# The Brown Pelican



The Newsletter of the Golden Triangle Audubon Society

Vol. 29 No 6 June 2023

### **Summer Break!**

There will, as usual, be no membership meetings in June or July. Our next meeting will be on THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 2023 at 7:00 p.m. in the Garden Center, Tyrrell Park, Beaumont, Texas. Michael Cooper will present a program on the birds of Costa Rica.

We are always looking for programs that will be of interest to our members, so please let us know if you have a program to present, or know of someone who can.

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

### **Golden Triangle Audubon Facebook**

We have a very active Golden Triangle Audubon group on Facebook, moderated by Jana Whittle and John Mariani. Our aim is to provide a space for people around the Golden Triangle to share pictures, sightings, and other information about birds, other nature, and local birding sites and habitats. This is a unique opportunity to share your pictures of birds with other members and followers of Golden Triangle Audubon. While we make a special effort to feature unusual birds seen in the Golden Triangle area or nearby, there are no hard and fast rules about what can be contributed. All levels of pictures are welcome, especially of less common birds, and there is a large number of followers from outside the immediate area! If you are looking for help with identification, please include the location and date of the picture, as both are important in narrowing the possibilities. You can send your contribution through a Facebook message or in an email directly to the moderators or to gtaudubon@aol.com.

### **Tyrrell Park Nature Center Programs**

Attached to this digital issue of the *Brown Pelican* is a flyer for a series of Saturday summer programs at the Tyrrell Park Nature Center for 5- to 10-year olds.

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> 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 are subject to last minute changes. Changes will always be posted on the web site at www.goldentriangleaudubon.org.

### Future Programs and Field Trips.

### Saturday August 5, 2023. Field Trip to Liberty 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 also be on the lookout for Wood Storks and even Limpkins.

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. 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. The part of the trip looking for kites does not necessitate extensive walking, but the trail does. We will check the trail for early migrants and a few other songbirds that may well nest in that area. In addition to the Swallow-tailed Kites, there will typically be Mississippi Kites flying low over the residential areas of Liberty north of US 90.

Typically, the group proceeds to Jax Hamburgers in Liberty for lunch.

Thursday August 17, 2023. Membership Meeting. Birds of Costa Rica. Michael Cooper. Further details in next issue.)

Saturday August 19, 2023. Tentative Date. 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.

Often, after birding the flats, the group proceeds to the Big Store or to Fort Travis to use the facilities and eat lunch. Many participants will bring their lunch, as options to purchase are limited.

The group may stop at Rollover Pass and may possibly visit High Island on the way home, checking there for very 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 21, 2023. Membership Meeting. Details in the next issue of the *Brown Pelican* and on the web site nearer the time

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### Field Trip to Hardin County – 20 May 2023

The Golden Triangle Audubon Society's Hardin County field trip is often seen as the last bit of "good" birding before the doldrums of summer set in. Summer in southeast Texas means hot, humid days, lots of bugs and fewer birds than in the spring and many birders just skip it and wait for fall. But if it is the end, then it is best to at least go out on a high note! More than a dozen birders assembled in Silsbee ready to do exactly that!

The parking lot where the group traditionally meets does not appear to be a birding hotspot but some birds can be had there that will not be seen elsewhere on the trip. Fish Crow distinguished itself from the nearby American Crows with its persistent calling. Fish Crows have been expanding their range in recent years and have become expected on this trip. House Sparrows and European Starlings are urban species not seen in the woodland habitat searched on most of this trip but are easily found here. A Barn Swallow flying by and Purple Martins circling overhead are also expected. Northern Mockingbird is also more easily seen here than in the later parts of the trip. This is also often the only place to find a blackbird of any kind! It is not often that one must search for blackbirds in southeast Texas!

This trip is usually conducted in the following manner: drive rural, wooded roads stopping at creek crossings, certain habitat types or whenever an interesting bird was heard or seen. One of the first stops, a creek crossing, did not produce the hoped for Kentucky Warbler but the calling Swainson's Warbler refused to come out to be seen. It did however allow great looks at three Mississippi Kites perched in a dead tree by the roadside. Raptors were not abundant on the day but these graceful birds allowed long looks and plenty of photos. Mississippi Kite is another species that has expanded its range in the last twenty years or so and are now common summer birds in the area. They feed mostly on large insects like cicadas and dragonflies catching them in the air or snatching them from the tops of trees. It is a species that has learned to tolerate living near people and can be found nesting in backyards, golf courses and any area with large trees adjacent to fairly open areas.

Plenty of other good birds were found on the trip though not all were very cooperative. White-eyed Vireos called from every stop but only a couple were seen. A Wood Thrush or two were heard singing their ethereal song but did not come out for the party. Yellow-breasted Chats were also often heard but not seen. Indigo Bunting did eventually show off for the birders providing good looks for all. A pair of Summer Tanagers were located and gave good looks as did a few Carolina Chickadees. Tufted Titmouse were more heard than seen while a Yellow-throated Vireo gave a pretty good look. Brown Thrashers, Bluegray Gnatcatcher and Carolina Wren were among the other species noted on the day. Red-headed Woodpecker was spotted by some but was not cooperative.

The main point of the field trip is to find the breeding warblers of the Big Thicket region. There are a dozen species of warbler that are theoretically possible in the area but some area more common than others. Common Yellowthroat is more easily found in the marshes closer to the coast while Pine Warbler is easily found throughout the region (anywhere with

pine trees). American Redstart and Worm-eating Warbler are usually found just a bit north of the field trip area. Louisiana Waterthrush is likely in the area but further up the various creeks away from the roadsides. That leaves eight species as primary targets. Hooded is relatively easy, at least to hear. It can sometimes be difficult to see (unlike in migration). On this trip, Hooded was seen though the bird rarely stopped moving long enough to get a good look. A couple of Kentucky Warblers were heard but only one came out for a look. It was not easy, but most of the group eventually got a look or two at the bird. Swainson's Warblers were heard in a number of locations, generally near creek crossings. Like the Kentucky, only one really came out of the dense brush but most of the group saw the bird well. The group never did find a Prothonotary Warbler despite what seemed to be appropriate habitat.

The bridge over Beech Creek often provides a bounty of species and this day was no different. A Northern Parula was heard first and, soon, it was being seen by the entire group in the trees overhead. A pair of Yellow-throated Warblers turned up next and put on quite a show for the assembled group. Warblers were not the only birds seen at the creek. Red-eyed Vireo was found here as well and a pair of Great Crested Flycatchers were easily seen. An Acadian Flycatcher was seen and heard as is usual at this location. One of the biggest surprises of the day was a cooperative Philadelphia Vireo at the creek. There are not usually a lot of migrants seen on this trip so this species was a welcome addition to the day list.

But no Prairie Warbler had been seen yet. All the usual spots were too grown up to be ideal habitat for this species that favors young pine trees and no Prairies were heard singing. One final check was made on Matigwa Road but none were found – at first. The group decided to try a spot just a little further down though it looked too sparse to be good Prairie Warbler habitat. But when the group arrived, there was a Prairie Warbler singing! It came out and the whole group got great looks at this specialty bird! With seven warbler species under the group's belt including the coveted Prairie, the birders wrapped up the trip. There were a few species missed but overall, it is hard to imagine a better bird haul than on this year's trip. And the Golden Triangle Audubon Society will do it all again next year!

The following species were recorded by the trip leaders:

Mourning Dove (6); Great Egret (2); White Ibis (1); Cattle Egret (3); Black Vulture (6); Turkey Vulture (2); Mississippi Kite (4); Redheaded Woodpecker (2); Red-bellied Woodpecker (6); Downy Woodpecker (1); Pileated Woodpecker (2); Eastern Wood-Pewee (2); Acadian Flycatcher (3); Great Crested Flycatcher (2); White-eyed Vireo (15); Yellow-throated Vireo (2); Philadelphia Vireo (1); Redeyed Vireo (3); Blue Jay (6); American Crow (7); Fish Crow (1); Crow Sp. (5); Purple Martin (4); Barn Swallow (2); Carolina Chickadee (7); Tufted Titmouse (3); Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (5); Carolina Wren (10); European Starling (10); Brown Thrasher (1); Northern Mockingbird (2); Wood Thrush (3); Yellow-breasted Chat (5); Swainson's Warbler (7); Kentucky Warbler (2); Hooded Warbler (9); Northern Parula (1); Pine Warbler (10); Yellow-throated Warbler (2); Prairie Warbler (1); Summer Tanager (2); Northern Cardinal (10); Indigo Bunting (2); Common Grackle (1); House Sparrow (2)

Steve Mayes

### Jefferson County Spring Migration Count – 13 May 2023

This is the longer version of this analysis and discusses in more detail the apparent trends in migration timing and possible local bird population changes that are suggested by the results of this count.

World Migratory Bird Day, also called International Migratory Bird Day or Global Big Day by various organizations, is celebrated on the second Saturday in May and so varies from 8 May to 14 May. It was chosen to occur at the peak of spring migration of passerine species in the Northern Hemisphere, but as such it falls 10 to 20 days later than the peak on the Gulf Coast. This year it was almost as far into May as the second Saturday can be, and this analysis attempts to take that into account.

Spring migration in Southeast Texas is heaviest over a relatively short time period. The last two weeks in April are likely to provide the best birding for migratory land birds, although they do not coincide with the heaviest flow of migrants over the Gulf. Heavy flows extend well into May, and the genetically imprinted drive to reach the breeding locations increases. The quality of the birding is influenced by the number of birds that stopover at the coastal "migrant traps." For those species that fly across the Gulf - most of the migrants that are seen in the coastal Southeast Texas hotspots - the trip can challenge the physical abilities of the birds. Most passerine species can fly at about 25 to 30 mph, while surface winds across the Gulf in spring can vary up to and even in excess of 30 mph. The ground speed achieved by a migrant is a combination of its airspeed and the wind at their location. In spring, the prevailing winds, most of the time, have a significant favorable southerly component, increasing the ground speed and reducing the time required to cross the Gulf. Birds apparently do not leave the Yucatan if the wind there has a significant northerly component. But it is unlikely that birds have any way of determining if the winds further into the Gulf are favorable. On encountering adverse winds, a migrant may have to fly non-stop for 24 hours or more to reach the Texas or Louisiana coast. It seems likely that on encountering northerly winds, at least some migrants turn west to reach the Central or Lower Texas Coast.

So, the wind conditions, not always known to us in detail in the Central Gulf, are key to determining when and if there are likely to be migrants making landfall on the Upper Coast. In spring, cold fronts move in a generally southerly direction, and if one reaches the coast (or even goes on into the Gulf), migrants are likely to descend into the first land they see and be detected by birders. On the other hand, if there are favorable winds, migrants are likely to press on flying further into the US. The driving force to get to the breeding grounds increases as spring progresses, and the likelihood of adverse winds as a result of a cold front decreases, so more birds overfly the coastal areas. But a lot of migrants can still descend into the coastal areas well into May in the event of adverse wind conditions, even though that becomes less and less likely as spring progresses. So, the chances of a lot of migrants in the coastal hotspots decreases, as does the chance that such an event occurs on count day, especially if count day is later in May. Just to complicate the issue, whether or not birds have accumulated at the take-off areas in the Yucatan awaiting more favorable conditions is almost completely

unknown to observers at the Texas coast.

The first thing most look at in count results is how many species were seen. The 168 species in 2023 is obviously a low number, but the almost complete absence of migrants at Sabine Woods was a major factor, probably reducing the count by ten species over a day with a more normal mix of migrants. There were no significant weather or wind events. Somewhat more concerning is that the overall number of birds seen appears to be very low, and on review, we do not see that any of the "abundant" species (various blackbirds/grackles, Cattle Egrets and the like) were in particularly low numbers, although the observers in the western part of the county felt that there was a shortfall in "blackbirds" (in the very general sense) and Cattle Egrets. Shorebirds were seen in relatively low numbers, but overall, the low total seems to be a result of low numbers across most species groups. We will be watching this aspect of future counts closely. The available habitat in the count is being slowly decreased by increased urbanization.

Not unexpectedly considering the late count date, ducks were in short supply. There were no Wood Ducks seen in Cattail Marsh and a lowish number of Blue-winged Teal in all the usual locations in the county. After four low years of concern, it was encouraging to see Mottled Ducks in more normal numbers. There are often one or more Lesser Scaups remaining, but not this year.

The number of Rock Pigeons was back to normal after a few low years, but that species frequents areas where coverage tends to be low. Eurasian Collared-Doves were found in the same reduced numbers as in the last two or three years. White-winged Dove numbers continued a decline that began around 2017, although there are still plenty to be seen. Mourning Doves rebounded after four low years.

King Rail numbers were marginally low, but Clapper Rails numbers were exceptionally low. The vegetation at Cattail Marsh, with a lot of Water Hyacinth may well have been the major factor in low numbers of American Coot, but was certainly the factor in the record number of Purple Gallinules with 81 in Cattail Marsh. The numbers were only in single digits 20 years ago!

Black-bellied Plovers were in good supply in wet fields in the west part of the county, but for the first time in four years, no Golden Plovers were found. Snowy plovers used to be in good numbers on the Sea Rim beaches, but none were seen. Only two years in the last eight have there been any on Sea Rim. One Wilson's Plover was the only one, somewhat surprising for so far into May. Semi-palmated and Piping Plovers were, however, in normal numbers.

One Upland Sandpiper, infrequently found on the count was all the more surprising on the late date of the count. Hudsonian Godwits are seen most years, but three was a low number. Ruddy Turnstone numbers were very high, frequenting wet fields in west Jefferson County in addition to the Gulf beaches. Sanderling numbers did not rise to normal, nor did Least Sandpipers. White-rumped Sandpipers were present but in smaller numbers than would have been

expected, given the extensive wet fields in the western sections. The absence of any Western Sandpipers is strange, especially in view of good numbers of Semi-palmated Sandpipers. Some Westerns can usually be found in beach areas throughout the summer.

All Wilson's Snipe have usually left the county well before the end of April, but one was found in west Jefferson County, a new species for this count. Wilson's Phalaropes are a feast or famine species in Jefferson County, sometime in large numbers, but often absent, as in the past two years. This year, Sea Rim had 14. Other shorebirds were unremarkable – Spotted Sandpiper, both yellowlegs species, and Willets were there, but no Solitary Sandpiper was found.

Laughing Gull numbers were modest, no Ringed-billed Gulls were found, but there were several Herring Gulls. Least Tern numbers were low, and there were only four Caspian Terns, but Forster's and Sandwich Terms were in expected numbers. Black Terns were normal in the beach areas, but scarce in the inland areas.

The first Magnificent Frigatebird since 2015 was recorded. A normal number of Anhinga was found. Neotropic Cormorants were about average, but no Double-crested Cormorants were detected. Brown Pelicans, however, were in very high numbers in the beach areas.

Least Bitterns were in the Sabine Pass area, but Great Blue Herons have become scarce over the last three or four years. Great Egret numbers have not changed much over the last few years, but Snowy Egret populations have exploded. Reddish Egrets have not normally been seen in spring, but two were found this year. Cattle Egret numbers overall appear to have more or less stabilized.

White Ibis numbers were double the recent average. One Glossy Ibis was detected among the dark Ibis at Cattail Marsh, a normal occurrence these days. The numbers of Roseate Spoonbills that we detect are highly variable; this year's numbers were high and concentrated in the wet fields in the western part of the county.

Both species of vulture were well represented. Both species used to be found mostly north of Jefferson County, but seem to be moving south, especially the Black Vultures. Ospreys used to be quite scarce after mid-spring, but some appear to be remaining and possibly breeding. One Swallowtailed Kite was seen in west Jefferson County. The number of Mississippi Kites appears to be significantly increasing. Most years, there is a very small number of Northern Harriers and a small number of Cooper's Hawks that remain in the county, so finding one of each was normal, but not finding a Bald Eagle has become unusual. Six White-tailed Hawks suggest that the species is becoming firmly (re)established in Jefferson County. Swainson's Hawk numbers seem stable, while Broad-winged Hawk seem to be hanging on in very small numbers. Summering Red-tailed Hawks were increasing very significantly in recent years, but appear to have gone back down.

Red-headed Woodpeckers increased quite dramatically immediately after hurricanes damaged many trees, but have subsequently declined. The decline appears to have been arrested. Red-bellied and Downy Woodpeckers remain stable, while Pileated Woodpecker numbers have declined. Crested

Caracara numbers continue to increase as the species continues to spread east.

Two Eastern Wood-Pewees is on the low side, possibly a result of the late date of the Count. Great Crested Flycatchers nest in Sabine Woods and presumably elsewhere in the county and appear to be increasing. Couch's Kingbird is a new species for the count. One Western Kingbird – a species that we have detected in about 40 percent of recent counts – was seen in the Sabine Pass area. Eastern Kingbirds and Scissor tailed Flycatchers are more closely related than appearances would suggest, and basically occupy the same habitat. The Scissortailed occupies a smaller range to the west of that of the Kingbird, but it seems that locally some years have lots of one and few of the other. The year 2023 count was one with a good number of Scissor-tailed and a low number of Eastern Kingbirds.

In Jefferson County, in the areas away from the shore, the number of Loggerhead Shrikes seen in the Migration Count decreased drastically in the period 2010-2020. This decline appears to have been arrested and may even have been reversed. It is very difficult to analyze the available data, and anecdotally, it appears that Chambers County, and possibly Cameron Parish in Louisiana have not suffered declines, at least not to the same extent. There appears to be something unusual about the accessible roads of West Jefferson County. Any count of shrikes almost inevitably uses surveys along public roads, and the shrikes typically use utility wires and trees as vantage points when hunting for food. The food available in the areas that can be surveyed from the roadside wires and trees might have been reduced. Changing agricultural practices, and increasing urbanization may be reducing prey for the shrikes in ways we cannot easily evaluate.

White-eyed and Red-eyed Vireos, species most often located based on calls, were found in near normal numbers, with Red-eyed at the lower end of normal. Blue-headed Vireos in Southeast Texas are mostly winter residents, leave the area fairly early in spring, and have not been seen on previous Migration counts. However, presumably migratory birds of this species are seen in small numbers in late spring after a gap. It is assumed that this is a separate population, most likely breeding further north than the typical wintering birds. The absence of Philadelphia Vireos on Count Day was surprising, as the species seems to have been more numerous than normal this year based on other surveys.

Anyone frequenting the larger grocery stores in the area were will not be surprised that the number of Fish Crows was a new high. American Crows were normal. Blue Jays were hit hard by West Nile virus a decade or so ago, and there has been renewed concern over perceived population declines in the last two years. This was, however, not reflected in our count results, which have been in an unusually narrow range for a number of years.

Counting swallows on the count is never easy. Tree Swallows were somewhat low, Cave Swallows were in good numbers in the western part of the county. Purple Martin numbers have rebounded from a significant decline in 2015.

There were fewer Marsh Wrens, but Carolina Wrens have increased above the numbers after the freezes at the beginning

of the last decade. Eastern Bluebirds seen to have recovered from very low numbers in 2016-2018. Thrushes were of some concern; Swainson's Thrushes were down, Wood Thrushes were absent for the fourth year in a row. American Robins were also down, but we are at the southern edge of their normal range, and as such are susceptible to larger swings in populations. The combined effects of recent tropical storms and freezes had a substantial effect on Northern Mockingbirds, mostly it seems in the open areas away from human activity, but the numbers seem to be slowing returning to past levels.

Only the one resident species of sparrow, Seaside Sparrow, can be expected to be present in number when the count date is late in the period, and the number was reasonably normal. Lingering Savannah Sparrows were, as could be expected, in low numbers.

Eastern Meadowlark numbers were as high as they have been in more than ten years. This species is very hard to find during the period of the Fall Migration Count, so we rely on the spring count to monitor the species. Counting, or more accurately estimating, the numbers of the various blackbird and grackle species is difficult, and we have not been able to draw any conclusions beyond the concerns expressed earlier about a lack of any large flocks.

As suggested at the beginning of this account, it is really not possible to analyze the several important variables that affect the trans-Gulf migrants, many of which are warblers, but also including orioles, tanagers and other larger birds. Suffice it to say, almost no migrants in Sabine Woods were present on Count Day this year.

Finally, Dickcissels were low – does this reflect partly the consequences of a change from rice to crawfish? House Sparrows continued to be low. This species is highly dependent on human activities, both agricultural and other. One might speculate that both farmers and homeowners are operating in ways that reduce the amount of food suitable for sparrows that is readily accessible to them. The decline is much more pronounced in England, and there is so far no real explanation there.

WHISTLING-DUCK, Black-bellied (174); WHISTLING-DUCK, Fulvous (47); TEAL, Blue-winged (53); DUCK, Mottled (41); DUCK, species (2); GREBE, Pied-billed (5); PIGEON, Rock (141); DOVE, Eurasian Collared- (13); DOVE, Inca (4); DOVE, White-winged (55); DOVE, Mourning (204); CUCKOO, Yellow-billed (13); NIGHTHAWK, Common (20); SWIFT, Chimney (23); HUMMINGBIRD, Ruby-throated (14); HUMMINGBIRD, Archilochus species (1); RAIL, King (3); RAIL, Clapper (8); SORA (4); GALLINULE, Common (91); COOT, American (7); GALLINULE, Purple (86); STILT, Black-necked (149); AVOCET, American (39); PLOVER, Black-bellied (70); PLOVER, Wilson's (1); PLOVER, Semipalmated (10); PLOVER, Piping (2); KILLDEER (77); SANDPIPER, Upland (1); WHIMBREL (47); GODWIT, Hudsonian (3); TURNSTONE, Ruddy (133); SANDPIPER, Stilt (1); SANDERLING (102); DUNLIN (43); SANDPIPER, Baird's (1); SANDPIPER, Least (26); SANDPIPER, White-rumped (63); SANDPIPER, Pectoral (1); Peep SANDPIPER, Semipalmated (39); SANDPIPER, DOWITCHER, Short-billed (26); DOWITCHER, Long-billed (19); DOWITCHER species (40); SNIPE, Wilson's (1); PHALAROPÉ, Wilson's (14); SANDPIPER, Spotted (8); YELLOWLEGS, Greater (13);

WILLET (48); YELLOWLEGS, Lesser (6); YELLOWLEGS species (1); GULL, Laughing (113); GULL, Ring-billed (1); GULL, Herring (7); GULL species (10); TERN, Least (57); TERN, Caspian (4); TERN, Black (46); TERN, Forster's (38); TERN, Royal (41); TERN, Sandwich (6); FRIGATEBIRD, Magnificent (1); ANHINGA (6); CORMORANT, Neotropic (158); CORMORANT species (3); PELICAN, American White (7); PELICAN, Brown (203); BITTERN, Least (8); HERON, Great Blue (8); EGRET, Great (276); EGRET, Snowy (225); HERON, Little Blue (70); HERON, Tricolored (40); EGRET, Reddish (2); EGRET, Cattle (705); HERON, Green (44); NIGHT-HERON, Black-crowned (10); NIGHT-HERON, Yellow-crowned (35); IBIS, White (394); IBIS, Glossy (1); IBIS, White-faced (45); IBIS, Plegadis species (64); SPOONBILL, Roseate (109); VULTURE, Black (194); VULTURE, Turkey (115); VULTURE species (80); OSPREY (5); KITE, White-tailed (4); KITE, Swallow-tailed (1); KITE, Mississippi (12); HARRIER, Northern (1); HAWK, Cooper's (1); HAWK. White-tailed (6); HAWK, Red-shouldered (17); HAWK, Broad-winged (1); HAWK, Swainson's (6); HAWK, Red-tailed (2); OWL, Barn (2); OWL, Great Horned (1); KINGFISHER, Belted (3); WOODPECKER, Red-headed (4); WOODPECKER, Red-bellied (28); WOODPECKER, Downy (26); WOODPECKER, Pileated (2); CARACARA, Crested (16); WOOD-PEWEE, Eastern (2); FLYCATCHER, Great Crested (23); KINGBIRD, Couch's (1); KINGBIRD, Western (1); KINGBIRD, Eastern (22); FLYCATCHER, Scissor-tailed (37); SHRIKE, Loggerhead (51); VIREO, White-eyed (26); VIREO, Yellow-throated (4); VIREO, Blue-headed (2); VIREO, Red-eyed (11); JAY, Blue (99); CROW, American (30); CROW, Fish (47); CROW, Species (20); SWALLOW, N. Rough-winged (4); MARTIN, Purple (189); SWALLOW, Tree (44); SWALLOW, Bank (30); SWALLOW, Barn (90); SWALLOW, Cliff (352); SWALLOW, Cave (56); SWALLOW species (3); CHICKADEE, Carolina (58); TITMOUSE, Tufted (13); WREN, Marsh (12); WREN, Carolina (57); GNATCATCHER, Blue-gray (4); BLUEBIRD, Eastern (63); VEERY (1); THRUSH, Gray-cheeked (1); THRUSH, Swainson's (2); ROBIN, American (11); CATBIRD, Gray (5); THRASHER, Brown (14); MOCKINGBIRD, Northern (284); STARLING, European (254); WAXWING, Cedar (16); FINCH, House (16); SPARROW, Lark (1); SPARROW, Seaside (13); SPARROW, Savannah (8); CHAT, Yellowbreasted (1); MEADOWLARK, Eastern (138); MEADOWLARK species (2); ORIOLE, Orchard (41); ORIOLE, Baltimore (1); BLACKBIRD, Redwinged (366); COWBIRD, Bronzed (1); COWBIRD, Brown-headed (138); GRACKLE, Common (60); GRACKLE, Boat-tailed (125); GRACKLE, Great-tailed (166); GRACKLE, Gt./Boat-tailed (40); GRACKLE species (17); WATERTHRUSH, Northern (1); WARBLER, Prothonotary (5); YELLOWTHROAT, Common (42); WARBLER, Hooded (3); REDSTART, American (1); PARULA, Northern (2); WARBLER, Yellow (3); WARBLER, Pine (3); WARBLER, Yellowrumped (1); WARBLER, Yellow-throated (1); TANAGER, Summer (4); CARDINAL, Northern (112); GROSBEAK, Blue (1); BUNTING, Indigo (4); BUNTING, Painted (2); DICKCISSEL (102); SPARROW, House (93); TOTAL INDIVIDUALS (7191); TOTAL SPECIES (168).

Number of Observers (15); Number of Parties (10); Number of Party-Hours - Foot (21.3); - Car (42.8), Total Party-hours (65.0); Number of Party-Miles - Foot (13.9); - Car (308.2); Total Party-Miles (322.1).

Participants: Howard and Linda Davis, Ashley Fuselier, Sherry Gibson, John Haynes, Thomas Hellweg, Gary and Denise Kelley, Steve Mayes, Sherrie Roden, Christine Sliva, Harlan Stewart, Elizabeth Timmer, John and Jana Whittle.

As a supplement to this issue, following page 8, we present a complete spreadsheet of the results, breaking down the numbers by area. Following that spreadsheet is one with totals by species results from each of the last 12 years, and averages over that period.

John A. Whittle

### Bird Sightings - May 2023

For this column, we review, looking for rare and very rare species, all credible eBird and other records reported to us from 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. In most cases, we do not include birds that are "heard only" or probably hybrids.

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: We need to explain that in our April sightings report, we did not include any reports of Cape May or Black-throated Blue Warblers. Both of these species are rare enough in our area even in the Spring Migration time frame that they meet our criteria for inclusion here. However, we felt that the "raw" reports included too many by apparently very inexperienced observers that were not supported by any details. There certainly were birds of these species in the migration hotspots, and we understand that often in these hotspots, large numbers of observers see such birds and many feel there is no need to provide any details. However, a report by one person or one party of an unusual species on a day when numerous other checklists not reporting that species were submitted does call for details! The unreviewed eBird reports that are available immediately are the only practical source of sightings for this column if it is to remain usefully newsworthy. While, in most months we can and do exclude those relatively few that are almost certainly in error, there are too many reported sightings in April to evaluate in time to meet our publication deadline. In our analyses of the season at Sabine Woods that we anticipate compiling later in the year after the eBird downloads of accepted sightings become available, we will attempt to present a compilation that includes only sightings reports that have undergone at least a first level of review.

It has been our conclusion over the last year or more that the main reason that many more bird sightings are qualifying each month for inclusion in these columns is that more sightings are occurring within the periods one week before and one week after the checklist we use considers them to be rare. The original focus of this section was intended to be species that were "always rare" in Southeast Texas. In this month's sightings, a large number of the species entered pertain to species that are reasonably common in the area at other times of the year. Commencing with next month's report, we will not include normally include species that are "rare" for the date but are within one week before or after the period in which they are merely uncommon. The checklist is based on bird sightings. Birds that may be actually be "reasonably uncommon" but very rarely seen will still be included. This month that would apply to the pelagic species seen well offshore in the Gulf. We have always made adjustments as the ranges of species expand or contract. In a few cases where a species is highly localized within Southeast Texas, we will include sightings of the species outside these localities. We will, however, not be too quick to consider a species as no longer worthy of inclusion. We also intend to publish only sightings that are validated by adequate details or an identifiable photograph. To that end, details must normally address key plumate (or occasionally voice) details that separate the species from other species that are more common in the area on the date of the sightings. Detailed location information is valuable and highly encouraged but does not substitute for plumage details!

Local Counties (i	isicu a	
Gadwall	May 23	JEF-TP (1) John Beaver
Ring-necked Duck	May 7	TYL-Lake Hyatt(1) Megan
-	•	Ahlgren, Eric Hilgendorf
Common Ground Dove	May 15-2	2 JAS-CR51 (1) Phillip Hight
Sora	May 29	JEF-JEF-TP (2) Jonathan
	•	Breaux
Wilson's Snipe	May 13	JEF-West Jefferson Co (1)
		Christine Sliva, Sherry Gibson
	May 14	JEF-Backridge Rd (1) Joseph
	-	Kennedy
Red-cockaded Woodpecke	r May28	HAI-Kountze (1) Sharon
		Peterson (unconf)
Gray Kingbird	May 16-1	7 JEF-TX87 near Clam Lake Rd
		(1) James Rieman, J Berner,
		mult obs
Tropical/Couch's Kingbird	May 16	JEF-Sabine Pass Battlegground
		(1) Letha Slaigle
Philadelphia Vireo	May 20	HAI-Beech Creek at Gore Store
		Rd (1) GTAS Field Trip
Golden-crowned Kinglet	May 7	JAS-Boykin Springs (1) Sue
		Riffe, Viviana Wolinsky, Steven
		Hunter
Savannah Sparrow	May 17	JEF-entrance to McFaddin NWR
		(1) Dean Gregory
	May 29	JEF-TP (1) Jonathan Breaux
Cape May Warbler	May 8	JEF-SW (1) JHH
Magnolia Warbler	May 26	ANG-Lufkin Ellen Trout Park (1)
		Gary Hunter
	May 29	ANG-Lufkin (1) Gary Hunter
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	May 8	JEF-SW (1) JHH
	May 9	JEF-SW (1) Fred Collins
	May 10	JEF-SW (1) JHH
Canada Warbler	May 25	ANG-Lufkin (1) Gary Hunter
Wilson's Warbler	May 19-2	0 SAB-Hemphill (1) David Bell

### **Nearby Counties**

Black Scoter	May 12	GAL-Bolivar Flats (1) Parker
	-	Allie
Groove-billed Ani	May 20	CAM-Peveto Woods (1) James
		Smithers

Mangrove Cuckoo	May 12-	22 GAL-Boddecker Rd (1) Parker Allie, mult obs
Rufous Hummingbird	May 15	HAS-S of Dickinson(1) Clayton Leopold
Sora	May 17,	
	May 21	GAL-FM2004 nr FM646 (1) Kyle O'Haver, Robert Becker
Virginia Rail	May 18	GAL-Galveston Is SP (1) Gautam Apte
Yellow Rail	May 11	CHA-ANWR (1) Kelly McDowell
Limpkin	May 28	ANWR-Willows (1) Elena
	•	Glassberg, Mary Halligan,
		Kristine Rivers, JAW
Snowy Plover	May 16	HAS-El Jardin Park/Beach (2)
		Andrew Hamlett, Richard Rulander
Solitary Sandpiper	May 17-	18 CAL-Sam Houston Jones SP
Contary Carapiper	Way 17	(1) Deanna Griggs
Pomarine Jaeger	May 9	
3	May 26	
	•	O'Haver
Black-legged Kittiwake	May 5	GAL-Galveston Fishing Pier (1)
		Brenda Gonzales
Bonaparte's Gull	May 12	` ,
Franklin's Gull	May 10 :	Parker Allie 22 CAM-Holly Beach (1) John
Trankiiris Guii	iviay 19-	Nelson, David Muth, mult obs
	May 19	CAM-Mae's Beach (1) John
	,	Nelson, David Muth
	May 18	CAM-Rutherford Beach (1) John
		Nelson, David Muth
Bridled Tern	May 22	GAL-offshore 28.144N, -
	May . 00	94.528W (4) mult obs GAL-offshore 29.219N -94.427W
	May 22	mult obs
Common Loon	May 11	HAS-Cy Fair Park (1) Drew
Common Loon	ividy 11	Dickert
Red-footed Booby	May 20	GAL-offshore 29.29N -94.67W
•	•	(1) Shane Cantrell
American Bittern	May 30	HAS-Houston Westbury (1)
		Kerry Keck

Belted Kingfisher	May 24	CAL-Sam Houston Jones SP (1)
Northern Harrier	May 4	Blayne Soileau CHA-Smith Point-Robbins Park
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	May 11	(1) Carolyn Broussard GAL-HI Smith Oaks (1) Ad
Merlin	May 18 May 19	Konings GAL-HI Smith Oaks (1) WE GAL-Bobs Rd (1) John Cocanower
Peregrine Falcon Olive-sided Flycatcher	May 24 May 22	GAL-Galveston Bay (1) mult obs CAM-Peveto Woods (1) Van Remsen
	May 31	GAL-Galveston IS SP (1) Robert Becker
Least Flycatcher	May 22	CAL-Lake Charles (1) James Smithers
	May 22	GAL-Gulf Oil Rig 29.144N - 94.529W mult obs
Vermilion Flycatcher	May 11	CHA-ANWR-Willows (1) Janet Cook
Ash-throated Flycatcher Great Kiskadee	May 20 May 8-9	GAL-HI Smith Oaks (1) WE
Couch's Kingbird	May 9-27	HAS-Pine Forest CC (2) Timothy White
	May 13	CAL-Ellis Moss Rd (1) Katie Barned, James Smithers,
	May 16	HAS-HAS-Barker Cypress at Clay (3) Timothy White
	May 27 May 28	HAS-Katy Dog Park (1) Ni Ku HAS-Peckam Park (1) Andrew Hamlett
Blue-headed Vireo	May 11	CAM-Peveto Woods (1) Davis Bradford
Philadelphia Vireo	May 22 May 18	GAL-HI Smith Oaks (1) J Berner CAM-Oak Grove Sanct (1) David Muth, John Nelson
	May 18	CAM-Willow Is (1) John Nelson,
	May 21	David Muth HAS-Cypress Creek/Bridgeland (3) John Hale
Warbling Vireo	May 22 May 19	CHA-ANWR (1) Charles Amos CAM-Peveto Woods (1) John
Tree Swallow	•	Nelson, David Muth 1 GAL-Texas City Prairie
Tree Swallow	May 24,3	Preserve (up to 11) Debbie Repasz
Red-breasted Nuthatch	May 9	HAS-Mitchell Nature Preserve (1) Caleb Ryan
House Wren	May 22	HAS-Archbishop Fiorenza Park (1) Mary Anne Morris
Ruby-crowned Kinglet Veery	May 10 May 22	GAL-HI Hooks Woods (1) WE GAL-Lafitte's Cove (5) Rich
	May 22	Boether CHA-ANWR Willows (1) John
Gray chacked Thrush	May 25	Mariani, Isaac & Michael Rizzo JEF-SW (7) Howard Davis
Gray-cheeked Thrush Brown Thrasher	May 17	HAS-Cy-Fair Park (1) Drew
	May 19	Dickert HAS-El Jardin Park (1) Andrew Hamlett, Steve Rogow, Richard
Cedar Waxwing	May 30	Rulander GAL-Galvestyon Is SP (1)
Clay-colored Sparrow	May 6	Robert Becker CAM-Willow Island (1) James
Dark-eyed Junco	May 24	Smithers, Paul Conover HAS-Friendswood (1) Judy
White-crowned Sparrow	May 19-2	Behrens 1 CAM-Peveto Woods (1) David
Nelson's Sparrow	May 19	Muth, John Nelson, Esme Rosen GAL-Bobs Rd (1) John
Savannah Sparrow	May 24	Cocanower GAL-Texas City Prairie Preserve (1) Debbie Repasz
Baltimore Oriole	May 21	CHA-ANWR (1) Todd McGrath

	May 22	GAL-Friendswood (1) Dawn
	•	Hailey
Yellow-headed Blackbird	May 6	CAM-Holly Beach (5) Paul
		Conover
	May 10	HAS-Baytown NC (1) Tracey
	M 00	Prothro
	May 20	GAL-Ft Travis (1) John and
	May 21	Tracy Cocanower GAL- FM3005 2 mi E of San
	IVIAY Z I	Luis Pass (1) Greg Whitaker
Ovenbird	May 24	HAS-Russ Pitman Park (1) Mary
	,	Ann Beauchemin
Worm-eating Warbler	May 30	GAL-Lafitte's Cove (1) Russlyn
· ·	•	M
Northern Waterthrush	May 20-2	21 CAM-Peveto Woods (1) James
		Smithers, Esme Rosen
	May 22	GAL-Boddeker Rd (1) Charles
	M 00	Amos
	May 22	GAL-Oil Rig at 29.144N - 94.528W mult obs
Black-thr, Green Warbler	May 21	CAM-Peveto Woods (1) Esme
Black till. Green Warbier	May 21	Rosen
	May 24	GAL-Lafitte's Cove (1) Dean
	,	Silvers
Golden-winged Warbler	May 22	CAM-Peveto Woods (1) Van
		Remsen
Black-and-white Warbler	May 20-2	22 CAM-Peveto Woods (2) James
		Smithers, Esme Rosen, Van
Nashville Warbler	May 21	Remsen GAL-HI Boy Scout Woods (1)
Nasilville vvalblei	IVIAY Z I	WE
	May 22	HAS-Rice Univ/Texas Med Ctr
	- 7	(1) Tim Perkins
Wilson's Warbler	May 21	GAL-HI Boy Scout Woods (1)
		WE
	May 21	HAS-Cypress Creek/Bridgeland
0 1 11/1		(1) John Hale
Canada Warbler	May 22	CAM-Peveto Woods (1) Van
Western Tanager	May 5-8	Remsen HAS-Deer Park (1) Andrew
vvostem ranagei	iviay 5-0	Hamlett, Dale Wolck mult obs
	May 13	CAM-Hollister Chemier Preserve
	,	(1) Esme Rosen
		· ·

Abbreviations used: ANG – Angelina County; ANWR – Anahuac NWR; 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; NEW – Newton County; ORA – Orange County; PI – Pleasure Is, Port Arthur;; SAA – San Augustine Co.; SAB – Sabine County; SM – Steve Mayes, SRSP – Sea Rim State Park; SW – Sabine Woods; TP – Tyrrell Park including Cattail Marsh; TYL – Tyler County; WE – Wyatt Egelhoff; WJC – West Jefferson County.

### **Membership Dues**

To simplify our record keeping, all memberships now run from January through December. Membership dues remain at \$20 per year. You may pay at any membership meeting (checks preferred) or use the subscription/membership blank on the back page.

Dues for all members will be for the period ending on December 31. The memberships of new members joining in August or later in the year will extend to the end of the following calendar year. For new members joining National Audubon on line or using the form on the back page and selecting our Chapter code (W25), we receive a rebate of the entire first year's national dues, and no Chapter dues are expected for that first year.

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

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

subscribe are \$20 per year (Jan-Dec	).
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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 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.

Many rare bird sightings in Texas are posted on Facebook Texbirds or on the TEXBIRDS listserv. Archives of the listserv are at **www.freelists.org/archive/texbirds**. It is not necessary to subscribe 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/birdingLo cations.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.

SPECIES																2023
SECTOR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8A	8B	8C	9	9A	10	11	12	Total
Recorder	Sliva	Sliva	Whittle	Whittle	Stewart	Roden	Gary	Whittle	Denise	Denise	Mayes	Roden	Mayes	Mayes	Mayes	
WHISTLING-DUCK, Black-bellied	39	18	7		9	45		17	9	10		3	5	2	10	174
WHISTLING-DUCK, Fulvous					37							10				47
TEAL, Ringed																
DUCK, Wood																
TEAL, Blue-winged	5	4		2	29								3	6	4	53
TEAL, Cinnamon																
TEAL, Cinnamon/Teal hybrid																
SHOVELER, Northern																
GADWALL																
WIGEON, American																
MALLARD																
DUCK, Mottled	14	2		9									8	4	4	41
TEAL, Green-winged																
DUCK, Ring-necked																
SCAUP, Greater																
SCAUP, Lesser																
MERGANSER, Red-breasted																
MERGANSER, species																
DUCK, Ruddy																
DUCK, species							2									2
BOBWHITE, Northern																
GREBE, Least																
GREBE, Pied-billed					1									2	2	5
GREBE, Eared					-									_	_	
PIGEON, Rock		2	51			69			5	11	3					141
DOVE, Eurasian Collared-	6	_	3	1		1		1			1					13
DOVE, Inca	2	2									•					4
GROUND-DOVE, Common																· ·
DOVE, White-winged	5	3	2		1	18				1	9		16			55
DOVE, Mourning	59	31	8	17	8	18	21	9	3	2	7		9	2	10	204
CUCKOO, Yellow-billed	2	3				2	1		0		1		2	_	2	13
CUCKOO, Black-billed						_	•				•		_		_	
NIGHTHAWK, Common	6	1		1		2						1	1	3	5	20
WILL'S-WIDOW, Chuck-		- '		•								'	'	J		<u>-</u>
SWIFT, Chimney	3	5	2	1	1	8		1		1			1			23
HUMMINGBIRD, Ruby-throated	8	2		1	'	3		'		1			1			14
HUMMINGBIRD, Buff-bellied						3							1			·
HUMMINGBIRD, Species																1
HUMMINGBIRD, Archilochus species		-			1											1
TOWNWING DITTE, ATCHINGHING Species					1											<u> </u>

SPECIES																2023
SECTOR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8A	8B	8C	9	9A	10	11	12	Total
Recorder	Sliva	Sliva	Whittle	Whittle	Stewart	Roden	Gary	Whittle	Denise	Denise	Mayes	Roden	Mayes	Mayes	Mayes	
RAIL, King					1				1						1	3
RAIL, Clapper											6				2	8
RAIL, King/Clapper																
RAIL, Virginia																
SORA											1			1	2	4
GALLINULE, Common					58				3	1	1	4	5	5	14	91
COOT, American					7											7
GALLINULE, Purple					81								1	1	3	86
RAIL. Black																
CRANE, Whooping																
STILT, Black-necked	26	14		18	21		13		8	2	9	2	9	16	11	149
AVOCET, American														28	11	39
OYSTERCATCHER, American																
PLOVER, Black-bellied	63										1			2	4	70
PLOVER, American Golden																
PLOVER, Snowy																
PLOVER, Wilson's														1		1
PLOVER, Semipalmated														8	2	10
PLOVER, Piping														1	1	2
KILLDEER	5	7	4	7	1	8	4	1	3	1	10		13	5	8	77
PLOVER, species																
SANDPIPER, Upland													1			1
WHIMBREL	39			6							2					47
CURLEW, Long-billed																
GODWIT, Hudsonian	2			1												3
GODWIT, Marbled																
TURNSTONE, Ruddy	88					10					1	9		11	14	133
KNOT, Red																
RUFF																
SANDPIPER, Stilt														1		1
SANDERLING														27	75	102
DUNLIN	8										18			11	6	43
SANDPIPER, Baird's				1												1
SANDPIPER, Least				9										9	8	26
SANDPIPER, White-rumped	55										5		2	1		63
SANDPIPER, Buff-breasted																
SANDPIPER, Pectoral				1												1
SANDPIPER, Semipalmated											3		1	35		39
SANDPIPER, Western																

SPECIES																2023
SECTO	OR 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8A	8B	8C	9	9A	10	11	12	Total
Recorder	Sliva	Sliva	Whittle	Whittle	Stewart	Roden	Gary	Whittle	Denise	Denise	Mayes	Roden	Mayes	Mayes	Mayes	
SANDPIPER, "Peep"	40															40
DOWITCHER, Short-billed											9			17		26
DOWITCHER, Long-billed														19		19
DOWITCHER species	30													10		40
SNIPE, Wilson's		1														1
PHALAROPE, Wilson's														14		14
SANDPIPER, Spotted	1					3	1				1			2		8
SANDPIPER, Solitary																
YELLOWLEGS, Greater	7	2											1	1	2	13
WILLET	19					2					7	2	4	8	6	48
YELLOWLEGS, Lesser													3	2	1	6
YELLOWLEGS species											1					1
GULL, Laughing					13	51	25				5	4	2	2	11	113
GULL, Franklin's																
GULL, Ring-billed														1		1
GULL, Herring												2		3	2	7
GULL, Glaucous																
GULL species	7								3							10
TERN, Least					2	10					12	17		15	1	57
TERN, Gull-billed																
TERN, Caspian													2	2		4
TERN, Black				1	9	1						2	2	17	14	46
TERN, Common																
TERN, Forster's										1	1			8	28	38
TERN, Royal						4								35	2	41
TERN, Sandwich														6		6
SKIMMER, Black																
LOON, Common																
STORK, Wood																
FRIGATEBIRD, Magnificent															1	1
BOOBY, Brown																
ANHINGA		1				1			1	1			2			6
CORMORANT, Neotropic	3	4			14	62				4	14		6	22	29	158
CORMORANT, Double-crested																
CORMORANT species									1	2						3
PELICAN, American White						3						4				7
PELICAN, Brown						15			1		4	14		62	107	203
BITTERN, American																
BITTERN, Least					2						4				2	8

SPECIES																2023
SECTOR	₹ 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8A	8B	8C	9	9A	10	11	12	Total
Recorder	Sliva	Sliva	Whittle	Whittle	Stewart	Roden	Gary	Whittle	Denise	Denise	Mayes	Roden	Mayes	Mayes	Mayes	
HERON, Great Blue	1		1		3			1						1	1	8
EGRET, Great	30	33	26	15	21	75	11	1	18	2	21	2	10	3	8	276
EGRET, Snowy	21	13	4		109	30	2		5	2	8	3	5	9	14	225
HERON, Little Blue	9	8	2	11	17	5	6	5	3				1	2	1	70
HERON, Tricolored		3			15	5				1			6	6	4	40
EGRET, Reddish														2		2
EGRET, Cattle	97	127	42	28	115	23	184	47	19	15	2		6			705
HERON, Green	7	2		1	15	4	4		2		2		4	1	2	44
NIGHT-HERON, Black-crowned	2				2	5							1			10
NIGHT-HERON, Yellow-crowned		3	2		2	12	5	2	2	3		3	1			35
NIGHT-HERON species																
IBIS, White	21	99			41	2	36		185					8	2	394
IBIS, Glossy					1											1
IBIS, White-faced					25	16					1			2	1	45
IBIS, Plegadis species		1			59				4							64
SPOONBILL, Roseate	72	1		8	1	7	1		3				5	9	2	109
VULTURE, Black	120	18	11	4	3	3	13		1	11	2		2	2	4	194
VULTURE, Turkey	11	21	3	16	6	3	14	1	2	26			6	4	2	115
VULTURE species									80							80
OSPREY											1		3		1	5
KITE, White-tailed														4		4
KITE, Swallow-tailed		1														1
KITE, Mississippi		11				1										12
HARRIER, Northern									1							1
HAWK, Sharp-shinned																
HAWK, Cooper's						1										1
HAWK, Accipiter species																
EAGLE, Bald																
HAWK. White-tailed	3					1		2								6
HAWK, Red-shouldered	2	8	2	1		2		1		1						17
HAWK, Broad-winged						1										1
HAWK, Swainson's		1			1		2		1				1			6
HAWK, Red-tailed	2															2
HAWK species																
OWL, Barn	2															2
SCREECH-OWL, Eastern																
OWL, Great Horned													1			1
OWL, Barred																
KINGFISHER, Belted	1	1													1	3

SPECIES																2023
SECTOR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8A	8B	8C	9	9A	10	11	12	Total
Recorder	Sliva	Sliva	Whittle	Whittle	Stewart	Roden	Gary	Whittle	Denise	Denise	Mayes	Roden	Mayes	Mayes	Mayes	
SAPSUCKER, Yellow-bellied													_	_		
WOODPECKER, Red-headed		2	2													4
WOODPECKER, Golden-fronted																
WOODPECKER, Red-bellied	5	16	2		2								3			28
WOODPECKER, Downy	7	9	2		2								6			26
WOODPECKER, Hairy																
FLICKER, Northern																
WOODPECKER, Pileated		1	1													2
CARACARA, Crested	4					3	3		1		1			1	3	16
KESTREL, American																
MERLIN																
FALCON, Peregrine																
FLYCATCHER, Olive-sided																
WOOD-PEWEE, Eastern													2			2
FLYCATCHER, Yellow-bellied																
FLYCATCHER, Acadian																
FLYCATCHER, Alder																
FLYCATCHER, Willow																
FLYCATCHER, "Traill's"																
FLYCATCHER, Least																
FLYCATCHER, Empidonax																
PHOEBE, Eastern																
FLYCATCHER, Vermilion																
FLYCATCHER, Great Crested	7	10				2							4			23
KISKADEE, Great																
KINGBIRD, Couch's													1			1
KINGBIRD, Tropical/Couch's																
KINGBIRD, Western													1			1
KINGBIRD, Eastern	4					7	2		2				4	3		22
FLYCATCHER, Scissor-tailed	15	6		3		1	8	2	1				1			37
SHRIKE, Loggerhead	7	4		1		14	2	4			6	3	6	1	3	51
VIREO, White-eyed	4	12	3	1			3						2	1		26
VIREO, Yellow-throated		2	2													4
VIREO, Blue-headed													2			2
VIREO, Philadelphia																
VIREO, Warbling																
VIREO, Red-eyed		5	2		2								2			11
VIREO, Yellow-green																
VIREO, Black Whiskered																

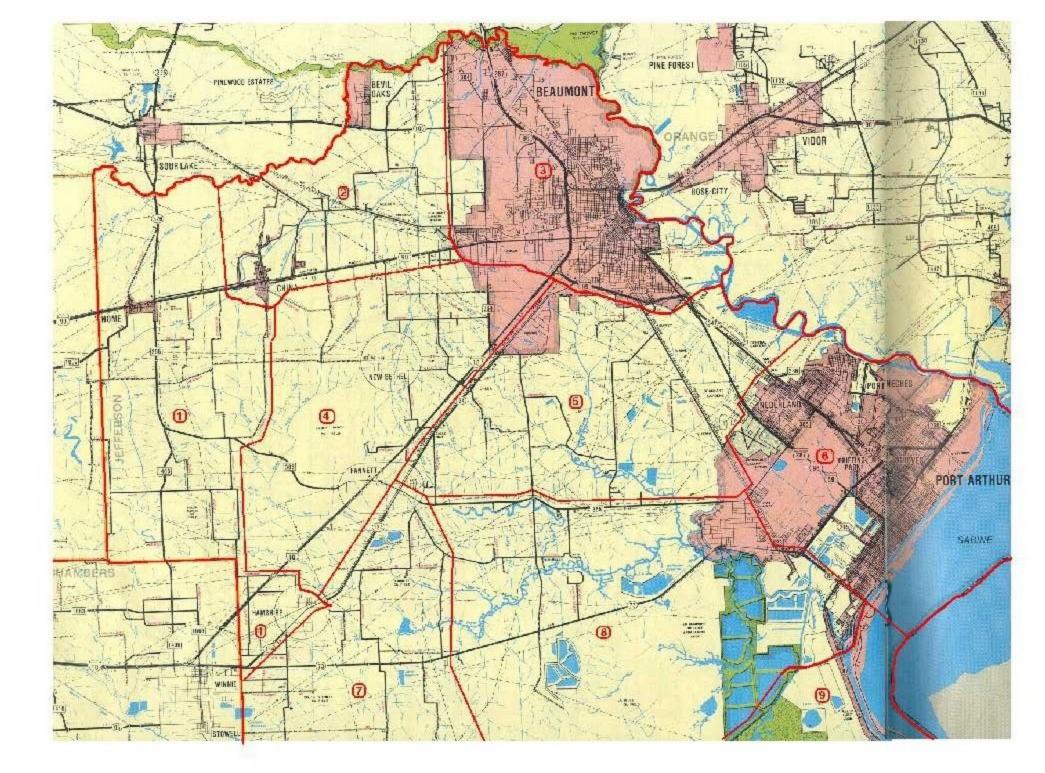
SPECIES																2023
SECTOR	₹ 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8A	8B	8C	9	9A	10	11	12	Total
Recorder	Sliva	Sliva	Whittle	Whittle	Stewart	Roden	Gary	Whittle	Denise	Denise	Mayes	Roden	Mayes	Mayes	Mayes	
JAY, Blue	15	38	12	1	2	14	1		1	4	_		11	_		99
CROW, American	7	20	2							1						30
CROW, Fish		24	7		6	10										47
CROW, Species			16	3				1								20
SWALLOW, N. Rough-winged			2			2										4
MARTIN, Purple	24	27		8	8	38	13	4	16	21	9		21			189
SWALLOW, Tree				1		1	31		2				9			44
SWALLOW, Bank	11	19														30
SWALLOW, Barn			1	1	5	14	18		7	1	9	10	10	7	7	90
SWALLOW, Cliff	50	23	68		20	31			80	40	40					352
SWALLOW, Cave	26	20								10						56
SWALLOW, Cave/Cliff																
SWALLOW species				1				1	1							3
CHICKADEE, Carolina	17	29	3	1		6	1						1			58
NUTHATCH species																
TITMOUSE, Tufted		6	7													13
WREN, Sedge																
WREN, Marsh					1						1		3	2	5	12
WREN, Carolina	14	19	13			1	3		6				1			57
GNATCATCHER, Blue-gray		1	1										1		1	4
KINGLET, Ruby-crowned																
BLUEBIRD, Eastern	18	26					11	7	1							63
VEERY													1			1
THRUSH, Gray-cheeked													1			1
THRUSH, Swainson's													2			2
THRUSH, Wood																
ROBIN, American		4	2			1				4						11
CATBIRD, Gray	2												3			5
THRASHER, Brown	5	2					1						6			14
MOCKINGBIRD, Tropical																
MOCKINGBIRD, Northern	18	85	19	24	4	45	33	10	12	11	6		14	2	1	284
STARLING, European	27	20	29	6		97	12	1	9	10	33	1	7		2	254
WAXWING, Cedar						16										16
FINCH, House						16										16
GOLDFINCH, American																
SPARROW, Chipping																
SPARROW, Lark															1	1
SPARROW, White-crowned																
SPARROW, White-throated																

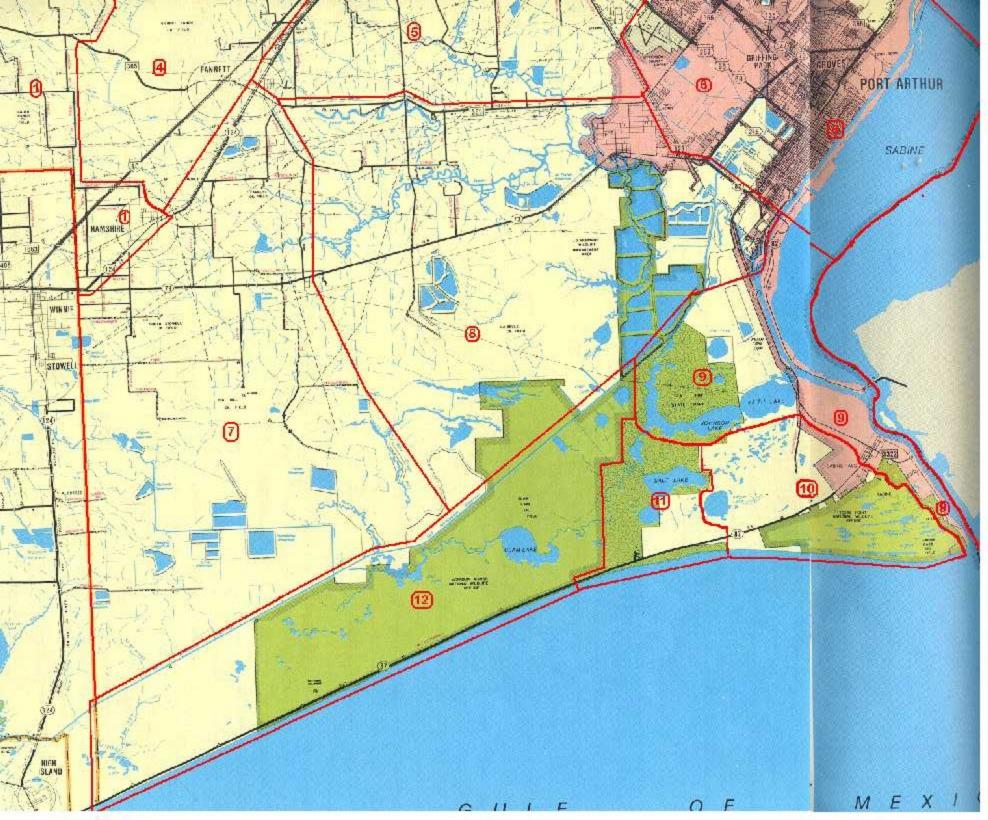
SPECIES																2023
SECTOR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8A	8B	8C	9	9A	10	11	12	Total
Recorder	Sliva	Sliva	Whittle	Whittle	Stewart	Roden	Gary	Whittle	Denise	Denise	Mayes	Roden	Mayes	Mayes	Mayes	
SPARROW, Seaside											13		_			13
SPARROW, Nelson's																
SPARROW, Savannah														2	6	8
TOWHEE, Eastern																
CHAT, Yellow-breasted		1														1
BLACKBIRD, Yellow-headed																
BOBOLINK																
MEADOWLARK, Eastern	56	42	1	17	2		6	7	7							138
MEADOWLARK species												2				2
ORIOLE, Orchard											2		17		22	41
ORIOLE, Hooded																
ORIOLE, Baltimore		1														1
BLACKBIRD, Red-winged	98	12	1	6	34	32	12	1	22	1	36		42	16	53	366
COWBIRD, Bronzed				-								1				1
COWBIRD, Brown-headed	33	15		4	2	33	1				3	12	21	4	10	138
GRACKLE, Common	4	10		1		10	10	1	17	6			1			60
GRACKLE, Boat-tailed		-			16	14			2		33	10	19	9	22	125
GRACKLE, Great-tailed	16	11	17	2	6	70	8		9	3	1	8	13	2		166
GRACKLE, Gt./Boat-tailed				_	40				-			_		_		40
GRACKLE species									17							17
BLACKBIRD species																
OVENBIRD																
WARBLER, Worm-eating																
WATERTHRUSH, Louisiana																
WATERTHRUSH, Northern													1			1
WARBLER, Golden-winged																
WARBLER, Blue-winged																
WARBLER, Black-and-white																
WARBLER, Prothonotary		3	2													5
WARBLER, Swainson's																
WARBLER, Tennessee																
WARBLER, Nashville																
WARBLER, Mourning																
WARBLER, Kentucky																
YELLOWTHROAT, Common		1	1		3	8			1		4		12	2	10	42
WARBLER, Hooded		•	3		-	-			,		•		_	_	. •	3
REDSTART, American													1			1
WARBLER, Cape May													•			· ·
WARBLER, Cerulean																

SPECIES																2023
SECTOR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8A	8B	8C	9	9A	10	11	12	Total
Recorder	Sliva	Sliva	Whittle	Whittle	Stewart	Roden	Gary	Whittle	Denise	Denise	Mayes	Roden	Mayes	Mayes	Mayes	
PARULA, Northern		2														2
WARBLER, Magnolia																
WARBLER, Bay-breasted																
WARBLER, Blackburnian																
WARBLER, Yellow			1												2	3
WARBLER, Chestnut-sided																
WARBLER, Blackpoll																
WARBLER, Black-throated Blue																
WARBLER, Palm																
WARBLER, Pine			3													3
WARBLER, Yellow-rumped													1			1
WARBLER, Yellow-throated		1														1
WARBLER, Prairie																
WARBLER, Black-throated Green																
WARBLER, Canada																
WARBLER, Wilson's																
TANAGER, Summer	1	2											1			4
TANAGER, Scarlet																
TANAGER, Western																
CARDINAL, Northern	21	26	7	3	5	18	10	1	5		1		12		3	112
GROSBEAK, Rose-breasted																
GROSBEAK, Black-headed																
GROSBEAK, Blue		1														1
BUNTING, Indigo		1											1		2	4
BUNTING, Painted		1	1													2
DICKCISSEL	84			15			1		2							102
SPARROW, House	16	36	17	2		10		5		6	1					93
TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	1559	1049	420	260	892	1046	535	134	585	216	372	129	419	533	601	7191
TOTAL SPECIES	72	77	48	42	54	64	40	26	42	33	50	24	78	68	65	168
Number of Observers	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	15
Number of Parties	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	10
Number of Party-Hours - Foot		0.5	0.8		6	1.0					0.5	0.5	10.5	1.5		21.3
Number of Party-Hours - Car	5.0	6.0	5.2	4.4	4	5.0	4.5	0.9	3.0	1.8	0.5	3.5	0.5	0.5	3.0	42.8
Number of Party-Hours - Bicycle																1
Number of Party-Hours - Stationary	1.0	1.0														`

2 Sliva	3	4	5	6	7	8A	8B	8C	9	9A	10	11	12	Total
Sliva	\A/la:441a									<b>5</b> A			14	TOtal
	Whittle	Whittle	Stewart	Roden	Gary	Whittle	Denise	Denise	Mayes	Roden	Mayes	Mayes	Mayes	
7.5	6.0	4.4	10	6.0	4.5	0.9	3.0	1.8	1.0	4.0	11.0	2.0	3.0	65.0
	0.3		3	0.3					0.5	0.1	9.2	0.5		13.9
40.0	59.0	35.4	25	50.0	24.1	14.2	19.3	10.0	7.9	9.0	6.0	1.0	7.3	308.2
40.0	59.3	35.4	28	50.3	24.1	14.2	19.3	10.0	8.4	9.1	15.2	1.5	7.3	322.1
	40.0	0.3 40.0 59.0	0.3 40.0 59.0 35.4	0.3 3 40.0 59.0 35.4 25	0.3 3 0.3 40.0 59.0 35.4 25 50.0	0.3 3 0.3 40.0 59.0 35.4 25 50.0 24.1	0.3 3 0.3 40.0 59.0 35.4 25 50.0 24.1 14.2	0.3 3 0.3 40.0 59.0 35.4 25 50.0 24.1 14.2 19.3	0.3 3 0.3 40.0 59.0 35.4 25 50.0 24.1 14.2 19.3 10.0	0.3 3 0.3 0.5 40.0 59.0 35.4 25 50.0 24.1 14.2 19.3 10.0 7.9	0.3     3     0.3     0.5     0.1       40.0     59.0     35.4     25     50.0     24.1     14.2     19.3     10.0     7.9     9.0	0.3     3     0.3     0.5     0.1     9.2       40.0     59.0     35.4     25     50.0     24.1     14.2     19.3     10.0     7.9     9.0     6.0	0.3     3     0.3       40.0     59.0     35.4     25     50.0     24.1     14.2     19.3     10.0     7.9     9.0     6.0     1.0	0.3     3     0.3       40.0     59.0     35.4     25     50.0     24.1     14.2     19.3     10.0     7.9     9.0     6.0     1.0     7.3

Timmer, John and Jana Whittle





ODEOLEO	40	0000	10000	0004	0000	0040	0040	0047	0040	0045	0044	0040	0040
SPECIES	12-year	2023	2022 Total	2021 Total			2018				2014	Total	2012
	average	Total	TOtal	TOtal	I Otal	rotai	TOtal	I Otal	TOtal	I Otal	TOtal	TOtal	TOtal
MULIOTUNO DUOK Planta hallind	110.0	474	470	75	164	133	0.4	0.5	0.40	00	73	00	C4
WHISTLING-DUCK, Black-bellied	119.6	174 47	173	75	42		94	85	242	90	73	68	64
WHISTLING-DUCK, Fulvous	51.4	47	63	2	42	26	143	57	17	40	12	63	45
TEAL, Ringed	0.1				_		1	10	_	_		_	
DUCK, Wood	5.1		2	2	2	4	4	19	7	5	6	7	3
TEAL, Blue-winged	139.0	53	26	82	241	54	99	88	150	271	245	263	96
TEAL, Cinnamon	0.3			3									
TEAL, Cinnamon/Teal hybrid	0.1			1									
SHOVELER, Northern	1.7			4			CW		4	5	3	2	2
GADWALL	0.8									3	4		2
WIGEON, American	0.1									1			
MALLARD	0.5							1				3	2
DUCK, Mottled	34.1	41	19	27	22	20	44	46	21	56	37	44	32
TEAL, Green-winged	0.3						1	2					
DUCK, Ring-necked													
SCAUP, Greater													
SCAUP, Lesser	1.8		1		2			4		4	3	2	6
MERGANSER, Red-breasted	0.2							1				1	
MERGANSER, species													
DUCK, Ruddy	1.9						1	19		2			1
DUCK, species	1.3	2			1	10							2
BOBWHITE, Northern	4.8					2	1	4	12	15	10	3	11
GREBE, Least	0.9		cw				1	8				2	
GREBE, Pied-billed	2.9	5	5	1	2	1	1	7	2	2		7	2
GREBE, Eared	0.1							1					
PIGEON, Rock	93.0	141	42	32	47	70	91	113	127	107	103	133	110
DOVE, Eurasian Collared-	30.5	13	11	9	43	16	20	17	50	56	15	46	70
DOVE, Inca	4.3	4	4	3	2	1	1	2	12	4	8	2	9
GROUND-DOVE, Common	0.2	-			1	•	•	_					1
DOVE, White-winged	118.5	55	65	61	153	100	186	110	254	151	136	47	104
DOVE, Mourning	252.6	204	164	163	175	180	199	216	312	342	348	393	335
CUCKOO, Yellow-billed	21.1	13	16	21	21	21	10	21	20	17	12	31	50
CUCKOO, Black-billed	0.1											1	- 00
NIGHTHAWK, Common	34.3	20	18	13	15	26	32	40	65	20	33	61	69
WILL'S-WIDOW, Chuck-	0.1	20	10	10	10	1	32	70	00	20	- 55	01	- 00
SWIFT, Chimney	34.3	23	42	23	22	21	9	52	39	80	17	35	49
HUMMINGBIRD, Ruby-throated	14.4	14	4	8	18	17	4	3	8	10	16	21	50
HUMMINGBIRD, Buff-bellied	14.4	14	-	0	10	17	-	3	0	10	cw	21	30
HUMMINGBIRD, Species	1.3		3	3	1	3		2	3		1		-
HUMMINGBIRD, Archilochus species	0.1	1	3	3	'	J			3		'		
			0	2	7		6	2	10	4	- E		2
RAIL, King	5.1	3 8	8	2	7 16	5	6	2	12	32	5 25	5 19	2 11
RAIL, Clapper	24.7 0.3	0	49	28	10	12	32	32	32	32	25	19	11
RAIL, King/Clapper			1			1	2	_			_	4	
RAIL, Virginia	0.7	4	2		4	_	1	2		0	2	1	_
SORA	9.8	4	6	8	1	5	9	13		3	50	14	5
GALLINULE, Common	56.6	91	103	56	66	43	53	43	87	49	36	34	18
COOT, American	42.3	7	19	42	11	20	41	28	72	118	63	41	46
GALLINULE, Purple	33.0	86	68	19	17	29	18	20	45	19	32	21	22
RAIL. Black	0.1					1							
CRANE, Whooping	0.5		1	1			4						
STILT, Black-necked	106.4	149	110	61	97	121	102	106	125	118	82	105	101
AVOCET, American	35.7	39		155	12		1	10	20	81	52	8	50

0770/70	10		Iaaaa	2224			0010	22.4	0010		2211	2212	0010
SPECIES	12-year	2023	2022				2018					Total	2012
	average	Total	Total	Total	TOLAI	lotai	TOLAI						
OYSTERCATCHER, American	0.3					_					1	3	
PLOVER, Black-bellied	49.1	70	21	25	48	8	56	39	41	113	69	69	30
PLOVER, American Golden	1.8		3	6	3					1	6	2	
PLOVER, Snowy	0.7			1					1	2	3	1	
PLOVER, Wilson's	6.6	1	5	4	5	1	5	10	8	8	10	10	12
PLOVER, Semipalmated	8.0	10	1	3	2	16	8	15	10	6	14	7	4
PLOVER, Piping	1.0	2		1	1				4	2	2		
KILLDEER	97.3	77	59	93	72	128	104	119	138	97	67	130	84
PLOVER, species													
SANDPIPER, Upland	0.3	1	1				2						
WHIMBREL	83.2	47	255	108	32	5	206	21	70	82	121	7	44
CURLEW, Long-billed	0.8				2								7
GODWIT, Hudsonian	7.8	3	2		10	14	CW	2	6	14		26	16
GODWIT, Marbled	0.1												1
TURNSTONE, Ruddy	50.5	133	58	31	38	19	61	30	70	47	76	27	16
KNOT, Red	0.4						5						
RUFF													
SANDPIPER, Stilt	98.6	1	6	1	1	15	313	144	97	367	70	167	1
SANDERLING	239.3	102	612	246	372	10	359	301	129	274	136	183	147
DUNLIN	87.3	43	102	10	175	146	130	23	77	30	170	103	38
SANDPIPER, Baird's	2.3	1			3	2	2	2	7		4	7	
SANDPIPER, Least	56.1	26	52	21	54	38	56	46	74	145	45	89	27
SANDPIPER, White-rumped	288.7	63	407	16	231	87	148	446	202	527	448	828	61
SANDPIPER, Buff-breasted	3.8					-	7		1		4	34	
SANDPIPER, Pectoral	25.6	1	2	5	11	20	41	3	27	5	38	116	38
SANDPIPER, Semipalmated	66.3	39	42	7	75	38	56	75	51	5	23	294	90
SANDPIPER, Western	10.0		5	•	18	17		13	24	6	3	19	15
SANDPIPER, "Peep"	136.7	40	216	42	427	88	160	49	117	65	100	227	109
DOWITCHER, Short-billed	22.8	26	19	18	127	45	100	10	2	1	58	104	1
DOWITCHER, Long-billed	13.7	19	33	10	2	38	28	2	12	18	8	3	1
DOWITCHER species	18.1	40	3	3	12	25	30		28	3	17	56	•
SNIPE, Wilson's	0.1	1		3	12	23	30		20	3	17	30	
PHALAROPE, Wilson's	85.8	14			50	10	13	7	32	92	473	335	4
		8	5	14	32	13	4	15	22	12		27	26
SANDPIPER, Spotted	16.8	0				-	4	15	22	12	23	21	20
SANDPIPER, Solitary	0.5	40	1	2	1	2	2	7	7	44	20	20	40
YELLOWLEGS, Greater	12.7	13	4	8	15	18	3	7	7	11	22	32	12
WILLET	40.5	48	58	26	33	35	39	41	40	24	69	33	40
YELLOWLEGS, Lesser	73.7	6	22	49	26	29	38	24	27	53	330	234	46
YELLOWLEGS species	3.2	1	1	19	1	1		2		2	100	4	7
GULL, Laughing	180.8	113	54	323	296	164	312	142	155	253	108	122	127
GULL, Franklin's	0.7						2	1				5	
GULL, Ring-billed	4.0	1	1	3	4	2	9	7		3	12	3	3
GULL, Herring	2.8	7		7	6			2	1	5	5		
GULL, Glaucous	0.1							1					
GULL species	21.7	10		250									
TERN, Least	63.8	57	46	59	18	17	66	169	118	117	33	20	45
TERN, Gull-billed	1.1		1	1	1	1	1		3		2	2	1
TERN, Caspian	9.3	4	6	3	33	2		36		10	11	6	1
TERN, Black	156.5	46	76	252	35	28	42	211	51	419	530	127	61
TERN, Common	1.8		6					2	4	2	6	2	
TERN, Forster's	31.8	38	12	60	25	11	10	51	12	69	39	37	18

	1.5												
SPECIES	12-year	2023	2022	2021			2018				2014		2012
	average	Total	Total	Total	rotai	lotal	Total	rotai	rotai	rotai	rotai	Total	rotai
TERN, Royal	64.2	41	69	17	65	6	37	378	6	12	87	50	2
TERN, Sandwich	5.0	6	1	9	4			18			22		
SKIMMER, Black	61.3			15	79	51	151	293	5		2	133	6
LOON, Common	0.3						1		1		1	1	
STORK, Wood	2.1											25	
FRIGATEBIRD, Magnificent	0.3	1								2			
BOOBY, Brown	0.3				3								
ANHINGA	5.3	6	3	1	2	4	5	8	13	7	2	9	3
CORMORANT, Neotropic	157.2	158	177	138	110	79	77	315	448	83	71	110	120
CORMORANT, Double-crested	2.0			1	2	1			7	3	8		2
CORMORANT species	3.3	3	1	12	6	8			8		1		
PELICAN, American White	14.2	7		4					32	31	25	11	60
PELICAN, Brown	63.8	203	26	40	33	20	98	85	28	cw	39	80	113
BITTERN, American	0.3										1	2	
BITTERN, Least	8.3	8	6	2	4	17	9	11	11	10	11	6	5
HERON, Great Blue	15.2	8	6	7	10	15	24	21	13	25	11	30	12
EGRET, Great	177.2	276	253	124	146	151	289	154	109	164	83	214	163
EGRET, Snowy	114.8	225	71	112	95	115	76	109	93	86	84	189	122
HERON, Little Blue	63.9	70	87	53	66	72	62	102	55	35	76	27	62
HERON, Tricolored	40.2	40	23	23	31	37	29	51	50	57	50	55	36
EGRET, Reddish	0.3	2							1				
EGRET, Cattle	754.8	705	832	790	981	558	502	685	666	583	1055	866	835
HERON, Green	36.0	44	37	28	32	50	28	36	34	19	33	42	49
NIGHT-HERON, Black-crowned	8.2	10	12	2	2	5	6	13	10	3	2	12	21
NIGHT-HERON, Yellow-crowned	41.3	35	54	28	35	19	50	23	65	42	39	35	70
NIGHT-HERON species	0.7			20	- 00	10	4	20	4		- 00		
IBIS, White	190.5	394	295	292	39	64	288	170	116	279	91	145	113
IBIS, Glossy	1.3	1	233	232	4	1	cw	1	2	1	2	3	110
IBIS. White-faced	70.5	45	106	1	264	31	15	29	41	32	89	141	52
IBIS, Plegadis species	87.3	64	215	94	62	125	43	139	46	33	112	104	10
SPOONBILL, Roseate	42.4	109	33	2	40	139	11	21	20	75	18	21	20
·		194	116	105	76	48	66	49	83	52	55	107	
VULTURE, Black	82.6		55				65	93	147	89	60	51	40
VULTURE, Turkey	85.3	115	55	144	131	24	00	93	147	89	60	51	50
VULTURE species	7.5	80		0	10	4	4	_		4			
OSPREY	3.0	5	4	3	7	4	4	6		1	1		1
KITE, White-tailed	1.1	4	2	1	2	1			2		1		
KITE, Swallow-tailed	1.0	1	2		4	_	1	1	1	1	1		
KITE, Mississippi	5.4	12	9	6	11	2	1	6	9	2	4	1	2
HARRIER, Northern	0.7	1		3		2	1		1				
HAWK, Sharp-shinned	0.2								1			1	
HAWK, Cooper's	1.1	1	2			1	1	1		1	2	3	1
HAWK, Accipiter species	0.1											1	
EAGLE, Bald	1.5		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	3
HAWK. White-tailed	1.2	6	2			2		1		2	1		
HAWK, Red-shouldered	11.0	17	10	5	9	11	5	19	11	8	9	14	14
HAWK, Broad-winged	2.2	1		2	5			4	3	5	2	1	3
HAWK, Swainson's	5.7	6	1	4	5	4	4	13	6	9	6	7	3
HAWK, Red-tailed	5.9	2	1	5	10	16	4	9	3	3	2	5	11
HAWK species	0.6			2	1		1				2		1
OWL, Barn	1.2	2		1	2	4		2		2			1
SCREECH-OWL, Eastern	0.8						3	2		1	1	1	1

0050150	40	0000	0000	0004	0000	0040	0040	0047	0040	0045	0044	0040	0040
SPECIES	12-year	2023	2022 Total	Total			2018		2016		2014 Total		2012
	average	Total	TOtal	I Otal	I Otal	rotai	TOtal	I Ulai	I Otal	TOtal	I Otal	TOtal	TOLAI
OMIL Out the live of	1.0	4		0	1			4	0	2		2	
OWL, Great Horned	1.3	1		3	1	1	CW	1 -	2	3	cw	2	2
OWL, Barred	3.3				6	2		5	9	3	2	7	5
KINGFISHER, Belted	1.4	3	1	1		1	1	3		2	1	2	2
SAPSUCKER, Yellow-bellied	0.1							_	1				
WOODPECKER, Red-headed	8.0	4	2	1		3	1	5	15	23	10	17	15
WOODPECKER, Golden-fronted	0.4									1	2	1	1
WOODPECKER, Red-bellied	32.7	28	18	26	26	34	25	32	39	49	32	31	52
WOODPECKER, Downy	15.5	26	16	14	20	20	6	11	10	18	10	16	19
WOODPECKER, Hairy													
FLICKER, Northern													
WOODPECKER, Pileated	7.3	2	4	8	4	9	3	6	12	6	12	12	10
CARACARA, Crested	8.6	16	10	10	12	5	13	11	9	8	7	1	1
KESTREL, American													
MERLIN	0.1					1							
FALCON, Peregrine	0.8		1	1		1	2			2		1	1
FLYCATCHER, Olive-sided	0.8							3		1	1		4
WOOD-PEWEE, Eastern	19.9	2	4	1	19	9	3	42	7	7	15	43	87
FLYCATCHER, Yellow-bellied	0.9					1		2	2			1	5
FLYCATCHER, Acadian	3.9			2	6	4	1	8	4	2	4	8	8
FLYCATCHER, Alder	0.1												1
FLYCATCHER, Willow	0.1												1
FLYCATCHER, "Traill's"	0.8				1	1		1	2	cw			4
FLYCATCHER, Least	1.0				3			4		cw		2	3
FLYCATCHER, Empidonax	3.3				3	3	1	6	1	3	1	2	19
PHOEBE, Eastern	0.3			2	1	1							
FLYCATCHER, Vermilion													
FLYCATCHER, Great Crested	16.3	23	14	26	20	19	6	8	24	25	6	12	13
KISKADEE, Great							_						
KINGBIRD, Couch's	0.1	1											
KINGBIRD, Tropical/Couch's	0.1											1	
KINGBIRD, Western	0.4	1						3			1		
KINGBIRD, Eastern	67.2	22	28	34	64	41	40	153	87	61	74	106	96
FLYCATCHER, Scissor-tailed	40.2	37	23	15	19	20	18	51	61	49	63	66	60
SHRIKE, Loggerhead	56.7	51	32	25	41	35	26	72	69	92	69	73	95
VIREO, White-eyed	26.0	26	21	9	23	38	27	27	43	34	20	28	16
VIREO, Yellow-throated	4.6	4	5	2	11	6	2	6	4	1	1	5	8
VIREO, Blue-headed	0.2	2	3		11	0		U	4	'	'	3	- 0
VIREO, Philadelphia	3.8			1	5	2		12	2	CVA	1	15	8
				1				12		CW			2
VIREO, Warbling	0.5 32.4	44		40	1	24	40	1	40	20	1	1 62	101
VIREO, Red-eyed		11	6	13	46	31	16	26	42	28	7	02	101
VIREO, Yellow-green	0.1									1			
VIREO, Black Whiskered	04.0				00					440	70		
JAY, Blue	94.0	99	94	96	93	95	98	65	115	148	76	75	74
CROW, American	29.3	30	12	12	16	23	21	25	41	54	33	42	43
CROW, Fish	27.8	47	35	20	14	24	19	12	35	37	32	20	39
CROW, Species	14.1	20	9	18	22	8	19	20	36	5	1		11
SWALLOW, N. Rough-winged	9.6	4	2	1	9	11	1	4	2	13	4	56	8
MARTIN, Purple	145.1	189	112	118	130	123	130	110	113	113	188	212	203
SWALLOW, Tree	63.1	44	2	35	192	37	4	14	18	72	181	10	148
SWALLOW, Bank	22.6	30	6	7	35	4		1	cw	1	71	5	111
SWALLOW, Barn	270.9	90	142	106	635	272	180	193	173	428	280	473	279

0050150	40	2000	2000	0001	0000	2042	2042	204=	2042	204-	0044	0046	0040
SPECIES	12-year	2023	2022 Total	2021 Total			2018				2014	2013 Total	2012 Total
	average	Total	TOLAI	TOLAT	IOLAI	lotai	TOLAI	IOlai	IOLAI	TOtal	TOtal	TOtal	IOlai
0)4/4/1 0)4/ 0)7/	740.0	050	000	004	007	007	500	1001	0054	4000	044	070	504
SWALLOW, Cliff	748.9	352	269	364	907	667	503	1001	2054	1389	611	276	594
SWALLOW, Cave	12.9	56		7	8		8	2		11		9	54
SWALLOW, Cave/Cliff	4.7	_			4	28	5	19					
SWALLOW species	35.5	3		18	13	2			15	122		53	200
CHICKADEE, Carolina	39.6	58	37	28	38	38	10	29	61	66	32	24	54
NUTHATCH species	0.1					1							
TITMOUSE, Tufted	9.6	13	15		3	4	6	1	11	23	13	14	12
WREN, Sedge	0.2										2		
WREN, Marsh	15.1	12	8	24	8	10	9	26	48	18	13	5	
WREN, Carolina	28.9	57	36	26	44	36	12	13	23	21	25	25	29
GNATCATCHER, Blue-gray	2.2	4	9		2	1		2	2	1			5
KINGLET, Ruby-crowned													
BLUEBIRD, Eastern	28.0	63	29	45	49	20	9	6	10	26	20	9	50
VEERY	2.3	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	3	cw	1	3	8
THRUSH, Gray-cheeked	2.5	1	1		2	1	2	3	6	1		3	10
THRUSH, Swainson's	15.7	2	5	4	31	5	4	54	14	4	8	19	38
THRUSH, Wood	8.0					2		2	1	1		2	1
ROBIN, American	23.2	11	3	13	26	15	24	8	56	67	32	11	12
CATBIRD, Gray	16.8	5	2	9	35	27	5	19	20	16	19	28	16
THRASHER, Brown	12.6	14	9	13	17	8	9	10	9	19	15	16	12
MOCKINGBIRD, Tropical	0.1												1
MOCKINGBIRD, Northern	380.0	284	248	255	419	288	351	384	511	589	452	335	444
STARLING, European	272.4	254	239	173	286	197	276	276	404	484	209	170	301
WAXWING, Cedar	67.3	16		5	33	253	15	69	7	86	138	176	10
FINCH, House	13.3	16	10	12	10	10	10	17	12	11	9	8	34
GOLDFINCH, American													
SPARROW, Chipping													
SPARROW, Lark	0.3	1			1				1				
SPARROW, White-crowned	0.1	-						1	•				
SPARROW, White-throated	0.2					2							
SPARROW, Seaside	19.6	13	14	11	25	16	25	39	25	23	16	19	9
SPARROW, Nelson's	4.0		2	4	2	7	3	6	3	9	4	8	
SPARROW, Savannah	16.3	8		5	5	13	18	3	1	5	34	93	11
TOWHEE, Eastern	10.5	0		3	3	10	10	3	'	3	34	93	- ' '
CHAT, Yellow-breasted	1.8	1	1			11	2		3			1	2
·		ı	'			11			4			<u>'</u>	
BLACKBIRD, Yellow-headed	0.3			4		2		1		1		14	
BOBOLINK	2.1	120	400	1	02	2	00	1	6		07	76	111
MEADOWLARK, Eastern	100.9	138	122	56	93	111	86	99	83	119	87	76	141
MEADOWLARK species	0.3	2	40		4.5						1		4.5
ORIOLE, Orchard	38.2	41	48	32	15	17	27	47	49	39	42	56	45
ORIOLE, Hooded													
ORIOLE, Baltimore	1.4	1			2			5	CW		2	2	5
BLACKBIRD, Red-winged	431.0	366	387	413	345	347	347	361	1115	407	489	339	256
COWBIRD, Bronzed	2.5	1	2	5	2		2	1	6	_	1	8	2
COWBIRD, Brown-headed	97.5	138	79	79	50	77	51	75	197	86	123	134	81
GRACKLE, Common	166.7	60	83	80	192	69	285	148	180	240	143	212	308
GRACKLE, Boat-tailed	114.0	125	141	135	154	168	98	113	68	107	100	88	71
GRACKLE, Great-tailed	293.9	166	277	470	506	174	455	267	277	194	209	231	301
GRACKLE, Gt./Boat-tailed	43.7	40	81	86	113	99	30	8	2	55		10	
GRACKLE species	23.1	17	177	83									
BLACKBIRD species	16.7			200									

SPECIES	12-year	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	average	Total		Total							Total		
	aro.ugo	· Otal											
OVENBIRD	3.0		1	1	5	8	1	1	3	cw	3	3	10
WARBLER, Worm-eating	0.2		1	-		_				cw			1
WATERTHRUSH, Louisiana	0.2		-			1							1
WATERTHRUSH, Northern	2.9	1	2	2	4	3	1	2	2	1	2	6	9
WARBLER, Golden-winged	0.5			_	2	_	•	4	_	-		-	-
WARBLER, Blue-winged	0.3				1							2	
WARBLER, Black-and-white	3.4				4	5		12	2	3	2	8	5
WARBLER, Prothonotary	8.3	5	2	5	7	4	5	9	17	12	12	15	7
WARBLER, Swainson's	0.1					•					1		•
WARBLER, Tennessee	4.8		1	2	7	4	1	12	2	1	2	14	12
WARBLER, Nashville	0.1			_			•	1	_	•			
WARBLER, Mourning	0.1				1								
WARBLER, Kentucky	0.3					1						1	1
YELLOWTHROAT, Common	32.3	42	37	39	40	33	37	51	35	22	13	22	16
WARBLER, Hooded	2.9	3	1	4	4	10	31	Ji	6	4	13	3	10
REDSTART, American	14.4	1	3	4	21	14	2	47	8	6	8	30	29
WARBLER, Cape May	0.3	ı	3	4	1	14		47	0	0	0	30	29
•	0.3				'							3	
WARBLER, Cerulean	5.7	2		1	2		2		40	6	9	8	11
PARULA, Northern				4		5	3	6	12		-	_	
WARBLER, Magnolia	11.9		2	5	17	8	4	27	10	4	6	31	33
WARBLER, Bay-breasted	8.9		1	2	23	8	1	24	2	1	1	17	27
WARBLER, Blackburnian	6.1			1	8	2	_	15	1	2	3	13	28
WARBLER, Yellow	9.4	3	5	6	13	7	2	4	4	8	5	24	32
WARBLER, Chestnut-sided	4.6			1	4	6		12	CW	1	2	12	17
WARBLER, Blackpoll	0.3				2				CW	2			
WARBLER, Black-throated Blue	0.1												1
WARBLER, Palm	0.2										1	1	
WARBLER, Pine	7.3	3	15	9	2	10	2	10	15	3	4	4	11
WARBLER, Yellow-rumped	0.1	1											
WARBLER, Yellow-throated	1.7	1				3	3	1	4	2	1	2	3
WARBLER, Prairie													
WARBLER, Black-throated Green	3.8				6	3		6	4	1	5	12	8
WARBLER, Canada	1.9							1		CW		5	17
WARBLER, Wilson's													
TANAGER, Summer	5.4	4	1	5	11	2	1	5	5	7	4	5	15
TANAGER, Scarlet	2.6			3	6	3	3		1	2	4	5	4
TANAGER, Western	0.3			1							2		
CARDINAL, Northern	154.3	112	133	116	170	171	122	105	243	254	109	137	180
GROSBEAK, Rose-breasted	4.3			2	3	3	3	9	CW	2	5	9	15
GROSBEAK, Black-headed													
GROSBEAK, Blue	6.3	1	2	1	3	17	3	12	6	7	4	18	1
BUNTING, Indigo	13.8	4		7	13	17	3	36	8	13	3	38	24
BUNTING, Painted	9.8	2	4	3	8	15	9	8	22	16	8	7	15
DICKCISSEL	144.7	102	169	139	296	133	169	178	86	103	108	128	125
SPARROW, House	130.7	93	56	51	107	70	155	76	232	244	152	132	200
TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	10239.8	7191	9104	8376	11474	7904	9366	10834	12551	12604	11345	12089	10040
TOTAL SPECIES	178.8	168	158	169	186	182	162	192	176	180	186	197	189

SPECIES	12-year	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	average		Total										
Number of Observers	15.3	15	17	15	17	17	14	16	20	17	17	15	18
Number of Parties	8.9	10	9	8	10	10	7	10	12	10	9	9	10
Number of Party-Hours - Foot	18.9	21.3	16.0	16.8	20.2	11.1	8.4	19.2	25.9	24.9	23.7	16.7	22.6
Number of Party-Hours - Car	49.8	42.8	50.4	54.3	41.7	55.3	56.8	65.0	53.9	46.4	48.7	39.7	42.9
Number of Party-Hours - Stationary	2.3	`	1.0	1.3		0.9	1.0	3.0	4.7	6.5	4.0	0.5	4.5
Total Party-hours	70.5	65.0	66.3	72.8	62.9	67.3	60.6	87.2	83.8	77.7	76.4	56.4	70.0
Number of Party-Miles - Foot	12.1	13.9	11.3	12.9	8.6	6.0	5.6	10.9	18.2	17.8	13.8	10.1	16.2
Number of Party-Miles - Car	443.5	308.2	356.4	437.9	312.8	342.2	308.1	393.0	610.3	550.3	573.2	566.5	563.7
Total Party-Miles	455.6	322.1	367.7	450.9	321.4	348.2	313.7	403.9	628.5	568.0	587.0	576.6	579.9



### **Nature Explorers**

A once-a-month, Selected Saturday Series of Nature Explorations

#### @ Tyrrell Park Nature Center

Tyrrell Park Nature Center (TPNC), operated by the Beaumont Convention and Visitors Bureau (CVB), has developed a new

educational offering called "Nature Explorers" which will help children develop a sense of wonder and appreciation for the natural world.

Focusing on all parts and topics of nature and the environment, TPNC's **Nature Explorers** will augment each nature-based science theme with nature-inspired art craft as part of its hands-on activities for that once-a-month Saturday workshop.

Designed as a "come & go" family activity on a monthly Saturday rotation, the **Nature Explorers** at the Tyrrell Park Nature Center will get children enthralled by simple nature and science topics which includes the arts.

While these **Nature's Explorers** monthly sessions are nature-based science topics for kids with the interactive activities that are designed primarily for children in the five to ten-year-old age range (K-5<sup>th</sup> grades), everyone in the family will enjoy learning something about different parts of nature. Children must be accompanied by an adult.

Each monthly session will highlight a nature-related topic through interactive explorations and art-based activities. During the "come and go" Saturday offerings, kids will explore one component of a nature science concept and then make a simple and fun craft/arts item that they can take home afterwards to enjoy nature in all its various parts, topics, and themes.

The <u>Nature Explorers</u> "Come and Go" sessions are free and open to the public and will be held at the Tyrrell Park Nature Center, located at 3930 Babe Zaharias Drive in Beaumont in our newly renovated historic building in the center of Tyrrell Park.

Families can drop in anytime between **10am – 1pm** on the once-a-month Saturday dates listed below and learn interesting facts and create art about that nature's topic.

#### WHAT: <u>Nature Explorers</u>

- A Once-a-Month Saturday Science Nature Exploration for families on various nature topics with a related hands-on arts component.
- Each Saturday Session will be set up with an interactive science & art activity station that is self-paced; designed as "come and go" or drop-in style hands-on program.

WHEN: **10AM – 1PM** 

See schedule with specific dates and topic listed for this monthly Saturday program.

WHO: Families with young children but All are welcome.

Nature/Arts interactives are geared towards 5-year-old to 10-year-old ages.

WHERE: Tyrrell Park Nature Center

COST: Free.

Children must be accompanied by an adult.



### 2023 **Nature Explorers** – Saturday Series

Here are the Nature Explorers Saturdays scheduled for 2023 Calendar Year

DATE	TIME	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION
Sat, April 1	10am – 1pm	Earth Day	Make a colorful Earth Day craft which combines Art, Science and Fun when you discover how much of the earth is ocean in addition to raising awareness on helping the environment.
Sat, May 6	10am – 1pm	Flowers & Hats	Examine the parts of a flower and then using recycled newspaper, kids will make flowers and a spring party hat; just in time for Mother's Day and Kentucky Derby celebrations.
Sat, June 17	10am – 1pm	The Summer Solstice	Explore some science facts about the sun and the summer solstice; then design your own woven sunshine.
Sat July 1	10am – 1pm	Boats and Buoyancy	Discover the science behind water density by building a boat out of aluminum foil, then test your foil boat for buoyancy. Experiment to find out how many items will your boat hold and still float.
Sat, August 5	10am – 1pm	The Water Cycle	Learn about the water cycle by observing a cloud/rain science demonstration and then build your own mini water cycle environment/biosphere to take home.
Sat, Sept 9	10am – 1pm	Bird's Beaks and Eats	Investigate birds feeding habits and how the shape of a birds' beak helps them gather food within their habitat. Experiment to find out how to eat like bird with different beak shapes/tools. Then create and decorate an easy DIY bird feeder.
Sat, Oct 7	10am – 1pm	Birds: Structure to Sculpture	Identify a bird's body parts and their functions, then get creative by sculpting a bird out of aluminum foil.
Sat, Nov 4	10am – 1pm	Fall Scavenger Hunt	Gather nature items such as leaves, twigs, then craft a Nature Crown out of your gathered items.
Sat, Dec 2	10am – 1pm	Amazing Bears	Learn some fun facts about bears – black, brown, grizzly, and polar bears; then craft an origami bear face.

The Tyrrell Park Nature Center's mission is to provide understanding, appreciation, and conservation of nature with a focus on the wetlands through educational and recreational outreach to all ages and all people as well as share the unique history of the park, its historic structures, and its recreational components.

For more information about this program &/or questions about the Tyrrell Park Nature Center, please contact Rebecca Woodland, Nature Center Manager at 409-880-3163 or by email: <a href="mailto:rebecca.woodland@beaumonttexas.gov">rebecca.woodland@beaumonttexas.gov</a>

