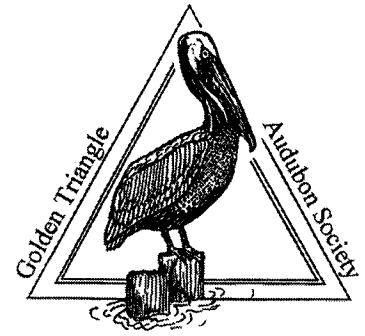


Brown Pelican

Scanned from Originals

The Brown Pelican



The Newsletter of the Golden Triangle Audubon Society

Vol. 12 No. 6

June 2006

Summer Vacation!

As usual, there will be no membership meetings in June or July. Our next meeting will be on **THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 2006 at 6:30 p.m.** in the Garden Center, Tyrrell Park, Beaumont, Texas.

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

The State of the Birds

The availability of this space each June enables us to indulge in the luxury of reviewing some of the current habitat and environmental issues of the day that significantly affect birds. Overshadowing all other issues is that of climate change. This we discuss in more detail in an article elsewhere in this issue. Suffice it to note here that gradually increasing temperatures will have gradual effects on the habitat, in a broad sense moving things northward (in the northern hemisphere), but with less readily generalized local effects. Melting ice in the polar regions has the potential to increase sea level, with profound effects on barrier islands and coastal habitat.

"Keeping common birds common" is a concern of Audubon and of its British counterpart, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB). These concerns stem from the recognition that it is easier to help various species while there are still a good number around. While in the United States, there is unlikely to be a campaign completely analogous to RSPB's initiative to reverse the decline in House Sparrow and Starling populations in the U.K. (because these two species were introduced into the United States to the eventual detriment of some native species), there is equal concern over some of our common species.

A recent Audubon "State of the Birds" report concluded that almost 30 percent of North America's birds are in "significant decline."

- 70% of grassland species are declining significantly

- 36% of shrub-land birds are declining significantly
- 25 % of forest bird species are declining significantly
- 13 % of wetland bird species are declining significantly
- 23% of bird species in urban areas are declining significantly

According to the "State of the Birds," these declines are abnormal. Not part of the natural cyclical rise and fall in bird populations, "statistically significant declines" are due to outside factors such as loss of native grasslands, overgrazing, development of wetlands, bad forest management, invasive species, pollution, and poor land use decisions.

The bluebirds and swifts, for example, each have "support" organizations helping to reverse their population declines. Otherwise, losses in grassland bird populations are among those of greatest concern. Traditional coastal prairie habitat is the most threatened habitat type in the Texas coastal plain, affecting such species as the Northern Bobwhite, Eastern Meadowlark, and several sparrow species. Re-establishing native prairie grass species is a long (and tedious) process, requiring continuing removal of invasive "exotic" species. Chinese tallow is among the worst enemies of moist coastal prairies.

Forest birds in general do not thrive in forests comprising monocultures of equal age trees, especially pine species. So called "sustainable forestry" refers only to the availability of another crop to clear cut, not a more bird friendly mixed-species mixed-age plantation

John A. Whittle

The Brown Pelican

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Golden Triangle
Audubon Society

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information
www.goldentriangleaudubon.org

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Calendar of Events

Saturday June 3. Field trip to Hardin County. We plan to run a field trip to Hardin County to look for the nesting species of the area – Hooded, Pine, Prairie and Swainson's Warblers, Yellow-breasted Chat, Indigo and Painted Bunting, Gray Catbird, Summer Tanager, Acadian Flycatcher, Brown-headed Nuthatch and others.

The meeting place will be at **7:00 a.m.** (note the necessary early start!) at the shopping center on the northeast corner of the intersection of FM92 and FM418 in the northern part of Silsbee. To reach this from Beaumont, take US 69 north and then US96 north. Take **Business 96** into and through downtown Silsbee. When Business 96 turns right a short distance after crossing the railroad, continue straight ahead on FM92 for about a mile to the shopping center. We will bird the Firetower Road/Gore Store Road/Camp Waluta area and any nearby areas that are brought to our attention as being productive. We will probably finish before noon.

If you miss this trip on June 3, you can do it on your own quite easily. The starting point for the birding route is Firetower Road. This goes northwest off Old Kountze Road, just a couple of hundred yards north of FM418 at the South Hampton Refinery, mid way between Kountze and Silsbee. We plan to proceed north to Camp Waluta Road, travel west along this road for some distance before returning to Firetower Road and on up to Gore Store Road. We will then explore Gore Store Road to the west probably as far as the first bridge (over Beech Creek).

For those interested in Red-cockaded Woodpecker and Bachman's Sparrow, we would recommend a trip to Boykin Springs, site 007 on the UTC Birding Trail. For further details see www.tpwd.state.tx.us/birdingtrails/ As you drive in heading west from Texas 63 north of Jasper along Forest Road 313, after two or three miles, there is a marked Red-cockaded Woodpecker colony on the north side of the road with a marked trail through it. The area on the north side of FR313 just before you reach the colony is excellent Bachman's Sparrow habitat.

Thursday August 17. Membership Meeting. See August *Brown Pelican* for details of this and later meetings.

Fall Field Trip Program

The following is the tentative program for the fall:

August 19. Bolivar Flats.

September 23. Smith Point Hawk Watch.

October 21. Sabine Pass and Sabine Woods.

November 18. To be decided.

December 31. Sea Rim State Park Christmas Bird Count.

Refreshments

Each month, we rely on volunteers to provide the refreshments at our membership meeting. We **need volunteers to bring all items for all Fall 2006 meetings, starting in August.** 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 far in advance as possible.** Please help if you can!

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.



Earth Share
OF TEXAS

Earth Share of Texas represents the Audubon Foundation of Texas and the National Audubon Society in payroll deduction plans for charitable giving. For information, call 1-800-GREENTX or email <estx@earthshare-texas.org>.

Climate Change

In the near future, you are going to hear a lot more about this topic! A number of environmental organizations, including Audubon, are likely to become much more active on this important issue. It likely will eclipse habitat loss as the most important overarching environmental concern. Why now? After all, climatologists have been telling us about "global warming" for a decade or more.

Each successive year – and climate studies necessarily have a minimum time unit of one year – the preponderance of the evidence increases, and has increased to a point that approaches being beyond a reasonable doubt. There are almost no scientists who are not now convinced that human activity is already causing global climate change. Global warming became the catch phrase because the likely primary effect will be an increase in the average surface temperature of our planet. However, our global systems, particularly the ocean currents, are complex and poorly understood, so the effect may paradoxically be, or may not be, that some land areas become much colder even as the total amount of the sun's energy that is not reflected back into space increases. Climate change is an all encompassing term.

Audubon's mission embraces the conservation of the natural system, focusing on birds and their habitats. Even though birds are the most mobile animals, the effects on many species will be severe. Increasing temperatures means melting of ice, which translates into a rise in sea level with obvious consequences to coastal areas and habitats. Changes in weather patterns cannot easily be predicted on present knowledge, but likely will have equally devastating effects on some areas and the resident species within them. But one thing is certain, we will detect changes in bird distributions and numbers much more rapidly than in any other class of animal. Birds are a good indicator species, because they are relatively visible, and because there are so many interested observers.

The basic change associated with climate change is an increase in the carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere. This causes the energy of more of the sun's rays that are reflected from the earth's surface to be absorbed instead of escaping back into space. This same principle is used in a greenhouse, where the glass has the same effect as the carbon dioxide does in the atmosphere. Hence the term "greenhouse gas," which applies not only to carbon dioxide, but to all other gases that have the same effect. Perhaps the next most important greenhouse gas is methane, which, in addition to a number of "geologic" sources, is produced in considerable quantities by cows and other ruminant animals, although the atmospheric concentration is an order of magnitude lower than that of carbon dioxide.

Carbon dioxide is necessarily present in the atmosphere in small proportions. The current concentration is about 370 parts per million (0.037 percent), although immediately pre-1850, it was about 275 ppm (0.027 percent). Green plants, and in greater overall quantity, the blue-green algae in seas and lakes, use the energy of the sun's rays to convert carbon dioxide into carbohydrate, in the process known as photosynthesis.

Carbon dioxide levels and average surface temperatures have varied significantly over recorded history, with a mini-ice age occurring within the last one thousand years. Historical

carbon dioxide concentrations for a few thousand years back can be precisely determined using small bubbles of air trapped in polar ice cores, which can be dated accurately. However, pre-1850 temperatures can only be estimated using various "proxy" measurements on living materials such as trees.

In previous times, carbon dioxide concentrations and surface temperatures have cycled. The increase in carbon dioxide over the last century and a half seems well outside the norms of such cycles in the past. Nevertheless, it is not yet clear whether there will be some response from the earth's systems to the increase in carbon dioxide. Any response would likely absorb carbon dioxide, at least reducing the rate of increase.

The increase in carbon dioxide concentration is caused by the burning of fossil fuels – gas, oil, coal – at rates much greater than that at which new deposits are being formed. Despite the rhetoric, substantial near term reductions in the rate of increase of burning of fossil fuels seem unlikely. But no matter what, the reserves of fossil fuels are not unlimited, although probably much larger than pessimists would suggest.

Weaning the world off fossil fuels will be a slow process. The first recognition will be that stationary energy production – electricity for the most part – is easier to convert to alternate energy sources. Storing electricity is still very difficult. Use of electricity directly for rail is already extensively practiced, while stored electricity can be used, with some technology and efficiency issues at present, for automobile propulsion. Stored electricity seems out of the question as a power source for aircraft. A second recognition, which will come as supplies of fossil fuels dwindle, will be that fossil fuels – oil is easiest to use, but gas and coal are reduced forms of carbon that can be used – are more valuable as the starting material for the manufacture of the myriad of materials currently made from them. This will likely give a further impetus to the conversion to alternate sources of energy.

What are the alternate energy source likely to be? Technological breakthroughs are not easily predicted, but currently the top contenders, in order of developmental maturity, are nuclear, wind power and solar power. Each has its drawbacks, which are well known and need not be repeated here. Other candidates, more speculative, include wave and tide power, and various schemes to harness the temperature differences at different depths in the oceans. Fuel cells, which combine hydrogen and oxygen to give water and a lot of energy, or even burning hydrogen directly, may play a part, although these are secondary rather than primary sources of energy, with energy having to be expended to produce the hydrogen.

You may be wondering whether it is possible to reverse the trend by absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. In principle, it is possible. Carbon dioxide mixes throughout the atmosphere, unlike ozone, for which the problem is restricted to high altitudes. However, the energy requirements for any sequestration of carbon dioxide are likely to be very high, not necessarily only for the initial capture of the carbon dioxide, but for the ultimate conversion to a stable non-gaseous form, likely as a solid carbonate of some kind.

John A. Whittle

Bird Sightings – April 2006

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." This month, we have made a slight change, which we hope to fully implement in future issues. In the case where we show abbreviated details, we have added the range of dates for which the species was reported. Faced with an unprecedented number of sightings for April, we had to abbreviate many species where the range of dates is of interest. This month, we have included the range of dates for selected migrant species. We plan to expand this to all entries in the near future. Another issue that arose much more commonly this month was the number of reports that did not include the number that were seen. Rather than completely ignore these reports, mostly on TEXBIRDS, we have included them showing the number of birds as "(1+)" when the report was the only report of that species at that location on that day. If there is another report of the species at the location on the date, we have not included the report without numbers. Otherwise, however, we have made no effort to remove other duplicate sightings, which are obvious in the case of the rarities. When we do our analysis of the migration season, we only use the highest number of birds reported for a given location on a given day, and the issue becomes more or less moot. However, it is interesting to note the different numbers reported by different observers present at a given location on the same day!

Commentary: An incredible month this time. Prior to April 17, everyone was lamenting the lack of migrants as most of the early migrants – the Northern Parulas, the Prothonotary Warblers and the Hooded Warblers – seemingly flew over the coastal stopover locations without stopping. Then everything changed. The first event was the brief visit of a nice male Hermit Warbler to the Willows at Sea Rim on April 17, followed by a Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher at Sabine Woods from April 18 until about April 22 (when it might well have decided it had seen enough birders). A Black-whiskered Vireo seemingly was present in Sabine Woods for most of the month and beyond and another seemingly stayed a good while at the Willows at Sea Rim in the latter part of the month. A Yellow-green Vireo was found in Sabine Woods on April 30, and stayed well into May. During an incredible fall-out of numerous species of warbler and oriole in the late afternoon of April 29, a Gray Kingbird was seen along the entrance road to McFaddin NWR, but was gone in less than an hour. A Black-headed Grosbeak was seen in Sabine Woods on April 30, and Western Tanagers were reported from the Willows at Sea Rim (and from Sabine Woods in early May). Most, but not all, of these rarities were documented with photographs showing key field marks. In addition to the rarities, the second half of April brought a large number of the expected species, and a good sprinkling of late individuals of some wintering species and migrants that normally pass through or leave much earlier. It is probably invidious to pick out a few species, but it was nice to see so many reports of Warbling Vireo, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Golden-winged Warbler, Cape May Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, and Blackpoll Warbler. Mention must also be made of the large number of Bobolinks (over 300 at one time) present along the road into McFaddin NWR toward the end of the month and on into May. On the down side, we were disturbed by the comparative lack of Prothonotary Warblers and Worm-eating Warblers. When we compile our annual migration summary in the early fall, the full extent of the exciting second half of April will be easily seen!

WHISTLING-DUCK, Blk-bellied	JEF 7 reps(45)
GADWALL	JEF 2 reps(22)
MALLARD	JEF-TP 4/9(1) JAW
DUCK, Mottled	JEF-TP 4/2(15) JAW; JEF 4/3(2) JAW; JEF-TP 4/9(4) JAW; JEF 4/15(3) JAW; JEF 4/23(2) JAW; JEF-TX87 4/26(2) AM; JEF-TX87 4/30(12) JG
TEAL, Blue-winged	JEF 9 reps(566)
SHOVELER, Northern	JEF 3 reps(381)
TEAL, Green-winged	JEF 2 reps(120)
CANVASBACK	JEF-PI 4/2(2) SM
DUCK, Ring-necked	JEF-TP 4/2(150) JAW
SCAUP, Greater	JEF-TP 4/2(3) JAW
SCAUP, Lesser	JEF 2 reps(104)
SCOTER, Surf	JEF 4/19(1) FNV
DUCK, Ruddy	JEF 4 reps(176)
BOBWHITE, Northern	JEF 1 rep(2)
LOON, Common	JEF-PI 4/2(3) SM; JEF-MCFW 4/28(1) JG; JEF-MCFW 4/29(1) JAW
GREBE, Pied-billed	JEF 2 reps(3)
GREBE, Horned	JEF-MCFW 4/8(1) MRW
GREBE, Eared	JEF 1 rep(9)
PELICAN, Amer. White	JEF 1 rep(4)
PELICAN, Brown	JEF 6 reps(31)
CORMORANT, Neotropic	JEF 16 reps(61)
CORMORANT, Double-crested	JEF 1 rep(1)
ANHINGA	JEF 3 reps(3)
BITTERN, Least	JEF-TX87 4/26(1) AM
HERON, Great Blue	JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 8 reps(12)
EGRET, Great	JAS 1 rep(2); JEF 19 reps(66)
EGRET, Snowy	JEF 19 reps(103)
HERON, Little Blue	JEF 16 reps(69)
HERON, Tricolored	JEF 16 reps(35)
EGRET, Cattle	JAS 1 rep(22); JEF 23 reps(1675); ORA 1 rep(8)
HERON, Green	JEF 16 reps(33)
NIGHT-HERON, Black-cr.	JEF 4 reps(8)
NIGHT-HERON, Yellow-cr.	JEF 8 reps(11)
IBIS, White	JEF 23 reps(437)

IBIS, White-faced	JEF 4/2(11) JAW; JEF-MCFW 4/8(3) MRW; JEF 4/15(10) JAW; JEF 4/23(1) JAW; JEF 4/25(6) PW
IBIS, Plegadis	JEF 4/2(12) JAW; JEF-TP 4/2(25) JAW; JEF-TP 4/9(10) JAW; JEF-TX87 4/9(1) JAW; JEF 4/15(100) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/22(20) FTSP; JEF 4/23(100) JAW; JEF 4/25(6) PW
SPOONBILL, Roseate	JEF 14 reps(41)
VULTURE, Black	HAI 1 rep(9); JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 16 reps(134)
VULTURE, Turkey	HAI 1 rep(3); JAS 1 rep(2); JEF 23 reps(115)
KITE, Swallow-tailed	NEW 4/8(1) SAT; ORA 4/1(3) AC; ORA 4/2(3) AC
KITE, White-tailed	JEF 8 reps(9)
HARRIER, Northern	JEF-SW 4/1(1) JAW; JEF 4/2(1) JAW; JEF-TP 4/2(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/7(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/8(1) MRW; JEF-SW 4/8(1) MRW; JEF 4/25(1) PW
HAWK, Sharp-shinned	JEF 1 rep(1)
HAWK, Red-shouldered	JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 2 reps(3)
HAWK, Broad-winged	JEF 2 reps(2); ORA 1 rep(1)
HAWK, Swainson's	JEF 4/2(1) JAW
HAWK, Red-tailed	JEF 4/9(1) JAW
CARACARA, Crested	JEF 4/2(1) SM; JEF 4/7(2) JAW; JEF-TX87 4/16(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/22(1) FTSP; JEF 4/23(1) SM
KESTREL, American	JAS 4/16(1) JAW; JEF-TX87 4/1(1) JAW; JEF 4/2(2) JAW; JEF-TX87 4/6(1) JAW; JEF-TX87 4/7(2) JAW
MERLIN	JEF 4/2(1) SM; JEF-SRSP 4/14(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/21(1) JG; JEF-SRSP 4/22(1) FTSP; JEF 4/23(1) ES
FALCON, Peregrine	JEF-TX87 4/7(1) JAW; JEF 4/23(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/29(1) JST
RAIL, Clapper	JEF 2 reps(3)
SORA	JEF 11 reps(16)
GALLINULE, Purple	JEF-SRSP 4/17(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/21(1) JG; JEF-SRSP 4/22(1) FTSP; JEF-SRSP 4/24(1) WVE
MOORHEN, Common	JEF 7 reps(15)
COOT, American	JEF 5 reps(1255)

PLOVER, Black-bellied	JEF 6 reps(116)	FLYCATCHER, Yellow-bellied	JEF-SRSP 4/29(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/29(2) JST
GOLDEN-PLOVER, American	JEF 5 reps(52)	FLYCATCHER, Acadian	HAI 4/25(1) PW; JEF-SW 4/26(1) AM; JEF-SRSP 4/28(2) JG; JEF 4/29(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/29(5) JST
PLOVER, Wilson's	JEF 1 rep(1)	FLYCATCHER, Willow	JEF-SRSP 4/23(1) AMA; JEF-SRSP 4/29(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/29(1) JST
PLOVER, Semipalmated	JEF 4 reps(66)	FLYCATCHER, Traill's	JEF-SW 4/30(1) MW
KILLDEER	JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 9 reps(39)	FLYCATCHER, Least	JEF-SW 4/29(2) JST; JEF-SW 4/30(1) MW
STILT, Black-necked	JEF 13 reps(57)	PHOEBE, Eastern	JEF-SW 4/1(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/28(1) JG
AVOCET, American	JEF 1 rep(2)	FLYCATCHER, Gt. Crested	(8th-30th) HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 8 reps(14)
YELLOWLEGS, Greater	JEF 10 reps(102)	KISKADEE, Great	JEF-TX87 4/1(1) JAW
YELLOWLEGS, Lesser	JEF 14 reps(428)	FLYCATCHER, Sulphur-bell.	JEF-SW 4/18(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/18(1) JHH; JEF-SW 4/19(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/19(1) JHH; JEF-SW 4/21(1) HMW; JEF-SW 4/21(1) JG; JEF-SW 4/22(1) AWJS; JEF-SW 4/22(1) FTSP; JEF-SW 4/22(1) JHH
YELLOWLEGS species	JEF 2 reps(40)	KINGBIRD, Western	JEF-SRSP 4/17(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/17(1) LB; JEF-SW 4/17(1) LB; JEF-MCFW 4/29(1) HM; JEF-MCFW 4/29(1) JAW
SANDPIPER, Solitary	JEF 4/9(1) JAW; JEF-TP 4/23(1+) SM; JEF-TX87 4/23(2) JAW	KINGBIRD, Eastern	HAI 1 rep(5); JEF 41 reps(240)
WILLET	JEF 13 reps(52)	KINGBIRD, Gray	JEF-MCFW 4/29(1) HM
SANDPIPER, Spotted	JEF 4 reps(4)	FLYCATCHER, Scissor-tail.	JEF 14 reps(37)
SANDPIPER, Upland	JEF 4/2(28) JAW; JEF 4/2(2) SM; JEF 4/9(1) JAW; JEF 4/23(1) SM	SHRIKE, Loggerhead	JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 14 reps(52); ORA 1 rep(1)
WHIMBREL	JEF 4/2(48) JAW; JEF 4/9(2) JAW; JEF 4/15(103) JAW; JEF 4/23(77) JAW; JEF 4/23(59) SM; JEF 4/25(10) PW; JEF-MCFW 4/28(5) JG	VIREO, White-eyed	HAI 2 reps(17); JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 12 reps(22)
TURNSTONE, Ruddy	JEF 1 rep(1)	VIREO, Yellow-throated	JEF 9 reps(16)
SANDERLING	JEF 2 reps(80)	VIREO, Blue-headed	(6th-30th) JEF 11 reps(16)
SANDPIPER, Semipalmated	JEF-MCFW 4/23(1+) SM	VIREO, Warbling	(8th-30th) HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 15 reps(38)
SANDPIPER, Western	JEF 2 reps(243)	VIREO, Philadelphia	(25th-30th) JEF 11 reps(61)
SANDPIPER, Peep	JEF 2 reps(105)	VIREO, Red-eyed	JEF 22 reps(55)
SANDPIPER, Least	JEF 3 reps(77)	VIREO, Yellow-green	JEF-SW 4/30(1) MW
SANDPIPER, White-rumped	JEF-TP 4/23(5+) SM	VIREO, Black-whiskered	JEF-SW 4/9(1) DVO; JEF-SW 4/24(1) MLI; JEF-SRSP 4/26(1) SWI; JEF-SW 4/26(1) AM; JEF-SW 4/26(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/27(1) JHH; JEF-SRSP 4/28(1) JG; JEF-SW 4/29(1) HM; JEF-SW 4/30(1) JG
SANDPIPER, Baird's	JEF-TP 4/2(1) JAW; JEF 4/23(3) JAW; JEF 4/23(5+) SM; JEF-MCFW 4/25(2) PW	JAY, Blue	HAI 1 rep(3); JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 21 reps(55)
SANDPIPER, Pectoral	JEF 6 reps(721)	CROW, American	JAS 1 rep(4); JEF 3 reps(5)
DUNLIN	JEF 1 rep(1)	CROW, Fish	(1st-30th) JEF 15 reps(38)
SANDPIPER, Stilt	JEF-TP 4/2(30) JAW; JEF-TP 4/23(5+) SM; JEF 4/25(4) PW	CROW, species	JEF 16 reps(44); ORA 1 rep(1)
SANDPIPER, Buff-breasted	JEF 4/15(15) JAW; JEF 4/23(25) SM; JEF 4/25(500) PW	MARTIN, Purple	JAS 1 rep(2); JEF 13 reps(126)
DOWITCHER, Long-billed	JEF 6 reps(40)	SWALLOW, Tree	JEF 22 reps(5057)
DOWITCHER species	JEF 2 reps(20)	SWALLOW, N. Rough-winged	JEF 10 reps(190)
SNIPE, Common	JEF-TX87 4/1(1) JAW; JEF-MCFW 4/8(2) MRW	SWALLOW, Bank	JEF-TX87 4/26(6) AM
PHALAROPE, Wilson's	JEF-MCFW 4/24(9) MCF; JEF-MCFW 4/30(1) JG	SWALLOW, Cliff	JEF 4/8(1) MRW; JEF 4/9(15) JAW; JEF 4/14(2) JAW; JEF 4/16(3) JAW; JEF 4/17(2) JAW; JEF 4/22(2) JAW; JEF 4/23(1) JAW; JEF 4/25(1) PW
GULL, Laughing	JEF 18 reps(760); ORA 1 rep(10)	SWALLOW, Barn	JEF 26 reps(810)
GULL, Ring-billed	JEF 4 reps(32)	SWALLOW species	JEF 2 reps(52)
GULL, Herring	JEF 2 reps(9)	CHICKADEE, Carolina	HAI 2 reps(5); JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 16 reps(23)
TERN, Gull-billed	JEF 4/15(2) JAW	TITMOUSE, Tufted	HAI 2 reps(4); JAS 1 rep(1)
TERN, Caspian	JEF 1 rep(1)	NUTHATCH, Brown-headed	HAI 4/25(4) PW
TERN, Royal	JEF 3 reps(62)	WREN, Carolina	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 14 reps(17)
TERN, Sandwich	JEF 2 reps(8)	WREN, Sedge	JEF-MCFW 4/30(1) JG
TERN, Common	JEF 4/7(1) JJW	WREN, Marsh	JEF-SW 4/1(1) JAW; JEF-TP 4/2(1) JAW; JEF-TXPT 4/21(1) JG; JEF-TX87 4/25(1) PW; JEF-TX87 4/26(2) AM; JEF-MCFW 4/28(1) JG; JEF-MCFW 4/29(3) JAW; JEF-MCFW 4/30(2) JG
TERN, Forster's	JEF 9 reps(43)	KINGLET, Ruby-crowned	(1st-17th) HAI 1 rep(3); JEF 10 reps(20)
TERN, Least	JEF 3 reps(4)	GNATCATCHER, Blue-gray	JEF 18 reps(38)
TERN, Black SR	JEF-TX87 4/1(1) JAW; JEF 4/18(8)	BLUEBIRD, Eastern	HAI 2 reps(3); JAS 1 rep(5)
SKIMMER, Black	JEF 1 rep(2)	VEERY	(18th-30th) JEF 17 reps(19)
DOVE, Rock	JEF 10 reps(32)	THRUSH, Gray-cheeked	JEF-SW 4/22(1) AWJS; JEF-SW 4/22(4) FTSP; JEF-SW 4/23(3) JAW; JEF-SW 4/23(1) SM; JEF-TXPT 4/23(1) SM; JEF-SW 4/27(1) JS; JEF-SW 4/28(1) JG; JEF-SW 4/29(4) JST; JEF-SW 4/30(1) JG; JEF-SW 4/30(2) MW
COLLARED-DOVE, Eurasian	JEF 12 reps(22)	THRUSH, Swainson's	(9th-30th) JEF 20 reps(55)
DOVE, White-winged	JEF 20 reps(69)	THRUSH, Wood	HAI 1 rep(1); JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 13 reps(24)
DOVE, Mourning	JAS 1 rep(2); JEF 30 reps(232)		
DOVE, Inca	JEF 2 reps(2)		
GROUND-DOVE, Common	JEF-TX87 4/30(1) JG		
CUCKOO, Black-billed	JEF-SRSP 4/27(1) JHH		
CUCKOO, Yellow-billed	(7th-30th) JEF 36 reps(164); NEW 1 rep(1)		
ROADRUNNER, Greater	HAI 4/15(1) DWW		
NIGHTHAWK, Lesser	JEF-SW 4/17(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/17(1) LB; JEF-SW 4/19(1) JAW		
NIGHTHAWK, Common	(17th-30th) JEF 15 reps(26)		
SWIFT, Chimney	JAS 1 rep(2); JEF 18 reps(48)		
HUMMINGBIRD, Ruby-thr.	JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 27 reps(129)		
KINGFISHER, Belted	JEF 3 reps(3)		
WOODPECKER, Red-bellied	HAI 2 reps(3); JAS 1 rep(3); JEF 6 reps(11)		
WOODPECKER, Downy	JEF 20 reps(39)		
WOODPECKER, Pileated	HAI 2 reps(2)		
FLYCATCHER, Olive-sided	JEF-SW 4/26(1) AM		
WOOD-PEWEE, Eastern	(13th-30th) JEF 17 reps(59)		

ROBIN, American JEF 18 reps(33)
CATBIRD, Gray (1st-30th) JEF 27 reps(596)
MOCKINGBIRD, Northern HAI 1 rep(1); JAS 1 rep(9); JEF 28
reps(164)
THRASHER, Brown JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 13 reps(23)
STARLING, European JAS 1 rep(2); JEF 19 reps(116)
WAXWING, Cedar JAS 4/16(15) JAW; JEF 4/19(10)
JAW
WARBLER, Blue-winged (6th-30th) JEF 16 reps(33)
WARBLER, Golden-winged JEF-SW 4/25(1) PW; JEF-SRSP
4/26(1) AM; JEF-SW 4/26(1) AM; JEF-SW 4/27(1) JS; JEF
4/29(2) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/29(3) JAW; JEF-SW 4/29(5) HM;
JEF-SW 4/29(8) JST; JEF-SW 4/30(1) JG; JEF-SW 4/30(3)
MW
WARBLER, Brewster's JEF-SW 4/30(1) MW
WARBLER, Tennessee (16th-30th) JEF 30 reps(433)
WARBLER, Orange-crowned JEF-SW 4/6(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/8(2)
MRW; JEF-SRSP 4/26(1) AM
WARBLER, Nashville JEF-SW 4/8(1) MRW; JEF-SW
4/16(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/17(1) WWE; JEF-SW 4/17(1) JAW;
JEF-SW 4/24(1) WWE;
PARULA, Northern JEF 22 reps(43); NEW 1 rep(6)
WARBLER, Yellow (16th-30th) JEF 35 reps(328)
WARBLER, Chestnut-sided (21st-30th) JEF 20 reps(150)
WARBLER, Magnolia (17th-30th) JEF 20 reps(290)
WARBLER, Cape May JEF-SW 4/22(1) FTSP; JEF-SW
4/22(1) JHH; JEF-SW 4/23(1) AMA; JEF-SW 4/23(1) SM
WARBLER, Yellow-rumped (1st-27th) JEF 18 reps(40)
WARBLER, Yell-r (Audubon's) JEF-SW 4/29(1) JST
WARBLER, Black-thr. Green JEF 27 reps(201)
WARBLER, Hermit JEF-SRSP 4/17(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP
4/17(1) JHH; JEF-SRSP 4/17(1) LB; JEF-SRSP 4/17(1) WWE
WARBLER, Blackburnian (13th-30th) JEF 22 reps(63)
WARBLER, Yellow-throated JEF-SW 4/14(1+) AL; JEF-SW
4/24(1) JS; JEF-SRSP 4/27(1) JHH; JEF-SW 4/29(1) HM; JEF-
SW 4/29(1) JST
WARBLER, Pine HAI 2 reps(6)
WARBLER, Prairie HAI 4/15(5) DWW; HAI 4/25(3) PW;
JEF-SW 4/21(1) JG; JEF-SW 4/26(1) AM
WARBLER, Palm JEF-SRSP 4/22(2) FTSP; JEF-SRSP
4/23(1) AMA; JEF-SW 4/25(1) AM; JEF-SW 4/26(2) AM; JEF-
SW 4/29(1) HM;
WARBLER, Bay-breasted (26th-30th) JEF 14 reps(73)
WARBLER, Blackpoll (21st-30th) JEF 24 reps(62)
WARBLER, Cerulean JEF-SW 4/21(1) HMW; JEF-SW
4/21(1) JG; JEF-SW 4/22(1) FTSP; JEF-SW 4/22(2) JHH; JEF-
SRSP 4/27(1+) KE; JEF-SW 4/27(2) JHH; JEF-SW 4/28(1) JG;
JEF-SW 4/29(4) HM; JEF-SW 4/29(7) JST; JEF-SRSP 4/30(1)
JG; JEF-SW 4/30(1) JHH
WARBLER, Black-and-white JEF 28 reps(189)
REDSTART, American (16th-30th) JEF 26 reps(149)
WARBLER, Prothonotary JEF 9 reps(10)
WARBLER, Worm-eating (14-30) JEF 8 reps(14)
WARBLER, Swainson's HAI 4/15(1) DWW; HAI 4/25(1) PW;
JEF-SW 4/22(1) FTSP; JEF-SW 4/22(1) JHH; JEF-SW 4/25(1)
AM; JEF-SW 4/26(1) AM; JEF-SW 4/29(1) HM; SAB 4/8(1)
SAT
OVENBIRD (17th-30th) JEF 13 reps(56)
WATERTHRUSH, Northern (17th-30th) JEF 23 reps(68)
WATERTHRUSH, Louisiana JEF-SW 4/1(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/16(1)
JAW; JEF-SW 4/22(1) AWJS
WARBLER, Kentucky JEF 10 reps(13); SAB 1 rep(2)
YELLOWTHROAT, Common JEF 39 reps(300)
WARBLER, Hooded HAI 3 reps(17); JEF 25 reps(75)
WARBLER, Wilson's JEF-SRSP 4/26(1) AM; JEF-SW
4/27(1) JHH
WARBLER, Canada JEF-SW 4/17(1) JAW; JEF-SW
4/17(1) LB; JEF-SW 4/26(1) AM; JEF-SW 4/26(2) JAW; JEF-
SRSP 4/27(1+) KE; JEF-SW 4/27(1) JHH; JEF-SW 4/27(1) JS
CHAT, Yellow-breasted (8th-30th) HAI 2 reps(8); JEF 13
reps(26)
TANAGER, Summer HAI 2 reps(2); JAS 1 rep(2); JEF 25
reps(92)
TANAGER, Scarlet (10th-30th) JEF 26 reps(91)
TANAGER, Western JEF-SRSP 4/12(1) AL; JEF-SRSP
4/27(1) JHH

SPARROW, Bachman's SAB 4/8(1) SAT
SPARROW, Chipping JAS 4/16(3) JAW; JEF-MCFW
4/30(2) MW
SPARROW, Clay-colored JEF-MCFW 4/30(1) MW
SPARROW, Savannah JEF 10 reps(47)
SPARROW, Nelson's Sharp-tl. JEF 3 reps(17)
SPARROW, Lincoln's JEF 5 reps(6)
SPARROW, Swamp JEF-SW 4/1(5) JAW; JEF-SW 4/6(4)
JAW; JEF-SW 4/8(1) MRW; JEF-SW 4/9(2) JAW; JEF-SW
4/9(4) SM; JEF-SRSP 4/22(1) FTSP; JEF-SW 4/25(2) AM;
JEF-SRSP 4/26(4) AM; JEF-SW 4/26(2) AM; JEF-SW 4/30(1)
JG
SPARROW, White-throated JEF 19 reps(74)
SPARROW, White-crowned JEF 2 reps(13)
CARDINAL, Northern HAI 2 reps(23); JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 28
reps(84)
GROSBEAK, Rose-breasted (6th-30th) JEF 34 reps(198)
EAK, Black-headed JEF-SW 4/30(1) JG; JEF-SW 4/30(1)
JHH; JEF-SW 4/30(1) MW
GROSBEAK, Blue JAS 4/16(1) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/17(1)
LB; JEF-SW 4/17(1) LB; JEF-SW 4/21(1) JG; JEF-SW 4/26(1)
AM; JEF-SW 4/26(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/27(2) JHH; JEF-SW
4/29(1) HM; JEF-SW 4/29(6) JST
BUNTING, Indigo (1st-30th) JEF 45 reps(643)
BUNTING, Painted (13th-30th) JEF 28 reps(112)
DICKCISSEL (17th-30th) JEF 10 reps(133)
BOBOLINK JEF-TXPT 4/23(1) DRW; JEF-TXPT
4/23(1) ES; JEF-TXPT 4/23(1) KA; JEF-TX87 4/24(5+) MLI;
JEF-MCFW 4/28(1) JG; JEF-MCFW 4/29(30) HM; JEF-MCFW
4/29(5) JST; JEF-MCFW 4/30(75) JG; JEF-MCFW 4/30(130)
JHH; JEF-MCFW 4/30(70) MW
BLACKBIRD, Red-winged JEF 31 reps(1368)
MEADOWLARK, Eastern JEF 10 reps(33)
MEADOWLARK species JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 5 reps(24)
BLACKBIRD, Yellow-headed JEF-TX87 4/26(1) AM
GRACKLE, Common HAI 1 rep(2); JEF 17 reps(132)
GRACKLE, Boat-tailed JEF 18 reps(133)
GRACKLE, Great-tailed JEF 22 reps(649)
GRACKLE, Gt./Boat-tailed JEF 13 reps(113)
COWBIRD, Brown-headed JEF 11 reps(141)
ORIOLE, Orchard JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 38 reps(848)
ORIOLE, Baltimore JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 29 reps(547)
GOLDFINCH, American JAS 4/16(3) JAW; JEF-NEDR 4/1(10)
JAW; JEF-NEDR 4/10(1) JAW
SPARROW, House HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 13 reps(44)

Number of Species 234
Number of Individuals 28183

County Abbreviations:

HAI – Hardin; JAS – Jasper; JEF – Jefferson; NEW – Newton; ORA – Orange; SAB – Sabine.

Location Codes:

BC – Bridge City; BMT – Beaumont; MCFW – McFaddin NWR; 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:

AC – Alice Cornwell; AL – Alex Lin-Moore; AM – Art Mackinnon; AMA – Allyson Marceau; AWJS – Adam Wood and John Schneider; DRW – Merri Dillinger, Sherrie Roden, Jana Whittle; DVO – Darrell Vollert; DWW – Steve Dillinger, Tex Wells, Jana Whittle; ES – Elaine Sherman; FNV – Bill Farnsworth, Brooke Nicotra, Linda Valdez; FTSP – Field Trip to Sabine Pass Area; HM – John Haynes and Steve Mayes; HMW – Keith Hansen, Bob Madrulli, John Whittle; JAW – John Whittle; JG – Johnnie Green; JHH – John H. Haynes; JW – John and Jana Whittle; JS – Jace Stansbury; JST – Jim Stevenson; KA – Keith Anderson; KE – Kreg Elizy; LB – Lynn Barber; LO – Lynn Otto; MCF – McFaddin and Texas Pt NWRS (Patrick Walther); MHW2 – Steve Mayes, John Haynes, Jana Whittle; MLI – Michael Lindsey; MRW – Steve Mayes, Sherrie Roden, John Whittle; MW – Steve Mayes and John Whittle; PW – Royce Pendergast, John Whittle; SAT – Scott Atkinson; SM – Steve Mayes; SR – Sherrie Roden; SRJW – Sherrie Roden and John Whittle; SWI – Shirley Wilkerson; WWE – Wayne Wendel

Jefferson County Migration Count – 13 May 2006

The results of this count, of great interest on account of the habitat changes wrought by Hurricane Rita on September 24 last year, turned out to be with the historical norms. A good number of observers, in a normal number of parties, but with an above average number of party-hours, tallied a reasonably normal 9,867 birds of 164 species. Most years we seem to find between 162 and 168 species even though the number of migrants seen is highly dependents on weather and wind conditions.

Lingering ducks, other than Blue-winged Teal, were few and far between, but good numbers of both Whistling-Ducks were found. Neotropical Cormorants were down probably reflecting the decline of the rookery on West 7th Street in Port Arthur. Contrary to the experience of observers inland in Texas, the number of Cattle Egrets was quite high. Seven Swainson's Hawks was a new high.

For the last three years, the number of Purple Gallinules has been around 20, and encouraging number. Finding Piping and Snowy Plovers in mid-May is always an iffy proposition, and with access difficulties at Sea Rim, it is perhaps not surprising that we missed both this year. Both Yellowlegs species were recorded in low numbers, perhaps reflecting the high water levels in Cattail Marsh at Tyrrell Park, and numbers of other wading birds were also on the low side.

Gull and tern numbers recorded were down, not surprising with some of their prime habitat inaccessible to us. Common and Gull-billed Tern were not found.

Mourning Doves were the lowest since 1997 when the observer party-hours were much lower. One has to feel that doves in general were much more at risk during the hurricane. White-winged and Eurasian Collared Doves were also down.

Woodpeckers can be expected to benefit from the tree damage and Red-bellied Woodpeckers were seen in good numbers.

Both Loggerhead Shrikes and Scissor-tailed Flycatchers were low, reinforcing our observations in west Jefferson County. (In the counties further west, numbers seem reasonably normal.)

Purple Martins and Cliff Swallows were again recorded in good numbers. Carolina Chickadees, Carolina Wrens, Tufted Titmice, and Eastern Bluebirds all seem to be thriving.

Each year we seem to get about the same number of species of warblers, vireos, thrushes and the like, but always a different list.

No real trends seem apparent among the various blackbird species., although House Sparrows were unusually low.

Species recorded (this list is preliminary and subject to change as participants check their records): WHISTLING-DUCK, Black-bellied (24), WHISTLING-DUCK, Fulvous (104), DUCK, Wood (8), DUCK, Mottled (36), TEAL, Blue-winged (53), SHOVELER, Northern (1), DUCK, Ruddy (2), DUCK species (1), BOBWHITE, Northern (11), GREBE, Pied-billed (3), PELICAN, Brown (47), CORMORANT, Neotropical (81), CORMORANT, Double-crested (2), ANHINGA (4), BITTERN, Least (2), HERON, Great Blue (5), EGRET, Great (149), EGRET, Snowy (96), HERON, Little Blue (45), HERON, Tricolored (31), EGRET, Cattle (1002), HERON, Green (26), NIGHT-HERON, Black-crowned (8), NIGHT-HERON, Yellow-crowned (30), NIGHT-HERON, species (5), IBIS, White (134), IBIS, White-faced (33), IBIS, *Plegadis* (52), SPOONBILL, Roseate (33), VULTURE, Black (34), VULTURE, Turkey (60),

KITE, White-tailed (1), HAWK, Red-shouldered (8), HAWK, Broad-winged (1), HAWK, Swainson's (7), HAWK, Red-tailed (3), CARACARA, Crested (1), HAWK species (2), RAIL, Clapper (18), RAIL, King (2), SORA (2), GALLINULE, Purple (17), MOORHEN, Common (50), COOT, American (63), PLOVER, Black-bellied (50), PLOVER, Wilson's (1), PLOVER, Semipalmated (31), KILLDEER (87), STILT, Black-necked (85), AVOCET, American (30), YELLOWLEGS, Greater (1), YELLOWLEGS, Lesser (3), SANDPIPER, Solitary (1), WILLET (12), SANDPIPER, Spotted (16), WHIMBREL (33), CURLEW, Long-billed (42), GODWIT, Hudsonian (2), TURNSTONE, Ruddy (38), SANDERLING, (126), SANDPIPER, Western (80), SANDPIPER, Least (204), SANDPIPER, White-rumped (615), SANDPIPER, Peep (120), SANDPIPER, Pectoral (34), DUNLIN (355), SANDPIPER, Stilt (881), SANDPIPER, Buff-breasted (4), DOWITCHER, Long-billed (20), DOWITCHER, species (13), PHALAROPE, Wilson's (182), GULL, Laughing (269), GULL, Ring-billed (2), GULL, Herring (2), TERN, Caspian (5), TERN, Royal (15), TERN, Sandwich (6), TERN, Forster's (35), TERN, Least (156), TERN, Black (76), SKIMMER, Black (6), PIGEON, Rock (78), COLLARED-DOVE, Eurasian (14), DOVE, White-winged (36), DOVE, Mourning (193), DOVE, Inca (8), CUCKOO, Yellow-billed (18), OWL, Great Horned (1), OWL, Barred (5), NIGHTHAWK, Common (7), SWIFT, Chimney (36), HUMMINGBIRD, Ruby-throated (5), KINGFISHER, Belted (1), WOODPECKER, Red-headed (4), WOODPECKER, Red-bellied (42), WOODPECKER, Downy (19), WOODPECKER, Pileated (5), WOOD-PEWEE, Eastern (17), FLYCATCHER, Acadian (4), FLYCATCHER, Traill's (2), FLYCATCHER, Least (4), FLYCATCHER, Empidonax (4), FLYCATCHER, Great Crested (12), KINGBIRD, Western (3), KINGBIRD, Eastern (105), FLYCATCHER, Scissor-tailed (41), SHRIKE, Loggerhead (61), VIREO, White-eyed (25), VIREO, Yellow-throated (1), VIREO, Philadelphia (1), VIREO, Red-eyed (21), JAY, Blue (67), CROW, American (18), CROW, Fish (33), CROW, Species (11), MARTIN, Purple (304), SWALLOW, Tree (12), SWALLOW, N. Rough-winged (2), SWALLOW, Cliff (291), SWALLOW, Barn (175), SWALLOW species (1), CHICKADEE, Carolina (78), TITMOUSE, Tufted (32), WREN, Carolina (34), WREN, Marsh (1), GNATCATCHER, Blue-gray (3), BLUEBIRD, Eastern (51), VEERY (2), THRUSH, Gray-cheeked (2), THRUSH, Swainson's (9), THRUSH, Wood (1), ROBIN, American (14), CATBIRD, Gray (17), MOCKINGBIRD, Northern (285), THRASHER, Brown (8), STARLING, European (227), PARULA, Northern (15), WARBLER, Yellow (6), WARBLER, Chestnut-sided (1), WARBLER, Magnolia (4), WARBLER, Blackburnian (2), WARBLER, Pine (21), WARBLER, Black-and-white (1), REDSTART, American (7), WARBLER, Prothonotary (4), WATERTHRUSH, Northern (2), WARBLER, Mourning (2), YELLOWTHROAT, Common (27), WARBLER, Hooded (5), WARBLER, Canada (1), TANAGER, Summer (5), TANAGER, Scarlet (6), TANAGER, Western (1), SPARROW, Seaside (6), CARDINAL, Northern (126), GROSBEAK, Rose-breasted (10), GROSBEAK, Blue (3), BUNTING, Indigo (6), BUNTING, Painted (7), DICKCISSEL (73), BLACKBIRD, Red-winged (445), MEADOWLARK, Eastern (32), MEADOWLARK, species (31), GRACKLE, Common (176), GRACKLE, Boat-tailed (87), GRACKLE, Great-tailed (133), GRACKLE, Gt./Boat-tailed (14), COWBIRD, Brown-headed (70), ORIOLE, Orchard (56), ORIOLE, Baltimore (3), FINCH, House (2), SPARROW, House (91), TOTAL INDIVIDUALS (9867), TOTAL SPECIES (164).

Number of Observers (16), Number of Parties (8), Number of party-hours on foot (27.2), Number of party-hours by car (41.0), Number of party-hours stationary (4.0), Total party-hours (72.2), Number of party-miles on foot (25.1), Number of party-miles by car (480.7), Total party-miles (505.8).

Participants: Althea Bythewood, Bob Collier, Frank Giglio, John Haynes, Don Jeane, Ray Jordan, Rose Ann and Harrison Jordan, Carol Lynn and Andy Loker, Steve Mayes, Sherrie Roden, Christine Sliva, Ken Sztraky, Jana and John Whittle.

John A. Whittle

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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	Discontinued
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Ft. Worth (N. Cent)	(817) 329-1930
Lubbock	Discontinued
N. E. Texas ?	(903) 839-4804
Rio Grande Valley	(956) 584-2731
San Antonio	(210) 308-6788
Waco	Discontinued
Louisiana	Discontinued

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