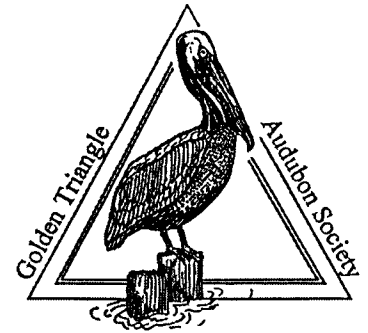


Brown Pelican

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The Brown Pelican



The Newsletter of the Golden Triangle Audubon Society

Vol. 10 No. 3

March 2004

Membership Meeting

Thursday, March 18, 2004

6:30 PM, Garden Center, Tyrrell Park, Beaumont

"(Barely) South of the Border, Down Mexico Way"

Gerald Duhon

Just over 12 hours south of the Golden Triangle lies the tip of the tropical ornithological iceberg – Tamaulipas, Mexico. Gerald Duhon, having visited the area on two occasions, will try and answer the questions why ? (go at all), how ? (to get there), and what ? (you may see). Included will be a suggested itinerary, as well as practical suggestions for entering and traveling by car in the 'land of mañana.' This will be a slide presentation.

As usual, the doors will be open no later than 6:30 p.m., and the proceedings will start at 7:15 p.m. approximately.

Spring is Coming!

Spring migration is one of the wonders of the natural world. Each spring, billions of birds leave their ancestral homes and travel long distances to nest and raise their young. In the western hemisphere, a large fraction of the migrants pass through Texas en route from Central and South America to anywhere from our area to the north slope of Alaska. Of course, a complete picture of migration must also include those species for which the local area is home for the winter, and even a number of very hardy species that are adapted to spending winter north of us. Those that winter north of us include a number of owls and a sprinkling of other species. Locally wintering species include a variety of ducks and geese, many shorebirds, a warbler species or two, a fair number of sparrow species and other passerine species such as American Robin, Cedar Waxwings and others.

But it is mostly the birds of passage that draw the birders to Texas each April. Many (birds and birders) concentrate on the coastal woodlots and other migrant stopover sites where observers enjoy the colorful warblers, orioles, tanagers, buntings and other Neotropical passerine migrants. For the generalist birder, there are also shorebirds, raptors and species of other families to see. Whatever your preferences, get out and enjoy the spectacle as these birds pass through in their often colorful breeding plumage. As with many phenomena of nature, the actual timing is somewhat unpredictable, depending as it often does on suitable weather conditions. In the case of migration, the determining conditions may be a long way away. This year, we will do our best to keep our web-site updated with what is being seen from day to day. Log on to www.goldentriangleaudubon.org for the latest information!

Sabine Woods Work Day, Saturday March 13. Please come help if you can.

The Brown Pelican

Vol. 10, No.3 March 2004

Golden Triangle Audubon Society

RARE BIRD ALERT AND
SOCIETY INFORMATION
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www.goldentriangleaudubon.org

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Calendar of Events

March 5 through 7. Work Day at Peveto Woods Sanctuaries in Johnson Bayou, La. The Baton Rouge Audubon Society has scheduled a work weekend primarily to tackle an extensive Japanese honeysuckle problem at its Cameron Parish Sanctuaries that threatens the continued health of many of the trees. The plan is to work from noon Friday March 5 through noon Sunday March 7. Golden Triangle Audubon's official territory is all much nearer this sanctuary than any of Baton Rouge Audubon's, so please consider helping if you can on any or all of these days. The Peveto Woods Sanctuaries are just south of Highway 82 in Cameron Parish between Johnson Bayou and Holly Beach. From Highway 73 in west Port Arthur, take Highway 82 south across the MLK bridge, and down Pleasure Island to the "Causeway Bridge" over to Louisiana. It is about 15 miles from the bridge to the Sanctuaries. Look for signs to Little Florida Beach and the attractive low sign on the right side of the road opposite the Stingray Pipeline station. Turn right on Gulf View Drive and take the second Parish Road to the left into the sanctuaries. You'll need clippers, pruning shears, and pruning saws, gloves and probably inspect repellent. Contact Victoria M. Bayless (vmosele@lsu.edu or phone: 225-578-1838 – daytime) for more information.

Saturday March 6. Marsh Madness! At McFaddin NWR 10:00 am to 3:00 pm. Paddle a kayak; learn about and meet your wild marsh neighbors; practice firefighting skills; go fishing and crabbing; watch amazing retrievers retrieving; get up close and personal with alligators and many other marsh critters; learn how you can be a safer hunter; know what those birds are flying overhead. The entrance to McFaddin NWR is 12 miles west of Sabine Pass on Highway 87. For more information on this free program, call the Refuge at (409) 971-2909.

Saturday March 13. Sabine Woods Work Day. We will start about 7:30 a.m., and usually these work days do not run much beyond noon. Sabine Woods is located on Highway 87 about

4.1 miles west of the stop sign in Sabine Pass, on the north side of the highway just beyond the Petroleum Helicopters Base, and is across Highway 87 from Texas Point NWR near its western boundary. We will try to provide refreshments, but bring water and insect repellent. Also bring gloves, heavy duty pruning tools, machetes. We can use riding mowers, probably one chain saw and one or two push mowers for areas heavier equipment cannot reach.

Thursday March 18. Membership Meeting. Gerald Duhon will be our speaker. His talk will be titled "(Barely) South of the Border, Down Mexico Way."

Saturday March 20. – Field Trip to Bolivar Flats. Meet at the vehicle barrier at 8:30 a.m. From Winnie, take TX 124 south to High Island. At the shoreline, turn right (west) on TX 87 and proceed through Gilchrist and Crystal Beach until you reach the intersection where Loop 108 turns right (north). At that intersection, turn left (the opposite way to Loop 108) along Rettillon Road. At the beach, if sand conditions permit, turn right (west) following previously successful vehicle tracks about 1/2 mile to the vehicle barrier. We will probably leave the vehicle barrier at about 8:45 a.m., although the group will be visually obvious on the flats should you be a few minutes later than that. It takes about 90 minutes to drive from Beaumont to the flats. Although it will still be early in the migration season, an opportunity will exist to visit High Island on the way back. This trip will involve extensive walking on relatively firm moist sand. However, participants will be able to determine for themselves how far they wish to walk. Normally, some of the birds will be near the vehicle barrier.

March 25-28. Texas Tropics Nature Festival in McAllen, Texas. This non-profit festival features expert speakers, guided field trips to all the Rio Grande Valley's best birding sites, a trade show, special events, pre and post festival tours, and there's also a festival which the McAllen Chamber of Commerce coordinates in Monterrey, Mexico immediately following. For more

information, contact the McAllen Chamber of Commerce toll free at 1-877-622-5536.

Thursday April 15. Membership Meeting. Sandy Komito will be the featured speaker. The talk will be about his Big Year in 1998 which set the present North American record of 748 birds. He notes that he originally claimed 745 while waiting for nearly three years for the various states and ABA to approve four additional birds he had sighted. They ended up approving three of them. Some brief highlights include his traveling 275,000 miles during the year and birding at least 270 days of that year.

Saturday April 12. Sea Rim SP Bird Walk. Jointly sponsored by Sea Rim State Park and Golden Triangle Audubon. Meet at Park HQ at 7:30 a.m. Easy walking (or driving) to the boardwalk at Willows. Later, drive to Sabine Woods to continue birding for those who wish. Easy walking on the boardwalks at both locations. This field trip is especially suited for not-very-experienced birders, and those who are unable to walk over rougher ground.

Sea Rim State Park is on Highway 87, 10 miles west of Sabine Pass.

Saturday May 8. Jefferson County Spring Migration Count. Contact John Whittle (john.whittle@lamar.edu or 409-722-4193) to volunteer to help in this county-wide count.

Thursday May 20. Membership Meeting. Details later.

Late May/early June. Field trip to Hardin County. We have not finalized details, but we expect to continue our very popular and very successful trips to search for breeding warblers and other species in the area of Hardin county just north of Silsbee.

New Local Hotline

New Golden Triangle Audubon telephone hotline is (409) 728-6957 or (409) 728-OWLS. This is a cell phone with voice messaging capabilities, so that the tasks associated with it can be shared!

Subscription Renewal Reminder

Please check the mailing label on this issue. If the date on your label NOT prefixed by AU has passed, or there is no other date, please remit your contribution of \$15 to Golden Triangle Audubon Society at P.O. Box 1292, Nederland, Texas 77627-1292. Although this contribution towards the cost of the *Brown Pelican* is voluntary for National Audubon Society members living in the official chapter territory, we will appreciate your support. Our official chapter territory is defined by zip codes, but is basically Jefferson, Hardin and Orange Counties and one or two localities close to those Counties.

Refreshments

Each month, we rely on volunteers to provide the refreshments at our membership meeting. We thank Andrea Billingsley, Sherry Gibson and Lu and Grady Skillern for providing refreshments for the February meeting and Lynn Otto, Jean Hollingsworth, Needa Reed for stepping up and agreeing to provide refreshments for the March meeting, but we still need someone to bring drinks. Volunteers are also urgently needed for subsequent meetings in 2004. We do not expect one person to bring everything, but please call so we can coordinate! If you can just bring drinks and cookies or something similar, please call Jana Whittle at (409) 722-4193 as soon as possible. Please help if you can!

Bird Alerts

Do you want to know what migrants are being seen during the upcoming migration season? If so, there are two sources. You can log on to our web site at www.goldentriangleaudubon.org or you can receive alerts by email by sending a request to John Whittle at john.whittle@lamar.edu If you have a spam filter you may also need to add that address to those that you are willing to receive emails from!!

Sponsor our Birdathon!

As most of you will know, the Chapters in Texas and Louisiana nominated me for the National Audubon Society (NAS) Board of Directors, and I was duly elected late last year.

As part of my duties, I am expected to help with fund raising. As such, I will be more than delighted to hear from anyone reading this who wishes to make a direct contribution to support the Audubon cause, either now or as a bequest in the future.

One of the most successful means of fundraising for Audubon, and the one I am most able to participate in, is a birdathon. Royce Pendergast has again graciously agreed to join with me in a Spring Birdathon.

A Birdathon is very similar to other "athons" you may be familiar with, such as telethons, walkathons, etc. The idea is for us to get up at the crack of dawn on a day in late April and make a run from the woods and lakeshores of East Texas by way of Cattail Marsh to Texas Point, Sabine Woods and Sea Rim State Park. looking for as many species of birds as can be found. (We're aiming for at least 150 species.)

We're hoping you will sponsor us at \$.50, \$.75, or \$1.00 (or whatever amount you choose) per bird species. A flat donation is also welcome. Please take the time to make a pledge today -- your donation to our Birdathon will be earmarked to support Audubon's mission of protecting our natural heritage in Texas and the nation by supporting conservation, education and advocacy. This year, half of the funds we raise will be designated for Audubon Texas activities and programs, and the other half for NAS. Checks should be made out to Audubon Texas and all contributions are, of course, tax deductible. Local businesspeople and businesses are often very receptive to this kind of fund raising and we would welcome any suggestions of where we might find receptive potential supporters. Please contact me at john.whittle@lamar.edu or 409-880-8276 (W) or 409-722-4193 (H) with your pledge and your suggestions.

John A. Whittle

Field Trip to Calcasieu and Cameron Parishes, 21 February 2004 with commentary on the winter season

On a slightly chilly Saturday morning, thirteen members assembled at the Louisiana Welcome Station a mile inside Louisiana from the IH-10 bridge over the Sabine. The plan for the day was to explore the area of Calcasieu Parish either side of Highway 108 between Vinton and Sulphur, and then proceed to the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge, the shore of the Gulf at Holly Beach, and finally the Peveto Beach sanctuaries before crossing back into Texas onto Pleasure Island. The primary targets for the day were raptors and sparrows in Calcasieu and then waterfowl, shorebirds and perhaps very early migrants in Cameron Parish.

The land in the area of Calcasieu Parish that we explored has in recent years included large areas of fallow land – former rice fields for the most part – and pastures with cattle. The fallow land, especially the fields with overgrown edges, harbored a good variety of sparrows, while hawks and falcons enjoyed a large rodent population. This year, admittedly after a hiatus of a few years in our field trips to the area, we found much less fallow land, with some fields being prepared for rice productions, and many more well looked after cattle pastures. The net results, assuming they were direct results, were fewer raptors and fewer sparrows.

As far as raptors are concerned, late February is beginning to be a little late. For example, some Red-tailed Hawks are still moving south in December, and some start moving north in January or early February. The large numbers seen this winter season in the western part of Jefferson County would belie any geographically wider conclusion that fewer raptors were present.

As far as sparrows are concerned, numbers south of IH-10 have probably been off somewhat, although habitat changes at some of the heavily visited locations favored by sparrows such as Cattail Marsh may have skewed our perspective. We have seen widespread reports from areas north, including areas a long way north, of exceptionally bountiful crops of seeds, the staple sparrow food. Although most evidence tends to point to the so called photoperiod – the length of daylight – as the factor determining *when* a bird migrates, there would appear to be some support for a hypothesis that many species exhibit much less site fidelity in their winter quarters, even on a short term basis, moving further south in response to food shortages and/or severe weather conditions. Certainly, we can all remember past Februaries when American Robins were spread over every available suburban and near-suburban short grassland seeking worms. But, in general, the Robins did not come that far south this year. A trip to the areas in the Big Thicket provides us with the probable answer. At the end of February, there are still many yaupon and other berry bearing trees and shrubs loaded with berries. The Robins can simply easily find one of their other food sources, and one that is probably much easier to find at that! While sparrows probably stick to seeds as their food, there were lots of those north of us as well.

Having proceeded a few miles along IH-10, we turned off on Highway 108. Unfortunately, on this day, there were many dump trucks traveling along this road at grossly imprudent

speeds, and we were relieved to pull off onto Gray Road. Unfortunately also, the roads in this part of Louisiana almost uniformly lack any usable shoulders, and we were able to stop only on the quieter side roads. The wooded area at the junction of Highway 108 and Gray Road has often been birdy, and the trip got off to a fairly good start with a couple of wintering Gray Catbirds, Pileated and Downy Woodpeckers, a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, House and Carolina Wrens, and Lincoln's and White-throated Sparrows. A Carolina Chickadee was also seen, as well as Yellow-rumped Warblers and an Orange-crowned Warbler. Further along Gray Road, we found both Savannah and Song Sparrow. Proceeding along Johnny Breaux Road, and into the boat ramp area, we found three Vesper Sparrows, often common in this area. A couple of Northern Harriers were not unexpected.

Moving quickly along Highway 108, we proceed north along Fabacher Road, which has a rich ornithological heritage in Louisiana as the site of Louisiana's first pair of Crested Caracaras. But there have been changes. Two large fields in the halfway between Highway 108 and Gum Island Road have been prepared for rice planting. This produced an unexpected bonus – ducks and a selection of shorebirds. On the west side, there were many Northern Pintails, some Northern Shovelers, and at least 50 Mallards. On the east side were a large number of Long-billed Dowitchers, some Greater Yellowlegs, some Killdeer and a number of dark ibis. A Sharp-shinned Hawk coursed over the ditch on the side of the road at very low altitude, but didn't find any prey.

Returning to 108, we proceeded south along Gum Cove Road. In times long past, this was the stronghold of the now extirpated Black Francolin population but in more recent times has usually managed to produce a good variety of sparrows. On this day, it was very disappointing. A little way along Charlie Moss Road we stopped at a flock of White-throated Sparrows and found many Northern Cardinals and two Brown Thrashers. Further along Charlie Moss Road we came across a very cooperative Merlin, perched on a wire, something Merlins rarely do. It stayed until after all the cars in our caravan had passed.

After turning south on Choupique Road, we turned east along Ellis Moss Road, stopping at a historically productive grove of pine and other trees. Here we found a nicely marked Blue-headed Vireo, Tufted Titmice, several Blue-gray Gnatcatchers and heard the call of a Northern Flicker. Further along, a marshy area on the side of Choupique Bayou produced a number of Common Moorhens, Swamp Sparrows, and Little Blue Herons. Then on to Highway 27.

Highway 27 would make an excellent birding trip in its own right. Unfortunately, it is essentially impossible to stop along most of its length. So we proceeded to Hackberry for our lunch stop. While there, a pair of Ospreys flew over. Ospreys have been plentiful this winter season.

After lunch and a brief stop at the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge Headquarters, we parked at the newly renamed "West Cove Wetland Walkway." Expectations were not high, for no one could have missed the lament of the duck

hunters that there were "no ducks" in the coastal marshes this year. While certainly duck numbers are down in the marshes along the immediate coast, the numbers in Cattail Marsh were not catastrophically low. And certainly, we have seen good sized flocks, admittedly usually Pintails, in western Jefferson County. Reports from the Texas Panhandle and the states immediately north of it have seemingly suggested normal to higher than normal duck populations, so it may be that ducks, too, have found plentiful food further north.

The pond at the beginning of the trail, as usual, had both Blue-winged and Green-winged Teal and Northern Shovelers. A little further around, it was a pleasant surprise to find two good sized groups of Black-bellied Whistling Ducks. A check of the dark ibis present (mostly White-faced Ibis) quickly found a very clearly marked Glossy Ibis with bright pale blue skin from above and below the eye to the base of the bill. A second Glossy Ibis, not in quite such high breeding plumage was nearby. From the observation tower, we saw two Mottled Ducks flying away, and four Black-crowned Night-Herons roosting around the edge of a rather distant pond. A Wilson's Snipe zig-zagged away. A good number of Swamp Sparrows were flitting around the bases of the somewhat beaten down marsh rushes. But there were not the usual rafts of ducks on the ponds visible from the tower.

We continued down Highway 27 to Holly Beach, and then west along Highway 82. Following the placement of rock breakwaters offshore along this eroding section of the Gulf coast, large sums of money have been spent to pump additional sand onto the beach from offshore. This new sand does not yet seem attractive to many shorebirds (sandpipers, etc) but did harbor a good number of groups of gulls and terns. We found some Bonaparte's Gulls and one Herring Gull along with Ring-billed and Laughing Gulls. Caspian, Royal and Forster's Terns were also seen. There were a couple of Willets, a couple of Ruddy Turnstones and the almost inevitable Sanderlings. Some Brown Pelicans were plunge diving offshore, while a large flock of White Pelicans soared overhead.

Stopping in briefly at the Baton Rouge Audubon Sanctuary complex at Peveto Woods, it quickly became clear that there were very few wintering passerines there this day. Not even any Yellow-rumped Warblers. Perhaps more than any other aspect of bird distribution along the coast this winter, the scarcity of Yellow-rumped Warblers stands out. Instead of "Rumpies" everywhere, there are rather mobile flocks that move from place to place. One supposes it is possible that there are discrete flocks even in a "normal" winter, but that there are so many of them that we cannot easily discern where one flock stops and another starts. After a brief check of the rather wet Holleyman Sanctuary, we worked our way to the beach. Looking out over the Gulf, we saw that the rather sharply defined dividing line between the brown water and the blue-green water hosted flocks of Scaup stretching as far as we could see in both directions.

We continued on Highway 82 to the conclusion of the field trip as we returned to Texas across the Causeway bridge.

The following were noted during the field trip:

WHISTLING-DUCK, Black-bellied (100); GOOSE, Snow (3000); GADWALL (4); MALLARD (51); DUCK, Mottled (2); TEAL, Blue-winged (50); SHOVELER, Northern (40); PINTAIL, Northern (200); TEAL, Green-winged (100); SCAUP, Lesser

(4); SCAUP species (2550); GREBE, Pied-billed (2); PELICAN, American White (78); PELICAN, Brown (9); CORMORANT, Neotropic (55); HERON, Great Blue (6); EGRET, Great (10); EGRET, Snowy (12); HERON, Little Blue (5); HERON, Tricolored (4); NIGHT-HERON, Black-crowned (4); IBIS, White (11); IBIS, Glossy (2); IBIS, White-faced (1); IBIS, Plegadis (212); SPOONBILL, Roseate (4); VULTURE, Black (22); VULTURE, Turkey (11); OSPREY (2); KITE, White-tailed (2); HARRIER, Northern (4); HAWK, Sharp-shinned (1); HAWK, Red-shouldered (2); HAWK, Red-tailed (21); KESTREL, American (16); MERLIN (1); MOORHEN, Common (43); COOT, American (26); KILLDEER (50); STILT, Black-necked (3); YELLOWLEGS, Greater (20); WILLET (2); TURNSTONE, Ruddy (2); SANDERLING (10); DOWITCHER, Long-billed (2000); SNIPE, Common (1); GULL, Laughing (51); GULL, Bonaparte's (10); GULL, Ring-billed (43); GULL, Herring (1); TERN, Caspian (3); TERN, Royal (10); TERN, Forster's (50); DOVE, Rock (1); COLLARED-DOVE, Eurasian (1); DOVE, Mourning (6); KINGFISHER, Belted (5); WOODPECKER, Red-bellied (3); SAPSUCKER, Yellow-bellied (1); WOODPECKER, Downy (3); FLICKER, Northern (1); WOODPECKER, Pileated (1); PHOEBE, Eastern (8); SHRIKE, Loggerhead (19); VIREO, Blue-headed (1); JAY, Blue (2); CROW, American (7); CROW, species (3); CHICKADEE, Carolina (8); TITMOUSE, Tufted (2); WREN, Carolina (3); WREN, House (3); KINGLET, Ruby-crowned (6); GNATCATCHER, Blue-gray (3); ROBIN, American (20); CATBIRD, Gray (2); MOCKINGBIRD, Northern (11); THRASHER, Brown (2); STARLING, European (5); WARBLER, Orange-crowned (3); WARBLER, Yellow-rumped (19); YELLOWTHROAT, Common (5); SPARROW, Vesper (3); SPARROW, Savannah (18); SPARROW, Song (1); SPARROW, Lincoln's (1); SPARROW, Swamp (10); SPARROW, White-throated (11); CARDINAL, Northern (18); BLACKBIRD, Red-winged (260); MEADOWLARK species (38); GRACKLE, Great-tailed (36).

John A. Whittle

Audubon Joins Suit over the Proposal to Drill in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

Recently, the National Audubon Society joined a number of other environmental organizations in filing suit to prevent the Bureau of Land Management from proceeding with leases and acting on an Environmental Impact Statement that, in effect, opens the entire reserve to drilling. This is not the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge, but an area of comparable size somewhat further west. Even though the reserve was set aside in 1923 as a Petroleum Reserve for the Navy, various subsequent acts of congress, including the one that transferred the reserve to BLM in 1976, require that any use of the land be conducted in a manner that protects its unique values. The area includes nesting areas of Steller's and Spectacled Eiders and molting areas for a large fraction of the World's population of Pacific Black Brant. Other species which use the area include Long-tailed Ducks, King and Common Eiders, Peregrine Falcons, Golden Eagles, Buff-breasted Sandpipers and Yellow-billed Loons.

National Audubon has made it clear that it is not opposed to all drilling in the reserve. Last year, in response to the draft Environmental Impact Statement, Audubon submitted detailed proposals to protect critical habitat, but BLM has ignored these proposals.

Bird Sightings – January 2004

Coverage: Jefferson, Orange, Hardin, Tyler, Jasper, Newton, Angelina, San Augustine and Sabine counties. Send Reports to: John Whittle, 3015 Nashville Avenue, Nederland, Texas 77627-6749 by the 10th of the month after or e-mail to john.whittle@lamar.edu or call (409) 880-8276 or fax to (409) 880-7977. For "very rare" birds, please submit a brief account of your sighting, including a description of the bird (unless unmistakable), brief details of what it was doing, and where it was seen (if on publicly accessible property)

Format: "Common" to "abundant" birds are shown in the fashion "JEF 4 reps(25)" which means four reports in Jefferson County totaling 25 birds. Less than "common", as JEF-SW 7/5(2) ABC",

which means seen in Jefferson County (JEF) at Sabine Woods (SW) on the 5th of July, two (2) birds, reported by observer "ABC."

Commentary: January 2004 was marked by some of the most consistently unbirdable weather in many years. The gap from January 19 to January 28, for which we have no reports of any birds in our coverage area probably represents the longest such period since these reports began in 1995. The highlights include Vermilion Flycatchers in west Jefferson County as reported in last month's Bird Alert, a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher and a Waterthrush species on the Orange County CBC and an early Yellow-throated Warbler in Bridge City. Bald Eagles continue to be reported.

GOOSE, White-fronted	JEF 2 reps(171); ORA 1 rep(180)	SPOONBILL, Roseate	JEF 1/18(7) JAW; ORA 1/1(3) OCCB
GOOSE, Snow	JAS 1 rep(28); JEF 3 reps(19150); ORA 2 reps(325); TYL 1 rep(90)	VULTURE, Black	JAS 1 rep(19); JEF 4 reps(10); ORA 1 rep(3); TYL 1 rep(62)
GOOSE, Ross's	JEF 1/11(14) JAW; JEF-TP 1/11(3) JAW; JEF-TP 1/18(1) JAW	VULTURE, Turkey	JAS 1 rep(36); JEF 5 reps(38); ORA 1 rep(3); TYL 1 rep(38)
GOOSE, Canada	JEF 1 rep(20)	OSPREY	JAS 1/3(1) BCCB; JEF 1/10(2) WWL; JEF 1/18(1) JAW; ORA 1/1(11) OCCB; ORA 1/16(1) SBE
DUCK, Wood	JAS 1/3(6) BCCB; ORA 1/1(2) OCCB; TYL 1/3(2) BCCB; TYL 1/3(5) BCCB; TYL 1/3(4) BCCB	KITE, White-tailed	JEF 3 reps(5)
GADWALL	JAS 1 rep(3); JEF 3 reps(405); TYL 1 rep(10)	EAGLE, Bald	JEF-TP 1/1(1) JHH; JEF 1/31(1) GD; ORA 1/1(1) OCCB
WIGEON, American	JEF 2 reps(4); TYL 1 rep(3)	HARRIER, Northern	JEF 4 reps(35); ORA 1 rep(2)
MALLARD	JAS 1 rep(19); JEF 2 reps(5); ORA 1 rep(3); TYL 1 rep(8)	HAWK, Sharp-shinned	JEF 1/10(1) JAW; JEF 1/11(1) JAW; JEF 1/19(1) JAW; ORA 1/1(1) OCCB; TYL 1/3(1) BCCB
DUCK, Mottled	JEF 1/18(2) JAW; ORA 1/1(5) OCCB	HAWK, Cooper's	JEF 1/1(2) OCCB; JEF 1/11(1) JAW; JEF-TP 1/11(1) JAW; TYL 1/3(1) BCCB
TEAL, Blue-winged	JEF 2 reps(600); ORA 1 rep(25)	HAWK, Red-shouldered	JAS 1 rep(3); JEF 3 reps(6); ORA 6 reps(11); TYL 1 rep(12)
SHOVELER, Northern	JEF 3 reps(1506); ORA 1 rep(10)	HAWK, Red-tailed	JAS 1 rep(2); JEF 6 reps(73); ORA 1 rep(5); TYL 1 rep(2)
PINTAIL, Northern	JEF 2 reps(125); TYL 1 rep(2)	CARACARA, Crested	JEF 1/1(2) JHH; JEF 1/14(1) JP
TEAL, Green-winged	JEF 2 reps(2004); ORA 1 rep(2)	KESTREL, American	JAS 1 rep(2); JEF 6 reps(91); ORA 2 reps(6); TYL 1 rep(4)
CANVASBACK	JAS 1/3(2) BCCB	MERLIN	JEF 1/10(1) JAW; JEF 1/11(1) JAW; JEF-TP 1/11(1) JAW; JEF 1/18(1) JAW; JEF 1/31(1) GD
DUCK, Ring-necked	JEF 2 reps(80); ORA 1 rep(60)	RAIL, Clapper	ORA 1 rep(3)
SCAUP, Greater	JEF-TP 1/11(3) JAW; JEF-TP 1/18(6) JAW	RAIL, King	ORA 1/1(1) OCCB
SCAUP, Lesser	JEF 2 reps(75); ORA 1 rep(4); TYL 1 rep(24)	RAIL, Virginia	ORA 1/1(1) OCCB
BUFFLEHEAD	JEF 3 reps(29)	SORA	JEF-TP 1/18(1) JAW; ORA 1/1(1) OCCB
GOLDENEYE, Common	JEF 1/10(6) WWL; ORA 1/1(7) OCCB	MOORHEN, Common	JAS 1 rep(8); ORA 1 rep(30)
MERGANSER, Hooded	JEF-TP 1/1(2) JHH; ORA 1/1(23) OCCB	COOT, American	JEF 2 reps(350); ORA 1 rep(300)
MERGANSER, Red-breasted	ORA 1 rep(7)	CRANE, Sandhill	JEF 1/1(250) JHH; JEF 1/10(53) JWW; JEF 1/11(6) JAW; JEF 1/31(8) GD
DUCK, Ruddy	JEF 2 reps(3)	PLOVER, Semipalmated	JEF 1 rep(1)
GREBE, Pied-billed	JEF 4 reps(37); ORA 1 rep(21); TYL 1 rep(3)	KILLDEER	JAS 1 rep(9); JEF 6 reps(233); ORA 1 rep(71); TYL 1 rep(54)
GREBE, Eared	JEF 1 rep(1)	STILT, Black-necked	JEF 3 reps(217)
PELICAN, Amer. White	JEF 2 reps(68); ORA 2 reps(48)	AVOCET, American	JEF 1 rep(1)
PELICAN, Brown	JEF 1/10(6) WWL; ORA 1/1(8) OCCB	YELLOWLEGS, Greater	JEF 3 reps(106)
CORMORANT, Neotropic	JEF 1/1(5) OCCB; JEF 1/10(13) WWL; JEF-TP 1/11(4) JAW; JEF-TP 1/18(1) JAW; ORA 1/1(63) OCCB	YELLOWLEGS, Lesser	JEF 1 rep(11)
CORMORANT, Double-crest	JAS 1 rep(107); JEF 4 reps(13); ORA 1 rep(13); TYL 1 rep(75)	SANDPIPER, Spotted	JAS 1/3(4) BCCB; JEF 1/1(1) OCCB; ORA 1/1(1) OCCB
CORMORANT, Species	ORA 1 rep(14)	SANDPIPER, Western	JEF 2 reps(2)
ANHINGA	JAS 1/3(1) BCCB	SANDPIPER, Least	JEF 3 reps(82)
HERON, Great Blue	JAS 1 rep(8); JEF 6 reps(25); ORA 3 reps(14); TYL 1 rep(3)	DUNLIN	JEF 3 reps(66)
EGRET, Great	JAS 1 rep(26); JEF 6 reps(103); ORA 4 reps(147); TYL 1 rep(20)	SANDPIPER, Stilt	JEF 1/1(3) OCCB; JEF 1/11(3) JAW
EGRET, Snowy	JAS 1 rep(8); JEF 5 reps(91); ORA 3 reps(19); TYL 1 rep(4)	DOWITCHER, Short-billed	JEF 1/1(1) OCCB
HERON, Little Blue	JAS 1 rep(2); JEF 2 reps(7); ORA 1 rep(3)	DOWITCHER, Long-billed	JEF 4 reps(3675)
HERON, Tricolored	JEF 1 rep(1); ORA 1 rep(5)	DOWITCHER species	JEF 2 reps(25)
EGRET, Cattle	JEF 1 rep(1); ORA 1 rep(3)	SNIFE, Common	JEF 2 reps(3); ORA 1 rep(1)
NIGHT-HERON, Black-cr.	JEF 1 rep(2)	GULL, Laughing	JEF 4 reps(531); ORA 1 rep(70)
IBIS, White	JAS 1/3(1) BCCB; JEF 1/10(1) JAW; JEF 1/10(3) WWL; JEF 1/11(21) JAW; JEF-TP 1/11(9) JAW; JEF 1/18(100) JAW; ORA 1/1(172) OCCB; TYL 1/3(1) BCCB	GULL, Bonaparte's	JEF 2 reps(37)
IBIS, Glossy	JEF-TP 1/18(1) JAW	GULL, Ring-billed	JAS 1 rep(3); JEF 7 reps(586); ORA 1 rep(172)
IBIS, White-faced	JEF-TP 1/11(1) JAW; JEF-TP 1/18(3) JAW	GULL, Herring	JEF 3 reps(47); ORA 1 rep(2)
IBIS, Plegadis	JEF 1/10(214) JAW; JEF 1/10(11) WWL; JEF-TP 1/11(10) JAW; JEF 1/18(151) JAW; JEF-TP 1/18(20) JAW; JEF 1/19(1500) JAW; ORA 1/1(12) OCCB	TERN, Caspian	JEF 2 reps(2); ORA 1 rep(7)
		TERN, Royal	JEF 1 rep(1)
		TERN, Common	TYL 1/3(1) BCCB
		TERN, Forster's	JAS 1 rep(16); JEF 3 reps(5); ORA 1 rep(9); TYL 1 rep(10)

DOVE, Rock JEF 4 reps(41); ORA 1 rep(216); TYL 1 rep(25)

COLLARED-DOVE, Euras. JEF 1/10(5) JAW; JEF 1/15(10) JAW; JEF 1/18(18) JAW; JEF 1/28(2) JAW; ORA 1/1(92) OCCB

DOVE, White-winged JEF-NEDR 1/9(2) JAW; JEF-NEDR 1/10(2) WWL; ORA 1/1(6) OCCB

DOVE, Mourning JAS 1 rep(34); JEF 8 reps(283); ORA 2 reps(112); TYL 1 rep(120)

DOVE, Inca ORA 2 reps(16)

ROADRUNNER, Greater TYL 1/3(1) BCCB

OWL, Barn JEF 1/18(1) JAW

SCREECH-OWL, Eastern JAS 1/3(2) BCCB; JEF-NEDR 1/7(1) JJW; JEF-NEDR 1/14(1) JJW; JEF 1/31(1) GD; ORA 1/1(2) OCCB

OWL, Great Horned JAS 1/3(1) BCCB; ORA 1/1(3) OCCB

OWL, Barred ORA 1/1(4) OCCB

HUMMINGBIRD, Ruby-thr. ORA 1/1(1) OCCB

HUMMINGBIRD, Rufous ORA 1/1(1) OCCB

KINGFISHER, Belted JAS 1 rep(2); JEF 5 reps(19); ORA 4 reps(17); TYL 1 rep(6)

WOODPECKER, Red-head. ORA 1/15(1) SBE

WOODPECKER, Red-bellied JAS 1 rep(10); JEF 3 reps(10); ORA 11 reps(44); TYL 1 rep(37)

SAPSUCKER, Yellow-bell. JAS 1 rep(4); JEF 1 rep(1); ORA 5 reps(19); TYL 1 rep(11)

WOODPECKER, Downy JAS 1 rep(16); JEF 2 reps(7); ORA 4 reps(42); TYL 1 rep(21)

WOODPECKER, Hairy JAS 1/3(1) BCCB; ORA 1/1(1) OCCB

FLICKER, Northern JAS 1 rep(7); JEF 1 rep(1); ORA 1 rep(19); TYL 1 rep(4)

FLICKER, N. (Red-shafted) ORA 1/16(1) SBE

WOODPECKER, Pileated ORA 3 reps(13); TYL 1 rep(5)

PHOEBE, Eastern JAS 1 rep(5); JEF 5 reps(30); ORA 2 reps(33); TYL 1 rep(22)

FLYCATCHER, Vermilion JEF 1/1(3) JHH; JEF 1/10(1) JAW; JEF 1/11(3) JAW; JEF 1/19(2) JAW

FLYCATCHER, Scissor-tail. ORA 1/1(1) OCCB

SHRIKE, Loggerhead JEF 7 reps(128); ORA 4 reps(18); TYL 1 rep(2)

VIREO, White-eyed JAS 1/3(1) BCCB; JEF 1/1(1) OCCB; ORA 1/1(4) OCCB; TYL 1/3(1) BCCB

VIREO, Blue-headed JAS 1 rep(2); JEF 1 rep(1); ORA 1 rep(9); TYL 1 rep(1)

JAY, Blue JAS 1 rep(15); JEF 7 reps(39); ORA 14 reps(88); TYL 1 rep(26)

CROW, American JAS 1 rep(55); JEF 1 rep(1); ORA 1 rep(34); TYL 1 rep(95)

CROW, Fish JEF-TP 1/11(26) JAW; ORA 1/1(3) OCCB; TYL 1/3(1) BCCB

CROW, species JEF 1 rep(7)

SWALLOW, Tree JEF 1/1(4) OCCB; JEF 1/10(725) WWL; JEF-TP 1/11(200) JAW; JEF 1/15(20) JAW; JEF 1/18(1) JAW; JEF-TP 1/18(200) JAW; JEF 1/29(2) JAW; ORA 1/1(2295) OCCB

CHICKADEE, Carolina JAS 1 rep(71); JEF 4 reps(19); ORA 10 reps(92); TYL 1 rep(55)

TITMOUSE, Tufted JAS 1 rep(40); ORA 9 reps(43); TYL 1 rep(19)

NUTHATCH, Brown-headed ORA 1/1(4) OCCB

CREEPER, Brown ORA 1/1(1) OCCB; TYL 1/3(2) BCCB

WREN, Carolina JAS 1 rep(28); JEF 2 reps(2); ORA 3 reps(15); TYL 1 rep(26)

WREN, House JAS 1/3(4) BCCB; JEF 1/10(1) JAW; ORA 1/1(9) OCCB; TYL 1/3(1) BCCB

WREN, Winter ORA 1/1(1) OCCB; TYL 1/3(1) BCCB

WREN, Sedge ORA 1/1(2) OCCB

WREN, Marsh JEF-TP 1/18(2) JAW; ORA 1/1(5) OCCB; TYL 1/3(3) BCCB

KINGLET, Golden-crowned JAS 1/3(3) BCCB; TYL 1/3(2) BCCB

KINGLET, Ruby-crowned JAS 1 rep(24); JEF 3 reps(3); ORA 4 reps(51); TYL 1 rep(27)

GNATCATCHER, Blue-gray JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 2 reps(4); ORA 1 rep(18); TYL 1 rep(6)

BLUEBIRD, Eastern JAS 1 rep(10); JEF 3 reps(7); ORA 1 rep(32); TYL 1 rep(124)

THRUSH, Hermit ORA 1/1(4) OCCB

ROBIN, American JAS 1 rep(213); JEF 1 rep(5); ORA 2 reps(400); TYL 1 rep(456)

CATBIRD, Gray JAS 1/3(1) BCCB; JEF 1/1(1) OCCB; ORA 1/1(9) OCCB; TYL 1/3(1) BCCB

MOCKINGBIRD, Northern JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 7 reps(64); ORA 5 reps(50); TYL 1 rep(20)

THRASHER, Brown JAS 1 rep(2); ORA 1 rep(11); TYL 1 rep(1)

STARLING, European JAS 1 rep(6); JEF 5 reps(165); ORA 1 rep(143); TYL 1 rep(30)

PIPIT, American JEF 3 reps(71); ORA 1 rep(12)

WAXWING, Cedar JAS 1 rep(190); ORA 1 rep(477); TYL 1 rep(180)

WARBLER, Orange-crown. JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 2 reps(7); ORA 1 rep(32); TYL 1 rep(8)

WARBLER, Yellow-rumped JAS 1 rep(47); JEF 6 reps(62); ORA 3 reps(309); TYL 1 rep(64)

WARBLER, Yellow-thr. ORA 1/11(1) TW

WARBLER, Pine JAS 1 rep(136); JEF 1 rep(6); ORA 1 rep(71); TYL 1 rep(83)

WARBLER, Palm JEF 1/31(5) GD

WATERTHRUSH, La./N. ORA 1/1(1) OCCB

YELLOWTHROAT, Common JEF 2 reps(4); ORA 1 rep(8)

TOWHEE, Eastern JAS 1/3(3) BCCB; TYL 1/3(1) BCCB

SPARROW, Chipping JAS 1 rep(55); JEF 1 rep(20); ORA 1 rep(1); TYL 1 rep(199)

SPARROW, Field ORA 1/1(2) OCCB

SPARROW, Vesper JEF 1/31(1) GD; ORA 1/1(10) OCCB

SPARROW, Savannah JAS 1 rep(12); JEF 5 reps(319); ORA 1 rep(15); TYL 1 rep(1)

SPARROW, Song JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 1 rep(3); ORA 1 rep(4); TYL 1 rep(5)

SPARROW, Swamp JEF 2 reps(4); ORA 1 rep(13); TYL 1 rep(10)

SPARROW, White-throated JAS 1 rep(48); ORA 7 reps(108); TYL 1 rep(56)

SPARROW, White-crowned JEF 1/11(2) JAW; TYL 1/3(4) BCCB

JUNCO, Dark-eyed ORA 1 rep(1); TYL 1 rep(11)

CARDINAL, Northern JAS 1 rep(37); JEF 5 reps(29); ORA 14 reps(181); TYL 1 rep(93)

BLACKBIRD, Red-winged JAS 1 rep(100); JEF 6 reps(1135); ORA 8 reps(1436); TYL 1 rep(163)

MEADOWLARK, Eastern JAS 1 rep(3); JEF 2 reps(10); ORA 1 rep(1); TYL 1 rep(24)

MEADOWLARK species JEF 3 reps(76)

BLACKBIRD, Rusty JEF 1/10(3) WWL; ORA 1/1(30) OCCB

BLACKBIRD, Brewer's JEF 1/10(5) JAW; JEF 1/19(2) JAW

GRACKLE, Common JAS 1 rep(6); JEF 7 reps(920); ORA 8 reps(515); TYL 1 rep(517)

GRACKLE, Boat-tailed JEF 3 reps(90); ORA 1 rep(12)

GRACKLE, Great-tailed JEF 7 reps(1077); ORA 1 rep(380)

GRACKLE, Gt./Boat tailed JEF 1 rep(510)

COWBIRD, Brown-headed JEF 3 reps(12); ORA 1 rep(3); TYL 1 rep(3)

BLACKBIRD species JEF 1 rep(461)

FINCH, House TYL 1/3(2) BCCB

GOLDFINCH, American JAS 1 rep(114); JEF 2 reps(2); ORA 1 rep(194); TYL 1 rep(316)

SPARROW, House JEF 5 reps(105); ORA 2 reps(130); TYL 1 rep(16)

Number of Species 165
Number of Individuals 60258

County Abbreviations:

JAS - Jasper; JEF - Jefferson; ORA - Orange; TYL - Tyler

Location Codes:

NEDR - Nederland; TP - Tyrrell Park incl. Cattail Marsh

Observer Abbreviations

BCCB - Beech Creek CBC; GD - Gerald Duhon; JAW - John Whittle; JHH - John H. Haynes; JJW - John and Jana Whittle; JP - John Park; OCCB - Orange County CBC; SBE - Sheri Berthard; TW - Tex Wells; WWL - John and Jana Whittle, Jeannie Lanclos

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Brown Pelican

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Below is a listing of Rare Bird Alert telephone numbers for nearby areas. Transcriptions of some current tapes are available on the World Wide Web on Siler's Birding on the Net at <http://birdingonthe.net/hotmail.html> Detailed information (maps and text) on birding sites on the Upper Texas Coast is also available on the Web at <http://www.texasbirding.net>. This includes all the Jefferson County hotspots published in early issues.

Golden Triangle	(409) 728-6957
Texas (Houston)	(713) 369-9673
Abilene	(915) 691-8981
Austin	(512) 926-8751
Ft. Worth (N. Cent)	(817) 329-1930
Lubbock	(806) 797-6690
N. E. Texas	(903) 839-4804
Rio Grande Valley	(210) 969-2731
San Antonio	(210) 308-6788
Waco	(254) 299-8175
Louisiana	(504) 768-9874

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