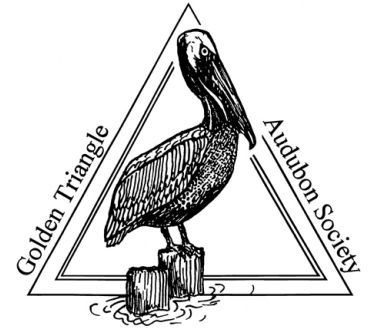


The Brown Pelican



The Newsletter of the Golden Triangle Audubon Society

Vol. 17 No. 6

June 2011

Summer Break!

As usual, there will be no membership meetings in June or July. Our next meeting will be on THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 2010 at 7:00 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 Local Conservation Scene

The availability of space on the front page each June has prompted the editor in past years to review items of local conservation concern. In the past four or five years, natural weather phenomena have dominated. One again, our attention is drawn to natural events. As this is written the area is experiencing the most severe drought in memory. For the most part, the natural vegetation is holding up relatively well. Even though temperatures have been moderate, the humidity in the mornings has still been quite high and the plants and trees have been able to absorb some of the dew condensing on them as. So the local landscape does not look like a desert. However, unless it rains adequately soon, even mature trees with extensive root systems will start to show distress.

We have been pleasantly surprised by the apparent success of birds in finding insects this spring, because most insects – the annoying ones especially – are heavily dependent on rain and the pools and ponds that rain creates. It remains to be seen whether our summer visitors, especially the obligatory insectivores such as swallows and swifts, will do well in these conditions.

John A. Whittle

Need Help Watering the New Trees at Sabine Woods

John W. and Gary Kelley watered all the trees May 21. Thank you to Gary and to John for tackling the difficult job by themselves. Although we had hoped not to need to water this year, the extreme drought is threatening the trees we have planted over the past two winter seasons. However, we probably need only water every two weeks this year as the trees have had a chance to start to develop a root system

So, if we water every two weeks, here is our 2011 schedule. Please meet at the new trees at 8:00 a.m. on these days. We are just asking people to show up and we can spread out if we have a good turnout. Although we have more hoses than last year, the water system will support still more hoses simultaneously, and if you have one or two lengths we could use for the day, please bring them.

These dates are all on Saturdays so working people who would like to help water can do so.

June 11th (field trip on 4th!)

June 25th

July 9th

July 23rd

August 6th

August 20th

Of course if it rains adequately at Sabine Pass, we will omit dates following the rain. Call 409-722-4193 with any questions.

Jana Whittle

The Brown Pelican

Vol. 17, No.6 June 2011
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Golden Triangle Audubon Society

Web Site for more information
www.goldentriangleaudubon.org

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Calendar of Events

Thursday August 18. Membership Meeting. To be arranged. If you know of someone with something interesting to present about birds or habitat and possibly willing to be our speaker in August or subsequently, please contact us as soon as possible.

Refreshments

Each month, we rely on volunteers to provide the refreshments at our membership meeting. **We need volunteers to bring items for all the fall 2011 meetings.** Please do not wait until the last minute to volunteer! 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 Jennifer Armacost at (409) 790-7222 (or email her at armacostj@yahoo.com) **as far in advance as possible.** Please help if you can! We thank all those who brought refreshments over the last year or so!

Saturday August 27. (Tentative date). Field Trip. Ordinarily, we elect to go to Bolivar Flats in late August, and we have found it best to wait until near the end of August, rather than go on the Saturday immediately after the membership meeting. Bolivar Flats is now much closer to full recovery from Hurricane Ike. There are always mud flats on the North Jetty side, but these are not easily accessed. On the Rettilon Road side, the water comes all the way up to the Spartina grass only under extreme tide conditions, and each passing month brings the area back to nearer its former state. We will decide on the date for this field trip in time for the August *Brown Pelican*. We are looking at this later date so that we can combine it with a visit to the woods in High Island.

Thursday September 15. Membership Meeting. To be arranged. Details in future issues of the *Brown Pelican*.

Saturday September 24. Field Trip to Smith Point Hawk Watch. Our leaders will be there from about 8 a.m. To coincide with the peak of Broad-winged

Hawk migration, this trip will also be one week later our normal field trip schedule. Full details in the September *Brown Pelican*.

Volunteer Opportunity

The Nature Conservancy is seeking volunteers to conduct baseline bird surveys for two nature preserves in Tyler County.

Timber Lake Preserve is located on Highway 1013, halfway between Spurger and Hillister in Tyler County. The 242-acre preserve of upland longleaf pine woodlands is adjacent to the Woodpecker Hill Tract managed by Hancock Forest Management.

Big Thicket Bogs and Pinelands Preserve is located in the rural subdivision of Lake Hyatt Estates on High 69 North, just south of Warren. This 49-acre preserve harbors longleaf pine woodlands and pitcher plant bogs.

Both sites are being managed to restore native longleaf and associated plant communities structure and composition. Included in management is the use of prescribed fire and invasive species control.

Both preserves are easily accessible by county roads and interior roads and fire lines. The terrain is flat and walking is at an easy level. Volunteers may conduct surveys independently and on their own time schedule. Number of visits and length of survey efforts can be adjusted. Volunteers will be asked to keep a log of their hours contributed to the effort. Orientation to the sites and maps will be provided.

Contact Wendy Jo Ledbetter, Forest Program Manager for more details. Phone (409) 658-4300.



EarthShare of Texas represents Audubon Foundation of Texas and the National Audubon Society in payroll contribution programs in workplaces throughout Texas. For more information about how you can support Audubon Foundation of Texas and the National Audubon Society at your workplace, call 1-800-GREENTX, or visit www.earthshare-texas.org.

Banded Peregrine Falcon on Bolivar Peninsula Christmas Count

Below (somewhat abridged to remove repetitive material) is correspondence received in response to reporting a color-banded Peregrine Falcon

We saw a banded Peregrine seen 12-22-20 at 10:11 am on Anahuac Wildlife Refuge, Texas on a Christmas bird count. On the left leg two-color band, black top with a white "C," red bottom with the white letter "H". Right leg had red to purple red coloration band, no lettering seen. There are some markings on right band when the photo is enlarged but can not be made out. *Ken Sztraky*

First Response from Canadian Peregrine Foundation Postmaster

Hi Ken; The other solid colored band is the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) band and is typically just a silver colored band with number etched in it. These etched numbers are virtually impossible to read at even the closest distances. These purple or wine colored USFWS bands were used in many US states over the previous years, and I'm to understand that they are not used any more because of the sun's UV bleaching changing the color of the various colors that they used.

The two colored band, (and in this case, Black over Red bands), were (and still are being) used to finish up what has already been issued in several different US states including Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, and New York. Each state has their own banding database, as does the federal US government (FWS). In contrast, all Canadian banded peregrines (regardless of the province and territory) are all banded with a solid Black band on one leg, and a silver USFWS band on the other leg. The colored black band here in Canada, (and the two colored band in the USA) are considered to be the state and provincial recover band markers, issued to only government authorities banding peregrines as part of the national recovery plan nationally in both countries.

The silver leg bands (and the other pale colored USFWS bands), - (once again typically only done in silver, with a few exceptions of the one you have seen on this bird), are not in widespread use at all these days with the silver being issued to both government and non-government banders.

What is for sure, when you see a two colored band (like the black over red), OR a solid black band, we know that this bird has been banded at a pre-fledged age, directly taken from the nest before it could fly, and as such we know exactly where it was hatched, and who its parents are. [Because of the] holiday season, I will not be able to access the banding databases to find an origin or history on this bird until early in the New Year.

Response from Mark Nash, The Canadian Peregrine Foundation (www.peregrine.foundation).ca .2-10-11

Hi Ken: Just received the info on the peregrine band number Black *C over red* H as indicated in your photos. The records indicate that Black*C over Red*H was banded as a female this past year (2010) at Northshore Mining in Silver Bay, Lake County, MN.

Ken Sztraky

Raffle Winners

Thank you to Max and Edith Watson for donating the weekend cabin that overlooks Bolivar Flats. Thank you to Wild Birds Unlimited for donating the scope. Thank you to Gerald Duhon for donating the binoculars. The winners were: Cinda Ayers (scope), Cindy Harland (cabin), and Christine Sliva (binoculars). Our group now has around 600 dollars to work with and we need to decide on how we will educate our younger people in the area about birds and conservation. Thank you to everyone who supported us.

May Program

Cattail Marsh is such a great place for us to visit as birders, so it was so nice to hear Karin Warren speak to us about its inception, growth, and its recent reconstruction. Karin K. Warren is the Water Quality Control Manager for the City of Beaumont Water Utilities Quality Control Division. Karin started her work with the City in the wastewater laboratory 20 years ago. Karin was there when the wetlands were built and now oversees the pretreatment program, cross connection prevention program, and the water and wastewater laboratories as well as performing internal audits of the other Divisions. Karin has a B.S. in Environmental Science from Lamar University and a TCEQ Class A Wastewater license.

Cattail Marsh is a constructed man-made wetland system. It is located adjacent to Tyrrell Park, and near where I-10 and Hwy. 69 come together. She showed diagrams and pictures of the waste water treatment plant. It all begins when solids are removed from the water. Chlorine is used for a treatment. Then it goes into a biological system which is the trickling system. Most of the treatment occurs there. That water is tested for lots of things, like metals, pesticides, herbicides, etc. The water is totally treated before it even gets to the wetlands. There is an ammonia limit now but not a phosphorus or nitrogen limit. Those limits will come into effect probably in the next ten years. After that, it goes into more sedimentation and after that it goes into the ponds. A staircase method is used to introduce oxygen back into the water before the final discharge into Willow Marsh Bayou.

The wastewater treatment plant was designed in the 1950's. All wastewater treatment plants have to meet important standards about discharge uses and limits. In 1985 the EPA required that stream water systems improve. Since the discharge flows into Hillebrandt Bayou, the EPA said it needed to be cleaner. So the city had to decide what to do. They had to modify their treatment. They decided to build Cattail Marsh because it was the least expensive of the three alternatives. It was only going to cost \$10 million! It is 900 acres with 8 cells. The design was that the discharge from the treatment plant would come into that first cell and then go into each other cell in numerical order. At the time Cattail Marsh was the largest wetland treatment facility in the nation, and it is still the largest in Texas.

One of the main plants planted was bulrush because nitrification was needed. Reedy plants have oxygen near the root zones, which helps convert ammonia into nitrites and nitrates. Discharge into the wetland began in 1993. Everything was looking good, the levels were doing very well, and Cattail Marsh ended up being put on the Texas Parks and Wildlife Upper Texas Coast Birding Trail map. The wetland system was not only going to help with treatment, but it would soon become a recreational facility. People hike, bike, and bird around the facility to view wildlife. Then there started to be die offs of various plants. The employees there knew about treatment, but not so much about plants. The bulrush was planted in rows, but it only grew in patches. They found out that the nutria like to eat the roots of bulrush. Then they learned about how important the water level was to plants. If the water level is too high, it chokes off plants also. It was a total learning process.

For people who have never been to Cattail Marsh, it is a wonderful place to view birds and alligators too. GTAS has done spring and fall migration counts out there for several years. We have taken several field trips there also. My favorite time to go is when the ducks are there. Last year there was even a Cinnamon Teal hybrid there. Bald Eagles are seen there during the winter also. In the spring, many warblers have been found on the borders of the levee system. Painted Buntings and Common Yellowthroats are some of the ones that I can recall. There are eight miles of graveled levee roads now since the new construction has finished. In the future Karin stated that there are plans for an education center and a pier that juts out near the front of the marsh. Many thanks to Karin Warren for such a great overview of what an important facility we have in Tyrrell Park.

Jana Whittle

Jefferson County Migration Count – 14 May 2011

This is an abridged version of this account. The full version is available at www.goldentriangleudubon.org

It was a pleasant surprise that this year we set a new high of 182 for the number of species seen. While this is only one species more than the previous high set only last year, it is one more unusual result in a most unusual spring season. Spring 2011 will be remembered as the driest spring in memory, one of the coolest, and one in which successive days of strong southerly winds were broken by very few fronts. The weather on count day was unusual in that there actually was a strong north wind all day following a late frontal passage two evenings earlier. The temperature was moderate, the humidity was low, and there was not a cloud in the sky at any time during the day.

We established a new high for the number of Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks seen. We found a couple of lingering Northern Shovelers after not seeing any last year. But the 82 Ruddy Ducks found in the south impoundment of Pleasure Island was certainly unexpected. Most Common Loons leave well before the count period, but for the second time, we found one, at Pleasure Island.

Shorebirds, both the "true" shorebirds and the "waders," were in somewhat short supply. Previous south winds made for little beach free of heavy human use to survey, while the dry conditions reduced the amount of shorebird habitat available. Brown Pelican numbers were low, but we expect they had responded to the conditions by going to places we couldn't. Cormorant numbers were within the normal ranges. Eighteen Anhingas was a new high for a species that appears to have been slowly increasing for many years now.

Heron and egret numbers were unremarkable, except for a very high count of Little Blue Herons, mostly the result of a large number in Cattail Marsh this year. Green Heron numbers were also somewhat elevated. Ibis numbers were within normal ranges, but we will point out the confirmation of two Glossy Ibises. We encourage our observers to record *Plegadis* species for dark ibis that cannot be closely studied.

Among the raptors, we were disappointed not to find Osprey, Swallow-tailed Kite or White-tailed Kite even though there was a high number of Mississippi Kites around. Swainson's Hawks continue a slow increase. Crested Caracara are well established as residents of the county, but they wander quite widely, so finding four was satisfying.

Cattail Marsh contained more Sora and more Purple Gallinule than ever before, continuing long term upward trends. Wilson's Plovers are increasing along the beach at Sea Rim, while exceptionally large number of Semi-palmated Plovers were at both Sea Rim and Cattail Marsh. American Avocets were present in high numbers along the beach and at Pleasure Island, making up for not finding any last year. Whimbrel numbers vary greatly from year to year, probably mostly because of varying areas of wet rice fields. This year's 130 was quite high for the date. However, only one Hudsonian Godwit was found (in Cattail Marsh), well below normal.

The most noteworthy finding among the *Calidrid* sandpipers were the large flocks of Pectoral Sandpipers in the

rice fields of the western part of the county. White-rumped Sandpipers were plentiful also. We have already noted the somewhat unusual beach conditions; this is reflected in low counts of Royal, Least and Black Terns.

Yellow-billed Cuckoos were exceptionally numerous, influenced mostly by birds still migrating, while Black-billed Cuckoo was seen for only the second time in the history of the spring count. We were informed of the location of an observable Barn Owl nest and were able to record this species for the first time since 2005. We did find Barred and Great Horned Owls also.

In the aftermath of Hurricanes Rita and Ike, we have been forecasting increased woodpecker numbers, predicting that the hurricanes left many dead and dying trees. Finally, the effect was apparently this year, with high numbers of Red-headed, Red-bellied and Pileated Woodpeckers.

Flycatchers are as a group mostly late migrants, so we usually do well in the spring count. Loggerhead Shrike numbers were reduced somewhat in the counts next following the hurricanes. Whether this was part of an apparently long-term downward trend or a local post-hurricane habitat issue is still not clear.

Swallows were more or less normal except for Cliff Swallows. Cliff Swallows breed over most of North America, but have historically not bred in the immediate Gulf coastal plain from east Texas eastwards. Greatly increasing numbers in our area suggest that they are beginning to fill the gap. Almost every bridge in the county now has some. In most of Texas, Cave Swallows are found in mixed colonies with the Cliff Swallows, and Cave Swallows seem to be accompanying the Cliff Swallows in their range expansion.

Good numbers of Swainson's and Gray-cheeked Thrushes were migrating on count day while other thrushes, mimic-thrushes and thrashers that nest locally were seen in normal numbers.

A look at the historical records shows that 19 warbler species, while good, is not even the high for the count. The species we do see are very much the same over the years, and are augmented by the three or four species that bred locally. The number of Prothonotary Warblers, one of the nesting species, was a new high for the count.

The most notable sparrow was a Lark Sparrow, the first since 1999, while good numbers of Nelson's were still present and good numbers of Seaside Sparrows were seen. Buntings were more or less normal, although the number of Painted Buntings was lower than we have come to expect. Blackbirds and Oriole numbers, however, were unremarkable, except for continuing concern over decreased numbers of meadowlarks.

Count results:

WHISTLING-DUCK, Black-bellied (71); WHISTLING-DUCK, Fulvous (60); DUCK, Wood (2); DUCK, Mottled (77); TEAL, Blue-winged (83); SHOVELER, Northern (2); SCAUP, Lesser (1); DUCK, Ruddy (82); BOBWHITE, Northern (5); LOON, Common (1); GREBE, Pied-billed (2); PELICAN, Brown (28); CORMORANT, Neotropic (141); CORMORANT, Double-crested (4); ANHINGA (18); BITTERN, Least (3); HERON, Great Blue (14); EGRET, Great (149); EGRET, Snowy (168); HERON, Little Blue (175); HERON, Tricolored (77); EGRET, Cattle (615); HERON, Green (59); NIGHT-HERON, Black-crowned (6);

NIGHT-HERON, Yellow-crowned (64); IBIS, White (272); IBIS, Glossy (2); IBIS, White-faced (33); IBIS, Plegadis species (28); SPOONBILL, Roseate (28); VULTURE, Black (50); VULTURE, Turkey (59); KITE, Mississippi (12); HAWK, Sharp-shinned (1); HAWK, Cooper's (1); HAWK, Red-shouldered (12); HAWK, Broad-winged (2); HAWK, Swainson's (8); HAWK, Red-tailed (3); CARACARA, Crested (4); RAIL, Clapper (28); RAIL, King (2); SORA (17); GALLINULE, Purple (38); MOORHEN, Common (52); COOT, American (27); PLOVER, Black-bellied (76); PLOVER, Snowy (1); PLOVER, Wilson's (5); PLOVER, Semipalmated (7); KILLDEER (62); STILT, Black-necked (147); AVOCET, American (98); YELLOWLEGS, Greater (6); YELLOWLEGS, Lesser (61); WILLET (87); SANDPIPER, Spotted (21); WHIMBREL (130); CURLEW, Long-billed (1); GODWIT, Hudsonian (1); TURNSTONE, Ruddy (53); SANDERLING (50); SANDPIPER, Semipalmated (128); SANDPIPER, Western (43); SANDPIPER, Least (325); SANDPIPER, White-rumped (458); SANDPIPER, Peep (460); SANDPIPER, Pectoral (304); DUNLIN (438); SANDPIPER, Stilt (679); DOWITCHER species (51); PHALAROPE, Wilson's (54); GULL, Laughing (335); GULL, Ring-billed (13); GULL, Herring (4); TERN, Caspian (16); TERN, Royal (41); TERN, Sandwich (3); TERN, Forster's (25); TERN, Least (28); TERN, Black (16); SKIMMER, Black (2); PIGEON, Rock (101); DOVE, Eurasian Collared- (43); DOVE, White-winged (97); DOVE, Mourning (177); DOVE, Inca (4); CUCKOO, Yellow-billed (40); CUCKOO, Black-billed (2); OWL, Barn (5); OWL, Great Horned (1); OWL, Barred (1); NIGHTHAWK, Common (38); SWIFT, Chimney (148); HUMMINGBIRD, Ruby-throated (13); KINGFISHER, Belted (3); WOODPECKER, Red-headed (6); WOODPECKER, Red-bellied (39); WOODPECKER, Downy (18); WOODPECKER, Pileated (16); FLYCATCHER, Olive-sided (1); WOOD-PEWEE, Eastern (22); FLYCATCHER, Yellow-bellied (2); FLYCATCHER, Acadian (7); FLYCATCHER, Traill's (3); FLYCATCHER, Least (3); FLYCATCHER, Empidonax (3); FLYCATCHER, Great Crested (19); KINGBIRD, Eastern (89); FLYCATCHER, Scissor-tailed (51); SHRIKE, Loggerhead (53); VIREO, White-eyed (15); VIREO, Yellow-throated (1); VIREO, Blue-headed (1); VIREO, Philadelphia (9); VIREO, Red-eyed (51); JAY, Blue (63); CROW, American (4); CROW, Fish (34); CROW, Species (10);

MARTIN, Purple (152); SWALLOW, Tree (27); SWALLOW, N. Rough-winged (9); SWALLOW, Bank (18); SWALLOW, Cliff (1234); SWALLOW, Barn (217); SWALLOW species (7); CHICKADEE, Carolina (49); TITMOUSE, Tufted (16); WREN, Carolina (42); WREN, Marsh (7); GNATCATCHER, Blue-gray (5); BLUEBIRD, Eastern (27); VEERY (3); THRUSH, Gray-cheeked (7); THRUSH, Swainson's (57); THRUSH, Wood (1); ROBIN, American (20); CATBIRD, Gray (13); MOCKINGBIRD, Northern (263); THRASHER, Brown (8); STARLING, European (201); WAXWING, Cedar (25); WARBLER, Tennessee (9); PARULA, Northern (14); WARBLER, Yellow (7); WARBLER, Chestnut-sided (5); WARBLER, Magnolia (22); WARBLER, Black-throated Green (1); WARBLER, Blackburnian (3); WARBLER, Yellow-throated (2); WARBLER, Pine (7); WARBLER, Bay-breasted (3); WARBLER, Blackpoll (1); WARBLER, Black-and-white (3); REDSTART, American (30); WARBLER, Prothonotary (17); OVENBIRD (6); WATERTHRUSH, Northern (1); YELLOWTHROAT, Common (10); WARBLER, Hooded (2); WARBLER, Canada (1); TANAGER, Summer (1); TANAGER, Scarlet (2); SPARROW, Lark (1); SPARROW, Savannah (4); SPARROW, Nelson's (15); SPARROW, Seaside (17); CARDINAL, Northern (126); GROSBEAK, Rose-breasted (5); GROSBEAK, Blue (4); BUNTING, Indigo (18); BUNTING, Painted (5); DICKCISSEL (143); BLACKBIRD, Red-winged (349); MEADOWLARK, Eastern (31); GRACKLE, Common (96); GRACKLE, Boat-tailed (83); GRACKLE, Great-tailed (189); COWBIRD, Brown-headed (99); ORIOLE, Orchard (36); ORIOLE, Baltimore (3); FINCH, House (15); SPARROW, House (223); TOTAL INDIVIDUALS (12025); TOTAL SPECIES (182); Number of Observers (20.00); Number of Parties (11.00); Number of Party-Hours - Foot (23.65); Number of Party-Hours - Car (36.02); Number of Party-Hours - Bicycle (0.50); Number of Party-Hours - Stationary (14.00); Total Party-hours (74.17); Number of Party-Miles - Foot (18.00); Number of Party-Miles - Car (508.00); Number of Party-Miles - Bicycle (1.00); Total Party-Miles (527.00) Participants: Richard Atkins, Althea Bythewood, Linda and Howard Davis, Cynthia Engle, Terry Ferguson, Sherry Gibson, John Haynes, Rose Ann and Harrison Jordan, Gary Kelley, Carol Lynn and Andy Loker, Steve Mayes, Donna Monk, Sherrie Roden, Christine Sliva, Ken Sztraky, Jana and John Whittle. *John A. Whittle*

Bird Sightings – April 2011

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 johnawhittle@aol.com or call (409) 722-4193. For "very rare" birds, or very much out-of-season species, 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." The range of dates for which the species was reported is shown in parentheses in a column before the sighting details or report summaries.

Commentary: Space is very much a premium this month, as it always is for the April sightings. As usual, our complete analysis of the spring migration season will be presented in a future issue. Suffice it to say here that there were some unusually early appearances of a couple of species, and one very rare species – McGillivray's Warbler.

WHISTLING-DUCK, Blk-bell.	(2-28)	JEF 21 reps(1436)
GADWALL	(2-10)	JEF-TX87 4/2(2) MW; JEF-TP 4/10(1) SM
DUCK, Mottled	(2-26)	JEF 8 reps(16)
TEAL, Blue-winged	(2-27)	JEF 11 reps(536)
TEAL, Cinnamon	(10-10)	JEF-TP 4/10(1) SM
SHOVELER, Northern	(2-16)	JEF 5 reps(18)
TEAL, Green-winged	(10-10)	JEF-TP 4/10(5) SM
SCAUP species	(2-2)	JEF-SRSP 4/2(50) MW
MERGANSER, Red-breasted	(2-2)	JEF-SRSP 4/2(20) MW
DUCK, Ruddy	(2-10)	JEF-SRSP 4/2(1) MW; JEF-TP 4/10(1) SM
BOBWHITE, Northern	(8-8)	JEF 4/8(1) RA
GREBE, Pied-billed	(4-18)	JEF-TX87 4/4(4) JAW; JEF-MCFW 4/9(1) RAJW; JEF-TX87 4/18(1) JAW
PELICAN, Amer. White	(3-11)	JEF 3 reps(52)
PELICAN, Brown	(2-27)	JEF 5 reps(39)
CORMORANT, Neotropic	(2-21)	JEF 5 reps(9)
CORMORANT, Double-crest.	(3-22)	JEF 4 reps(15)

FRIGATEBIRD, Magnificent	(26-26)	JEF-SW 4/26(1) SD
BITTERN, American	(10-10)	JEF-TP 4/10(1) SM
BITTERN, Least	(4-4)	JEF-SRSP 4/4(1) JAW
HERON, Great Blue	(3-28)	JEF 2 reps(4)
EGRET, Great	(5-28)	JEF 14 reps(45)
EGRET, Snowy	(2-28)	JEF 16 reps(59)
HERON, Little Blue	(4-25)	JEF 8 reps(43)
HERON, Tricolored	(2-25)	JEF 14 reps(55)
EGRET, Cattle	(2-28)	JEF 19 reps(1048)
HERON, Green	(4-27)	JEF 11 reps(31)
NIGHT-HERON, Yellow-cr.	(2-28)	JEF 8 reps(49)
IBIS, White	(2-27)	JEF 10 reps(175)
IBIS, White-faced	(7-20)	JEF 4 reps(59)
IBIS, Plegadis	(2-5)	JEF 2 reps(17)
SPOONBILL, Roseate	(13-17)	JEF 2 reps(4)
VULTURE, Black	(7-28)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 15 reps(44)
VULTURE, Turkey	(2-28)	HAI 4 reps(8); JEF 21 reps(74)

OSPREY	(7-10)	JEF 4/7(1) JAW; JEF 4/10(1) JAW; JEF-TP 4/10(1) SM
KITE, Swallow-tailed	(2-26)	HAI 4/2(1) JM; HAI 4/17(1) JP; JAS 4/24(3) JAW; JEF-SW 4/10(1) SM; JEF-BMT 4/11(1) JM; JEF-SW 4/26(1) SMO
KITE, White-tailed	(2-2)	JEF-SW 4/2(1) MW
KITE, Mississippi	(19-19)	JEF-SW 4/19(1) JAW
EAGLE, Bald	(8-8)	JEF-BMT 4/8(1) CSL
HARRIER, Northern	(2-20)	JEF 7 reps(10)
HAWK, Sharp-shinned	(2-4)	JEF 2 reps(2)
HAWK, Cooper's	(2-2)	JEF-TX87 4/2(1) MW
HAWK, Red-shouldered	(2-18)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 4 reps(4)
HAWK, Broad-winged	(4-28)	JEF 7 reps(50)
HAWK, Swainson's	(2-23)	JEF 4 reps(6)
HAWK, Red-tailed	(2-24)	JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 7 reps(10)
CARACARA, Crested	(2-18)	JEF-TX87 4/2(1) SM; JEF-SW 4/11(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/15(2) JAW; JEF 4/18(2) JAW
KESTREL, American	(2-10)	JEF 3 reps(3)
MERLIN	(16-23)	JEF-SW 4/16(1) FTSW; JEF-SW 4/17(1) CK; JEF-SRSP 4/23(1) SM
FALCON, Peregrine	(4-17)	JEF-SRSP 4/4(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/17(1) CK
RAIL, Clapper	(3-16)	JEF 4 reps(7)
RAIL, King	(9-9)	JEF-MCFW 4/9(1) RAJW
SORA	(2-17)	JEF 7 reps(19)
MOORHEN, Common	(9-20)	JEF 2 reps(4)
COOT, American	(2-9)	JEF 5 reps(65)
PLOVER, Black-bellied	(2-9)	JEF 5 reps(73)
GOLDEN-PLOVER, American	(1-20)	ANG 1 rep(7); JEF 9 reps(93)
PLOVER, Snowy	(2-23)	JEF 4 reps(16)
PLOVER, Wilson's	(1-23)	JEF 6 reps(32)
PLOVER, Semipalmated	(2-23)	JEF 7 reps(34)
PLOVER, Piping	(2-23)	JEF 5 reps(20)
KILLDEER	(2-28)	HAI 2 reps(4); JEF 11 reps(42)
OYSTERCATCHER, American	(2-2)	JEF-TXPT 4/2(2) SM
STILT, Black-necked	(2-23)	JEF 16 reps(85)
AVOCET, American	(2-9)	JEF 4 reps(27)
SANDPIPER, Spotted	(9-16)	JEF 2 reps(2)
SANDPIPER, Solitary	(14-14)	JEF-TX87 4/14(1) JAW
YELLOWLEGS, Greater	(2-22)	JEF 10 reps(80)
WILLET	(3-27)	JEF 8 reps(260)
YELLOWLEGS, Lesser	(2-20)	JEF 13 reps(150)
YELLOWLEGS species	(10-10)	JEF-SRSP 4/10(5) SM
SANDPIPER, Upland	(1-20)	ANG 4/1(3) LD; JEF 4/7(50) JAW; JEF 4/8(20) RA; JEF 4/10(25) JAW; JEF 4/20(2) JAW
WHIMBREL	(4-20)	JEF 8 reps(2546)
GODWIT, Marbled	(2-23)	JEF 5 reps(6)
TURNSTONE, Ruddy	(3-23)	JEF 2 reps(3)
KNOT, Red	(2-10)	JEF-SRSP 4/2(3) MW; JEF-SRSP 4/3(5) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/10(1) SM
SANDERLING	(2-23)	JEF 6 reps(223)
SANDPIPER, Semipalmated	(2-5)	JEF-SRSP 4/2(1) MW; JEF-SRSP 4/4(3) JAW; JEF-SRSP 4/5(6) JAW
SANDPIPER, Western	(2-5)	JEF 4 reps(107)
SANDPIPER, Least	(2-18)	JEF 6 reps(101)
SANDPIPER, Pectoral	(1-23)	ANG 1 rep(15); JEF 10 reps(94)
DUNLIN	(2-16)	JEF 7 reps(855)
SANDPIPER, Buff-breasted	(8-20)	JEF 4/8(1) RA; JEF 4/10(5) JAW; JEF 4/20(10) JAW
DOWITCHER, Short-billed	(2-7)	JEF 5 reps(404)
DOWITCHER, Long-billed	(16-18)	JEF 3 reps(30)
DOWITCHER species	(2-28)	JEF 5 reps(85)
SNIBE, Wilson's	(2-9)	JEF 5 reps(8)
GULL, Bonaparte's	(2-3)	JEF 2 reps(4)
GULL, Laughing	(2-26)	JEF 9 reps(686)
GULL, Franklin's	(23-23)	JEF-SRSP 4/23(1) SM
GULL, Ring-billed	(2-25)	JEF 5 reps(44)
GULL, Herring	(2-9)	JEF 5 reps(58)
TERN, Least	(1-9)	JEF 5 reps(125)
TERN, Caspian	(1-9)	JEF 6 reps(16)
TERN, Black	(3-3)	JEF-SRSP 4/3(1) JAW
TERN, Common	(1-23)	JEF 6 reps(8)
TERN, Forster's	(1-28)	JEF 11 reps(409)
TERN, Royal	(1-19)	JEF 7 reps(1022)
TERN, Sandwich	(1-23)	JEF 6 reps(141)
SKIMMER, Black	(21-24)	JEF-TX87 4/21(1) JAW; JEF-TX87 4/22(1) JAW; JEF-TX87 4/24(2) RA
PIGEON, Rock	(2-28)	HAI 1 rep(2); JEF 21 reps(173)
COLLARED-DOVE, Eurasian	(2-28)	HAI 4 reps(10); JEF 10 reps(28)
DOVE, White-winged	(2-30)	HAI 5 reps(9); JEF 32 reps(211)
DOVE, Mourning	(2-25)	HAI 3 reps(20); JEF 20 reps(173)
DOVE, Inca	(2-28)	JEF 17 reps(32)
CUCKOO, Yellow-billed	(8-28)	JEF 23 reps(89)
CUCKOO, Black-billed	(17-28)	JEF-SW 4/17(1) HM; JEF-SW 4/28(1) HM
OWL, Great Horned	(4-15)	JEF-SW 4/4(1) CC; JEF-SW 4/15(1) JAW
NIGHTHAWK, Common	(11-28)	JEF 7 reps(17)
SWIFT, Chimney	(3-27)	JEF 19 reps(65)
HUMMINGBIRD, Ruby-thr.	(1-30)	HAI 17 reps(29); JEF 37 reps(90)
HUMMINGBIRD species	(5-11)	JEF 4 reps(4)
KINGFISHER, Belted	(2-9)	JEF 3 reps(3)
WOODPECKER, Red-headed	(23-23)	HAI 4/23(3) RHJ; JEF-TX87 4/23(1) SM
WOODPECKER, Red-bellied	(2-29)	HAI 17 reps(33); JEF 11 reps(11)
SAPSUCKER, Yellow-bellied	(11-27)	JEF 3 reps(3)
WOODPECKER, Downy	(1-30)	JEF 40 reps(55)
WOODPECKER, Pileated	(6-20)	HAI-SILS 4/6(1) MG; HAI-SILS 4/9(1) MG; HAI-SILS 4/13(1) MG; JEF-BMT 4/20(1) RHJ
WOOD-PEWEE, Eastern	(4-28)	JEF 24 reps(64)
FLYCATCHER, Acadian	(4-27)	JEF 8 reps(12)
FLYCATCHER, Traill's	(27-27)	JEF-SW 4/27(3) JAW
EMPIDONAX species	(8-27)	JEF 5 reps(9)
FLYCATCHER, Ash-throat.	(27-27)	JEF-SW 4/27(1) JAW
FLYCATCHER, Gt. Crested	(1-28)	HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 19 reps(30)
KISKADEE, Great	(24-24)	JEF-SW 4/24(1) LD; JEF-SW 4/24(1) RA
KINGBIRD, Western	(16-28)	JEF-SW 4/16(1) FTSW; JEF-SW 4/20(2) JHH; JEF-TX87 4/28(3) TF
KINGBIRD, Eastern	(1-28)	JEF 38 reps(266)
FLYCATCHER, Scissor-tailed	(1-28)	JEF 14 reps(31)
SHRIKE, Loggerhead	(2-28)	JEF 14 reps(55)
VIREO, White-eyed	(1-28)	HAI 2 reps(3); JEF 36 reps(128)
VIREO, Yellow-throated	(1-4)	JEF 5 reps(8)
VIREO, Blue-headed	(1-28)	JEF-SW 4/1(2) JHH; JEF-SW 4/1(1) KSA; JEF-SW 4/4(1) CC; JEF-SW 4/28(2) JAW
VIREO, Warbling	(11-28)	JEF 9 reps(71)
VIREO, Philadelphia	(16-28)	JEF-SW 4/16(1) FTSW; JEF 4/27(10) JHH; JEF-SW 4/27(2) JAW; JEF-SW 4/28(4) JAW
VIREO, Red-eyed	(1-28)	JEF 20 reps(35)
JAY, Blue	(2-29)	HAI 21 reps(65); JEF 19 reps(58)
CROW, American	(3-24)	HAI 4 reps(14); JAS 1 rep(4)
CROW, Fish	(5-16)	JEF 4 reps(11)
CROW, species	(2-23)	JEF 7 reps(10)
MARTIN, Purple	(2-25)	HAI 2 reps(1004); JAS 1 rep(20); JEF 15 reps(81)
SWALLOW, Tree	(2-28)	JAS 1 rep(3); JEF 24 reps(1760)
SWALLOW, N. Rough-winged	(4-26)	JAS 1 rep(3); JEF 5 reps(7)
SWALLOW, Cliff	(8-29)	HAI 5 reps(110); JEF 9 reps(43)
SWALLOW, Barn	(2-28)	JEF 20 reps(53)
SWALLOW species	(7-28)	JEF 7 reps(100)
CHICKADEE, Carolina	(2-29)	HAI 13 reps(26); JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 15 reps(27)
TITMOUSE, Tufted	(2-26)	HAI 8 reps(15)
NUTHATCH, Brown-headed	(2-2)	HAI-SILS 4/2(1) SG
WREN, Carolina	(1-22)	HAI 10 reps(19); JEF 9 reps(10)
WREN, House	(2-9)	JEF 5 reps(9)
WREN, Sedge	(2-16)	JEF 5 reps(28)
WREN, Marsh	(2-7)	JEF 3 reps(7)

KINGLET, Ruby-crowned (2-18) JEF 8 reps(26)
GNATCATCHER, Blue-gray (2-28) JEF 11 reps(34)
BLUEBIRD, Eastern (6-29) HAI 14 reps(32); JAS 1 rep(3); JEF 5 reps(12)
VEERY (11-20) JEF 6 reps(6)
THRUSH, Gray-cheeked (17-28) JEF 7 reps(13)
THRUSH, Swainson's (11-28) JEF 20 reps(61)
THRUSH, Hermit (4-13) JEF 3 reps(3)
THRUSH, Wood (8-28) JEF 17 reps(28)
ROBIN, American (1-28) JEF 30 reps(62)
CATBIRD, Gray (3-30) HAI 1 rep(1); JAS 1 rep(2); JEF 26 reps(673)
MOCKINGBIRD, Northern (1-28) HAI 6 reps(36); JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 18 reps(140)
THRASHER, Brown (1-30) HAI 15 reps(24); JEF 39 reps(81)
 4/28(2) JAW
STARLING, European (2-28) HAI 2 reps(20); JEF 23 reps(199)
WAXWING, Cedar (1-24) HAI-SILS 4/1(20) MG; HAI-SILS 4/14(10) MG; HAI 4/17(20) JP; JAS 4/24(24) JAW; JEF-NEDR 4/6(15) JAW
WARBLER, Blue-winged (1-28) JEF 25 reps(133)
WARBLER, Golden-winged (15-28) JEF 9 reps(31)
WARBLER, Tennessee (1-30) JEF 30 reps(283)
WARBLER, Orange-crowned (1-21) JEF 22 reps(53)
WARBLER, Nashville (1-28) JEF 9 reps(10)
PARULA, Northern (1-28) JEF 35 reps(170)
WARBLER, Yellow (11-30) HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 19 reps(90)
WARBLER, Chestnut-sided (13-30) JEF 14 reps(64)
WARBLER, Magnolia (18-30) JEF 9 reps(119)
WARBLER, Cape May (15-28) JEF-SW 4/15(1) SM; JEF-SW 4/17(1) HM; JEF-SW 4/20(1) JHH; JEF-SW 4/23(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/24(1) RA; JEF-SW 4/28(1) CLL
WARBLER, Yellow-rumped (1-23) HAI 2 reps(3); JEF 34 reps(202)
WARBLER, Ye-r (Audubon's) (4-4) JEF-SW 4/4(1) JHH
WARBLER, Black-thr. Green (11-30) JEF 14 reps(108)
WARBLER, Blackburnian (15-28) JEF 12 reps(30)
WARBLER, Yellow-throated (1-16) JEF 15 reps(30)
WARBLER, Pine (1-30) JEF 6 reps(6)
WARBLER, Prairie (5-18) JEF 6 reps(6)
WARBLER, Palm (1-28) JEF 30 reps(115)
WARBLER, Bay-breasted (13-30) JEF-SW 4/13(1) JCA; JEF-SW 4/26(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/28(6) JAW; JEF-SW 4/30(2) JHH
WARBLER, Blackpoll (12-28) JEF-SW 4/12(1) JHH; JEF-SW 4/21(1) DPJ; JEF-SW 4/22(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/24(1) RA; JEF 4/27(1) JHH; JEF-SW 4/27(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/28(2) JAW
WARBLER, Cerulean (13-28) JEF 10 reps(14)
WARBLER, Black-and-white (1-28) JEF 31 reps(193)
REDSTART, American (7-30) JEF 23 reps(82)
WARBLER, Prothonotary (4-23) JEF 14 reps(22)
WARBLER, Worm-eating (1-28) JEF 27 reps(90)
WARBLER, Swainson's (4-16) JEF-SW 4/4(1) CC; JEF-SW 4/4(1) JHH; JEF-SW 4/15(1) CLL; JEF-SW 4/16(3) FTSW; JEF-SW 4/16(2) JHH
OVENBIRD (12-28) JEF 13 reps(53)
WATERTHRUSH, Northern (1-28) JEF 37 reps(65)
WATERTHRUSH, Louisiana (1-15) JEF 10 reps(11)
WARBLER, Kentucky (1-27) JEF 24 reps(58)
WARBLER, Mourning (27-28) JEF 4/27(1) JHH; JEF-SW 4/27(1) JAW; JEF-SW 4/28(1) JAW
WARBLER, MacGillivray's (18-19) JEF-SW 4/18(1) DL; JEF-SW 4/18(1) FGC; JEF-SW 4/18(1) TW; JEF-SW 4/19(1) DPJ
YELLOWTHROAT, Common (1-30) HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 41 reps(158)
WARBLER, Hooded (1-28) JEF 35 reps(219)
WARBLER, Wilson's (27-28) JEF-SW 4/27(1) DPJ; JEF-SW 4/28(1) JAW
WARBLER, Canada (11-28) JEF-SW 4/11(1) JHH; JEF-SW 4/15(5) JAW; JEF-SW 4/15(5) JHH; JEF-SW 4/15(1) RA; JEF-SW 4/16(1) FTSW; JEF-SW 4/16(3) JHH; JEF-SW 4/17(4) CK; JEF-SW 4/17(2) HM; JEF-SW 4/18(1) DPJ; JEF-SW 4/18(1) SD; JEF 4/27(5) JHH; JEF-SW 4/27(4) JAW; JEF-SW 4/28(1) HM

CHAT, Yellow-breasted (13-28) JEF 10 reps(14)
TOWHEE, Eastern (1-23) JEF 4 reps(5)
SPARROW, Chipping (2-28) HAI 15 reps(242); JEF 5 reps(7)
SPARROW, Lark (27-28) JEF-SW 4/27(1) RA; JEF-SW 4/28(1) JAW
SPARROW, Savannah (2-28) JEF 12 reps(84)
SPARROW, Nelson's (2-2) JEF-TXPT 4/2(5) SM
SPARROW, Seaside (2-4) JEF 2 reps(3)
SPARROW, Lincoln's (2-27) JEF 11 reps(16)
SPARROW, Swamp (1-28) JEF 17 reps(39)
SPARROW, White-throated (1-27) HAI 9 reps(24); JEF 31 reps(173)
SPARROW, White-crowned (13-27) JEF 5 reps(25)
TANAGER, Summer (7-28) JEF 27 reps(79)
TANAGER, Scarlet (2-27) JEF 22 reps(57)
TANAGER, Western (15-20) JEF 4/15(1) GD; JEF-SW 4/20(1) JHH
CARDINAL, Northern (2-29) HAI 26 reps(971); JEF 18 reps(59)
GROSBEAK, Rose-breasted (7-28) HAI 1 rep(1); JEF 25 reps(127)
GROSBEAK, Blue (7-28) JEF 14 reps(46)
BUNTING, Indigo (1-27) HAI 12 reps(28); JEF 33 reps(968)
BUNTING, Painted (8-28) JEF 21 reps(135)
DICKCISSEL (21-28) JEF 7 reps(15)
BLACKBIRD, Red-winged (2-28) JEF 25 reps(1014)
MEADOWLARK, Eastern (7-20) JEF 4 reps(14)
MEADOWLARK species (7-18) JEF 3 reps(3)
GRACKLE, Common (2-22) JEF 11 reps(71)
GRACKLE, Boat-tailed (2-28) JEF 18 reps(172)
GRACKLE, Great-tailed (2-27) HAI 2 reps(14); JEF 22 reps(256)
GRACKLE, Gt./Boat-tailed (5-22) JEF 8 reps(39)
COWBIRD, Bronzed (13-25) JEF 5 reps(5)
COWBIRD, Brown-headed (8-29) HAI 10 reps(20); JEF 13 reps(701)
ORIOLE, Orchard (4-28) HAI 1 rep(2); JAS 1 rep(1); JEF 30 reps(701)
ORIOLE, Baltimore (4-28) JEF 28 reps(304)
FINCH, House (3-26) HAI-SILS 4/26(1) SG; JEF-BMT 4/3(1) RHJ; JEF-BMT 4/4(1) RHJ; JEF-BMT 4/5(1) RHJ; JEF-BMT 4/9(1) RHJ
SISKIN, Pine (26-26) HAI-SILS 4/26(1) SG
GOLDFINCH, American (1-9) HAI 3 reps(30); JEF 9 reps(17)
SPARROW, House (2-26) JAS 1 rep(5); JEF 15 reps(82)

Number of Species 226
Number of Individuals 54996

County Abbreviations

ANG — Angelina; HAI — Hardin; JAS — Jasper; JEF — Jefferson

Location Codes

BMT — Beaumont; MCFW — McFaddin NWR; NEDR — Nederland; SILS — Silsbee; 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

CC — Cody Conway; CK — Cody Conway and Kelley Sampeck; CLL — Carol Lynn Loker; CSL — Christine Sliva; DL — Dwayne Litteer; DPJ — Don and Pat Jeane; FGC — Fred and Gail Casteel; FTSW — Field Trip to Sabine Woods; GD — Gerald Duhon; HM — John Haynes and Steve Mayes; JAN — Jim and Kitty Anding; JAW — John Whittle; JCA — John C. Arvin; JHH — John H. Haynes; JM — John Mariani; JP — John Park; KSA — Kelley Sampeck; LD — Louis Debetaz; MG — Melanie Goetsell; MW — Steve Mayes and John Whittle; RA — Richard Atkins; RAJW — Richard Atkins and John Whittle; RHJ — Rose Ann and Harrison Jordan; SD — Steve Dillinger; SG — Sherry Gibson; SM — Steve Mayes; SMO — Sally Moffet; TF — Terry Ferguson; TW — Tex Wells.

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RARE BIRD ALERTS

Unfortunately, almost all the local and regional telephone Rare Bird Alerts have been discontinued in favor of various Internet based means of distribution.

The Texas-wide Rare Bird Alert, maintained by Houston Audubon Society, is available on their web-site at <http://www.houstonaudubon.org/> Email alerts are also available for a fee. Most rare bird sightings in Texas are posted on the TEXBIRDS listserv. Archives of the listserv are at <http://lists.texbirds.org/texbirds.html> It is not necessary to subscribe to the listserv to view the archives, which include postings up to the most recent.

Transcriptions of many current and recent email alerts are available on the 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>.

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