodle, Jean Booth, Bryan Box, Elwood Bracey, Joanne Bradbury, Matt Brady, Jim Brady, Matt Brady, J. Blair Briggs, Jacob Briggs, Jonathan Britt, Alasdair Brown, Wes Browning, Craig Browning, Erik Bruhnke, Jimmy Bryan, Bob Bucknam, Ted Buhl, Geoff Butcher, Thomas Butler, Steve Butterworth, Steve Butterworth, Greg Byerly, Stephen Bylin, Arlene Cain,

Gene Campbell, Blaine Carnes, Amber Carver, Francis Cerbins, Greg Chapman, John Chapple, Chris Charlesworth, Suzanne Checchia, Linda Chowns, Richard Cimino, Bonnie Clarfield-Bylin, Lorna Clevenger, Allen Coddling, Dan Coleman, Carlton Collier, Fred Collins, Deb Comeau, Richard Comeau, Teresa Connell, Janet Cook, Greg Cook, John Coons, Michael C. Cooper, Annabelle Corboy, Jeff Corcoran, Joshua Covill, Bruce Cramer, Hayley Crews, Richard Crichton, Cinda Crosley, Neva Damron, Monique Dao, Robert Davis, Bonnie de Grood, Chris Dean, Anna DeLano, dheaton19, Phil Doerr, Richards Domokos, Jacob Drucker, Dianne Duke, Kathleen Dvorak, Linda Easter, Dave Ebbitt, Anonymous eBirder, Neita El-Arab, Sue Elliott, Josh Engel, Tiffany Erickson, Anne Esson, Martha Eubanks, Marianne F, Hesper Fang, Margaret and Frank Farese, Eric Faria, Jonathan Feenstra, Deb Fellows, John Fey, Shannon Fitch, Julia Flesaker, Warren Flesaker, Jenny Flexman, Mason Flint, Mary Ellen Flynn, Orlando Fonseca, Terrie Ford, Laurie Foss, Randy Frank, Tony Frank, Jan Gaffney, Mona Gardner, Joe Gardner, Liz Garney, Laura Gaudette, Sidney Gauthreaux, Tom Gearing, Claudia Gibson, Elliott Ginger, Linda Gionti, Corina Giron, Don Glasco, Betty Glass, Karen Gleason, Christopher Goetz, Brenda Gonzales, Caleb Gordon, Joe Gradner, Sue Griffin, Fred Griffith, Eric Gustafson, JoAnn Hackos, Deborah and Jim Hailey, John Hale, Chris Hammond, David Hanson, Joe Hardy, Ed Harper, Cathy Hay, Lena Hayashi, John Haynes, Sheila Hebert, Thomas Hellweg, Brian Henderson, Tim Herbert, David Hill, Josh Hill, Kurt Hillman, Cathy Hines, Alison Hixon, Doug Holder, Kelly Holligan, Lisa Holmes, Gary Holmes, Joseph Hood, Cate Hopkinson, Marcia Horman, Joanie and Mark Hubinger, Cynthia Hughes, Gary Hunter, Robert Hurt, Jackie Jackson, Tom Jackson, Greg Jackson, Kara Jakse, Farokh Jamalyaria, Brad James, Michael James, Oscar Johnson, Rita Johnston, William Kaempfer, David and Jill Kaminski, Imre Karafiath, Susan Keefer, Gary Kelley, Denise Kelley, Will Kennerley, Simon Kiacz, Doug Kibbe, Ethan Kistler, Bernadette Kolb, Susan Kororis, Russell Krenek, John Kricher, Jeanne Kuehn, Sarah and Michael Kuzio, Lynn Lakso, Rebecca Laroche, Dominic Le Croisette, Rachel LeBlanc, Jason Leifester, Daniel Leifheit, Nancy Leonard, Richard Duke Liebler, Marybeth Lima, Judy Lin, Glen Lindeman, Michael Linz, Dwayne Litter, Scotty Lofland, Taylor Long, Laurie Looper, Stephan Lorenz, Ben Lucking, Heather Luedecke, Mark Lyon, Art MacKinnon, Andreria MacLeod, Neil MacLeod, Andrea MacLeod, Cynthia Madsen, Cynthia Madsen, Christina Majdalani, Robbin Mallett, Lori Malloy, Lon Malloy, John Mariani, Alix

Matthews, Steve Mayes, Virginia Mayo, Ann Mayo, Debbie MC, Dan McCarthy, Todd McGrath, Bonnie McKenzie, Patty McLean, Tracy McLellan, Candy McNamee, Janelle Medrano, Lino Mendola III, John Middleton, J & C Miles, Leo Miller, Greg Miller, Jennifer Miller, Kelley Miller, Dixie Mills, Chuck Minero, Louise Moreno, Bruce Morrison, Derek Muschalek, Maureen Myers, Janet Neath, Stuart Nelson, Nicole Netherton, Jean Nichols, Michael Nicodemus, Brandon Nidiffer, Jill Niland, Boris Novikov, Marcia Obara, Gary Olson, Matt O'Sullivan, John Park, Sandy Parker, Ella Pennington, Linda Peters, Ryan Phelps, Kim Pierce, Angela Plagge, Dan Plummer, Roy Poucher, Gene Prejean, John & Linda Prentice/Gindler, Jo and Hannah Price, Hannah and Jo Price, Nancy Radding, Pat Ravindran, Shirley Reynolds, Florence Rice, Liston Rice, James Rieman, Rob Ripma, Eric Ripma, Erik Ripma, Mary Lou Rizzo, Diane Roberts, Philip Robinson, Jordan Roderick, Michelle Rometry, Rob Ropma, Laurel Ross, Stephen and Ruth Russell, Todd Sahl, Bill Sain, Bob Sanger, David Sarkozi, Robyn Savage, John Savage, David Schmerge, Sigrid Schmidt, Vicky Senter, T J Senters, Dennis Shepler, Brian Simmons, Chantelle Simmons, Brian Simmons, Tad Simons, Jeff Sims, Jana Singletary, John Smelser, Pam Smolen, Kim Soechting, Ken Soechting, Jace Stansbury, Barbara Stern, Harlan Stewart, Barbara Stewman, Martine Stolk, Steve Svedeman, Mark Syvertson, Dirk Thompson, Jane Tillman, Elizabeth Timmer, Dana Timmons, A Tindell, Bill Townsley, Richard Trinkner, Candy Troop, Caroline Upchurch, John Vanderpoel, Tony Varela, Cindy & Mike Venus, Jenny Vogt, Elaine Wagner, Ashley Wahlberg (Tubbs), Lee Wallace, Deb Wallace, Robert Warren, Bob and Anne Watson, Walter Wehtje, Carol Wells, Ray Wershler, Bob White, Alan Whitehead, Greg Whittaker, John Whittle, Paul Wiczoreck, Kimberly William, Kimberly Williams, Laura Wilson, John Wilson, Mary Dabney Wilson, Erik Wolf, C Wood, Janey Woodley, B. J. Worth, B J Worth, Bill Wright, Lynda Wygoda, Linda Wygoda, Karen Yudnich, David Zittin.

Overall Summary

The migration season can be considered to have got underway on March 30, when a cold front nearing the Gulf coast led to a good day for the migration watcher on the coast. March 31 was even better, with the front just offshore and evidence of many warblers arriving after dark the previous day. The front continued halfway across the Gulf and stalled, eventually dissipating on April 2. Migrants seen on April 1 were mostly holdovers from the previous day, with perhaps a few additions. April 2 was much the same, but noteworthy for 45 Prothonotary Warblers. Migrant numbers slowly decreased through April 5, except for Prothonotary Warblers which continued to be present in high numbers,

Late on April 5, a cold front stalled at the coast, retreating back as a warm front on April 6 and stalling again north of the coast. April 6 was active, but birding on April 7 was cut short at midday by rain. There were few arrivals on April 8 as it seems the migrant were pushed east by the prevailing winds. A cold front passed through after dark on April 7, and adopted a north-south orientation while slowly working east, leaving high pressure to fill in behind it and dominate the weather through April 11. The period was marked with very

few migrants present, especially on April 11. After dark on April 11, a cold front reached the coast and remained stationary, drifting back on April 12 and 13 into a complex low pressure system. Some migrants arrived on April 12, but most of the April 13 flight apparently overflowed the coastal areas before alighting.

On April 14, two cold fronts radiating from the low pressure system passed through and progressed eastwards leaving high pressure to build in again. This high pressure dominated from April 15 through 17. As far as migrants were concerned, April 15 was slow, with April 16 a little better. Radar showed a significant migrant flight on April 17 but almost all overflowed the coast. A cold front draped northeast to southwest in the middle of the day caused rain until noon, and arrivals from 1:30 on. April 20 (our field trip day) brought a good crop of migrants as a second cold front pushed through, driving both to the east and allowing north winds and high pressure to again build in behind it, lasting through April 24. Most seemingly left that evening as there was a distinct lack of migrants on April 21. April 22 brought a great afternoon of birding, even as most birds seemingly overflowed. Great birding days can happen when there is a build-up of birds in the Yucatan, which can in itself be influenced by weather events even further south on the migration paths. A mass exodus on the evening on April 22 was followed by a good number of arrivals on April 23, and another active afternoon on April 24. A front 200-300 miles north of the coast eventually made it to the coast in the early morning of April 25 and slowly moved across the northern Gulf, apparently driving most migrants east of the front, although there was an influx of larger birds, especially orioles late in the day. The next day, April 26, a second cold front pushed to the coast and dissipated, allowing high pressure to build in behind it, although there were few new migrants. April 27 was good to the birder, while April was not, without any weather event to explain this.

A cold front on April 28 did not make it past north Texas, and high pressure dominated the coast through May 3, reducing the birders to watch the relatively few brief stopovers. May 1 and 2 were particularly slow, but numbers increased on May 3. A cold front that was 150 miles inland on May 9 stalled on the coast May 10 and 11 before moving offshore and east. Birding on May 9, 10 and 11 was reasonably modest, and by that point, the migratory urge is strong enough to dissuade migrants for stopping over and delaying their journey.

Overall Analysis

The season will not be remembered as one of the most exciting migration seasons, but in reality it was a relatively normal season in terms of numbers of migrants. It suffered from being in the shadow of 2018, a truly memorable season. In most years, the total number of migrants recorded using our methodology ranges between about 16,000 and 20,000, with occasional years outside that range. Our 2019 number is just below 19,000. Because migration is so heavily influenced by the winds and other weather across the Gulf of Mexico, it is not really practical to draw statistically significant inferences for individual species based on one year's

observations except perhaps for a very few species that have a lengthy migration window

For those who may want to explore the numbers further, we note that roughly comparable spreadsheets are available for years back to 2000. In recent years, the spreadsheets have been published in the July/August issue, but prior to 2011, most were in the September issue (August in 2007, 2002 and 2001). All of these are available on the website at www.goldentriangleaudubon.org. Most of the original Excel spreadsheets for these years are available as digital files, although the AOU/AOS has changed the taxonomic sequence numerous times in recent years, complicating extracting data from them.

Comments on Some Species

Any comments on individual species must be classified as only slightly above anecdotal. Most species, in the spring, have relatively short migration windows, and the weather during that window can greatly influence whether we detect the migrants or whether they overfly undetected, as to species at least. Eventually with enough years of data, we will be able to draw some tentative conclusions, as weather vagaries are averaged out. Meanwhile, many observers focus on first arrival dates, and, less easily, last passage dates. Our data can help identify the boundaries of "normal" migration dates, not merely the outlying early and late dates. For species not discussed below, it can be assumed that numbers were not out of the normal. They are included in the table.

There seems little doubt that Western Kingbirds are being seen more along the Upper Texas Coast. This was particularly obvious this year in the open areas of the Upper Texas and Southwest Louisiana Coasts. The area is on the eastern edge of the normal range, both for migration and breeding. However, as a species of open country, Sabine Woods is not a good location for monitoring this species, although the stretch of Highway 87 from Sabine Pass to McFaddin NWR probably is. Unfortunately, few observers enter checklists that cover solely this stretch, and worse, many include such sightings in Sea Rim and Sabine Woods checklists. We try to exclude checklists not confined to Sabine Woods, and those we do use for analysis refer to birds that were seen in the open areas in the north part of the Sanctuary. Eastern Kingbirds were seen in normal numbers, although it seems there are fewer than normal in the rest of Jefferson County.

The *Empidonax* flycatchers are always problematic to review. Identification difficulties are very significant. Acadian Flycatchers, which are probably more easily identified than the others of the complex and Least Flycatcher, probably the next easiest to identify, are prominent in April and May respectively, and were detected in average numbers. The difficulties of separating Willow and Alder Flycatchers are such we combine all plausible reports as "Traill's Flycatcher." Even then, many birds are reported in an abundance of caution as simply "Empidonax species" further complicating any analysis. These flycatchers were not particularly numerous this spring.

Review of the numbers of the migratory Vireo species reveals a rather normal season with perhaps a few more Philadelphia and a few less Warbling Vireos than in recent

years. Blue-headed Vireo is typically considered by local birders as a wintering species, but in fact, it is also a migrant, even though more dense populations are reported from the west coast of Mexico. Each spring, this year included, there is some indication of a significant movement during March, and then another very significant push around April 20-30. Logically, this would suggest two separate breeding populations. It is not easy to discern from eBird records where these two populations might breed. There are two major features of the eBird June-July range map. One broad band from Manitoba across southern Canada to Southern Ontario with another pocket in Southwestern Quebec. Additionally, like many other passerine species, there is another range along most of the Appalachian mountains. It would be interesting to learn where the April migrants through our area are breeding. We'd guess it will turn out to be the Appalachian population.

Among the Thrushes, the most obvious change from last year at least was the paucity of Swainson's Thrushes. The numbers of Veeries and Gray-cheeked Thrushes maintained last year's relatively high numbers. Numbers of Wood Thrushes, however, decreased significantly. There were three or four days with large numbers of Gray Catbirds, boosting the overall numbers to a high level.

Turning to the warblers, the focus of many birders' attention. Ovenbirds, while still very visible, were greatly reduced from last year back to the levels of prior years. Distinguishing between Louisiana and Northern Waterthrushes is easy enough for observers who regularly see both species, but we continue to believe that many Waterthrushes reported in most of April and all of May as Louisiana Waterthrushes are in fact Northern Waterthrushes. The field guides emphasize one or two field marks that can be subtle while ignoring other marks and movements that are much easier to use. Last year, one Louisiana Waterthrush remained in the same area of Sabine Woods through much of April, perhaps considering establishing a breeding territory there. This year, there was no such bird, but there were many Louisiana Waterthrushes seen through about March 25, more than in recent years. The birds reported in late April and May were probably misidentified Northern Waterthrushes. Northern Waterthrushes were not as numerous as usual, possibly reflecting microhabitat issues.

Another sought-after species, the Golden-winged Warbler, was for the second consecutive year, found in good numbers, up to five in a single day, way above numbers of only a few years ago. On the other hand, Blue-winged Warblers were seen in modest or slightly reduced numbers. This bodes well for the Golden-winged Warblers, as there has been fear that Blue-winged Warblers were outcompeting the species for available habitat.

As noted above, there were three days early in the season when there were large numbers of Prothonotary Warblers in the Woods, resulting in an overall total three times last year's. We have not been able to identify any weather cause, but every few years, we have a day or two early in the season with large numbers of the species.

We could have hoped that the trend of increasing numbers of Swainson's Warblers would extend, but it was probably inevitable that numbers seen were lower than last year's fantastic totals. They were good nevertheless, and we now

have a much better understanding of the normal migration window for the species. Tennessee Warblers were plentiful in mid-April this year.

Nashville Warbler is a circum-Gulf migrant, and thus not expected in any number in our area in spring, even though it is a very common species over much of the eastern US. This year saw more spring sightings than in most recent years. Kentucky Warblers are ground dwelling and somewhat secretive, but were present in reasonable numbers. Hooded Warbler is perhaps the arch typical warbler of the southeast US, and large numbers pass through Sabine Woods every year. This year was no exception, although in smaller numbers than last year.

The American Redstart is a very typical and numerous species of the late spring migration season, and was very numerous in the late season this year. The nationwide population of Cerulean Warblers, on the other hand, is very much lower, and thus a sought after species. By coincidence, the total number recorded this year is almost exactly the same as last year. We are accumulating evidence that the migration window is quite wide, covering most of April and on into May.

Northern Parulas were plentiful this year, with a few birds seen quite late into the season. On the other hand, Magnolia Warblers, a late season migrant, were rather late in appearing in number, and the overall total was very modest.

We used to think of Bay-breasted Warblers as passing through on a very limited number of days, even though often in large numbers. This year, the passage was spread over

about 13 days, about double the normal. The overall total was also increased over last year's excellent total.

Blackburnian Warblers are one of the most attractive birds of spring migration, and was disappointing to have to report a much reduced number this year, although the presence of a large number on two separate days in early May (May 4 and 10) is both noteworthy and a major contributor to that reduced number. Another sought after species, Blackpoll Warbler numbers were also reduced this year, and those that were present were not very easily seen. Black-throated Blue Warbler is a rare migrant in Sabine Woods. *Prima facie*, this year's total is very remarkable. However, this total is somewhat misleading, as almost all was due to two separate birds that stayed six days (April 13-18) and five days (April 23-27). After initially being secretive, each bird was easily seen for the remainder of their stays

Canada Warbler is another circum-Gulf migrant, expected at Sabine Woods in the fall but less so in the spring. It is also a very late migrant in the spring (and an early migrant in the fall). This year's total was double last year's but 90 percent of this year's were in early to mid-May.

We are reluctant to draw detailed inferences for the species that frequent the mulberry trees in the east part of the Sanctuary, because only some of the birders at Sabine Woods spend much time there (even though the photographers do). Anecdotally, the numbers were more or less normal. Perhaps the number of Painted Buntings was below average.

John A. Whittle

Sabine Woods -- Spring 2019 Migration

Species/Date	Mar																															Tot
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
White-winged Dove		1					2	1	4		2	1	10	12	2		6	2	3		6	3	2	5	18	5	5	2	3	95		
Yellow-billed Cuckoo																										1			1	2		
Black-billed Cuckoo																														0		
Common Nighthawk																														0		
Chuck-will's-widow										2	1		1		1		1	1												7		
Chimney Swift																										1				1		
Ruby-throated Hummingbird												2										1	1					1	2	7		
Green Heron	1	1					1	1				1					1		1			1		2		2		7	9	28		
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron					2		3					2	3		5	1	2		4	1		2		1	1			2	2	31		
Mississippi Kite													1																	0		
Sharp-shinned Hawk									1				1						1											3		
Cooper's Hawk																														0		
Broad-winged Hawk																														0		
Swainson's Hawk																														0		
Red-tailed Hawk	1	1	1		1		1				1	1	2		1	1					1	1		1		1			15			
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker												2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2		1			3	1	4		1	3	27		
Red-bellied Woodpecker	2	1		1	2	3	1	1	1		1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2		1	1		2	1	3		3	31	69		
Downy Woodpecker	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	3		2	2	3	4	5	3	4	3	5		1	2		3	1	3	2	3	4	71		
Crested Caracara	1						1				1				2			1					2			2			1	11		
Olive-sided Flycatcher																														0		
Eastern Wood-Pewee																														0		
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher																														0		
Acadian Flycatcher																														0		
Trail's Flycatcher																														0		
Least Flycatcher		1																												1		
Empidonax sp																								1						1		
Eastern Phoebe	4	3	1	2	2	1	3	3	3		4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2											51		
Great Crested Flycatcher																		2											2	4		
Western Kingbird																														0		
Eastern Kingbird																				1				1	3	3	1	3	2	14		
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher																							1						2	3		
Loggerhead Shrike		1		1				2	2		2	1		1	1	1	1		1					1		1		1	1	18		
White-eyed Vireo						1						2	4	11	10	4	4	3	4			1		3	1	3		2	16	69		
Yellow-throated Vireo					1								1	2		1						1		2	1		1	1	4	15		
Blue-headed Vireo	3			2	2		3	2	2		1		1	2	2	2	2	1	2					2	1	2		1	2	35		
Philadelphia Vireo																														0		
Warbling Vireo																														0		
Red-eyed Vireo																								1		1		1	2	5		
Fish Crow																														0		
N. Rough-winged Swallow												4												1		5	12	22	40	84		
Purple Martin	6	2					2	2	1		3	4	6	6	5	4	5					1				2	4	6	2	61		

Sabine Woods -- Spring 2019 Migration

Species/Date	Mar																															Tot
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
Bank Swallow																														2	2	
Barn Swallow												20			2	6											4	2	5	11	50	
Cliff Swallow																															0	
Red-breasted Nuthatch				1	1		1	1	1			1	1	1								1				1				10		
Brown Creeper						1	1	1																						3		
House Wren	2					1		1	2		1	1	2	1	1					1				1					3	17		
Sedge Wren	1	1						1	4				1		3													2	2	1	16	
Marsh Wren																									1	1			2	4		
Carolina Wren																											1			1		
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	4	1		4	7	5	3	4	4		3	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	7		4	1		12	2	3	3	1	6	97		
Golden-crowned Kinglet	2		2	1	1	3	2	3	1		1		1	2	1		1	1												22		
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	9	4	1	14	11	10	13	15	15		8	14	18	13	18	8	10	11	13		2	6	2	11	1	8	5	10	25	275		
Eastern Bluebird				1																										1		
Veery																														0		
Gray-cheeked Thrush																														0		
Swainson's Thrush																														1	1	
Hermit Thrush	2			2	2	1		1	2		1	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	3			1		2		1		2	1	35		
Wood Thrush																								1				2	1	4		
American Robin							22					1	1	6		1	2	1		1										35		
Gray Catbird				2			1		1			1	1	2		2		2				1					2	1	16			
Brown Thrasher	2			2	1			2	3		2	2	2	2	4	2	4	1	2		2	5	1	4		2	2	4	8	59		
Northern Mockingbird		2							2					1	3	1	1					1		2			1	2	2	18		
Cedar Waxwing									1			12	15	8																36		
American Goldfinch													1			1														2		
Chipping Sparrow	8	3		12		5		12	12		10	11	12	7	5		4		1					4			7	2	2	117		
Field Sparrow																														0		
Lark Sparrow																														0		
Dark-eyed Junco																														0		
White-throated Sparrow																								2						2		
Savannah Sparrow																														0		
Song Sparrow	1	1					1						1														1			5		
Lincoln's Sparrow													1		1									1				1	1	5		
Swamp Sparrow	3	2			1		2	2	5		2	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	2		1	2		1			1	2	38			
Eastern Towhee																												1		1		
Yellow-breasted Chat																														0		
Yellow-headed Blackbird																														0		
Bobolink																														0		
Eastern Meadowlark													1	1														1		3		
Orchard Oriole																													12	12		
Baltimore Oriole																														0		
Bronzed Cowbird																														0		
Brown-headed Cowbird											2		1	1				2	1									2		9		
Ovenbird																														0		
Worm-eating Warbler													1	1		2		1						3	1	2			12	23		

Sabine Woods -- Spring 2019 Migration

Species/Date	Mar																															Tot
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
Louisiana Waterthrush	1	1			2	2	1					1	2	6	3	4	3	2	2					3	1	3	1		1	39		
Northern Waterthrush																														0		
Louisiana/Northern Waterthrush																														0		
Golden-winged Warbler																													0			
Blue-winged Warbler																												1	3	4		
Black-and-white Warbler	3			1	2	2	2	2			2	2	7	8	6	6	5	2	2				4	2	2				10	70		
Prothonotary Warbler														2	3	4	2		1					2	1	7	3	6	15	46		
Swainson's Warbler																													2	2		
Tennessee Warbler																												1	4	5		
Orange-crowned Warbler	5	2		4	2	5	7	6	5		3	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	5			2	2	1		1	1	2	3	84		
Nashville Warbler																														0		
Mourning Warbler																														0		
Kentucky Warbler																	1	1											1	3		
Common Yellowthroat	2				1		1	3	4		3	2	1	3	4	2	3	2	3		1	2		2		4		3	10	56		
Hooded Warbler											1	2	8	12	10	11	12	8	7					9		1	1	2	45	129		
American Redstart																														0		
Cape May Warbler																														0		
Cerulean Warbler																													1	1		
Northern Parula	3			2	1		2				1		9	18	12	10	10	9	5				3		1		1	26	113			
Magnolia Warbler																														0		
Bay-breasted Warbler																														0		
Blackburnian Warbler																														0		
Yellow Warbler																														0		
Chestnut-sided Warbler																														0		
Blackpoll Warbler																														0		
Black-thr. Blue Warbler																														0		
Palm Warbler																								1		1		2	3	7		
Pine Warbler	3	2		2	2		2																							11		
Yellow-rumped Warbler	35	18	5	55	38	20	38	20	15		21	23	35	40	60	36	35	30	35		3	6	8	36	7	40	4	30	35	728		
Yellow-throated Warbler							2				1		6	4	5	3	3	1	1			1		1	2			5	35			
Prairie Warbler																														0		
Black-thr. Green Warbler																		1								2		1	1	5		
Canada Warbler																														0		
Wilson's Warbler	1			1	1	1	1	1	2		1	1	1	2	1	1	1		1											17		
Summer Tanager																													1	1		
Scarlet Tanager																														0		
Western Tanager																														0		
Rose-breasted Grosbeak																														0		
Blue Grosbeak																														0		
Indigo Bunting																								1			1		6	8		
Painted Bunting																													1	1		
TOTAL	123	61	13	118	92	85	131	105	115	2	95	158	343	278	293	153	167	193	345	1	30	71	24	163	48	155	68	239	540	4209		

Sabine Woods -- Spring 2019 Migration

Species/Date	Apr																														Tot		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
White-winged Dove	4	4	1	4	8	6	8	6	6	5	6	9	5	10	6	9	5	4	6	6	5	5	6	7	8	8	8	6	8	6	185		
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1	1		1	1			1				4	4	6	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	5	1	11		68		
Black-billed Cuckoo										1	1		1	3	1												1		2		10		
Common Nighthawk														2	1	1	1	1			1	2	2	3	1	10	4	4	1	4	1	39	
Chuck-will's-widow																																0	
Chimney Swift		1			1					1	2	1	3		8	X	2		3	7	5	1	2	2		5	6	2		4		56	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	1	3	1	3	4	4	1	6	1	1		4	6	5	2	2	3	4	4	3	1	2	4	4	6	5	4		2	4	90		
Green Heron	6	7	3	4	5	6	2	3	7	2	5	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	1	4	26	8	1	1	3	1	3	3	128		
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	1	2	1	1	1	1						1				1	2															11	
Mississippi Kite											1													1		1						3	
Sharp-shinned Hawk						1												1	1	1						1	1					6	
Cooper's Hawk						1								1					1													3	
Broad-winged Hawk								75	1						1				3	1					1							82	
Swainson's Hawk						1		1						1	1	1		1	1	1		1			1	1						11	
Red-tailed Hawk	1	1		1										1	1				1	1		1				1						9	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	5	3		1	1	2		1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2					1		1				1						26	
Red-bellied Woodpecker	3	1	1	1		2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	4	2	2	2		58	
Downy Woodpecker	3	3	2	3	2	4	2	4	3	3	1	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	2	4	3		99	
Crested Caracara	1	1				1		1						3		1	1	1	2	2	1	1				2	2					20	
Olive-sided Flycatcher																										1							1
Eastern Wood-Pewee										1		4	1	1		1	3	4	13	12	5	8	8	2	3	8	4	2	2	1		83	
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher																																	1
Acadian Flycatcher								1		1				1			1	3	11	8	2	2	3	2	1	3	2		1			42	
Traill's Flycatcher																										4	2						6
Least Flycatcher																1			1	1	1	1			1	1	2					9	
Empidonax sp																			6	4	1					5	1		1			18	
Eastern Phoebe																																	0
Great Crested Flycatcher	2	1	1							2	2	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	2	7	5	4	5	4	3	4	6	9	4	4	3	92	
Western Kingbird											1			3	1				1	4		1			1	2						14	
Eastern Kingbird	5	4	2	2	4	6		4	1	2	2	16	20	7	3	3	6	6	6	6	2	6	8	6	4	6	15	6	5	4		167	
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher						1	1	2	2		1	2	3	4	1	1			1	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	1		2	1		36	
Loggerhead Shrike	1						1				1	1	12		2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2		1		37	
White-eyed Vireo	16	14	6	9	2	8	3	8	11	6	4	13	10	4	4	4	2	2	2	5	2	1	3	1	2	6	4		1	1	154		
Yellow-throated Vireo	9	7	3	4	3	6	2	2	3	1	2	3	3	1					2	3	1	4	1	1		2	1		2	1	67		
Blue-headed Vireo	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1		2	2	2	3	3	1	1	3	5	3	3	1	1	2	1	1				51		
Philadelphia Vireo																			3	4	1					4	2		2	2		18	
Warbling Vireo									1		1	2			1	2	1	1	4	5	2	1			1	1	5	3	1			32	
Red-eyed Vireo		4	5	5	5	4	4	7	15	4	1	15	9	2	1	2	3	4	12	14	2	17	6	3	3	7	6	6	11	2		179	
Fish Crow	3	1												1	1										1		1					8	
N. Rough-winged Swallow	26	1		2											2	2	8		1	2	1	4	3			22	7	1		4		99	
Purple Martin	2	2		8	3	28	4	2	1		4	3	2	12	4	8	2	2	6	5	4	2	3	3	6	3	10	1	4	2		136	

Sabine Woods -- Spring 2019 Migration

Species/Date	Apr																														Tot	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Bank Swallow		2				4									X				1		1				25	1	4					38
Barn Swallow	8	7		6		8	10	6	2	X	2	20	4	6	1	14		4	10	5	2	4	5		6	10	15	1	3	7	166	
Cliff Swallow											10			1	1	7			1	1				5	2	2					30	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1					1						1																			4	
Brown Creeper																															0	
House Wren	1	1				1	1	1	1			2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1					1	1					19	
Sedge Wren						6		3	2	2	1	3	4	3	5	6	2	3	3	10	3	1	3		5	5	6				76	
Marsh Wren						1			3	1	4	2	1	2	6	2		2	1	8	7	3	2	1	3	3	6				58	
Carolina Wren						1				1	1		1		1		1		1				1			1	1				10	
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	3	5	2	3	3	6	2	10	3	3		4	3	2	2	2	1	4	6	6	2	1	2	1	1	1		2		1	81	
Golden-crowned Kinglet																															0	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	23	12	7	6	8	18	6	10	13	4	2	20	5	9	6	6	2	3	4	3	2	1			1	1			2		174	
Eastern Bluebird									1																						1	
Veery													1	1	1	3	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		3	4	4	2	1	27	
Gray-cheeked Thrush														3	1	3	1		3	11	2	4	1	3	2	7	6	6	1	2	56	
Swainson's Thrush	1				1	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	3	2	3	3	4	6	8	8	11	16	5	9	4	23	30	2	4	3	159	
Hermit Thrush	2	2	1	1	2	2			1	2	1	1	2	1					1	3	2		1		1	1			1	28		
Wood Thrush	3	2	3	4	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	6	4	5	3	2	4	4	8	15	6	8	4	8	3	6	5	2	1	2	122	
American Robin														2												1				3		
Gray Catbird	1	1				5	1	2	3	1	2	25	15	7	10	6	16	15	21	15	8	60	50	125	13	30	65	20	55	18	590	
Brown Thrasher	2	7	2	2	3	6	2	5	6	2	1	6	5	4	4	3	2	3	6	4	6	5	4	3	4	6	6	5	4	5	123	
Northern Mockingbird		1	1	1		1		2	2	1		2	1	4	2	2	1	1	2	4	4	2	2	2	1	2	5	3	1	2	52	
Cedar Waxwing								30		25	12	50	50	70	20	100	10	3	25	25	18	25	25	44	28	34	54	50	30	10	738	
American Goldfinch			3						1			5							3	1					1					14		
Chipping Sparrow	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	12	3	3		2																		37		
Field Sparrow																															0	
Lark Sparrow																										1					1	
Dark-eyed Junco															1																1	
White-throated Sparrow											1		2	2	1		1			2	2	2						2			15	
Savannah Sparrow														1																	1	
Song Sparrow			1		1																										2	
Lincoln's Sparrow	1	2				1				1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	21		
Swamp Sparrow	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2		2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	1		X	2			43		
Eastern Towhee																															0	
Yellow-breasted Chat										2			1	2	1	1	3			1	1	4	1			1	1	1		20		
Yellow-headed Blackbird																				1						1					2	
Bobolink																1															1	
Eastern Meadowlark													1		1										1		1	1			5	
Orchard Oriole	6	5	3	8	5	10	2	5	4	3	8	55	9	4	2	3	25	18	13	10	5	30	29	15	12	15	10	6	17	8	345	
Baltimore Oriole						1					1		12	4	2	1	3	9	21	24	8	7	25	11	10	35	12	4	2	2	196	
Bronzed Cowbird																				2											2	
Brown-headed Cowbird	6				1	1	2	2	2	1	1	4	8	8	9	12	4	3	6	6	2	10	3	1	3	4	12		1	2	114	
Ovenbird						2			1									2	2	3	6	3	4	4	2	4	4	3	1	4	2	47
Worm-eating Warbler	5	7	5	12	3	7	5	1	1	1	1	6	3	3	2		2	5	10	12	3	3	2	1	2	3			1	30	136	

Sabine Woods -- Spring 2019 Migration

Species/Date	Apr																														Tot	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Louisiana Waterthrush	1	2	2	3	1	4	1	1	2			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1		1	1	1	2			30	66	
Northern Waterthrush						4	2		1			6	4	5	2	3	3	11	6	6	3	8	4	5	6	3	6	5	8	3	104	
Louisiana/Northern Waterthrush						1							1	1					3	2	2	1				1	1			1	15	
Golden-winged Warbler																	1	1	5	5	3	3		1	2	2	3		2		28	
Blue-winged Warbler	3	4	1	1		7	3	4	3	4	1	6	5	3	3	1	3	5	20	20	6	5	4	1	3	6	1	1		124		
Black-and-white Warbler	6		3	6	3	12	4	12	8	3	3	8	7	4	3	2	2	6	20	30	5	6	3	2	12	21	6	1	2	1	201	
Prothonotary Warbler	10	45	27	50	29	25	13	15	9	1	2	4	3	2	2	2	1	3	4	3	1	3	2				1			257		
Swainson's Warbler	1	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	2		X			1	3	3	2	1								23		
Tennessee Warbler	4	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	6	2	13	13	3	2	1	10	28	6	3		14	9	8	30	6	2	3	6	2	190	
Orange-crowned Warbler	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	2			1	1																24		
Nashville Warbler		1				2		1	1	4		3	2	1					2	2						1		1		21		
Mourning Warbler																						(1)								0		
Kentucky Warbler	1	1		3	1	4	1	2	2	1		6	3	2	1	1	3	1	6	14	4	5	1	1		1	1		2	1	69	
Common Yellowthroat	8	23	18	16	8	15	5	8	4	2	3	8	6	7	8	10	4	4	12	11	7	12	4	7	8	7	8	2	2	2	239	
Hooded Warbler	45	26	16	19	6	35	14	15	17	6	3	12	10	7	4	1	4	5	16	25	8	10	12	8	5	6	2		9	3	349	
American Redstart						1	1	1	1			9	4				3	6	4	5	1	18	12	8	10	6	5	3	5	3	106	
Cape May Warbler																															0	
Cerulean Warbler												2					1	4	3	5	2	1			2	3			1	1	25	
Northern Parula	30	29	10	12	10	10	6	19	14	6	3	18	10	3	3	1	2	6	12	12	3	1	1		2	3	1			227		
Magnolia Warbler																			1	2	1	2	1	3	3	11	3	1	1	1	30	
Bay-breasted Warbler																			1					1	5	1	1	1	1	1	12	
Blackburnian Warbler						2						3						1	1						1	2	1		2		13	
Yellow Warbler												3	2	1			9	4	1	2	1	26	50	16	18	3	4	12	19	2	173	
Chestnut-sided Warbler															1	2		4	3	5		3	2	1	10	8	3	1		43		
Blackpoll Warbler																			2	1		1	1		2	2	2	1	1	2	15	
Black-thr. Blue Warbler												1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1			11		
Palm Warbler	4	6	2	3	2	3		2	2	1					1					1						1				28		
Pine Warbler																															0	
Yellow-rumped Warbler	30	24	32	34	30	20	2	6	6	4	1	1		1	3	1			2	1	1	1						1		201		
Yellow-throated Warbler	3	3	2	2	2	4	3	4	4			4	5	3				1	2	3	1	1				1				48		
Prairie Warbler						1		1																							2	
Black-thr. Green Warbler	1	1						1	2			2	3					2	10	6	2	1	2		8	7	2			50		
Canada Warbler																									1						1	
Wilson's Warbler										1									1	1	X			1						1	5	
Summer Tanager	3	3	3			4		4	5	1	1	9	5	2	5	5	4	6	18	12	4	14	7	5	8	8	12	4	3	4	159	
Scarlet Tanager											2	2	3	5	2	4	3	5	2	3	5	12	16	7	4	3	12	3	5	3	101	
Western Tanager												1	1	1	1															1	5	
Rose-breasted Grosbeak							1					2	8	4	3	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	28	23	13	9	16	13	10	6	10	178
Blue Grosbeak	2	3		2	2	3	1	2	5	2	2	7	5	3	3	12	12	6	9	12	6	6	4	9	2	5	3	6	2	1	137	
Indigo Bunting	11	12	8	10	6	15	5	9	4	4	6	35	10	7	6	8	14	15	13	9	12	8	6	6	28	13	8	1	10	26	325	
Painted Bunting				1							1	2		2	1	1	3	4	4	4	1	11	2	3	2	3	2	2	2		51	
TOTAL	348	366	214	283	195	444	164	506	264	187	122	570	384	433	240	440	251	374	607	616	283	528	450	420	483	507	553	215	318	248	11013	

Sabine Woods -- Spring 2019 Migration

Species/Date	May																				Gnd
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	19	28	Tot	Tot	
White-winged Dove	5	6	12	10	10	7	3		3	2	8	6	1	6	8	6		6	99	379	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	3	3	6	5	3		1	3	4	2	6	1		1	2	2	2		44	114	
Black-billed Cuckoo			2					1											3	13	
Common Nighthawk		1	3	5	4	1	2	2	2	3	2	1		2	1	2			31	70	
Chuck-will's-widow											1	1							2	9	
Chimney Swift			2	5	2		2	4	3	4	4	2		3		4			35	92	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird		2	2	5	6	2	1	1	1	2	2	1							25	122	
Green Heron	3	4	3	2	2		1	2	2	4	4	4		2	3	1		1	38	194	
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron																			0	42	
Mississippi Kite					1			1											2	5	
Sharp-shinned Hawk																			0	9	
Cooper's Hawk																			0	3	
Broad-winged Hawk				1															1	83	
Swainson's Hawk			1				1		1	1		1							5	16	
Red-tailed Hawk			2																2	26	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker			(3)																0	53	
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		1	1	1	1		20	147	
Downy Woodpecker	1	3	3	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3		3	2	3			35	205	
Crested Caracara			3	3			1												7	38	
Olive-sided Flycatcher				1	5				1			1			1				9	10	
Eastern Wood-Pewee		4	3	10	7	3	2	6	18	15	8	5		2	2	3			88	171	
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher				1	1	1		1			1	1	1					1	8	9	
Acadian Flycatcher		1		2	2	1	1	2	1	2	4	3	1		1				21	63	
Traill's Flycatcher			1	2	1				4	2	3	1		1					15	21	
Least Flycatcher				1	1	1			1										4	14	
Empidonax sp			2	5	1		1		8	4	5	3		1					30	49	
Eastern Phoebe																			0	51	
Great Crested Flycatcher	4	3	8	6	3	2	3	4	4	3					4	3		2	49	145	
Western Kingbird					2														2	16	
Eastern Kingbird	1	8	8	15	4	1	4	2	25	3	5			4	2	2		1	85	266	
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	1	1		1			1									1			5	44	
Loggerhead Shrike	1	2		5	2		1			1	1	1		1					15	70	
White-eyed Vireo				4	1						1								6	229	
Yellow-throated Vireo	1	1	2	8	1				2	3	1			1					20	102	
Blue-headed Vireo				7															7	93	
Philadelphia Vireo		1		15	2			2	8	8	2								38	56	
Warbling Vireo				3	1														4	36	
Red-eyed Vireo	1	10	16	24	4	3	3	3	7	17	30	7		11	6	2	1	145	329		
Fish Crow																			0	8	
N. Rough-winged Swallow				12															12	195	
Purple Martin	4	2	6	3	2	1	1		2		2	3		2	3			2	33	230	

Sabine Woods -- Spring 2019 Migration

Species/Date	May																				Gnd	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	19	28	Tot	Tot		
Louisiana Waterthrush	(1)		(1)	(1)															0	105		
Northern Waterthrush	3	4	3	4	1		2	2	2	4	3	2	1		1				32	136		
Louisiana/Northern Waterthrush			1																1	16		
Golden-winged Warbler				3				1		1		1							6	34		
Blue-winged Warbler										1									1	129		
Black-and-white Warbler		2	1	10	2	1		2	2	6	6	4							36	307		
Prothonotary Warbler					1		1												2	305		
Swainson's Warbler					1														1	26		
Tennessee Warbler		3	4	15	1			2	2	4	4	7							42	237		
Orange-crowned Warbler																			0	108		
Nashville Warbler																			0	21		
Mourning Warbler				(1)															0	0		
Kentucky Warbler	1	1	3	1		1					2								9	81		
Common Yellowthroat	2	5	4	4	4	2	2	3	11	3	7	6	1	2	2				58	353		
Hooded Warbler		5	3	5	1		1	1	2	4	1	1		1					25	503		
American Redstart	2	14	6	6	8	2	5	11	28	29	22	3	2	1		1			140	246		
Cape May Warbler		1													1				2	2		
Cerulean Warbler									1										1	27		
Northern Parula			1	3	1			1	2		1	1							10	350		
Magnolia Warbler	1	7	4	8	6			5	16	33	15	8		1	1				105	135		
Bay-breasted Warbler		2	2	15	5	3	1	10	4	21	12	5	1	1					82	94		
Blackburnian Warbler				14	3			2	1	10	3								33	46		
Yellow Warbler	1	24	11	10	1	2	2		9	6	3				1	1			71	244		
Chestnut-sided Warbler		2	2	12	3			3	3	22	8	1							56	99		
Blackpoll Warbler		1	2	1	1														5	20		
Black-thr. Blue Warbler																1			1	12		
Palm Warbler																			0	35		
Pine Warbler																			0	11		
Yellow-rumped Warbler																			0	929		
Yellow-throated Warbler																			0	83		
Prairie Warbler																			0	2		
Black-thr. Green Warbler	1	2	3	6	2			4	2	3	2								25	80		
Canada Warbler				4								3	1	1					9	10		
Wilson's Warbler																			0	22		
Summer Tanager	1	8	3	10	4	3	1	2	2	3									37	197		
Scarlet Tanager	3	14	6	8	7	3			2		3	2	1			1			50	151		
Western Tanager																1			1	6		
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	4	9	4	8	3	1	1		6	4	2	1			1				44	222		
Blue Grosbeak	1	11	16	9	2				1	2									42	179		
Indigo Bunting	2	8	30	35	15	1	4	15	5	3	10	4			2				134	467		
Painted Bunting		1	2	2	1				1		1				1				9	61		
TOTAL	179	300	398	588	243	161	83	143	303	315	306	193	25	109	83	61	4	23	3517	18739		

Golden Triangle Audubon Society
P. O. Box 1292
Nederland, Texas 77627-1292

FIRST CLASS MAIL

NATIONAL AUDUBON MEMBERSHIP FORM

Membership Form

To join the National Audubon Society, please complete this form and return with Introductory Membership fee of \$20 (payable to the National Audubon Society, or indicate you wish to be billed) to National Audubon Society, Memberships, PO Box 97194, Washington, DC 20090-7194. To use this form to give a membership as a gift, please complete the form and indicate your name in the appropriate space. Payment should accompany gift memberships.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Gift from:

Check enclosed Please bill me

Golden Triangle Audubon C9ZW250Z

Brown Pelican SUBSCRIPTION/ MEMBERSHIP FORM

Mail to Golden Triangle Audubon Society (GTAS), P. O. Box 1292, Nederland, Texas 77627-1292 or bring to any Membership Meeting. National Audubon Society (NAS) members with addresses within our official territory are automatically GTAS members without further payment, but are asked to contribute \$20 if they are able since we only receive a very small amount from NAS after the first year.

Subscriptions from NAS Members with mailing addresses outside our official territory, and others wishing to subscribe are \$20 per year (Jan-Dec).

Name: _____

Address: _____

Tel No: _____

RARE BIRD ALERTS

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

Detailed information/maps on birding sites in Texas is available on the Web at <http://www.texasbirds.org/birdingLocations.php>. This leads you to the maps of the various eBird hotspots. You can also subscribe (free) on eBird for email alerts for all rare birds reported in a specific county.