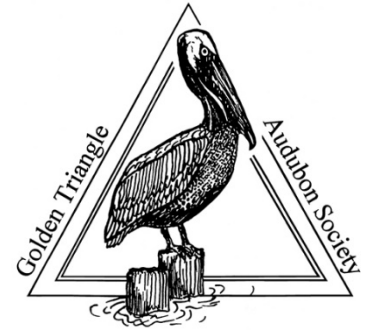


The Brown Pelican



The Newsletter of the Golden Triangle Audubon Society

Vol. 31 No 7/8

July/August 2025

Membership Meeting
Thursday August 21, 2025 7:00 p.m.
Garden Center, Tyrrell Park, Beaumont
Beyond the Birds of Texas
Interesting things that won't fit in a Field Guide
David Sarkozi

The "Birds of Texas" is big, 614 pages, but the truth is that's not enough space to tell the full story of the amazing birds of Texas. There are just so many interesting things that just don't fit in the format of a field guide. For example, one of the most common ducks in Texas is mostly nocturnal and just who was Rivoli and Anna of hummingbird fame and how does that connect with Bond, James Bond?

David Sarkozi starting birding as a teenager in central Texas. College distracted from that but after college it soon became an obsession. He has been birding for more than 30 years now and still has his first field guide.

David has served as Chairman of the Houston Outdoor Nature Club – Ornithology Group, President of the Friends of Anahuac Refuge, and President of the Texas Ornithological Society. He served on the board of TOS for 16 years.

David has been an active leader of field trips across the state. He has a special interest in Belize and has organized more than 30 birding trips to Belize under the name KoziBirding.com

David has completed two Texas Big Years, recording 500 species in 2015 and 509 species in 2017. In 2019 David completed the challenge of birding in every one of Texas' 254 counties in a single year.

In 2016 David retired after 35 years with the University of Houston where he was Manager of Public Safety Systems.

We plan to have the doors open no later than 6:00 p.m., and have light refreshments available by about 6:15 p.m.

. The Brown Pelican

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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. Always check the website goldentriangleaudubon.org for possible changes.

Thursday August 21, 2025. Membership Meeting. Further details on page 1.

Saturday August 23, 2025. Field Trip to Bolivar Flats. Meet the leaders at the vehicle barrier at Bolivar Flats at 9:00 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). Beware of soft sand! It is about a 90-minute drive from Beaumont or mid-County to the Flats (if you don't stop to bird on the way!)

Depending on the tide -- high tide is forecast for early afternoon.-- it may be a long walk to the water's edge!

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 has usually stopped 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 18, 2025. Membership Meeting. Birding in Cuba. Steve Mayes.

Golden Triangle Audubon Facebook

Join us on Facebook! There is a 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. All levels of pictures are welcome, especially of less common birds. 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. Send your contribution through a Facebook message or an email to gtaudubon@aol.com.

Saturday September 27, 2025. Field Trip to Smith Point Hawkwatch. Note that again this month, our Field Trip will not be on the Saturday immediately following the Membership Meeting but one week later than that so as to be nearer the date when Broad-winged Hawk migration has peaked in recent years.

To reach the Smith Point Hawkwatch site from Winnie, take Highway 124 south towards High Island. After 12 miles, turn right on FM1985 and follow it about 14 1/2 miles until it meets FM562. Follow FM562 14 miles to Smith Point. Continue straight until almost reaching the bay, and turn left, bearing left again to the parking area next to the Hawkwatch Tower on the Candy Abshier Wildlife Management Area. It takes at least 90 minutes from the Golden Triangle to reach the site, more if you stop to bird. This Field Trip is much more a come and go as you wish trip, and help on hawk identification is always available on the tower during Hawk Watch season!

Our leaders will be there from about 8:30 a.m. on September 27. Hopefully, this will be close to a peak in this year's Broad-winged Hawk migration, but there will always be some hawks. Any day from mid-September through mid or late October should produce a good number of migrating hawks.

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

The Smith Point Hawk Watch tower is staffed by Gulf Coast Bird Observatory in cooperation with Hawk Watch International from August 15 through November 30 from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Historically, the peak of Broad-wing Hawk migration was September 25, although in recent years at Smith Point, it has tended to be later and less uniform, and sometimes large numbers of Broad-wings have passed through in the first few days of October. Should a cold front pass through, the one or two days immediately following usually have a north wind, and more migrating hawks of all species on those days.

Previous years' results are at <http://hawkcount.org>, so you can do your own analysis! The exact peak day probably depends more on the weather on the migration path from Pennsylvania down to east Texas, and particularly on the two or three days prior. However, predicting is very difficult as there are relatively few Hawk Watches between Pennsylvania and Texas to let us know where the *en route*

hawks are after they leave Pennsylvania. Almost all migratory hawks come from areas north of Pennsylvania. Broad-wings breed over almost all of the eastern half of the United States including the Golden Triangle and the southern tier of Canada, even as far west as British Columbia.



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

Membership Dues

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

For new members joining National Audubon on line 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.

As a reminder, dues are voluntary for National Audubon Society (NAS) members living in the Chapter's official territory, which is defined by zip codes, but covers all of Jefferson, Orange and Hardin Counties and one or two zip codes adjacent to these counties. We do also welcome NAS members in other nearby counties although their membership in NAS does not bring them to our attention.

We would very much encourage you receive the *Brown Pelican* electronically as this saves paper, cost and volunteer time. To start that, simply send an email to gtaudubon@aol.com from the address you want us to use.

Donations

We have recently received very welcome donations in furtherance of our activities at Sabine Woods. from a couple of charitable entities associated with major corporations, apparently at the behest of employees of these corporations. We do want to properly thank these employees but we have not been able to ascertain the identities of these employees! Please accept our thanks, and in future, if you initiate such a request, please let us know you have done so!

Spring 2025 Migration at Sabine Woods

This digital version includes the day-by-day table, four pages in length. Also additionally included is the description of the methodology and finally a listing of the observers whose checklist(s) were consulted. This is the version distributed as a PDF, and also available on-line on the web-site at www.goldentriangleaudubon.org

Species by Species Comments

Black-billed Cuckoos are much rarer migrants than **Yellow-billed Cuckoos** but the picture is complicated by the occurrence of some young Yellow-billeds that have rather dark lower mandibles, and also have not developed the prominent rufous in the wings. Black-billed Cuckoos have in the past passed though in a relatively narrow window in late April and early May. Taken at face-value, this year, there were reports of Black billed in small numbers across a much wider window. However, all the indicators we use suggest they are probably good IDs.

The only Flycatcher without complications within the criteria for display in our Sabine Woods spreadsheet is the **Eastern Wood Pewee**. These generally start passing through in mid-April with the last few well into May.

Of the *Empidonax* flycatchers, we believe that silent **Alder and Willow (Traill's) Flycatchers** and also **Yellow-bellied Flycatchers** that pass through in May cannot be reliably identified in the field. We have, as best we can, combined the reports of these species, even though one or two were heard to call, while cautioning that the resulting numbers are less reliable than those for the other species in the table. We have more confidence that **Acadian Flycatchers** (larger birds) and **Least Flycatchers** (small flat headed birds with a penchant for the lower sections of the trees and bushes) are correctly identified by most contributors to eBird. Any *Empids* before the last few days of April are almost certain to be Acadians. The other *Empids* are all rare before the beginning of May.

Despite the difference in structure and plumage, **Eastern Kingbirds** and **Scissor-tailed Flycatchers** are genetically closely related and use the same open habitat. Sabine Woods is situated in the very narrow corridor where most further west are Scissor-tailed and most further to the east are Eastern Kingbirds. The table shows the normal pattern of more Eastern Kingbirds than Scissor-tailed passing through the Woods, but there is considerable difference from year to year.

White-eyed Vireos, easily located and identified by their characteristic loud calls, migrate over a relatively long window. **Red-eyed Vireos**, considered the most numerous migrant Eastern song bird in the eastern US, are always reported in smaller numbers at Sabine Woods, even though they too are not quiet. One interesting species pair of vireos is the **Warbling and Philadelphia Vireo**. On a very broad-brush approach, Philadelphia are eastern birds and Warbling Vireos are western birds. However, Warbling Vireos also breed quite far east along the area of the Canadian border and also inland from the Pacific significantly further north almost up to Alaska. To further complicate matters, there are an increasing number of ornithologists who suggest that the eastern and western Warbling Vireos subspecies are sufficiently different to justify

separate species status. The birds across the northern part of the range can

Looking at checklists from a decade or more ago, there seems to be little doubt that **Veery** number are on the increase.

Gray-cheeked Thrushes also used to be much less common. We do wonder, however, if the full extent of the variability of the width of the eye-ring in **Swainson's Thrushes** may not have been fully appreciated by many birders until recently.

Orchard Orioles perhaps should not be included in this analysis, because they do nest in Sabine Woods in significant numbers in some years. But an examination of the table does suggest that many of the birds reported are migrants rather than breeding summer visitors at Sabine Woods.

Baltimore Orioles are an attractive and conspicuous species, and this year, they were plentiful during the second half of April and on into May.

Ovenbird numbers seem to have been high this year, although making good estimates of the number of this ground dwelling species present is not easy. As usual, they were spread over most of what we consider to be the spring migration season.

Worm-eating Warblers seemed to us to in lower numbers than usual, although they were, as usual, spread nicely over essentially all of April.

Waterthrush reports are always a problem. The reliable published checklists indicate a somewhat sharp transition from **Louisiana Waterthrushes** to **Northern Waterthrushes** about the end of the first week of April. However, there are a couple of points to make. There is one clear structural difference (the size of the bill) and a number of somewhat more subtle plumage differences. These differences are documented in the better field guides (and their digital equivalents). However, the one that early field guides focused on – the width and whiteness of the superciliary line – can cause problems as in fresh spring plumage, that superciliary line can be quite broad. Over the last few years an additional complication has arisen, in that we now often seem to have at least one (and likely it was two this year), Louisiana Waterthrushes hanging out, often for several days, in late April as if they might seek to breed in the Woods. Northern Waterthrushes rarely delay, as they are headed a good distance further north to their breeding grounds in mid latitudes.

Golden-winged Warblers are not nearly as common as their genetically very closely related Blue-winged Warblers. While it may be early days to make a conclusion, we consider than Golden-winged are probably increasing. We felt Blue-winged numbers were a trifle low this year.

Black-and-White Warblers can usually be seen any day during spring migration, although the numbers do seem to fall off in early May. They do have possibly the widest migration window of any of our migrant warblers

Prothonotary Warblers are often the first warblers to appear in numbers in spring. As is the normal pattern, the earliest

warbler migrants are not going very far north to breed, and although there is only one record in a July of one that could be breeding in Sabine Woods, there are many about 35 miles further north. They seem to have been a little late this year, but in relatively normal numbers.

Considered one of the more difficult warblers to see, **Swainson's Warblers** were seen in the Woods as usual through to about the 20th of April. There have been years when there were more, but numbers were probably close to normal. Most are likely to be first

Tennessee Warblers are often seen in significant numbers for only a short period each spring. In recent years, there has been somewhat less of a sharp peak and this year sightings covered most of the second half of April.

Nashville Warblers are typically included in lists of trans-Gulf migrants, but consistently, they seem to be more common in Central Texas than they are on the Upper Texas Coast, suggesting they at best only cut the corner of the Gulf, and head straight north rather than northeast as most migrants do, thus missing our area. Numbers reported from Sabine Woods may not be particularly meaningful in such circumstances. They do mostly breed north of the 49th parallel (the boundary between the US and Canada over most of the west) but also somewhat further north in the west.

Kentucky Warblers were perhaps present in normal numbers. The core breeding range for the species is from not too far north of the Upper Texas Coast west to the Florida panhandle and north to about 40 degrees. That means its breeding range is almost exclusively in the US. It is a warbler that lives close to the ground, fairly typical of those that breed in the US, and that also makes it more skilled in hiding from birders.

Hooded Warblers are usually the harbingers of spring migration, partly we suspect because they stay low and are thus rather conspicuous. As warblers living fairly close to the ground go, they are not shy (at least until they reach the breeding grounds). The first arrived in mid-March but some were still passing through in early May.

The passage of the first **American Redstarts** typically marks the beginning of the second half of the spring migration season. This typically starts, as this year, around 10 April and continues well into May.

Until this year, we believed that **Cerulean Warblers** numbers were increasing of this species that was considered certainly uncommon even in the peak passage period of the last two weeks of April when most pass through. This year, rather few were reported and maybe we were too hasty in judging it to be increasing.

Northern Parulas always mark the beginning of the season; this year; they continued to pass through in good numbers to very late in April. When we looked at the summer range map for the species in eBird, we were very surprised to see what must be two populations. The southern birds appear to breed from perhaps 50 miles north of the Gulf (and until recently, in Beaumont – they may still) north to about 39 or 40 degrees north -i.e. mid-Missouri to Southern Ohio. There is then a gap and another swath apparently breeding a relatively few miles south and north of the 49th parallel (and a little further south in the maritime east). We may have missed it, but we have never seen any comments or explanation of the east-west gap between

those two ranges. Just two separate populations that developed over time? We were also very surprised to note that the gap continues across the Appalachians, whereas most species that breed in the Appalachians do so from the northern parts of the Appalachian southwest to the southern parts without any gaps. Disjunct ranges may result in separate periods of passage of a species across the Gulf, even though such gaps do not seem to be well documented, and are not obvious on eBird. There are some species that do seem to us to show gaps at Sabine Woods, but we cannot readily detect the gaps on eBird maps.

Magnolia Warblers are a typical late season warbler, the numbers of which appeared to be light this year until early May when they were quite high,

The **Bay-breasted Warbler** is well known in Sabine Woods as a bird that typically is present in very large numbers for a report of one was somewhat late. The report of three on 1 May seems reasonably likely to be correct, unusual for a species very limited number of days. This year 3-4 May fits that bill, but ones and two were seen from 21 April on, with significant numbers after 4 May until 13 May, which is about as late as anyone birded. Did we merely miss the Bay-breasted in mid-May in past years, or did the more favorable winds in that period mean that few stopped to be seen by birders?

It seems that **Blackburnian Warblers** were significantly late this year, except for one on each of 12 and 13 April, most passed through in May.

Yellow Warblers, never passing through early in the season were another early May species this year.

But for the first week or so in May, we would have described 2025 as a poor season for **Chestnut-sided Warblers**.

The number of **Blackpoll Warblers** seen in spring in Sabine Woods is very variable. There were fairly good numbers 18-24 April this year making by historical standards at least, one of the better seasons for the species.

Black-throated Blue Warblers a decade or two ago were almost exclusively fall birds at Sabine Woods. The 2-7 May where seeing more than one is unprecedented.

Evaluating reports of **Yellow-throated Warblers** is complicated by the fact that a small number winter on the Upper Texas Coast. The birds 16-21 April were almost certainly "real" migrants, while the scattering of others may have been wintering birds starting out to their chosen breeding areas. These cover almost all of the eastern US from only a few miles north of the Gulf coast.

Black-throated Green Warblers were reported in what appears to have been quite small numbers from mid-April to well into May. There are always some concerns over reports of **Canada Warblers** before close to the end of April, which would apply to reports on 19 and 24 April as there were many experienced observers on those days who did not report seeing the species. A lightly marked Magnolia Warbler can easily be mistaken for a Canada Warbler. The sightings on May 4, 7 and 11 do seem likely to be correct.

Wilson's Warbler are inclined to winter along the coast, so caution has to be exercised. Those from 24 April on were all seen by multiple experienced observers and thus seem good.

Both **Summer** and **Scarlet Tanagers** pass through over most of the same range of dates, with Summer Tanagers perhaps

starting a week earlier. Both species seemed to be in normal numbers.

A male **Western Tanager** is difficult to miss. There is only one report of a bird on 14 April, but it includes a completely diagnostic photo of a male! Otherwise, it appears that there was a male present 23-27 April and another 7-11 May.

Rose-breasted Grosbeaks seems present in pretty good numbers from 6 April through early May.

It was April 12 before **Blue Grosbeaks** started passing through, and they tailed off in early May.

Indigo Buntings were seen from 6 April through early May, essentially a normal year.

Painted Buntings show up at Sabine Woods each spring and this year they were seen from 12 April through 4 May, a typical spring.

Birds seen only a few times in Spring 2025

To keep the tables from growing even larger than the already are, the following reports that are likely correct are presented here in a less space consuming layout and are not shown in the Table

Northern Flicker – one on 16 Mar, one on 9 Apr, one on 19 Apr

Olive-sided Flycatcher – one on 24 Apr, one on 3 May, one on 10 May

Empidonax Flycatchers – one on 27 Apr (shown as Traill's but no details), two on 3 May (as Traill's), one on 6 May (no details), (eleven) on 7 May (no details), two on 11 May (no details), (eight) on 14 May (two of the eight shown as Traill's)

Western Kingbird – one on 12 Apr, one on 7 May, one on 14 May (no details)

Mourning Warbler – one on 14 May

Cape May Warbler – one on 25-26 April

	Sabine Woods, Spring 2025															
	April															Total
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Apr 1-15
Yellow-billed Cuckoo			1				1	1				5	3	2	2	15
Black-billed Cuckoo												1				1
Common Nighthawk															1	1
Chuck-will's-widow															1	1
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron							1	2	1		1	2	1	4		12
Black-crowned Night-Heron																
Eastern Wood-Pewee									1							1
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher																
Acadian Flycatcher														1		1
Least Flycatcher																
Empidonax Flycatcher																
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher		3	1							1	1	2		1		9
White-eyed Vireo	6	2			1		2	3	6	1	1	2	5	2	2	33
Yellow-throated Vireo		1										3	1	1	1	7
Philadelphia Vireo																
Warbling Vireo											1		1	2		4
Red-eyed Vireo								4			2	6	7	6	3	28
Gray Catbird								1				1	1	2	1	6
Veery														1	1	2
Gray-cheeked Thrush																
Swainson's Thrush							2		1	4	4	26	6	3	3	49
Wood Thrush	1	4				1		1	1		2	28	9	5	4	56
Yellow-breasted Chat												3	1	1		5
Orchard Oriole		2				5	1	4	6	1	1	14	15	45	20	114
Baltimore Oriole								1				16	5	10	2	34
Ovenbird						1	2	1		1	2	2	1	1		11
Worm-eating Warbler	1	1			1	2		3	2	1	2	4	3	2	1	23
Louisiana Waterthrush	1	1										2	1			5
Northern Waterthrush									1			4	1	3		9
Golden-winged Warler																
Blue-winged Warbler	2										1	2	1		1	7
Brewster's Warbler																
Black-and-white Warbler	6	2	1					3	2	1	2	6	2	2	8	35
Prothonotary Warbler							1	1			1	3	2	2	1	11
Swainson's Warbler														1		1
Tennessee Warbler						1	1	2	1	1	2	(16)	13	^(15)	2	23+(31)
Nashville Warbler		1				1			1		1	1		1	1	7
Kentucky Warbler	1	1									1	6	3	2	1	15
Hooded Warbler	9	6				2	1	4	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	40
American Redstart						1					1	4	2	(5)	1	9
Cerulean Warbler									1		2	2	2			7
Northern Parula	3	(1)			1			1	1	1	2	5	3	2	1	20+(1)
Magnolia Warbler																
Bay-breasted Warbler																
Blackburnian Warbler												1	1			2
Yellow Warbler												1	1	1	1	4
Chestnut-sided Warbler																
Blackpoll Warbler												1				1
Black-throated Blue Warbler																
Yellow-throated Warbler	1							1	4		1	1				8
Black-throated Green Warbler		1				1		3	2	1	3	1		1		13
Canada Warbler																
Wilson's Warbler																
Summer Tanager					1	2	3	2	3	1	1	9	4	6	2	34
Scarlet Tanager											3	(17)	5	(9)	4	12+(28)
Western Tanager														1		1
Rose-breasted Grosbeack						1	5		1	2	1	8	8	4	5	35
Blue Grosbeak		1								1		5	6	5	2	20
Indigo Bunting	(6)					8	1	(8)	7	3	6	11	15	12	4	67
Painted Bunting												1	1	(17)		2+(17)

	Sabine Woods, Spring 2025																
	April																April
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Total	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	6	4	3	3	2	3	6	4	6	7	4	2	(10)	6	7	63+(10)	
Black-billed Cuckoo			1			1		1			1				1	5	
Common Nighthawk				1	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	18	
Chuck-will's-widow		1										1				2	
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	2	1		1	1	1		2	1		1	1	1	1	2	15	
Black-crowned Night-Heron					1			1	1	1		1				5	
Eastern Wood-Pewee	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	26	
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher																	
Acadian Flycatcher	2	1	1	1		1	1		3		1		1			12	
Least Flycatcher								1						1		2	
Empidonax Flycatcher			1			1			2			1				5	
Eastern Kingbird	4	4	3	2	2	4	5	6	12	4	5	3	2	3	2	61	
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	1			2		1	11	1	2	1		1		1		21	
White-eyed Vireo	7	8	5	6	4	4	6	3	1	1	1	1				47	
Yellow-throated Vireo	3	3	3	3	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	1		1		32	
Philadelphia Vireo				2	1	1	2	1	4	1	1				1	14	
Warbling Vireo			1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1		16	
Red-eyed Vireo	2	6	4	5	4	8	8	8	8	3	5	7	5	3	2	78	
Gray Catbird	14	4	18	15	8	25	35	50	32	34	7	6	4	10	26	288	
Veery	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	1	3	4	1	3	1	28	
Gray-cheeked Thrush	1		1	2	1	3	4	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	27	
Swainson's Thrush	16	2	1	1	1	3	4	7	3	4	2	1	1	3		49	
Wood Thrush	35	5	14	5	3	3	3	4	10	5	4	2	1	1	1	96	
Yellow-breasted Chat	2	1		1			1		1			1			1	8	
Orchard Oriole	19	14	24	20	12	10	14	25	22	20	20	10	8	5	9	232	
Baltimore Oriole	11	4	3	3	4	2	3	6	10	5	30	2		1	2	86	
Ovenbird	3	2	3	2	(1+)	4	2	5	11	4	3	3		2	2	46+(1+)	
Worm-eating Warbler	10	10	9	3	3	3	1	3	2	1						45	
Louisiana Waterthrush	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2			25	
Northern Waterthrush	4	3	3	1	2	4	3	3	4	6	5	5	3	3	3	52	
Golden-winged Warler	1				1	2			3							7	
Blue-winged Warbler	10	4	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	1					33	
Black-and-white Warbler	6	6	8	7	5	4	3	3	8	5	2	4	3	1	2	67	
Prothonotary Warbler	15	26	25	15	14	10	6	5	3	5	4	3	3	2	2	138	
Swainson's Warbler	2	4	2	1	1	1			2							13	
Tennessee Warbler	9	5	9	7	6	(9)	4	3	9	2	10	2	1	2	2	71+(9)	
Nashville Warbler		1							1			1				3	
Kentucky Warbler	8	6	6	4	1	4	2	2	(8)	2	1	2			1	39+(8)	
Hooded Warbler	38	23	23	9	4	8	6	8	(14)	5	1	4	2	1	2	134	
American Redstart	(10)	7	8	4	4	5	1	4	8	6	2	4	2	2	2	134+(14)	
Cerulean Warbler				2	1		1		(4)							4+(4)	
Northern Parula	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3		2	1				27	
Magnolia Warbler	1	1	1	2		2	1	3	(13)	2	2	1		1	3	20+(13)	
Bay-breasted Warbler							1		1	1	2	1		2		8	
Blackburnian Warbler						1		1	1					1	1	5	
Yellow Warbler	3	2	1	1	2	2	3	11	8	4	7	12	6	5	5	72	
Chestnut-sided Warbler			1			2		2	2	1		2	1			11	
Blackpoll Warbler	1	2	2	4	3	5	3	1	1			2		1		25	
Black-throated Blue Warbler												1			1	2	
Yellow-throated Warbler	1	2	3	4	1	1					1			1		14	
Black-throated Green Warbler	2	1	1	1		3	1	1	4		2				1	17	
Canada Warbler				(1)					(1)							-2	
Wilson's Warbler		1				1	1	1	1							5	
Summer Tanager	10	6	6	4	5	5	4	10	8	5	6	6	1	4	2	82	
Scarlet Tanager	(14)	6	9	6	3	8	(6)	10	7	5	12	4	1	4		75+(20)	
Western Tanager								1	1	1		1				2	
Rose-breasted Grosbeack	11	9	4	5	4	6	8	12	12	8	13	7	2	5	3	109	
Blue Grosbeak	4	(11)	4	4	1	8	(6)	4	5	1	5	4		1		41+(17)	
Indigo Bunting	4	15	(17)	(20)	6	6	(14)	8	15	3	8	11		2	5	83	
Painted Bunting	4	3	3	5	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	1	3	4	40	

	Sabine Woods, Spring 2025																			
	May																			May
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	total	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	4	3	6	10	6	1	8	1		4	3	1	3					12	50	
Black-billed Cuckoo			1	1						1		1							4	
Common Nighthawk	2	2	2	4			2	1		4		4	4	4					29	
Chuck-will's-widow							1												1	
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	1	1	1	1			1			2								3	7	
Black-crowned Night-Heron																				
Eastern Wood-Pewee	4	11	17	18	3	2	(26)	1		4	3	8	8	13		2	1		92+(26)	
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher			3	1		1								1			1		6	
Acadian Flycatcher		1	5			1	5		2	3	1	1	3	2					24	
Least Flycatcher	1		1				1												3	
Empidonax Flycatcher			2				(11)			1			2	8					13+(11)	
Eastern Kingbird	6	4	12	7	1	2	4			2	2	1	6	4			1		51	
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher			1	1		1													3	
White-eyed Vireo	1		3	1	3					1	1	2							12	
Yellow-throated Vireo			2	2	1	1	1			2		1		1					11	
Philadelphia Vireo		2	6	7	1	(22)				2	5			2					25+(22)	
Warbling Vireo	1		2	2						1		1							7	
Red-eyed Vireo	3	3	8	7	1	1	(45)	1	5	23	3	3	4	(23)					62+(68)	
Gray Catbird	18	23	30	58	9	(20)	18	8	4	12	10	10	1	11					212+(20)	
Veery	1	3	5	8	1	1	(11)	3	2	2	5	6	1	3					41+(11)	
Gray-cheeked Thrush	1	2	4	5	2	3	(14)		1	2	1	1		2		1			24+(14)	
Swainson's Thrush	2	1	4	45	2	2	(36)	2	3	6	20	30	12	13				3	142+(36)	
Wood Thrush	2		2	2		1	6			1	1	1							16	
Yellow-breasted Chat	1			1						1									3	
Orchard Oriole	8	9	14	10	3	1	13			9	5		7	9				7	88	
Baltimore Oriole	1	7	8	10	1		9	1		1	1								39	
Ovenbird	1	3	4	4	5		(23)	2	1	2				4					26+(23)	
Worm-eating Warbler																				
Louisiana Waterthrush			(3)	1			1												2+(3)	
Northern Waterthrush	4	4	7	4	2	2	(13)	4		3	2	1	2	6					41+(13)	
Golden-winged Warler		1	1			1	1			1									5	
Blue-winged Warbler																				
Black-and-white Warbler	1	3	10	7	3	5	(14)			6	4	2	2						43+(14)	
Prothonotary Warbler	3	1	3	2		3	4												16	
Swainson's Warbler			1																1	
Tennessee Warbler	4	2	20	8	1		8		1	2	1	1	2	3					53	
Nashville Warbler			(3)	1															1+(3)	
Kentucky Warbler	1	1	1	1		1								1					6	
Hooded Warbler	1	4	5	5	2	6	3			2	1	1							30	
American Redstart	2	8	(37)	16	6	10	(53)	2	1	14	11	1	3	8					82+(90)	
Cerulean Warbler			2				1			1									4	
Northern Parula			1	1		1	1			1									5	
Magnolia Warbler	1	(7)	10	22	5	(9)	(45)	1	1	13	5	1	4						61+(45)	
Bay-breasted Warbler	1	"(8)	46	25	5	6	(41)	5	5	24	11	1	(8)	3					132+(41)	
Blackburnian Warbler	1	3	9	5			4			2			2	2					28	
Yellow Warbler	4	2	(18)	14	(5)	2	7			7	3	1	1	(11)					41+(23)	
Chestnut-sided Warbler			(17)	10	4		(16)			5	3	1	2	3					28+(33)	
Blackpoll Warbler																				
Black-throated Blue Warbler		1	(3)	1	1	1													4+(3)	
Yellow-throated Warbler			1																1	
Black-throated Green Warbler	1	1	9	3	3	2	3			5	2		1	1					31	
Canada Warbler			1				1				1								3	
Wilson's Warbler			1			1													2	
Summer Tanager	3	2	6	(15)	2	2	11		2	7	1	1	2	1					40+(15)	
Scarlet Tanager	1	2	8	7	3	3	5		2	3	3	2							39	
Western Tanager							1	1	1	1	1				1				6	
Rose-breasted Grosbeack	5	3	8	7	3	2	6	2	1	4	3	1							45	
Blue Grosbeak	1	2	1	1		1			1			1	2						10	
Indigo Bunting	1	3	11	(18)	2	3	(21)	2		(13)	2								24+(52)	
Painted Bunting	4	1	4	3			2			2	1			2				5	19	

Methodology

This analysis is focused on the rather narrow class of passerine neotropical-nearctic landbird migrants at Sabine Woods. Accordingly, the following groups of birds are not analyzed although many birds of these groups are seen as they briefly pass through or over Sabine Woods and/or nearby areas that can be surveyed from the Sabine Woods property. To be included, birds must be accurately described (in a term more commonly used in northern Europe) as passage migrants. Thus, birds that either summer/breed or winter in southeast Texas in significant numbers, or favor habitats other than the core habitats of Sabine Woods, are not included as the data we have are not particularly useful. Notably excluded under these criteria are essentially all shorebirds and waterbirds, and all grassland birds such as sparrows, as well as raptors, Hirundinidae (swallows and allies), kinglets, wrens. This focus is often oversimplified as including mainly warblers and vireos but there are other migrant species that are woodland birds that can be analyzed. There are some species, mainly wintering woodland species, that it would be nice to include, but the resulting table entries would not be very scientifically informative. These include some warblers (Yellow-rumped Warbler, Orange-crowned Warbler, Common Yellowthroat, Palm Warbler and Pine Warbler) as well as Eastern Phoebe, Hermit Thrush, Blue-gray Gnatcatchers and a few other species.

The table and analysis do not include every sighting that is entered into eBird. Unfortunately, eBird is a victim of its popularity. In its early days, the volume of entries was low enough that the reviewers could contact the submitter for essentially all questionable sightings that were entered. Nowadays, that is not reasonably practical, as the number of entries that raise suspicions has grown. Really rare sightings that do or do not stand up to scrutiny are dealt with, usually expeditiously, but many others of more mundane species are allowed to enter the record unreviewed. Some may criticize the review process we have used for our analysis. We are the first to admit that many decisions we make to include or exclude particular sightings might be called arbitrary. Many rely on our subjective judgement. We will try here to indicate the major considerations that enter into our decisions.

The first issue, and perhaps the easiest to deal with, deals with, are checklists that include species that were seen perhaps miles away from Sabine Woods. When confronted with a checklist that includes species that were obviously seen some distance away, such as on the beach, we exclude the entire checklist, as we have no way of knowing what was seen at the Woods and what might have been seen along the roadsides or further afield. Although producing a single list may be more convenient, we would encourage leaders to separate their sightings into separate checklists for separate locations! To hopefully get more reasonable data on numbers, we typically at least mentally consider all the checklists of a group as if all were coming from one observer. The number of observers entering a sighting is not explicitly entered into our tables, but we do consider it in validating the numbers that are entered

for a particular day for a particular species. (Even if multiple birders are not in a formal eBird group, we assume that those submitting checklists showing the same start time and same duration are birding as a group!)

There are a relatively small number of checklists that include species that simply are seen in Sabine Woods only once a season or less often than that. Examples would be Tufted Titmouse, American Crow. The Merlin sound app is not infallible, and may be the origin of the titmouse reports. The app may be using the high ranges of calls that are beyond the hearing of even birders with no hearing loss. We accept that there are some species that can be reliably identified by sound alone, but caution is needed and we follow eBird in not considering “Merlin only” checklist data, which are not available to us in any case. Also, our resident mockingbirds are incredibly good mimics, and may not have grown up locally! We look with great suspicion on all the checklists submitted by a particular observer or group if one checklist includes such a species.

More difficult to deal with are numbers of each species seen. This gets particularly tricky when the numbers are large, but most of what we write here applies to birds that do not travel in close knit flocks. Estimating large numbers, e.g. shorebirds, blackbirds is an issue and an art in itself but one that is less significant in the typically non-flocking species we include in the tables. Nevertheless, we urge caution when numbers exceed about ten. When a number in eBird is more than about seven or eight, we look at the next highest number(s) reported. If one observer or group enters ten and the next highest number is five on a day when there are many checklists, we have concerns. If the ten is by an observer we know is experienced and is thoroughly familiar with Sabine Woods, it gains more credence. Observers familiar with the Woods will have birded in areas that particular species have favored over time, and will find more of the birds present. But we would still like to see a little more conservatism by some of the regular submitters in reporting numbers. That having been said, we know that studies have shown that a typical observer will find somewhere around 30 percent of the birds present in a “normal” area that the observer is not especially familiar with. We are sure that repeated birding of an area increases the fraction of birds that are detected. Obviously, as the numbers increase from two or three, the percentage detected is likely to go down. Birders should aim to report the number of birds that are there, not the number of times they see a species. We see some group leaders – not those of the well-known national and world-wide tour companies – who seem to be looking for high numbers for advertising purposes for future tours. We do not use numbers that are not plausible, and acknowledge that we are making subjective judgements and not applying hard and fast rules. Faced with the issues listed here, we caution that the presence of a species is the most reliable information in the table, and the numbers shown need to be evaluated with caution.

Observers who Submitted Sabine Woods Checklists March to May 2025

This list is derived from well over 500 eBird checklists by a somewhat convoluted clerical process. We apologize to anyone inadvertently omitted, and any names that are misspelled.

Arturo Garcia Aguirre, Megan Ahlgren, Eileen Ahlquist, Bruce Aird, Greg Allen, Rbin Allison, Robin Allison, Grayson Almond, Brian Anderson, Vicky Atkinson, Ellen Auklet, Mike Austin, Miriam Avello, Debra Babin, Terry Banks, Lili Banta, Melani Barboni, Melanie Barboni, Katie Barnes, Susan Barrett, Carol Baskau, Steve Baskau, Curt Bateman, Tonya Becker, Tracy Becker, Michael Behnke, Carol Bell, Randy Bennett, Sue Benson, Bonnie Berard, John Berner, Gary Binderim, Abbie Birmingham, Amy Bishop, Linda Bishop, Jere Bitzer, Robb Blair, Ken Blankenship, Jacob Bliss, John Bloomfield, Doug Booher, Jean Booth, Chris Brantley, Christina Brantly, Cameron Brassington, David Brassington, Jonathan Breaux, Rebecca Browning, Wes Browning, Lori Brummer, Brynne Bryan, Jimmy Bryan, Ted Buhl, Geoff Butcher, Jimma Byrd, Mike Cameron, Karen Carbiener, Darren Carbone, Ron Carley, Tom Cassaro, Corry Chen, Camille Christine, Carrie Clayton, Kevin Cochran, Sheridan Coffey, Kitty Coley, Fred Collins, Daniel Conner, Don Cook, Greg Cook, Sarah Cook, John Coons, Michael B. Cooper, Jennifer Core, Heather Cover, Jamie Cover, Ben Cowan, Jillian Cowles, Alex Cox, Brent Cox, Kathy Cox, Michael Creamer, Matthew Creek, Dee Ayn Cromer, Katharine Cupps, Katharine Cupps, Mark Cutts, Dilma Da Silva, Mike Davern, Anders de Grys, Hans de Grys, Wolfgang Demisch, Ric Derdeyn, Andrea Diamond, Ryan Dickerson, Dimitris Dimopoulos, Scott Dirks, Jeanne Dorn, David Doyle, Owen Dreesen, Pwen Dreessen, Dorothy Dreyer, Gavin Drummond, Catherine Dunaway, Greg Duncan, Julie Dunlap, Matt DuRoss, Eric Dyck, Bob Dykstra, Cheryl Dykstra, Neil Earnest, Susan Earnest, Daniel Edwards, Eddy Edwards, Wyatt Egelhoff, Bill Eisele, Sue Elliott, Dodge Engleman, Lorna L. Engleman, Karole Erikson, Chuck Estes, Thomas Evans, Tim Farek, Andrew Farnsworth, Jonathan Feenstra, Jennifer Fetter, Elizabeth Forbus, Tim Forrester, Allee Forsberg, Lynn Forster, Sally Frandsen, Phyllis Frank, Tony Frank, Roy Freese, Bob French, Dave Fundakowski, Marie Furnish, Ron Furnish, Austin G., Anthony Galligani, D Gamelin, J.D. Gantz, Andy Garcia, Liz Garney, Penny Garsee, Denise Gary, Siney Gauthreaux, Brian Gibbons, Linda Gilbert, Steven Gilstrap, Jackie Girouard, James Giroux, James Giroux, Elena Glassberg, Steve Glover, Richard Goldfarb, Jody Gollighugh, Pegga Gonder, Terry Goode, Pat Graham, Pat Graham, François-Xavier Grandmont, Gayle Green, Bosco Greenhead, Nathaniel Griffin, Daniel Griffith, Courtney Grymonprez, Dorothy Grymonprez, Shakthi Akalanka Guruge, David Haas, Skye Haas, John Hale, Mary Halligan, Justin Halls, David Hanson, Bob Harden, Donald Hardison, Grey Havner, John Haynes, Susan Heath, Sheila Hebert, Don Heitzmann, Haleh Hekmar, Thomas Hellweg, Martha Hensel, Marla Hibbits, Troy Hibbits, Jonny Hicks, Eric Hilgendorf, C Hippenmeyer, Samara Hoag, Sam Hodges, Garrett Hodne, Diana Hoekstra, Kathie Holder, Lawrence Holland, Brian Holsclaw, Marcel Holyoak, Joseph Hood, Cate Hopkinson, Martin Horman, Stephanie Hornbuckle, David Houle, Roger Howard, Joannie Hubinger, Mark Hubinger, Jesse Huth, Christina Ian, Keiko Inagaki, William Ingold, Joseph Jacks, Greg Jackson, Grace Jensen, Billy Jeter, Susan Jeter, Bruce Johnson, Johnny Johnson, Dennis Johnston, Xina Jones, Terry Juneke, Tim Junker, William Kaempfer, Andrew Kandel, K. Kanerm, Imre Karafiath, Barbara Kavin, Gary Kelley, Maria King, Fran Beach Kinnison, Roger Kinnison, John Kirk, Cameron Kirkpatrick, Eric Knight, Steve Knight, J C Knoll, Nicole Koeltzow, Patti Koger, Ad Konings, Kim Korth, Ann Kovich, Ruth Kraft, Cynthia Krakowski, Jim Krakowski, Daniel Kraushaar, Jason Krnc, Dee Kuder, Jeanne Kuehn, Jeanne Kuehn, Bill Kunze, Bill Kunze, Harvey Laas, Stephine Lacey, Margaret LaFaive, Denis Lavallee Jr, Greg Lavaty, Asher Lee, Buck Lee, Cin-Ty Lee, Jesse Lee, Martha Lee, Olivia Lee, Jason Leifester, Clayton Leopold, Jeff Lewis, Cynthia Lieurance, Leslie Lieurance, Tom Lightfoot, Marcia Lincoln, Connie Lintz, Dwayne Litteer, Debbie Logan, Heydi Lopes, Ben Lucking, Eric Lutomski, Mary MacGregor, John Malenich, Marc Manifold, Alberto Manterola, John Mariani, Jamie Martin, Teri Martine, Ann Martinez, Paolo Martteucco, Luis Revila Mata, Irma Matheny, David Mathers, Lorrie Mathers, Michael Mathews, Paolo Matteucci, Mike Maxfield, Steve Mayes, John Maynard, Suzie McCann, Mark McDermott, Michelle McGehee, Jim McGinity, Ana McManus, Debbie McMullen, Rowan Young McMurchie, Candy McNamee, Darlene J McNeil, Greg Meszaros, Lydia Metzmeier, Andre Meyer, Mark Meyer, Bobby Middleton, Bobby Middleton, Jay Miler, J & C Miles, Jay Miller, Leo Miller, Dana Miller-Blair, Tyler Miloy, Evan Mistur, Debra Miyamoto, Ann Moffat, David Moffat, Kevin Molloy, Ann Monk, Arman Moreno, Louise Moreno, Pamela Morgan, Gwen Morris, Suzanne Mottin, Dianne Murray, Derek Muschalek, Adam Nelson, Bruce Nelson, Ronald Newhouse, Adam Nielson, Brandon Nooner, Sara Nooner, Steve Nord, Geoffrey North, Steve Norton, Diana Novello, Michael O'Brien, Kerry Oliver, Glenn Olsen, Kent Olsen, Wendy Owen, Matthew Page, Dennis Palafox, David Palmer, John Park, Joan Parker, Rounak Patra, Maddie Pearson, Michael Pease, Kathleen Pepper, Brian Peters, Joellen Peters, Mike Petrick, Mike Petrock, Martina Pfeuffer, Isaac Phillips, Danny Pickens, Terry Pigg, Tom Pollock, Harland Prechel, Harland Prechel, Richard Preston, Jillian Punches, Steve Quartieri, Nancy Rabensburg, Keir Randall, Annemarie Read, David Read, Dan Reczek, Avis Reed, Ken Reed, Martin Reid, Kriss Replogle, Greg Reynolds, Flo Rice, John Rice-Cameron, Gina Rico, Susan Ridgway, James Rieman, Mike Riewe, Nancy Riggs, Andrew Rights, Eric Ripma, Joan Risinger, Kristine Rivers, Justin Roach, Colton Robbins, Robert Rogillio, Michelle Romy, Esme Rosen, Lyle Ross, Jessé Roy-Drainville, Steven Rudeen, Karen Rueb-Hall, Lance Runion, Renee Rusk, Steve Russell, Andrea Salas, David Sampson, Dania Sanchez, Len Sander, Mike Sanders, Ben Sandstrom, Bob Sanger, Allen Schenck, John Schenck, Adam Schiffer, Anthony Schlencker, Stefan Schlick, Rick Schroeder, Robyn Schroeder, Jamie Schubert, Ellen Schwenne, David Scott, Davis Scott, Debbie Segal, Willie Sekula, Deb Self, Steven Self, David Sexton, Jeff Sexton, Shiela Shallcross, Sherry Sherry, Barry Shuler, Lori Shuler, Stephen Shunk, Eli Shupe, Bianca Sicich, James Sipiora, Kevin Sittin, Michelle Sittin, Tiana Skrivseth, Christine Sliva, Richard Smith, Hal Snyder, Kirsten Snyder, Andy Sprayberry, Charles Steeves, Glenn Steinke, Pauline Stern, Barbara Stern, Harlan Stewart, Hariah Stonestreet, Lauren Stranahan, Perri Strawn, Mike Sturmak, Gail Suberbielle, C V Sylvan, Scott Taylor, Wally Taylor, Breck Templeton, Sandi Templeton, Robert Thacker, Eddy Thomas, Bill Thompson, Greg Thompson, Mary Thompson, Phillip Francis Thomsen, Dylan Thomson, Rodney Thomson, Karthik Thrikadeeri, John Tomlinson, Tina B. Trist, David Turgeon, Dean Turk, Ken Tweedt, Doris Valencia, Glen Van Der Kraak, Carletta Vanderbilt, Jeffrey Velline, Tricia Vesely, Kalee Vidana, K L Vinay, Jenny Vogt, Darrell Vollert, Kelly Walker, Lisa Walker, Deb Wallace, Lee Wallace, David Ward, Jeffrey Ward, Tim Ward, Richard Watson, Greg Whittaker, Rad Wilmer, Jay Wilbur, Judy Wilbur, Tom Willard, Annelia Williams, Kimberly Williams, Marianne Williams, Michael Willison, Evelyn Wilson, Craig Winn, Janene Winn, Brad Wiseman, Erik Wolf, Janey Woodley, Mark Wright, Susan Wright, Eddy Yong, Michael Young, Rowan Young-McMurchie, Karen Zappone, Louise Zemaitis, Ted Zobeck.

Bird Sightings –June and July 2025

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.

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: A very quiet month! The Gray Kingbird very easily seen in Houston was present all month. The Yellow-headed Caracara in Houston for a long period does not appear to have been reported after Jun 1.

Local Counties

June 2025

Green-winged Teal	Jun 7-30	JEF-TP (1) HS
Common Loon	Jun 2-5	NEW-Toledo Bend Dam (1) WE

July 2025

Whimbrel	Jul 6,19	JEF-Sea Rim SP (1) Leif Milliran, Luke Scott
	Jul 27	JEF-Sea Rim SP (5) Marilyn Guidry
Franklin's Gull	Jul 29	JEF-Sea Rim SP (1) Bonnie Berard

Nearby Counties

June 2025

Common Ground Dove	Jun 1	HAI-Morgan's Point (1) Doug Fishman
Gadwall	Jun 26-27	HAS-J P Landing Park (1) mult obs
Green-winged Teal	Jun 8-10	JEF-TP (1) HS
Lesser Scaup	Jun 23	GAL-40 scre ponds (1) Jamie Schubert
Red-breast Merganser	Jun 9-26	HAS-El Jardin Park (1) Richard Rulander, mult obs
	Jun 14-15	HAS-Lakewood Yacht Club (1) Ben Ring
Limpkin	Jun 3	GAL-Lake Leopold (6) Richard Liebler
	Jun 12	GAL-HI Smith Oaks (1) WE
	Jun 23	GAL-League City Magnolia Ridge retention basin (1) Richard Liebler
White-rumped Sandpiper	Jun 26	GAL-Jamaica Beach area (1) Paul Sivon
	Jun 29	GAL-East Beach (1) Steven Berenzweig
American Flamingo	Jun 6	GAL-Greens Lake (1) Paul Randall
	Jun 27	GAL-Hitchcock (11) Andrew Takacs
Whimbrel	Jun 23	GAL-4-acre Ponds (1) Jamie Schubert
	Jun 23	GAL-San Luis Pass (1) Jamie Schubert, Greg Whittaker
Northern Harrier	Jun 28	HAS-East River 9 Golf Course (1) Lee Harris
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Jun 6	CAL-Lake Charles (1) Blake Chatters
Broad-winged Hawk	Jun 28	ORA-Lutcher Dr (1), Ben Sampson
Golden-front W'pecker	Jun 2	HAS- J P Landing Park (1) mult obs
Yellow-head Caracara	thru Jun 1+	GAL-FM3005 at 89th St and fishing pier area (1) mult obs, cont
Eastern Phoebe	thru Jun 4+	HAS Kleb Wood (1) mult obs
Great Kiskadee	Jun 27-28	CHA-Smith Point (1) Martin Hagne, mult obs

Gray Kingbird	Jun 15-30	HAS-East River 9 Golf Course (1) mult obs
	Jun 21-22	CAM-Rutherford Beach (1) Strummer Edwards, mult obs
Horned Lark	Jun 21	CAM-Broussard Beach /Willow Is entrance (1) Strummer Edwards, Esme Rosen, Rounak Patra
N Rough-wing Swallow	Jun 11	CAL-Moss Bluff (2) Lauren Lyons
Cedar Waxwing	Jun 7	HAS-Bellaire nrH610/Bray's Bayou (10 Jim Burrough
Bronzed Cowbird	Jun 26	LIB-CR1010 (1) WE
Black-and-white Warbler	Jan 24	GAL-HI Boy Scout Woods (1) W
Hooded Warbler	Jun 13	GAL-HI Hooks Woods (1) WE
Northern Parula	Jun 30	GAL-Magnolia Ridge retention pond (1) WE Shane Canrell

July 2025

Snow Goose	Jul 8-27	HAS-Bliss Meadows Park (10 Marie Asscherick
Ross's Goose	Jul 01	HAS-Copper Lakes Park (1) Margaret Farese, mult ons
Red-breast Merganser	Jul 1-9	HAS-El Jardin Park (1) Richard Rulander
Common Ground Dove	Jul 27	HAS-Baytown NC (1) Adam Wood
Limpkin	Jun 3,22	GAL-Lake Leopold (6) Richard Liebler
	Jul 14-25	GAL-Magnolia Ridge Retention Basin (1) WE, mult obs
	Jul 28	GAL-Clear Creek Village (1) Jackie Farrell
Bridled Tern	Jul 17	GAL-SE of Gaveston (1)
Acadian Flycatcher	Jul 28	GAL-HI Hooks Woods (1) WE
Gray Kingbird	Jul 1-31	HAS-East River 9 Golf Course (1) mult obs
Scaly-breasted Munia	Jul 28-29	GAL-Hopkins Community Park, Dickinson (2) Kathy Sweezey, Richard Liebler
	Blue-gray	Gnatcatcher Jul 3,23 GAL-HI HAS Field Station (1) WE
Wood Thrush	Jul 17	HAS-Memorial Area (2) Se Orwig
Clay-colored Sparrow	Jul 15	GAL-Jamaica Beach (1) Dean Silvers
Prothonotary Warbler	Jul 25	GAL-HI Smith Oaks WE
	Jul 25	GAL-Lafitte's Cove (1) Paul Sivon

Abbreviations used: ANG – Angelina County; ANWR – Jocelyn Nungaray NWR (ex-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; LIB – Liberty County; 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.

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 C5ZW250Z

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: _____

eMail or 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.

Many rare bird sightings in Texas are posted on Facebook Texbirds or on the TEXTBIRDS 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/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.