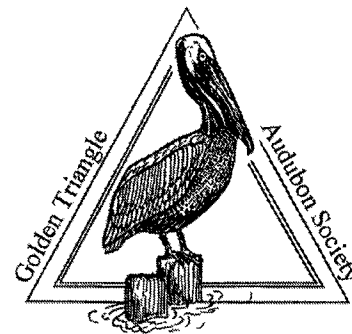


Brown Pelican

Scanned from Originals

The Brown Pelican



The Newsletter of the Golden Triangle Audubon Society

Vol. 10 No. 10

October 2004

Membership Meeting
Thursday, October 21, 2004
6:30 PM, Garden Center, Tyrrell Park, Beaumont

Status of Colonial Waterbird Colonies in the Golden Triangle

Dr. Andrew Kasner

Andy Kasner will be talking about current status of breeding colonial waterbirds in the Golden Triangle area. He participates in the Texas Colonial Waterbird Society's annual census and will discuss the types of colonies found in our area. He will also present data on population trends in our area for different colonial species and discuss current issues of concern for our regional waterbird colonies.

Andy is an assistant professor of biology at Lamar University where he teaches ornithology, marine biology, and other courses in the biology department. He and his students are involved in research on colonial waterbirds and passerines in southeast Texas.

Refreshments are served at 6:30 p.m. The program begins at 7:15 p.m. As always, the public is invited.

Migrant Bird Populations

In last month's issue, we excerpted an item about the relatively poor breeding season that many duck species experienced this year. In this month's issue, we have an equally unfavorable report on the breeding productivity of many shorebird species. Duck numbers are very intensively surveyed. Shorebird populations are relatively easy to evaluate because the birds congregate at a limited number of migration stopover points. Hawks have caught the imagination of many birders, and the many "Hawk Watches" that are conducted help provide a picture of the populations. For those species that go far enough south – Mississippi Kites, Broad-winged Hawks and Swainson's Hawks in particular -- the funneling effect of the topography near Veracruz, Mexico causes almost the entire populations to pass over a narrow coast strip. As this is written, we do not have reports from Veracruz after about September 25, so the jury is still out for 2004 for most species. However, while the migration corridor at Corpus Christi is not quite as narrow, we do know that over 500,000 Broad-winged Hawks passed over the Corpus Christi Hawk Watch site at Hazel Bazemore County Park on September 28

(continued on page 4)

Sabine Woods Work Day Sat. October 30 – please come and help if you can.

The Brown Pelican

Vol. 10, No.10 October 2004

Golden Triangle
Audubon Society

**RARE BIRD ALERT AND
SOCIETY INFORMATION
TELEPHONE NUMBER
(409) 728-6957 (728-OWLS)**

**www.goldentriangleaudubon.
org**

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Calendar of Events

**Wednesday October 6 (7-9 p.m.) and
Saturday October 9 (8-10 a.m.)
Lamar University Basic Birding
Class. (Course # ENVR 3070).**

This course will introduce students to birding. They will learn proper techniques for field identification of birds, sorting birds into families, and recognizing birds by their habitat. In addition, students will learn about proper use of binoculars, field guides, bird feeders and houses. Upon completion of the course, students should be able to identify common birds of the area and learn about resources that will allow them to advance further. Bring binoculars and field guide. Instructor: Steve Mayes. Tuition: \$45. Interested people should call 409-880-2233 or go on-line at <http://dept.lamar.edu/continuingeducation>

Thursday October 21. Membership Meeting. Details on page 1.

Refreshments

Each month, we rely on volunteers to provide the refreshments at our membership meeting. We thank Caroline Breaux and Jeff Pittman for bringing the refreshments in **September**, but **we urgently need volunteers for October and November!** Volunteers are also needed for all spring 2005 meetings. 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!

Saturday October 23. Field Trip to Sabine Woods. A trip to look for migrating fall warblers and other neotropical migrants. Leader Steve Mayes. Meet at Sabine Woods, which is 4.1 miles west of Sabine Pass on the north side of Highway 87 at 7:30 a.m.. or join the trip in progress in the woods later. There has been luxuriant growth this summer and fall, so the vegetation

is quite high in places, and rubber boots would be a good idea, especially if it is at all wet from previous rain or just heavy early morning dew.

Saturday October 30. Sabine Woods Work Day. We will start about 7:30 a.m. (but come when you can), and probably not work 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 We will try to provide refreshments, but bring water and insect repellent. Also bring gloves, heavy duty pruning tools, machetes. We can especially use riding mowers, probably one chain saw and one push mower for areas heavier equipment cannot reach. A broom and shovel will be useful for clearing the boardwalk. For more information, please contact John Whittle (john.whittle@lamar.edu or 409-880-8276 work, 409-722-4193 home).

Thursday November 18. Annual Meeting. Full details in next issue. We will hold our elections. Bring your favorite slides and prints to show.

Saturday November 20. Field Trip to Cattail Marsh. Details in next issue.

Saturday December 18. Turkey Creek (north of Kountze-Silsbee) Christmas Bird Count. Contact Merle King at 409-246-2337 or Merle.King@nps.gov for more details.

Thursday December 23. Bolivar Peninsula Christmas Bird Count. Meet at 7:00 a.m. at the old Birder's Haven in High Island. For more details, contact Bill Graber, 409-866-5452.

Wednesday December 29. Beech Creek (Steinhagen Lake Area) Christmas Bird Count. Contact Merle King at 409-246-2337 or Merle.King@nps.gov for more details.

Saturday January 1, 2005. Orange County Christmas Bird Count. Contact Ken Sztraky at 409-385-2835 or kens@ih200.net for more details.

Sunday January 2, 2005. Sea Rim State Park Christmas Bird Count. Contact John Whittle at 409-722-4193 or john.whittle@lamar.edu for more details.

Audubon Texas Forum 2004 Friday October 15

Bird Conservation Across the Lone Star State
At University of Dallas, Irving Texas - Lynch Auditorium
1845 East Northgate Drive Irving, TX 75062

Registration Form: www.tx.audubon.org
Map and directions: www.udallas.edu
Registration: \$25 includes lunch and breaks

Dr. Marcy Brown-Marsden

Professor at the University of Dallas will speak on
Black-capped Vireo Recovery Project at Cedar Ridge
Preserve

Sean Smith

Texas Parks & Wildlife Department will speak on
Rio Grande Joint Venture

Rob Fergus

University of Texas will speak on
Bird Friendly Urban Habitat

Jennifer McMahon

Outreach Coordinator, National Wildlife Federation on
Water for Texas

Steve Manning

Project Manager: Leon River Restoration Project on
Leon River Restoration Project

Warm Bodies Needed

Golden Triangle Audubon is a member of the Beaumont Council of Garden Clubs. As such, we need to provide our share of the volunteer effort that keeps the Garden Center and our meeting place running. The Garden Center currently desperately needs volunteers to work as "ticket takers" at the Conservatory (greenhouse). The hours are: 10 - 2 Wed. or Fri., 1:30 - 5 Sat. and 1 - 5 Sun. You can take an all day shift (4 hours) or a half-day shift (2 hours). No experience or special knowledge is required. There is not much traffic and you may watch local TV, use the computer/scanner, read, talk on the phone, knit, whittle, etc. while waiting for customers. To volunteer call Terry Allen at 753-3001. We would also appreciate your telling Joe Halbrook (or joebmt@wt.net or 409-892-3090) that you are going to help.

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.

Low Shorebird Nesting Success this Year

(This report, slightly abridged here, was initially posted on BIRDCHAT by Ron Pittaway, Ontario Field Ornithologists, Minden and Toronto, Ontario, Canada on August 10, 2004.)

Very few southbound juvenile shorebirds from the arctic are currently migrating through southern Ontario indicating a failed nesting season for many northern species. For example, at Townsend Sewage Lagoons near Lake Erie on 8 August, Kevin McLaughlin saw 400-500 adult Semipalmated Sandpipers and only one juvenile. He saw only 5-6 juvenile Lesser Yellowlegs among 200-300 adults and had few juvenile Least Sandpipers. Juveniles of all these species should be common by now. This spring and summer have been exceptionally cold, wet and windy in much of northern Canada from James Bay to the High Arctic Islands. Here are reports from six biologists and birders, five of whom were in the north this summer.

1. Ken Ross, waterfowl and shorebird biologist, Canadian Wildlife Service: "It looks to me that there has been a general failure of breeding shorebirds from the Hudson Bay Lowlands north. Certainly goose productivity was well down along the Hudson Bay coast where it was still winter in late May. And I have heard that the Arctic was even worse. Ken Abraham was telling me that shorebirds appeared to be migrating earlier than usual in the James Bay area, probably reflecting a large proportion of failed breeders."

2. Ken Abraham, biologist and research scientist with the

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR), studies waterfowl and shorebirds around James Bay and Hudson Bay: He reports, "Strong indications that the extremely late year spring (May/June) and cold/wet summer (June-July) was indeed a poor year for breeding shorebirds. (We) had a fair number of Semipalmated Plover nests this year, but a ragged nesting season with very high egg predation, really asynchronous timing and changes in nest density among areas, compared to the two previous summers. While banding 12-23 July we witnessed increasing numbers of Pectoral Sandpipers, a few Ruddy Turnstones, hundreds of both species of yellowlegs and a very early massing of Marbled Godwits. We had Marbled Godwits in flocks alone and mixed with Hudsonian Godwits at several locations from the extreme south end of James Bay (Hannah Bay) up to Lake River and including Akimiski Island (largest island in James Bay). I suspect that Marbled Godwit, in particular, had a poor year, but possibly so did Hudsonian Godwit." The isolated James Bay population of Marbled Godwits is about 3000 birds.

3. Don Sutherland, zoologist with the Natural Heritage Information Centre of the OMNR, reported: "My guess is that there was widespread nest failure of shorebirds and many other arctic-subarctic bird species in eastern Canada. When we arrived at the Pen Islands (Ontario/Manitoba border of Hudson Bay) on June 23rd, things really hadn't started yet. There was

still substantial ice on many of the larger lakes, large snowdrifts in the lee of ridges and spruce copses, hardly a hint of plant growth anywhere, and several inches of water on the wet tundra. Many of the local species including the common shorebird species (Stilt Sandpiper, Dunlin, Least Sandpiper, Wilson's Snipe, Short-billed Dowitcher, Hudsonian Godwit, Whimbrel, Red-necked Phalarope, American Golden-Plover) were displaying, but weren't behaving as though they had initiated nests. After a few days we started flushing more birds from scrapes and partial clutches and by the time we departed on July 7th there were even some clutches starting to hatch (e.g., Least Sandpiper, Stilt Sandpiper). More telling though were the large flocks of shorebirds present throughout the period. These were either failed breeders or birds which had just opted not to try. Among these were substantial mixed flocks of Hudsonian Godwits and Short-billed Dowitchers (which breed more commonly in the taiga-tundra transition) and large mixed species aggregations including large numbers of Stilt Sandpipers (150 in one flock). Many of these flocks were concentrated in ponds along the coast, but were also present six or more kilometers inland. Also of interest was the near absence of both Semipalmated Plover and Semipalmated Sandpiper. These should have been present and not uncommon (as they have been in other years) on the gravel ridges bordering wet tundra near the coast, but we saw very few of either and found no nests. Other species which typically breed further inland (e.g., both yellowlegs and Bonaparte's Gulls) were also loafing in ponds near the coast. Waterfowl also had a poor time of it. Large numbers of scaup of both species just hanging around and no evidence of breeding even by Long-tailed Ducks which were just sitting in pairs on ponds. There was a total failure of the Snow Goose colony and near total failure of locally breeding Canada Geese. This phenomenon wasn't restricted to the Ontario coast as Churchill apparently was a bust as were other places in the eastern Canadian Arctic. Just one of those years!"

4. Farther north, Jim Richards of Orono, Ontario, spent 27 June - 13 July at Cambridge Bay on Victoria Island in Nunavut Territory. He reported, "That overall numbers of birds present at the end of June was down by at least 60%. Of those there only a small percentage were actually nesting. In past years species such as Semipalmated Sandpipers were usually found at a rate of 4-6 nests per day with normal walking. This year I found one nest in 16 days! Needless to say, it was very cold, very wet and very windy."

5. Glenn Coody of Toronto, Ontario, was atlasing in the Hudson Bay Lowlands and was in contact with other groups in the north: He summarized, "Discussing shorebird nesting success with all the Ontario Hudson Bay atlas groups, Mark Peck's experience on Southampton Island in Nunavut, Jim Richards' experience at Cambridge Bay in Nunavut, as well as one of my birding friends who was at Churchill this summer, it would appear very few shorebirds were able to successfully breed in the frigid conditions across the arctic this summer. Many didn't even attempt to nest, and a lot of those that did likely failed in the horrific windstorms. Jim Richards told me that areas he covered at Cambridge Bay that normally would have resulted in sightings of 70 Semipalmated Sandpipers and 30 Baird's Sandpipers per day, proved this summer to be lucky to find more than one or two birds. He found only one

Semipalmated Sandpiper nest the entire trip, and it only had a clutch of two eggs. The fact that it also was a poor year for small mammals (and Canada Geese and Snow Geese failed en masse too) in much of the arctic meant what few shorebirds that were going to nest successfully probably encountered heavier than normal predation from foxes, jaegers, gulls and owls."

6. Alvaro Jaramillo of California on 6 August reported: "Juvenile shorebirds are down here already, but not the main push. It seems like the north was suffering from very bad weather. Alaska was very cold and rainy this season, I hope I am wrong and we begin to see a ton of juvenile shorebirds, but my guess is that it will be a weak year for them."

Migrant Bird Populations *(cont. from p.1)*

alone, and that just under 1,000,000 have been counted this season to date, indicating that Broad-wing populations continue to be healthy

Assessing migrant passerine population changes is much more difficult. Many of the warbler and vireo species winter south of the United States and migrate in the fall over such a wide window that it is not easy to get an accurate picture. Indeed, assessing the populations of these species is difficult at best, and surveys on breeding grounds are the best indicators we have. For species wintering in the southern US, which includes a good number of prairie birds such as sparrows, increasing efforts are being made to detect population trends by surveying in the winter.

Clearly, the limiting factor in duck and shorebird populations is the breeding productivity. Ducks lay large clutches, and duck populations can bounce back from setbacks quickly. Shorebirds typically only raise two or three chicks, and are almost all ground nesters, making them vulnerable to predation. In general, the larger the bird, the longer it takes to reach maturity and the smaller the normal brood. The slow recoveries in the populations of Whooping Cranes, Bald Eagles, Peregrine Falcons and Brown Pelicans illustrate the point. Passerine migrants may have typical broods of about four, but very high mortality among first year birds both on the wintering grounds and during migration. Quite likely, the available wintering habitat and its condition are the limiting factor for these species. In a few cases, where the breeding habitat is very specialized, breeding productivity may be limiting.

In our area, we have the opportunity to help monitor the numbers of a wide variety of bird species from almost all major bird types. We have an extensive database of all sightings reported to us going back to 1995 which we will share with anyone on request. Our data gets more valuable as each year is added. It will never be as scientifically useful as results from standardized surveys but these are very difficult to sustain over periods of many years. Christmas Count data are of great value because the extremely long period over which they have been conducted more than makes up for any shortcomings in scientific methodology. We have been conducting Migration Counts in Jefferson County for a decade now, using fairly standardized methodology and coverage, and, with each successive year, the database becomes more valuable.

John A. Whittle

Fall Migration Count – Jefferson County – 18/19 Sep 04

Fourteen members participated in our ninth annual fall migration count in rather warm conditions. The very dry condition made for very few birds in the northwestern sector of the county. However, with an average number of participants spending an average number of hours in the field, an average number of individual birds of an average number of species were recorded. Those who surveyed the southern part of the county certainly commented less than those elsewhere on the conditions and the number of birds. Because of other commitments by the observer, three areas were surveyed on September 19 rather than September 18. While this is less than ideal, the near identical weather on the two days, and the absence on any weather event of any kind during the night between the two days alleviated most concerns.

Duck numbers and species were generally unremarkable, except for an encouraging sign in the second highest tally of Mottled Ducks in the history of the count. Pied-billed Grebes were found in low numbers.

Little Blue Herons were not as numerous as usual, probably reflecting the dry conditions in the rice fields of northwestern Jefferson County. One irony was that in a fall where all anecdotal reports suggested a much larger number of Cattle Egrets were present, the number reported was the lowest ever. We have no explanation for this! White Ibis numbers were down, but dark Ibis were up. Two areas reported Wood Storks after an absence in the previous two years.

There were few hawks around. Two Swainson's and a few Broad-winged Hawks were seen, but American Kestrels have been late in arriving this year, and only one was seen. Ospreys were absent.

Among the shorebirds, Snowy Plovers continued their welcome population increase and 33 was the highest ever. Spotted Sandpipers with 11 were also the highest ever. Marbled Godwits were recorded again after a three year gap.

The only owl seen was a single Barn Owl. Two Rufous Hummingbirds were early. Seaside Sparrows are very numerous this year.

New species to the count were an unexpected Black-throated Gray Warbler in Sabine Woods that was among 15 warbler species seen along the coast, and a very early White-crowned Sparrow was in Cattail Marsh.

Species seen: WHISTLING-DUCK, Black-bellied (30); WHISTLING-DUCK, Fulvous (19); DUCK, Wood (2); DUCK, Mottled (112); TEAL, Blue-winged (457); SHOVELER, Northern (7); GREBE, Pied-billed (13); PELICAN, American White (95); PELICAN, Brown (18); CORMORANT, Neotropic (156); CORMORANT, Double-crested (4); CORMORANT, Species (550); ANHINGA (10); HERON, Great Blue (24); EGRET, Great (315); EGRET, Snowy (420); HERON, Little Blue (11); HERON, Tricolored (34); EGRET, Reddish (1); EGRET, Cattle (1251); HERON, Green (11); NIGHT-HERON, Black-crowned (9); NIGHT-HERON, Yellow-crowned (5); IBIS, White (89); IBIS, White-faced (59); IBIS, Plegadis (127); SPOONBILL, Roseate (133); STORK, Wood (27); VULTURE, Black (30); VULTURE, Turkey (23); KITE, White-tailed (1); HAWK, Red-shouldered (10); HAWK, Broad-winged (8); HAWK, Swainson's (2); KESTREL, American (1); BOBWHITE,

Northern (7); RAIL, Clapper (27); RAIL, King (1); MOORHEN, Common (39); COOT, American (8); PLOVER, Black-bellied (38); PLOVER, Snowy (33); PLOVER, Semipalmated (2); PLOVER, Piping (4); KILLDEER (171); STILT, Black-necked (168); YELLOWLEGS, Greater (33); YELLOWLEGS, Lesser (35); SANDPIPER, Solitary (2); WILLET (56); SANDPIPER, Spotted (11); CURLEW, Long-billed (3); GODWIT, Marbled (2); TURNSTONE, Ruddy (1); SANDERLING (84); SANDPIPER, Western (203); SANDPIPER, Least (566); SANDPIPER, Pectoral (19); SANDPIPER, Stilt (2); DOWITCHER, Long-billed (40); DOWITCHER, Species (122); GULL, Laughing (3404); GULL, Ring-billed (21); GULL, Herring (1); TERN, Gull-billed (44); TERN, Caspian (117); TERN, Royal (128); TERN, Sandwich (3); TERN, Common (2); TERN, Forster's (436); TERN, Least (2); TERN, Black (63); SKIMMER, Black (168); PIGEON, Rock (24); COLLARED-DOVE, Eurasian (47); DOVE, White-winged (22); DOVE, Mourning (484); DOVE, Inca (4); OWL, Barn (1); NIGHTHAWK, Common (1); WILL'S-WIDOW, Chuck- (2); SWIFT, Chimney (6); HUMMINGBIRD, Ruby-throated (223); HUMMINGBIRD, Rufous (2); HUMMINGBIRD species (3); KINGFISHER, Belted (5); WOODPECKER, Red-headed (4); WOODPECKER, Red-bellied (17); WOODPECKER, Downy (17); WOODPECKER, Pileated (8); WOOD-PEWEE, Eastern (4); FLYCATCHER, Yellow-bellied (2); FLYCATCHER, Acadian (1); FLYCATCHER, Traill's (3); FLYCATCHER, Least (9); FLYCATCHER, Empidonax (5); FLYCATCHER, Vermilion (1); KINGBIRD, Eastern (22); FLYCATCHER, Scissor-tailed (20); SHRIKE, Loggerhead (95); VIREO, White-eyed (16); VIREO, Warbling (1); VIREO, Red-eyed (1); JAY, Blue (70); CROW, American (24); CROW, Fish (11); CROW, Species (7); SWALLOW, Tree (20); SWALLOW, N. Rough-winged (16); SWALLOW, Barn (644); CHICKADEE, Carolina (37); TITMOUSE, Tufted (13); WREN, Carolina (30); GNATCATCHER, Blue-gray (29); BLUEBIRD, Eastern (4); THRUSH, Wood (1); ROBIN, American (12); CATBIRD, Gray (1); MOCKINGBIRD, Northern (160); THRASHER, Brown (31); STARLING, European (246); WARBLER, Tennessee (1); WARBLER, Nashville (2); WARBLER, Yellow (9); WARBLER, Black-throated Gray (1); WARBLER, Black-throated Green (1); WARBLER, Pine (2); WARBLER, Prairie (2); WARBLER, Black-and-white (5); WATERTHRUSH, Northern (2); WARBLER, Mourning (2); YELLOWTHROAT, Common (18); WARBLER, Hooded (1); WARBLER, Wilson's (9); WARBLER, Canada (2); CHAT, Yellow-breasted (2); TANAGER, Summer (1); SPARROW, Seaside (73); SPARROW, White-crowned (1); CARDINAL, Northern (112); GROSBEAK, Blue (6); BUNTING, Indigo (18); BUNTING, Painted (4); DICKCISSEL (1); BLACKBIRD, Red-winged (1035); MEADOWLARK, Eastern (1); GRACKLE, Common (225); GRACKLE, Boat-tailed (72); GRACKLE, Great-tailed (184); COWBIRD, Brown-headed (85); ORIOLE, Orchard (12); ORIOLE, Baltimore (9); SPARROW, House (76); TOTAL (14510); Number of species (153); Number of Observers (14); Number of Parties (20); Number of Party-Hours (57.96); Party hours on foot (19.3); Miles on foot (16.9); Party-hours by automobile (28.76); Miles by automobile (407.3); Party-hours by bicycle (2.5); Miles by bicycle (6); Party-hours feeder watching (7.85).

Participants: Althea Bythewood; Bob Collier; Joe Halbrook; John Haynes; Brad Hogue; Winette Hogue; Don Jeane; Pat Jeane; Rose Ann Jordan; Harrison Jordan; Andy Loker; Carol Lynn Loker; Steve Mayes; Ken Sztraky; Jana Whittle.

(A spreadsheet of all fall count results, past and present, including breakdowns by area is available as an Excel file from the Editor)

Bird Sightings – August 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: An interesting month at the beginning of fall migration. A couple of cold fronts in the early part of the month either persuaded birds to migrate early or birds to be out in the field more than in a normal August, or perhaps both! Notable have been a good number of Prairie Warblers, and a very early *Selasphorus* (almost certainly a Rufous) hummingbird. A Great Kiskadee was found at Sabine Woods on August 14, and was still present on and off late in September. A number of welcome sightings from Newton and Jasper Counties are included. These counties have much to offer and are rarely birded except in Spring and during Christmas Count season.

WHISTLING-DUCK, Black-bell.	JEF-TP 8/6(4) JH; JEF-TP 8/7(6) JAW	SANDPIPER, Spotted	JEF-TP 8/7(1) JAW
DUCK, Mottled	JEF-TP 8/7(52) JAW; JEF-TP 8/9(8) JAW; JEF-TP 8/29(2) JAW	WHIMBREL	JEF-TXPT 8/29(1) JAW
TEAL, Blue-winged	JEF-TP 8/7(4) JAW; JEF-TP 8/9(2) JAW; JEF-TP 8/29(65) JAW	CURLEW, Long-billed	JEF-SRSP 8/29(1) JAW
SHOVELER, Northern	JEF-TP 8/7(1) JAW	TURNSTONE, Ruddy	JEF-SRSP 8/29(5) JAW
PINTAIL, Northern	JEF-TP 8/29(6) JAW	SANDERLING	JEF 1 rep(23)
BOBWHITE, Northern	JEF 1 rep(1)	SANDPIPER, Semipalmated	JEF-SRSP 8/29(2) JAW
GREBE, Pied-billed	JEF-TP 8/7(4) JAW	SANDPIPER, Western	JEF 3 reps(306)
PELICAN, Brown	JEF-SRSP 8/29(38) JAW	SANDPIPER, Least	JEF 2 reps(500)
CORMORANT, Neotropic	JEF 4 reps(197)	SANDPIPER, Pectoral	JEF 4 reps(161)
BITTERN, Least	JEF-TXPT 8/13(1) LWE; JEF-TP 8/29(1) JAW	SANDPIPER, Stilt	JEF-TP 8/7(200) JAW; JEF-TP 8/9(10) JAW; JEF-TP 8/13(75) LWE; JEF-TP 8/29(13) JAW
HERON, Great Blue	JEF 2 reps(4); ORA 1 rep(1)	SANDPIPER, Buff-breasted	JEF 8/15(10) JAW; JEF-SRSP 8/29(2) JAW
EGRET, Great	HAI 2 reps(3); JEF 8 reps(56); ORA 2 reps(11)	DOWITCHER, Long-billed	JEF 3 reps(135)
EGRET, Snowy	JEF 6 reps(122); ORA 1 rep(1)	PHALAROPE, Wilson's	JEF-TP 8/13(1) LWE; JEF-TP 8/29(45) JAW
HERON, Little Blue	JEF 3 reps(4)	GULL, Laughing	JEF 6 reps(1110); ORA 1 rep(3)
HERON, Tricolored	JEF 4 reps(25)	GULL, Ring-billed	JEF-SRSP 8/29(2) JAW
EGRET, Cattle	HAI 1 rep(25); JAS 1 rep(121); JEF 24 reps(1230); NEW 1 rep(186); ORA 2 reps(60); TYL 1 rep(7)	TERN, Gull-billed	JEF 1 rep(19)
HERON, Green	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 5 reps(58)	TERN, Caspian	JEF 1 rep(46)
NIGHT-HERON, Black-crowned	JEF 2 reps(3)	TERN, Royal	JEF 1 rep(451)
NIGHT-HERON, Yellow-crowned	JEF 2 reps(11)	TERN, Sandwich	JEF 1 rep(6)
IBIS, White	JEF 3 reps(42)	TERN, Common	JEF-SRSP 8/29(4) JAW
IBIS, White-faced	JEF 3 reps(17)	TERN, Forster's	JEF 3 reps(102)
IBIS, Plegadis	JEF 2 reps(34)	TERN, Least	JEF 4 reps(71)
SPOONBILL, Roseate	JEF-TP 8/7(6) JAW; JEF-TX87 8/29(1) JAW	TERN, Black	JEF 3 reps(95)
VULTURE, Black	JEF 7 reps(33); NEW 1 rep(5); ORA 1 rep(12)	DOVE, Rock	JEF 9 reps(97); ORA 2 reps(14)
VULTURE, Turkey	HAI 1 rep(5); JAS 1 rep(3); JEF 6 reps(24); NEW 1 rep(10); ORA 3 reps(4); TYL 1 rep(3)	COLLARED-DOVE, Eurasian	HAI 1 rep(4); JEF 17 reps(75); ORA – 2 reps(6)
KITE, Swallow-tailed	JAS 8/7(3) RHE; NEW 8/15(5) JAW	DOVE, White-winged	JEF 16 reps(80)
KITE, White-tailed	JEF 2 reps(2)	DOVE, Mourning	HAI 1 rep(5); JAS 1 rep(2); JEF 22 reps(213); NEW 1 rep(3); ORA 3 reps(5)
KITE, Mississippi	JEF-NEDR 8/14(3) JAW; JEF-NEDR 8/19(1) JAW; JEF-NEDR 8/28(2) JAW; NEW 8/15(4) JAW; ORA 8/15(2) JAW	DOVE, Inca	HAI 2 reps(5); JEF 5 reps(9)
HAWK, Red-shouldered	JEF 4 reps(4); ORA 1 rep(1)	CUCKOO, Yellow-billed	JEF 6 reps(8)
HAWK, Broad-winged	JEF 8/4(1) JAW; JEF 8/8(1) JAW	OWL, Barn	JEF-SW 8/28(2) MW
HAWK, Swainson's	JEF 8/15(1) JAW	NIGHTHAWK, Common	JEF 3 reps(6)
KESTREL, American	TYL 8/15(1) JAW	WILL'S-WIDOW, Chuck-	JEF-TXPT 8/13(1) LWE; JEF-SW 8/28(1) MW; JEF-SW 8/29(1) JAW
RAIL, Clapper	JEF 1 rep(7)	SWIFT, Chimney	JEF 6 reps(26)
PLOVER, Black-bellied	JEF 2 reps(105)	HUMMINGBIRD, Ruby-thr.	HAI 3 reps(27); JEF 8 reps(14); ORA 7 reps(18)
PLOVER, Snowy	JEF-SRSP 8/29(10) JAW	HUMMINGBIRD, <i>Selasphorus</i>	JEF-NEDR 8/17(1) JAW; JEF-NEDR 8/18(1) JAW
PLOVER, Wilson's	JEF 1 rep(1)	HUMMINGBIRD species	JEF-TXPT 8/29(1) JAW
PLOVER, Semipalmated	JEF-TP 8/7(1) JAW; JEF-PI 8/13(25) LWE	KINGFISHER, Belted	HAI 8/15(1) KS; JEF-TX87 8/7(1) JAW; JEF-TX87 8/14(1) JAW
PLOVER, Piping	JEF-SRSP 8/29(7) JAW	WOODPECKER, Red-headed	HAI 8/15(1) JAW; ORA 8/7(3) SBE; ORA 8/11(2) SBE; ORA 8/15(3) SBE; ORA 8/18(4) KS; ORA 8/28(4) SBE; ORA 8/31(1) SBE
KILLDEER	JEF 7 reps(35)	WOODPECKER, Red-bellied	JEF 2 reps(2); ORA 5 reps(8)
STILT, Black-necked	JEF 6 reps(617)	WOODPECKER, Downy	JEF 6 reps(11); ORA 1 rep(1)
AVOCET, American	JEF-TP 8/29(1) JAW	WOODPECKER, Red-cockaded	JAS 8/7(2) RHE
YELLOWLEGS, Greater	JEF 3 reps(25)	FLICKER, Northern	HAI 8/24(1) JAW
YELLOWLEGS, Lesser	JEF 4 reps(118)	WOODPECKER, Pileated	NEW 1 rep(1); ORA 6 reps(9)
SANDPIPER, Solitary	JEF-TP 8/7(4) JAW; JEF-TP 8/13(1) LWE; JEF-TXPT 8/29(2) JAW	FLYCATCHER, Olive-sided	JEF-SW 8/17(1) AM; JEF-SW 8/29(4) JAW
WILLET	JEF 1 rep(12)	WOOD-PEWEE, Eastern	JEF 2 reps(2); ORA 1 rep(1)
		FLYCATCHER, Yellow-bellied	JEF-SRSP 8/7(1) DV; JEF-SW 8/7(1) MW

FLYCATCHER, Acadian JEF 2 reps(2)
 FLYCATCHER, Least JEF-SW 8/7(1) DV; JEF-SW 8/7(1) MW; JEF-SW 8/17(1) AM; JEF-SW 8/29(1) JAW

EMPIDONAX species JEF 3 reps(7)
 FLYCATCHER, Gt. Crested HAI 8/15(2) KS; JEF-SW 8/7(1) DV; JEF-SW 8/7(3) MW; JEF-SW 8/13(6) JAW; JEF-TXPT 8/13(2) LWE; JEF-SW 8/14(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 8/15(2) DC; JEF-SW 8/15(10) DC; JEF-SW 8/17(3) AM; JEF-SW 8/28(2) MW; JEF-SW 8/29(2) JAW

KISKADEE, Great JEF-SW 8/14(1) MW; JEF 8/16(1) JHH; JEF-SW 8/18(1) KE

KINGBIRD, Eastern HAI 1 rep(3); JEF 6 reps(150); ORA 2 reps(29)

FLYCATCHER, Scissor-tailed JEF 2 reps(2)
 SHRIKE, Loggerhead JEF 6 reps(49); ORA 1 rep(1)
 VIREO, White-eyed HAI 2 reps(3)
 VIREO, Blue-headed HAI 8/15(1) KS
 VIREO, Red-eyed JEF 3 reps(5)
 JAY, Blue HAI 1 rep(2); JEF 10 reps(25); ORA 5 reps(12)

CROW, American NEW 1 rep(103)
 CROW, Fish JEF-SW 8/7(1) MW; JEF-TP 8/7(20) JAW; JEF-TP 8/9(28) JAW; JEF-SW 8/17(2) AM; JEF-TP 8/29(2) JAW

CROW, species JEF 9 reps(27); NEW 1 rep(8); ORA 1 rep(4)

MARTIN, Purple JEF 2 reps(44)
 SWALLOW, Tree JEF-TP 8/29(30) JAW; JEF-TXPT 8/29(1) JAW

SWALLOW, N Rough-winged JEF-TP 8/13(2) LWE
 SWALLOW, Barn JEF 11 reps(46)
 SWALLOW species JEF 2 reps(7)
 CHICKADEE, Carolina HAI 2 reps(7); JEF 5 reps(5); ORA 6 reps(12)

TITMOUSE, Tufted HAI 2 reps(8); JEF 2 reps(3); ORA 3 reps(5)

NUTHATCH, Brown-headed JAS 8/7(5) RHE

WREN, Carolina HAI 1 rep(2); JEF 4 reps(8); ORA 3 reps(3)

WREN, Marsh JEF-TXPT 8/29(2) JAW
 GNATCATCHER, Blue-gray HAI 1 rep(5); JEF 7 reps(266); ORA 2 reps(4)

BLUEBIRD, Eastern HAI 2 reps(15); JEF 1 rep(2); ORA 1 rep(1)

ROBIN, American JEF-NEDR 8/3(1) JAW; JEF-NEDR 8/4(1) JAW; JEF-NEDR 8/6(2) JAW; JEF-NEDR 8/8(2) JAW; JEF-NEDR 8/9(1) JAW; JEF-NEDR 8/13(1) JAW; JEF-SW 8/14(1) JAW; JEF-NEDR 8/15(1) JAW; JEF 8/19(1) JAW

CATBIRD, Gray JEF-SRSP 8/7(1) DV; JEF-SW 8/28(1) MW

MOCKINGBIRD, Northern HAI 3 reps(5); JEF 13 reps(66); NEW 1 rep(3); ORA 6 reps(10)

THRASHER, Brown HAI 8/8(2) KS; JEF-SW 8/7(1) DV; JEF-TP 8/9(1) JAW; JEF-SW 8/14(1) JAW; JEF-SW 8/28(1) MW

STARLING, European JEF 13 reps(227); ORA 1 rep(4)

WARBLER, Blue-winged JEF-SW 8/7(1) MW; JEF-SW 8/13(2) JAW; JEF-SW 8/13(1) LWE; JEF-SW 8/14(1) HM; JEF-SW 8/15(1) DC; JEF-SW 8/17(1) AM

PARULA, Northern JEF 8 reps(16)

WARBLER, Yellow JEF-SW 8/7(1) DV; JEF-SW 8/13(4) JAW; JEF-SW 8/14(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 8/15(2) DC; JEF-SW 8/15(7) DC; JEF-SW 8/17(1) AM; JEF-SW 8/28(1) MW; JEF-SW 8/29(1) JAW

WARBLER, Black-thr Green JEF-SW 8/15(1) DC

WARBLER, Prairie JEF-SRSP 8/7(2) DV; JEF-SW 8/7(2) DV; JEF-SRSP 8/13(2) LWE; JEF-SW 8/13(2) JAW; JEF-SW 8/13(1) LWE; JEF-TXPT 8/13(2) LWE; JEF-SRSP 8/14(2) HM; JEF-SW 8/14(2) JAW; JEF-TXPT 8/14(2) HM; JEF-SRSP 8/15(2) DC; JEF-SW 8/15(6) DC; JEF-SW 8/28(2) MW; JEF-SW 8/29(1) JAW

WARBLER, Black-and-white JEF 8 reps(34); ORA 1 rep(1)
 REDSTART, American JEF-SW 8/7(1) DV; JEF-SW 8/7(1) MW; JEF-SW 8/13(4) JAW; JEF-SW 8/13(1) LWE; JEF-SW

8/14(1) HM; JEF-SW 8/17(1) AM; JEF-SW 8/28(2) MW; JEF-SW 8/29(1) JAW

WARBLER, Prothonotary JEF 4 reps(8)
 WATERTHRUSH, Northern JEF-SW 8/13(3) JAW; JEF-SW 8/14(1) JAW; JEF-SW 8/17(1) AM

WATERTHRUSH, Louisiana JEF-SRSP 8/7(1) DV; JEF-SW 8/13(1) JAW

WARBLER, Kentucky JEF-SW 8/7(2) DV; JEF-SW 8/7(1) MW; ORA 8/7(1) SBE

YELLOWTHROAT, Common JEF 7 reps(21)
 WARBLER, Hooded HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 4 reps(4)
 WARBLER, Canada JEF-SW 8/7(3) DV; JEF-SW 8/7(1) MW; JEF-SW 8/13(2) JAW; JEF-SW 8/13(1) LWE; JEF-SW 8/14(1) HM; JEF-SW 8/15(1) DC; JEF-SW 8/28(1) MW

CHAT, Yellow-breasted JEF-SW 8/13(1) JAW; JEF-SW 8/14(2) JAW

TANAGER, Summer HAI 2 reps(3); JEF 1 rep(1); ORA 2 reps(2)

SPARROW, Bachman's JAS 8/7(2) RHE
 SPARROW, Seaside JEF 1 rep(2)
 CARDINAL, Northern HAI 2 reps(10); JEF 6 reps(13); ORA 6 reps(78)

BUNTING, Indigo JEF-SW 8/15(7) DC; JEF-SW 8/17(2) AM; JEF-SW 8/28(1) MW; JEF-SW 8/29(2) JAW

BUNTING, Painted JEF-SW 8/7(3) MW; JEF-SW 8/13(4) JAW; JEF-SW 8/14(3) JAW; JEF-SW 8/15(2) DC; JEF-SW 8/28(4) MW; JEF-SW 8/29(7) JAW; ORA 8/28(1) SBE

DICKCISSEL JEF 3 reps(4)
 BLACKBIRD, Red-winged JEF 4 reps(72)
 MEADOWLARK, Eastern JEF 1 rep(1)
 MEADOWLARK species JEF 1 rep(4)
 GRACKLE, Common JEF 8 reps(20); ORA 2 reps(4)
 GRACKLE, Boat-tailed JEF 4 reps(89)
 GRACKLE, Great-tailed JEF 18 reps(274)
 GRACKLE, Gt./Boat-tailed JEF 1 rep(28)
 COWBIRD, Brown-headed JEF 1 rep(6)
 ORIOLE, Orchard JEF 6 reps(44)
 ORIOLE, Baltimore JEF-TXPT 8/29(1) JAW
 FINCH, House HAI 8/15(2) KS; JEF-NEDR 8/9(1) JAW; ORA 8/7(1) SBE

SPARROW, House HAI 2 reps(13); JEF 9 reps(42); ORA 3 reps(6)

Number of Species 151
 Number of Individuals 9891

County Abbreviations:
 HAI – Hardin; JAS – Jasper; JEF – Jefferson; NEW – Newton; ORA – Orange; TYL – Tyler

Location Codes:
 BC – Bridge City; NEDR – Nederland; PI – Pleasure Island, Port Arthur; SRSP – Sea Rim State Park; SW – Sabine Woods; TP – Tyrrell Park incl. Cattail Marsh; TX87 – Texas 87 Pt. Arthur-Sabine Pass-Sea Rim SP; TXPT – Road to Pilot Station at Texas Point

Observer Abbreviations
 AM – Art Makinnon; DC – Deborah Clark; DV – Don Verser; HM – John Haynes and Steve Mayes; JAW – John Whittle; JH – Joe Halbrook; JHH – John Haynes; KE – Kreg Ellzey; KS – Ken Sztraky; LWE – Brad Lirette and Ron Weeks; MW – Steve Mayes and John Whittle; RHE – Rhandy Helton; SBE – Sheri Bethard

Nominating Committee

President John Haynes has appointed a Nominating Committee consisting of himself, Joe Halbrook and Steve Mayes to prepare a slate of candidates for officers and board members for 2005. Contact any member with your suggestions. Our elections will be held at our annual meeting to be held on Thursday November 18 at the Garden Center, Tyrrell Park, Beaumont, Texas at 7:15 p.m.

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

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RARE BIRD ALERTS

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	(956) 584-2731
San Antonio	(210) 308-6788
Waco	(254) 299-8175
Louisiana	(504) 768-9874

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