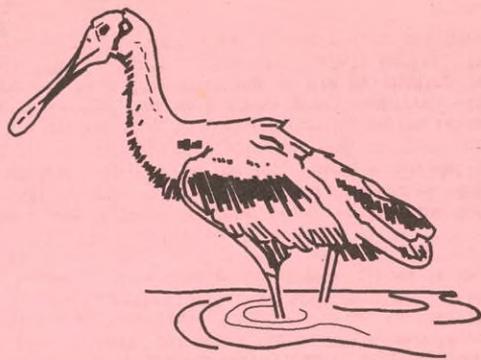


The Spoonbill



Published by the Ornithology Group, Outdoor Nature Club Houston, Texas
Judith Mueller Boyce, Editor; Don Richardson, Technical Consultant

VOLUME XXXIX, No. 5
May, 1991

COMING EVENTS

Saturday, June 1: TEXAS BREEDING BIRD ATLAS PROJECT OUTING. (See Chairman's Message on back page of this newsletter.) Call Jerry Caraviotis (668-2344) or Bob Schwartz (499-8256) if you can bird an area near Houston--exact site to be determined--to gather data for the Breeding Bird Atlas. Also, call Jerry or Bob if you are willing to atlas on other dates in June and July.

Saturday, June 8: OG FIELD TRIP AND SECOND ANNUAL PICNIC at Brazos Bend State Park. This outing will provide the opportunity to bird an excellent park, meet new friends, mingle with OG members, exchange bird stories, learn bird songs and have fun with people that share a common interest. For all you members new to our group, come share a morning of birding and good food with some of our regulars. The picnic lunch is potluck so bring your specialty to share with friends and don't forget your aluminum cans for the OG bank account! To reach the park, take U.S. 59 south over the Brazos River to FM 2759 and follow the signs. Meet at Elm Lake picnic tables at 7:00 AM. Direct questions to David Bradford (855-2615).

July 4th FOUR-DAY WEEKEND: TEXAS BREEDING BIRD ATLAS OUTING. Location to be determined. Call Bob Honig (665-6963) if you can bird all or only part of the weekend to gather Atlas data.

Monday, August 5: ORNITHOLOGY GROUP MEMBERSHIP MEETING. 7:30 P.M. Harris County Bayland Community Center. Program to be announced. Remember there is no OG meeting in June or July and the next issue of *The Spoonbill* will be mailed prior to the August 5 meeting.

Sunday, August 11: OG PELAGIC TRIP OUT OF PORT ARANSAS on the Scat-Cat, an 80 foot catamaran, for birders only. There is still space on this trip; however, you must act fast to reserve a ticket. It is important to reserve your hotel room as soon as possible. The cost, including tax, at the Port Aransas Best Western Seaside Motel, (512) 749-4105, is \$72.00 for four people per night. Mike Austin will be our leader as we look for Wilson's Storm-Petrel, Northern Gannet, boobies, shearwaters and more. The boat leaves from Fisherman's Wharf in Port Aransas at 6:00 A.M. and is scheduled to return at approximately 5:00 P.M. A \$20 deposit must be mailed to David Bradford, 18046 Green Hazel Drive, Houston, TX 77084, as soon as possible to hold your place. Deposit checks must be received before June 30, 1991. The \$20 balance must be paid when boarding (5:30 A.M.) on the day of the trip. Contact David Bradford for further details at 713-855-2615.

Saturday, September 21: 1991 SIXTH ANNUAL TEXAS COASTAL CLEANUP from 9:00 A.M. to Noon. Last September, 15,000 Beach buddies removed 233 tons of trash from Texas beaches. Plan on joining your OG and Houston Audubon friends at Bolivar Flats and make the "Flats" safe for birds.

NEWS BRIEFS

AND YARD REPORTS

.....On May 6, 1991 the final meeting of the OG was called to order by Chairman Richard Uzar. New acquisitions to the club library were announced: *Birds of Houston*, John Tveten and B.C. Robinson (donated by John Tveten); and *Sea Birds*, Peter Harrison. Libby Price announced that there is one more chance (!) to donate your collection of aluminum cans by bringing them with you to the OG Annual Picnic on June 8 at Brazos Bend State Park. OG's incoming chairman, Bob Honig, announced a new plan to encourage participation of OG members in the Texas Breeding Bird Atlas Project (see this issue's Chairman's Message).

The speaker for the evening was introduced by Program Chairman Ed Rozenburg. Mike Lang, wildlife biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, gave a talk on colonial nesting birds of the Texas Coast and described the new land acquisition for Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge. The new section is almost 30,000 acres, 60% of which is wetlands. Refuge officials are preparing a Master Plan for the refuge, including bird and plant transects, and would welcome volunteers to assist them with this project. If you are concerned with how this land will be used in the refuge system, get involved! Gretchen Mueller, Secretary

.....If you are concerned about the protection of Bolivar Flats, please write to the Galveston County Commissioners Court, 722 Moody Street, Galveston, Texas 77550, and if you observe vehicles on the "Flats," you are urged to call the Galveston County Sheriff's office at 409-766-2300. Write this phone number in your bird guide so you'll have it when you need it!

....."There was a funny science story in *The New York Times* recently...Apparently, all God's creatures fool around. Contrary to popular belief, there's infidelity throughout the animal and bird kingdom, and 'much of that debauchery is committed by females,' according to the latest biological research. The male Idaho ground squirrel will try to stop his mate from cheating on him by chasing her down a hole, then sitting on top of it. This works! The article went on to say that about 30 percent of all birds

are illegitimate...more bird scoop...whenever a female Black-capped Chickadee leaves her nest to have an affair, it's always with a male ranked socially higher than her mate."

.....The Texas Wildlife Rehabilitation Coalition believes in recycling and you can help them with your throw-aways! In caring for orphaned, abandoned and injured wildlife TWRC volunteers use many items that you may discard...plastic berry baskets, wood shavings, old towels, old wash cloths, disposable shop rags, old heating pads, empty tissue boxes (tall kind) and 10-gallon aquariums (they don't need to hold water). Call 941-TWRC and leave your name and number on their answering machine. They will call you back with the name of a TWRC volunteer near you.

.....If you use a computer, you may submit your articles and stories for the Spoonbill in an ASCII file on 5 1/4" or 3 1/2" diskette. We promise to return your diskette and we'll even thank you for saving us typing time. Questions?! Call Don Richardson at 661-1365.

NOEL'S NICHE LOOKING BACK

By Noel Pettingell
10 YEARS AGO/FROM MAY 1981 SPOONBILL

Around and About: Spring is the time when migrants should move northward. However at least one rarity, Roger Tory Peterson, made a reverse migration from his home in Connecticut southward to the UTC. You may have crossed paths with him had you been birding Saturday, April 25th, from Silsbee, south to High Island and westward to Bolivar Flats. He and Victor Emanuel were doing a "Big Day." I found them in a marsh along Bob's Bait Camp Road (this road has been a profitable stop this spring--Swallow-tailed Kites on the 18th and then this). Peterson autographed my new eastern guide and the three of us watched a White-rumped Sandpiper. Added to this chance meeting was a day of terrific birding (highlighted by 23 warbler species in High Island). All ranks of birders know the UTC can't be beat in late April/early May.-Editor, Randy Pinkston.

ARTICLES

HIGH ISLAND APRIL 27, 1991 OG FIELD TRIP REPORT by John Bregar

We met our leader, David Bradford, at High Island, but instead of beginning our birding by looking for warblers in one of the sanctuaries there, we elected to try our luck with the Fork-tailed Flycatcher that had been seen a few days earlier at the Sun (now Oryx) oil field on Bolivar Peninsula. En route, good luck struck quickly when David spotted a male Yellow-headed Blackbird sitting on the fence along the highway. Everybody in our party enjoyed a good leisurely view of it. We were further rewarded when, at the same location, a Western Kingbird played tag with a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.

The "fork-tail" would not cooperate. Many birders had already spent much of the morning looking for it by the time our group arrived, but no one had seen the bird. Nonetheless, we enjoyed looking at warblers, including Golden-winged and Blackburnian in a row of salt cedars nearby, studying shorebirds, chasing a reported Bobolink which we never found and enjoying the Reddish Egrets, Blue

Grosbeaks and numerous Least and Black Terns in the area.

A stop at Yacht Basin Road on the way back to High Island yielded a dozen Whimbrel, a Pectoral Sandpiper and an excellent opportunity for all of us to study Sharp-tailed Sparrows. We spent much of the afternoon chasing migrants at a muggy Smith Oaks sanctuary. Days of southeasterly winds off the Gulf of Mexico had thinned the concentration of birds down from the previous weekend, but a good variety could still be found, including Yellow, Magnolia, Chestnut-sided, Bay-breasted and Golden-winged, an Ovenbird, a Gray-cheeked Thrush and a Black-billed Cuckoo. We can also report that the Smith Oaks Barn Owl family is doing well.

NORTH TO ALASKA By Lynne Aldrich

[The following is Lynne's account of a trip she took with Peter Gottschling and Jan and Mike Austin to Alaska in June 1990.-Ed.]

ALASKA cut it in half and Texas becomes the third largest state in the U.S.! As of 1990, 425 species of birds are known to have occurred in Alaska. Of these, approximately 235 breed in Alaska and 48 are listed as accidentals only.

Alaska is one of the few remaining areas in our country where Timber Wolf can still be seen. Grizzly Bear, Goat, Sheep, Caribou and Moose are seemingly abundant. Alaska, the last frontier, is a land of contradictions. Summers of all light, winters of all dark. The highest peak in the United States juxtaposed with those of more normal elevations of only 4,000-5,000 feet. There are few roads with many small planes allowing access to land otherwise inaccessible. Vast Spruce forests in the northern part of the state, but individual trees are spindly.

Travel in Alaska is difficult, with access to much of it by plane only. Pontoon planes dot the pristine lakes alongside the few highways, beckoning us to explore more adventurously, but this trip is short, only ten days, and our goals are sea birds in the Gulf of Alaska off the coast of Seward and the wildlife of Denali. Our itinerary is indicated by the map. You can see that the territory we covered is infinitesimal compared to the size of the state itself. It gives one a perspective when you hear of travel to Barrow, the Pribiloff's, Attu and other Aleutian Island birding spots where the majority of the vagrant species occur. These spots are indicated on the map for you to peruse, to gain even more perspective of the vastness of this wilderness state. Our flight from Houston will take us exactly 18 hours to accomplish, with only a little over seven of those hours being in the air. This perhaps makes our elation even greater when the first peaks begin to appear from the window of our plane. Perhaps only from this vantage can one truly gain a perspective of the vastness and beauty of Alaska. We land to begin our journey.

Peter is the first to get a taste of what birding in Alaska will be. He gets up early the first day in the hopes of finding the Boreal Chickadee. He returns having seen Robins, Myrtle Warblers, Violet-green Swallows and mosquitoes. The mix is not great and birds are hard to find. It's easy to get frustrated ... but we know that sorting through these birds will eventually bring us the lifers we want. And once again being in a land with mountains and cool air reminds us of how much we love the West.

This first day we spend in the surrounds of Anchorage while we wait for Mike Austin's plane to wind it's way from Cold Bay where he has been searching the seas for rarities. Jan Austin, Peter and I head south on the Seward Highway. The Chugach Mountains rise majestically to surround the city of Anchorage on one side, Cook Inlet on the other. Spruce trees line the roads ... sparse, spindly and nearly dead looking. We ask a local what is wrong with these trees, "Are they simply young?" "These are not really very old-probably 50-60 years old-but they don't get much bigger," he informed us. This was our first introduction to

the austerity vegetation endures in this land of cold and tundra. We are reminded that the nearly 20 hours of sunlight we are basking in now turns into 20 hours of darkness as winter approaches.

On the outskirts of town, Potter Marsh, has a Northern Waterthrush singing to a mate, Canada Geese with gosling, Glaucous-winged and Mew Gulls and Red-necked Grebe ply the waters. Arctic Terns kite in the wind, causing some initial embarrassing problems at identification! We cross to Cook Inlet to briefly look North. "Denali," Peter shouts. The clouds begin to move in, but we all have a look through the scope before its twin peaks once again disappear under cloud cover. Will this be our only view? It is reported that Denali shows itself only about 30% of the time, its peaks so far up into the atmosphere are bathed in mists and clouds most of the time. Only a lucky few observe it. We will increase our chances of seeing it again by remaining in Denali Park for four days later in this trip. But now we continue up Turnagain Arm which stretches up from Cook Inlet through this part of the Seward Highway. Turnagain Arm has tides of up to 20 feet which go out, leaving the mud flats completely bare. Signs are posted warning that walking is hazardous in these flats as the mud acts as quicksand ... stranding human and animal alike. Even the book, Mile Post, (if you're planning any trip to Alaska, be certain to pick up this book) has warned us... "Even attempted helicopter rescues have failed to get the victims out in time." Only the birds, with their light skeletal armor, are light enough to traverse throughout safely. Suddenly, as we round the corner an adult Bald Eagle sails over our heads. This is the first of many to come. We stop to observe it landing on a hillside nearby and see ten Dall Sheep (all rams) which have come low to graze in the greening hillside. As the summer progresses the Dall will move to higher elevations to take advantage of the new growth exposed by retreating snow and ice.

The State of Alaska has created the Chugach State Park surrounding Anchorage with innumerable hiking trails and beautiful scenery. One could stay here for days exploring these mountains and inlets, but we are scheduled to return for an afternoon trip in search of the Boreal Owl. Fort Richardson lies within Anchorage itself and hosts nest boxes placed there by one of the local biologists for the Boreal Owl. He takes us to this military base for the short hike required to view this bird while it nests, and when he approached one of the boxes, out popped the owl ... inspecting us the entire time we were there. The military base itself is wild and rugged and probably one of the best places within Anchorage proper to bird.

Mike joins us and we begin that part of the trip which we have anticipated for so long... a pelagic trip from Seward on the Kenai Peninsula in search of Thick-billed Murres, Red-Faced Cormorant and other oceanic birds which wind their way into this bay. We leave Anchorage, following the Seward highway South again, stopping at Portage to walk up Byron Glacier ... our first trip up to the mouth of one of the many glaciers dotting the Alaskan mountain terrain. In fact, these glaciers are what have made this incredible Alaskan terrain ... over the years scouring, gouging and leaving their rubble behind. Portage Lake is dotted with blue-white icebergs, a truly spectacular sight. Tundra studded hills beckon to us where we attempt to see ptarmigan and succeed in finding Lapland Longspurs and Least Sandpipers, all in breeding plumage. Hoary Marmots whistle at us in the distance. We veer towards Nome on the Sterling Highway which passes over the Kenai River ... a majestically large river nearly turquoise blue in color, bearing the silt of the glaciers. Three-toed Woodpeckers, Varied Thrushes, Wilson's and Orange-crowned Warblers, Ruby and Golden-crowned Kinglets, Swainson's Thrushes and Townsend's Warblers are found. At one point a small bird flies within a dense stand the trees and we see it disappear into a hole. Its mate is about, too, and we have exceptional views of this breeding pair of Boreal Chickadees. Bear scat abounds, and a scraggly moose startles us as we round a corner. We see Common Merganser rushing by on the current

of the Russian River, looking helpless in this surge. But it swims back, showing us it is more powerful than these rushing waters. Birding these forests reminds us of our birding experiences in Yosemite, where the birds singing are a joy to the ear, but whose physical presence is very difficult to ascertain. Much noise, no sight. On this day we must have heard over a dozen singing Townsend's Warblers, but I had yet to see one. We see a butterfly in the Crescent Spot family ... very small, gray with black in the wings, appearing as a butterfly in Night Hawk disguise. Mike is a student of butterflies, and is excited to be adding butterflies to his list as well. The biggest flock of Dall sheep we are to see on this trip graze along the distant hills. We count over 40 in one group, with another group to the other side. We are reminded of pictures of Alpine pasture land... which truly this is. As we approach the coast and Seward, the Spruce give way to Douglas Fir. Anchorage to Seward ... a short 130 miles which takes us over twelve hours to accomplish. A perfect introduction into birding and the wild life in Alaska.

Our boat will take us around the Chiswell Islands in the Gulf of Alaska in search of seabirds not seen before by us. The Aleutian Islands will act as a barrier, trapping the Siberian birds on them. But within this bay system, the breeding sea birds of Alaska abound. It is a crystal clear day; the sun shimmers on the snow clad mountains. Resurrection Bay is calm, and the coolness of the snow covered mountains blows down along the Bay. Marbled Murrelets, Horned and Tufted Puffins cavort together, and Pelagic Cormorants and Bald Eagle nests dot the shore line as we pull out. At No Name Rock we find nesting Glaucous-winged Gulls and Tufted Puffins. Mew Gulls abound. As we pass between the remaining land masses the Chiswell Islands, a part of the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge system, lie directly in front of us. Two Ancient Murrelets fly by the boat, causing great excitement to the birders. A Basking Shark is spotted by the captain and we circle it, giving all ample opportunity to view this strange species, and I have the opportunity of discovering that "basking" is its name, not just what it is doing. We spot our first Red-faced Cormorant fly by, but later the captain takes the boat close to an island where we observe many "close up and personal" with their bright, red and blue faces glimmering brightly in the sun light. As the day progresses we become aware of a steady stream of fishing boats steaming out to sea. It turns out today has been declared the opening day of Halibut fishing. These boats will ply the waters, taking as much catch as they can in a 24-hour period of time. The next Halibut fishing season will be declared when it is determined the Halibut are established enough to warrant another 24-hour catch. Meanwhile, millions of dollars will be made today. We replace land mammals with those of the sea, seeing Harbor Seal, Stellar Sea Lion, Sea Otter, Dall Porpoise. The captain takes us to the base of several glaciers which lie within Kenai Fjords National Park where we sit quietly drifting listening to the awesome thunder of massive ice breaking off and pounding majestically into the sea, throwing water skyward on its way. None of us have heard this sound before, the rumble becomes a part of you. As we return, we glide through flocks of Thick-billed Murres, flying madly in our wake. We return to Resurrection Bay and dock side, elated by seeing such huge flocks of birds. Coupled with the incredible experience at the base of glaciers we find it difficult to leave the sea to return inland. But experiences there will prove to be equally awesome.

Denali, Alaska - Formerly Mount McKinley National Park, containing two million acres encompassing Mount McKinley itself, Denali was created in 1980 by the addition of four million acres by the Alaska National Interest Lands Act. Lying 240 miles North of Anchorage and 120 miles south of Fairbanks, this magnificent stretch of land harbors over 430 species of tiny wildflowers juxtaposed amongst the massive moose, caribou, grizzly and sheep who take the nutrients provided by this display during their short flowering season. Permafrost underlies this sub-arctic wilderness,

and the Taiga (Russian for "little sticks" which the White and Black spruce remind one of) gives way to tundra at an elevation of just under 3,000 feet. Mount McKinley itself is the crown jewel of the 600-mile long Alaska Range. One can arrive in Denali by train, plane or vehicle, but once there, all access to the interior of this expansive land is closed to vehicular traffic. The 65 miles from the Park Headquarters to Wonder Lake is traversable by park or tour bus only. The remainder of one's access is by foot alone.

Our trip took us by car from Anchorage via the Glenn Highway through Palmer to Glennallen then North to Paxson on the Richardson Highway. The Alaska Range stretches out before us, alpine lakes glistening in the crisp Alaska air. Northern Hawk Owls perch eerily on the top of spruce. We spot our first Gray Jay of the trip, which has a much lighter cap here in Alaska than those we are more familiar with in Washington and California. A flock of six Bohemian Waxwings make Peter very happy, sporting their very cinnamon under-tail coverts.

Near Paxson the highway parallels the Trans Alaska Pipeline for over ten miles, impressive in the distance ... a monument to what man can do to our earth. At Summit Lake a lovely lodge nestled along the ice filled lake brings with it the true feeling of this northern atmosphere. It is cool, snow lies on the ground, and the ice forms various patterns upon the lake as the wind shifts during the day and the River Otter hauled out on the ice eats it's fish. The Spruce is gone, replaced by tundra. Although anxious to continue our trip across the Denali Highway, this Arctic refuge acts as our temporary haven now.

The Denali Highway, linking Paxson with Denali and saving us the extra miles it would take to travel further north into Fairbanks before turning south again, is open and we decide this will provide us a unique opportunity to see this open habitat which is cut through only once with this dirt road. It is clear immediately not many traverse this road and at the end we decide this is very much like the Denali Park itself ... providing wildlife and scenery un-tampered by man. Oldsquaws, Green-winged Teal and Barrow's Goldeneye traversing all. Tundra covered hillsides provide the perfect habitat for Rock Ptarmigan which is hiding upon the snow, only given away by it's nearly imperceptible movement. Long-tailed Jaegers are ired by our presence and the two nesting on the hill call back and forth to one another as they dive bomb us ... tails waving majestically in the breeze. Golden Plovers fly and call, and the breeding plumage of the Lapland Longspurs keep us spell-bound. Maclaren Summit greets us at the elevation of 4,832, majestically overlooking the Maclaren River. To our right Mounts Deborah, Hayes and Hess from whence the river gains its origins rise up. This, according to the Mile Post, is the highest highway pass in Alaska. We descend into the Susitna Valley towards Denali, which remains shrouded in mist.

These next days in Denali are magical ... wildlife, hiking, site seeing, bird watching. We are incredibly lucky in all we see. A Red Fox crosses at the Teklanika River on our first day. The elusive Timber Wolf lopes along the river. The tundra hills are covered with sheep and Grizzly Bear. Moose hide in the brush and the Caribou come to the river's edge to drink. On one day's hike we find the Gyrfalcon with it's nest of three, the pair flying over us as we creep closer to the cliff precipice. From the corner of our eyes we see a small bird flitting in and out of the glacial rock left behind. A Wheatear pair are busy gathering for the Spring. A hike up Primrose Ridge does not bring us new birds, but the minute wildflowers which has given this ridge it's name are a wonder to the eye. The perfectly flat base of this ridge is covered with these small flowers. They come in different colors, some purple, some pink, some lavender, some white. There are also shooting stars, and at the top a miniature version of the larger primrose below. The top is covered with tundra moss ... soft and spongy. Mud holes left vacant slide sideways along the permafrost as you step into them ... a welcome relief from the Texas mud which glues itself to your feet.

A wounded Caribou which has spent the day seeking sanctuary in the river with that name will be taken during the night by the grizzly .. a testament to the rigors of life in this land. Arctic Warbler line the road approximately every 1/4 mile. By the end of our hike we have counted 15 singing birds.

Our last day gives us one brief and hazy view of the high one, strangely enough not the reason this park has been established. It has been established to preserve its large mammals. The highest mountain on the North American continent has been overshadowed by the wildlife which graces its slopes.

CLEARING HOUSE

CLEARING HOUSE
April, 1991

Editors: Phyllis and Tony Frank

A total of 264 species were reported for the month. Vegetation remained lush because of plentiful rainfall throughout the spring and generally mild temperature since the beginning of the year. Notable reports for the month include an early Magnificent Frigatebird. Glossy Ibis was also reported and is probably consistently present in the spring on the UTC. Three reports of Swallow-tailed Kites were received including comments on possible nesting behavior. A report of Mountain Plover (brief notes) was received. Purple Sandpiper was reported again from the Freeport area and is presumably the same bird reported on the CBC. One Ruff was reported near High Island. Three reports of Pomarine Jaeger were received. Two rare gulls were reported this month - Thayer's and Glaucous from the same location! One Couch's/Tropical Kingbird was reported. Eight reports (for 55 individuals) were received of Western Kingbird. Strong winds from the west may have contributed to the relative abundance. Cave Swallows continue to be reported from Jefferson county. Please continue to report on nesting success of these birds. An early Philadelphia Vireo was also reported this month.

The CH format remains the same this month. The listing uses the following format: bird name, early/late dates, reports/total and summary by county or detailed listing. The format of the county summary is as follows: county designation - number of reports/number of birds. The detailed listing format is as follows: county - (number of birds) day, observer code. Very rare birds are underlined. Birds with no previous records on date or vagrant status appear in bold. Please remember to submit notes on the very rare and vagrant birds. May reports are due by June 3rd and June reports will be due by July 3rd. As always early reports are appreciated. And with all the reminders finished - on to the birds.

Loon, Common	7-19	4/16	CH-2/6	GA-2/10	
Grebe, Pied-bill	6-28	14/45	U-3/14	CH-4/13	CO-1/5
			GA-4/10	HA-1/1	JE-1/2
Grebe, Eared	23-28	2/6	CO-ATT(4)23,PD;	CO-ATT(2)28,X	
Pelican, Amer Wht	7-30	15/2154	U-3/355	CH-1/3	GA-11/1796
Pelican, Brown	7-19	4/6	GA-(1)7,RC;	GA-BF(2)12,RU;	
			GA-BF(1)13,HA;	GA-(2)19,E	
Corm, Dbl-crested	4-30	22/402	U-2/26	CH-3/18	GA-10/338
			HA-1/3	JE-6/17	
Corm, Olivaceous	7-30	12/98	U-3/31	GA-7/64	JE-2/3
Anhinga	13-20	3/16	GA-1/3	HA-1/12	JE-1/1
<u>Frigatebird, Magn</u>	28-28	1/1	GA-(1)28,JJW		
Bittern, American	7-28	8/21	U-1/2	CH-5/17	GA-1/1
			JE-1/1		

Sandpiper, Stilt 5-28 10/113 U-2/52 CH-2/19 CO-1/10
GA-5/32

Ruff 20-20 1/1 GA-(1)20,DEM

Dowitcher, S-bill 7-30 10/2468 U-3/66 CH-1/100
GA-6/2302

Dowitcher, L-bill 4-30 16/3248 U-3/266 CH-7/2660
CO-1/30 GA-5/292

dowitcher, sp. 13-13 1/500 U-1/500

Snipe, Common 4-27 11/41 U-1/5 CH-3/15 CO-1/2
GA-4/16 JE-2/3

Phalarope, Wilson 28-30 4/13 CH-(3)28,M; GA-(8)28,M;
GA-(1)28,X; GA-BF(1)30,JW

Jaeger, Pomarine 13-26 3/3 U-(1)26,RU; BR-(1)19,E;
GA-(1)13,PTF

Gull, Laughing 4-30 26/9922 U-6/6880 CH-4/173
GA-15/2839 HA-1/30

Gull, Bonaparte's 7-28 7/371 U-1/20 GA-6/351

Gull, Ring-billed 4-30 15/459 U-2/131 CH-2/4 GA-9/292
HA-1/20 JE-1/12

Gull, Herring 7-30 12/526 U-2/250 CH-1/2 GA-8/239
JE-1/35

Gull, Thayer's 21-21 1/1 GA-(1)21,E

Gull, Glaucous 21-21 1/1 GA-(1)21,E

Tern, Gull-billed 4-30 11/45 U-3/11 CH-3/22 GA-5/12

Tern, Caspian 7-28 9/75 U-2/26 GA-5/36 JE-2/13

Tern, Royal 7-30 15/3297 U-4/554 GA-10/2443
JE-1/300

Tern, Sandwich 7-30 12/162 U-2/45 GA-9/114 JE-1/3

Tern, Common 7-28 9/314 U-2/8 GA-6/231 JE-1/75

Tern, Forster's 5-30 19/1820 U-6/307 CH-3/9 GA-10/1504

Tern, Least 7-30 14/1106 U-3/240 GA-10/863
JE-1/3

Tern, Black 12-30 10/231 U-2/155 GA-8/76

Skimmer, Black 7-28 9/701 U-2/406 GA-7/295

Dove, Rock 7-29 18/531 U-3/155 BR-1/10 CH-3/11
CO-1/50 GA-5/171 HA-5/134

Dove, White-winged 13-13 1/1 GA-(1)13,HA

Dove, Mourning 4-30 40/941 U-6/305 BR-1/20 CH-10/274
CO-1/30 FB-1/20 GA-10/178 HA-6/85
JE-5/29

Dove, Inca 5-28 19/44 U-1/2 CO-1/2 GA-12/29
HA-3/7 JE-2/4

Cuckoo, Blk-billed 20-25 4/6 U-(1)20,XTOS; GA-HI(1)21,JW;
GA-(3)25,PD; JE-(1)20,E

Cuckoo, Yel-billed 7-28 12/50 U-4/37 CH-1/1 CO-1/1
GA-4/6 HA-1/2 JE-1/3

Owl, Barn 7-28 6/12 CH-1/1 GA-4/10 JE-1/1

Screech-Owl, East 2-20 4/6 HA-4/6

Owl, Great Horned 19-28 3/5 CH-1/1 GA-2/4

Owl, Barred 7-7 1/1 HA-(1)7,PTF

Nighthawk, Common 13-30 12/97 U-5/53 CO-1/6 GA-5/37
JE-1/1

Chuck-wills-widow 18-25 3/4 CH-(1)20,DLR; GA-HI(1)25,PD;
HA-(2)18,PB

Whip-poor-will 20-20 1/1 GA-HI(1)20,XTOS

Swift, Chimney 4-30 27/715 U-4/92 BR-1/5 CH-3/104
CO-1/35 GA-11/400 HA-3/48 JE-4/31

Hummer, Ruby-thrt 5-28 17/56 U-3/5 CO-1/1 GA-11/32
JE-2/18

hummingbird, sp. 20-20 1/30 JE-1/30

Kingfisher, Beltd 5-28 19/51 U-2/7 BR-1/1 CH-5/20
FB-1/1 GA-7/15 HA-1/1 JE-2/6

Wdpeckr, Red-head 6-20 5/6 CH-(1)13,RU; HA-(1)6,PM;
HA-(1)7,PD; HA-SH(2)16,JF; HA-BC(1)20,PJM

Wdpeckr, Red-bell 4-28 12/21 U-1/1 BR-1/1 CH-3/4
FB-1/2 GA-3/8 HA-2/3 JE-1/2

Sapsuck, Yel-bell 4-20 5/8 GA-4/7 JE-1/1

Wdpeckr, Downy 4-28 15/19 U-1/1 CH-1/1 FB-1/2
GA-7/7 HA-3/6 JE-2/2

Wdpeckr, Pileated 13-26 6/13 U-1/2 CH-3/4 HA-1/3
JE-1/4

Wood-Pewee, East 7-28 8/31 U-1/3 GA-4/7 HA-1/1
JE-2/20

Flycatcher, Yel-bel 28-28 1/1 GA-(1)28,X

Flycatcher, Acadian 20-28 3/6 GA-(1)28,X; JE-(4)20,E;
JE-(1)28,M

Flycatcher, "Trail" 19-28 5/7 U-(1)19,XTOS; U-(1)20,XTOS;
GA-(1)25,PD; GA-HI(2)27,JJW; GA-(2)28,X

Flycatcher, Least 20-28 2/3 GA-(2)28,X; JE-(1)20,E

empidonax, sp. 7-26 2/3 U-1/2 GA-1/1

Flycatcher, Gr Crst 16-28 6/13 U-1/1 GA-2/4 HA-3/8

Kingbird, Cou/Tro 27-27 1/1 GA-(1)27,JJW

Kingbird, Western 25-30 8/55 U-(1)26,RU; CH-(1)28,JJW;
GA-(4)25,PD; GA-(3)27,JJW; GA-(2)28,M;
GA-(5)28,JJW; GA-(2)28,X; GA-(1)30,JW

Kingbird, Eastern 4-30 34/563 U-6/212 CH-9/130
CO-1/30 GA-9/166 HA-3/11 JE-6/14

Flycatcher, Ss-tail 4-30 25/223 U-6/104 CH-7/24 CO-1/25
GA-7/61 HA-2/5 JE-2/4

Lark, Horned 13-28 3/17 GA-3/17

Martin, Purple 4-30 31/733 U-5/225 CH-3/35 CO-1/20
FB-1/3 GA-16/380 HA-4/48 JE-1/22

Swallow, Tree 4-30 22/2496 U-5/1485 CH-6/140
CO-1/15 GA-6/415 JE-4/441

Swallow, N R-wing 6-28 11/342 U-2/51 CH-2/18 GA-5/266
JE-2/7

Swallow, Bank 7-26 5/26 U-1/20 CH-2/2 GA-1/2
JE-1/2

Swallow, Cliff 20-28 7/422 U-1/3 CH-1/1 CO-2/300
FB-2/110 JE-1/8

Swallow, Cave 20-26 2/2 JE-SR(1)20,E; JE(1)26,RU

Swallow, Barn 4-30 25/999 U-5/510 CH-6/161
CO-2/40 FB-1/8 GA-8/200 JE-3/80

Jay, Blue 4-30 33/234 U-3/14 BR-1/3 CH-2/7
CO-2/18 FB-1/5 GA-12/113 HA-5/38
JE-7/36

Crow, American 4-30 25/229 U-3/23 BR-1/10 CH-10/122
CO-2/24 FB-1/15 GA-1/12 HA-3/9
JE-4/14

Crow, Fish 20-28 5/12 U-(1)26,RU; JE-(3)20,E;
JE-(1)21,JW; JE-(3)28,M; JE-(4)28,JJW

Chickadee, Carol 7-28 8/26 CH-2/4 CO-1/2 FB-1/3
HA-1/4 JE-3/13

Titmouse, Tufted 4-28 10/42 U-1/2 CH-4/25 CO-2/4
FB-1/5 HA-1/1 JE-1/5

Creepers, Brown 13-13 1/3 CH-(3)13,RU

Wren, Carolina 4-28 17/43 U-2/5 CH-2/5 CO-2/5
GA-7/22 HA-2/3 JE-2/3

Wren, House 7-7 2/5 GA-(3)7,RC; HA-(2)7,PD

Wren, Sedge 7-28 6/118 U-3/90 CH-1/4 CO-1/12
GA-1/12

Wren, Marsh 7-28 8/58 U-2/12 CH-4/43 CO-1/1
GA-1/2

Kinglet, Ruby-crn 4-25 14/43 GA-12/41 HA-1/1 JE-1/1

Gnatcatcher, Blu-gra 4-27 8/23 GA-7/22 JE-1/1

Bluebird, Eastern 16-28 3/8 CO-1/2 FB-1/2 HA-1/4

Veery 13-27 5/8 U-(3)26,RU; GA-HI(1)13,HA;
GA-(1)13,PTF; GA-HI(1)21,JW;
GA-HI(2)27,JJW

Thrush, Gra-cheek 19-28 7/9 U-(1)19,XTOS; U-(1)20,XTOS;
CO-(2)28,X; GA-HI(1)21,JW; GA-HI(2)25,PD;
JE-(1)20,E; JE-(1)28,M

Thrush, Swainsons 7-30 13/86 U-2/10 CH-1/1 CO-1/3
GA-7/29 JE-2/43

Thrush, Hermit 6-7 2/2 GA-(1)6,JJW; GA-(1)7,PTF

Thrush, Wood 4-27 14/27 U-2/2 GA-11/23 JE-1/2

Robin, American 7-27 2/2 HA-(1)27,PM; JE-(1)7,JJW

Catbird, Gray 4-30 22/561 U-4/72 CO-1/20 GA-14/116
HA-2/3 JE-1/350

Mockingbird, N 4-30 36/417 U-6/153 BR-1/13 CH-6/31
CO-1/40 FB-1/8 GA-10/87 HA-5/43
JE-6/42

Thrasher, Brown 4-30 22/43 U-3/6 CH-1/2 CO-1/2
GA-12/20 HA-3/7 JE-2/6

Pipit, Sprague's 13-13 1/1 GA-(1)13,PTF

Waxwing, Cedar 6-28 10/174 U-3/17 GA-4/52 HA-2/95
JE-1/10

Shrike, Loggerhed 4-30 40/284 U-5/66 BR-1/5 CH-10/92
CO-1/6 FB-1/3 GA-11/41 HA-4/8 JE-7/63

Starling, Euro 4-30 34/1594 U-7/705 BR-1/20
CH-4/137 CO-1/150 GA-10/285 HA-5/159
JE-6/138

Bittern, Least 7-30 8/22 U-2/10 CH-5/11 JE-1/1
 Heron, Great Blue 4-30 24/140 U-4/50 BR-1/1 CH-5/33
 CO-1/6 GA-8/43 JE-5/7
 Egret, Great 4-30 30/351 U-5/122 CH-8/78 CO-1/4
 GA-9/97 HA-1/1 JE-6/49
 Egret, Snowy 4-30 27/413 U-5/85 BR-1/4 CH-7/61
 GA-9/170 HA-1/2 JE-4/91
 Heron, Little Blu 5-30 22/215 U-3/16 CH-10/92 CO-1/5
 GA-2/21 HA-2/24 JE-4/57
 Heron, Tricolored 4-30 26/168 U-5/98 CH-7/22 CO-1/1
 GA-9/41 HA-1/1 JE-3/5
 Egret, Reddish 7-30 11/60 U-1/1 GA-10/59
 Egret, Cattle 4-30 37/1907 U-5/440 BR-1/200
 CH-10/279 CO-1/40 FB-1/60 GA-10/440
 HA-1/200 JE-8/248
 Heron, Grn-backed 4-30 27/144 U-4/61 CH-6/12 CO-1/8
 GA-11/49 HA-3/8 JE-2/6
 Nt-Heron, Blk-crn 7-28 7/32 U-2/16 CH-3/3 GA-1/1
 JE-1/12
 Nt-Heron, Yel-crn 4-28 8/21 CH-2/3 GA-1/1 HA-4/16
 JE-1/1
 Ibis, White 4-30 18/572 U-4/340 CH-7/147
 GA-4/61 JE-3/24
Ibis, Glossy 19-19 2/2 CH-(1)19,E; CH-(1)19,XTOS
 Ibis, White-faced 4-28 17/500 U-4/310 CH-7/63 CO-1/20
 GA-3/47 JE-2/60
 Spoonbill, Roseat 5-30 26/277 U-5/138 CH-6/29 GA-9/93
 JE-6/17
 Whsl-Duck, Fulvs 6-30 21/1386 U-5/684 CH-8/68
 GA-2/302 JE-6/332
 Whsl-Duck, Blk-bd 23-28 2/110 U-(60)23,PD; GA-(50)28,X
 Goose, Gr Wht-frn 14-23 2/10 CH-(6)14,DR; CO-ATT(4)23,PD
 Goose, Snow 23-28 2/3 CO-(2)23,PD; CO-ATT(1)28,X
 Goose, Canada 14-14 1/3 CH-(3)14,DR
 Duck, Wood 19-28 6/11 FB-1/4 HA-2/3 JE-1/2
 WA-2/2
 Teal, Green-wing 7-13 2/18 GA-(8)13,PTF; JE-(10)7,JJW
 Duck, Mottled 6-30 22/186 U-4/52 CH-7/50 FB-1/2
 GA-3/22 JE-5/28 WA-2/32
 Mallard 28-28 1/2 WA-(2)28,X
 Teal, Blue-winged 5-28 21/555 U-5/301 CH-6/97 GA-5/69
 JE-3/23 WA-2/65
 Shoveler, Northrn 7-23 8/63 U-2/28 CH-2/8 GA-3/24
 WA-1/3
 Gadwall 7-26 5/38 U-1/2 CH-1/4 GA-3/32
 Wigeon, American 6-19 6/34 CH-1/2 GA-3/12 JE-2/20
 Duck, Ring-necked 28-28 1/1 CO-ATT(1)28,X
 Scaup, Lesser 7-28 3/608 GA-3/608
 Merganser, Red-br 7-21 6/24 CH-1/4 GA-5/20
 Duck, Ruddy 23-28 2/8 CO-(5)28,X; WA-(3)23,PD
 Vulture, Black 7-28 14/89 U-2/14 BR-1/6 CH-5/45
 CO-1/2 FB-1/1 HA-1/10 JE-2/3 WA-1/8
 Vulture, Turkey 4-28 20/292 U-3/65 BR-1/5 CH-9/150
 CO-1/35 FB-1/5 JE-4/12 WA-1/20
 Osprey 19-25 2/2 GA-(1)19,E; GA-(1)25,PD
Kite, Am Swl-tail 5-7 3/3 GA-HI(1)5,JW; GA-(1)7,RC;
 JE-(1)7,JJW
 Kite, Blk-shouldr 7-30 10/21 U-1/2 GA-8/18 HA-1/1
 Kite, Mississippi 20-20 1/3 HA-AB(3)20,PB
 Harrier, Northern 4-28 11/26 CH-5/12 CO-1/4 GA-4/9
 JE-1/1
 Hawk, Sharp-shin 20-28 2/3 CH-(1)20,DLR; CH-(2)28,X
 Hawk, Cooper's 7-28 3/3 CH-(1)28,X; CO-(1)23,PD;
 HA-(1)7,PD
 accipiter, sp. 13-28 2/2 CH-2/2
 Hawk, Red-shouldr 6-30 6/9 BR-1/2 CH-1/2 FB-1/2
 JE-3/3
 Hawk, Broad-wingd 20-30 3/9 CH-(6)28,X; GA-(1)30,JW;
 JE-(2)20,E
 Hawk, Swainson's 7-25 10/25 U-1/3 CH-1/1 CO-1/12
 FB-2/2 GA-3/5 HA-1/1 JE-1/1
 Hawk, White-taild 28-28 1/2 CO-(2),X
 Hawk, Red-tailed 6-30 12/17 U-2/2 BR-2/3 CH-4/6
 CO-2/4 GA-1/1 JE-1/1
 Caracara, Crested 23-28 2/2 CO-(1)23,PD; CO-ATT(1)28,X
 Kestrel, American 6-23 10/21 CH-5/12 GA-1/1 HA-1/1
 JE-2/3 WA-1/4
 Merlin 19-28 2/4 U-(1)19,XTOS; JE-(3)28,M
 Falcon, Peregrine 20-20 1/1 JE-(1)20,E
 Pheasant, Rng-nck 7-23 3/3 CH-AW(1)7,PTF; GA-HI(1)7,PTF;
 WA-(1)23,PD
 Prairie Chick, Gr 28-28 1/12 CO-ATT(12)28,X
 Bobwhite, Northrn 4-28 7/50 U-2/10 CH-2/2 CO-1/25
 GA-1/1 WA-1/12
 Rail, Yellow 7-28 4/29 CH-AW(1)7,PTF; CH-(14)19,XTOS;
 CH-AW(13)20,XTOS; CH-AW(1)28,X
 Rail, Clapper 6-30 15/65 U-2/3 CH-3/14 GA-9/36
 JE-1/12
 Rail, King 4-28 9/25 U-1/3 CH-5/14 GA-2/4
 HA-1/4
 Rail, Virginia 7-28 5/26 U-2/21 CH-3/5
 Sora 7-28 13/51 U-3/28 CH-6/17 GA-3/5
 JE-1/1
 Gallinule, Purple 7-28 13/100 U-3/36 CH-4/43 CO-1/7
 GA-1/1 JE-4/10 WA-1/3
 Moorhen, Common 5-30 22/311 U-4/122 CH-8/135
 GA-2/12 HA-1/4 JE-6/23 WA-1/15
 Coot, American 6-28 15/680 U-4/160 CH-5/410
 GA-1/20 HA-1/20 JE-3/50 WA-1/20
 Plover, Blk-belli 7-30 15/635 U-3/90 CH-2/27 GA-10/518
 Golden-Plover, Ls 7-30 14/393 U-3/13 CH-6/316 GA-4/52
 WA-1/12
 Plover, Snowy 7-28 4/7 U-2/3 GA-2/4
 Plover, Wilson's 7-30 12/55 U-2/9 CH-1/3 GA-8/37
 JE-1/6
 Plover, Semipalm 7-30 14/197 U-3/17 CH-2/14 GA-8/164
 WA-1/2
 Plover, Piping 7-28 7/49 U-2/10 GA-5/39
 Killdeer 4-30 23/495 U-6/285 CH-7/85 GA-4/78
 HA-1/1 JE-4/6 WA-1/40
 Plover, Mountain 3-3 1/7 BR-(7)3,BAC
 Oystercatcher, Am 13-30 6/17 U-2/11 GA-4/6
 Stilt, Black-neck 4-28 24/178 U-6/93 CH-6/27 GA-9/41
 JE-2/11 WA-1/6
 Avocet, American 7-30 11/16784 U-2/400 GA-8/16383
 JE-1/1
 Yellowlegs, Great 5-30 21/279 U-4/67 CH-6/69 GA-10/131
 WA-1/12
 Yellowlegs, Less 4-30 23/543 U-6/275 CH-8/108
 GA-7/118 JE-1/2 WA-1/40
 Sandprr, Solitary 7-28 7/10 U-1/1 CH-1/3 CO-1/2
 GA-2/2 JE-1/1 WA-1/1
 Willet 4-30 20/581 U-5/135 CH-5/66 CO-1/12
 GA-9/368
 Sandprr, Spotted 7-30 9/21 U-1/6 CO-1/1 GA-4/4
 HA-1/1 JE-1/8 WA-1/1
 Sandprr, Upland 7-28 3/18 CO-(8)23,PD; CO-(6)28,X;
 GA-(4)7,PTF
 Whimbrel 7-30 13/452 U-2/80 CH-1/300 CO-1/15
 GA-9/57
 Curlew, Long-bill 7-30 7/40 U-2/16 GA-4/22 JE-1/2
 Godwit, Hudsonian 19-28 6/17 CH-(5)19,XTOS; CH-(1)20,DLR;
 CH-(1)25,PD; CH-(2)28,M; CH-(6)28,X;
 CO-(2)23,PD
 Godwit, Marbled 7-30 7/146 CH-1/8 GA-6/138
 Turnstone, Ruddy 7-30 14/251 U-2/22 CH-3/69 GA-9/160
 Knot, Red 7-30 9/120 U-1/2 CH-3/10 GA-5/108
 Sanderling 7-30 11/1290 U-1/60 CH-2/115
 GA-7/1055 JE-1/60
 Sandprr, Semipalm 12-28 6/207 U-2/160 CH-1/12 GA-3/35
 Sandprr, Western 4-30 13/1560 U-2/60 CH-3/95 GA-8/1405
 Sandprr, Least 13-30 9/96 U-2/60 CH-3/16 GA-4/20
 Sandprr, Wht-rump 25-28 4/138 U-(6)26,RU; CH-(125)28,M;
 CH-(6)28,X; GA-(1)25,PD
 Sandprr, Baird's 25-30 4/43 U-(15)26,RU; CH-(12)28,X;
 GA-(13)25,PD; GA-BF(3)30,JW
 Sandprr, Pectoral 4-28 12/316 U-1/50 CH-5/149 CO-1/50
 GA-4/65 JE-1/2
 Sandprr, Purple 19-19 1/1 BR-(1)19,E
 Dunlin 4-30 16/894 U-2/290 CH-5/248
 CO-1/20 GA-8/336

Vireo, White-eyed 4-28 21/181 U-4/18 CO-1/8 GA-13/138
 HA-1/8 JE-2/9

Vireo, Solitary 5-27 7/9 U-1/1 GA-6/8

Vireo, Yell-thrtd 5-27 7/11 GA-HI(1)5,JW; GA-HI(4)6,JJW;
 GA-(1)7,PTF; GA-(1)20,DLR; GA-(1)25,PD;
 GA-HI(1)27,JJW; JE-(2)20,E

Vireo, Warbling 13-26 3/3 U-(1)26,RU; GA-(1)13,PTF;
 GA-(1)20,DLR

Vireo, Philadelph 5-28 6/16 U-(6)20,XTOS; GA-(1)5,DR;
 GA-(3)20,DLR; GA-HI(1)21,JW;
 GA-HI(4)27,JJW;
 GA-HI(1)28,X

Vireo, Red-eyed 4-28 13/46 U-1/1 GA-10/38 JE-2/7

Warb, Blue-winged 4-28 18/60 U-1/1 GA-14/39 HA-1/2
 JE-2/18

Warb, Gold-winged 6-28 8/21 U-(1)20,XTOS; CH-SP(1)21,PB;
 GA-HI(1)6,JJW; GA-(9)20,DLR;
 GA-HI(1)21,JW;
 GA-(2)25,PD; GA-(1)28,X; JE-(5)20,E

Warb, Tennessee 4-29 19/279 U-3/14 GA-12/133
 HA-2/2 JE-2/130

Warb, Orange-crnn 7-25 3/4 GA-(2)7,PTF; GA-(1)25,PD;
 HA-(1)7,PD

Warb, Nashville 27-27 1/1 GA-HI(1)27,JJW

Parula, Northern 4-28 11/23 FB-1/1 GA-7/11 HA-2/4
 JE-1/7

Warb, Yellow 14-30 9/30 U-1/5 GA-5/8 JE-3/17

Warb, Chstnt-side 20-28 8/36 U-(3)20,XTOS; GA-(5)20,DLR;
 GA-HI(3)21,JW; GA-(4)25,PD;
 GA-HI(6)27,JJW;
 GA-(2)28,X; JE-(12)20,E; JE-(1)28,M

Warb, Magnolia 19-28 8/35 U-(1)19,XTOS; U-(4)26,RU;
 GA-HI(1)21,JW; GA-HI(8)27,JJW;
 GA-(3)28,M; GA-(8)28,X; JE-(5)20,E;
 JE-(5)28,M

Warb, Cape May 26-26 1/1 U-(1)26,RU

Warb, Yellow-rump 5-23 14/78 CO-1/1 GA-8/50 HA-4/25
 JE-1/2

Warb, Blk-thr Grn 14-28 7/45 U-(8)20,XTOS; GA-(1)14,DR;
 GA-(6)20,DLR; GA-HI(5)21,JW;
 GA-HI(6)27,JJW;
 GA-(6)28,X; JE-(13)20,E

Warb, Blackburn 6-28 8/30 U-(1)20,XTOS; GA-HI(1)6,JJW;
 GA-HI(3)21,JW; GA-(1)25,PD;
 GA-HI(6)27,JJW;
 GA-HI(1)28,JJW; GA-(1)28,X; JE-(16)20,E

Warb, Yel-throat 5-20 3/3 GA-HI(1)5,JW; GA-(1)5,DR;
 JE-(1)20,E

Warb, Pine 4-26 4/17 U-(2)26,RU; CH-(7)4,DR;
 CH-WM(2)13,HA; CH-(6)21,E

Warb, Palm 27-27 1/1 GA-HI(1)27,JJW

Warb, Bay-breast 21-28 5/12 GA-HI(2)21,JW; GA-(4)25,PD;
 GA-HI(4)27,JJW; GA-(1)28,M; GA-(1)28,X

Warb, Blackpoll 26-28 2/4 U-(2)26,RU; JE-(2)28,M

Warb, Cerulean 4-21 6/14 GA-(1)4,DR; GA-HI(1)6,JJW;
 GA-(1)7,PTF; GA-(1)20,DLR; GA-HI(4)21,JW;
 JE-(6)20,E

Warb, Blk-and-wht 4-28 20/73 U-2/4 CH-1/1 GA-14/54
 HA-1/1 JE-2/13

Redstart, Amer 4-28 10/23 U-2/4 GA-6/10 JE-2/9

Warb, Prothonotry 4-28 8/19 GA-(1)4,DR; GA-HI(1)5,JW;
 GA-HI(7)6,JJW; GA-HI(1)7,JJW;
 GA-(2)7,RC; GA-HI(1)21,JW; JE-(5)20,E;
 WA-(1)28,X

Warb, Worm-eating 4-28 7/26 GA-(3)4,DR; GA-(3)5,DR;
 GA-HI(3)6,JJW; GA-(4)7,PTF; GA-(6)7,RC;
 GA-(1)28,X; JE-(6)20,E

Warb, Swainson's 7-7 2/4 GA-(2)7,PTF; GA-(2)7,RC

Ovenbird 6-30 12/22 U-2/2 GA-9/17 JE-1/3

Waterthrush, N 7-28 13/25 U-3/5 CO-1/1 GA-6/13
 HA-1/1 JE-2/5

Waterthrush, Lou 4-27 7/9 U-(1)20,XTOS; GA-(1)4,DR;
 GA-HI(3)6,JJW; GA-HI(1)7,JJW;
 GA-(1)7,PTF; GA-HI(1)21,JW; GA-HI(1)27,JJW

Warb, Kentucky 4-30 12/30 U-1/3 GA-9/23 HA-1/1 JE-1/3

Yellowthroat, Com 7-28 16/101 U-4/43 CH-2/8 CO-1/6
 GA-6/23 HA-1/4 JE-2/17

Warb, Hooded 4-30 21/131 U-3/5 CH-3/5 GA-13/106
 HA-1/1 JE-1/14

Warb, Wilson's 13-27 2/2 GA-(1)13,PTF; GA-HI(1)27,JJW

Warb, Canada 30-30 1/1 GA-HI(1)30,JW

Chat, Yellow-brst 7-21 3/4 HA-(1)7,PD; HA-(1)21,PB;
 JE-(2)20,E

Tanager, Summer 4-27 17/62 U-3/22 CH-1/1 GA-12/33
 JE-1/6

Tanager, Scarlet 4-28 15/46 U-3/13 CH-1/1 GA-9/30
 JE-2/2

Tanager, Western 20-20 1/2 U-(2)20,XTOS

Cardinal, Northrn 4-30 31/362 U-5/103 BR-1/6 CH-2/6
 CO-1/25 FB-1/4 GA-14/178 HA-5/33
 JE-2/7

Grosbeak, Ros-brs 6-30 13/80 U-2/28 CH-1/2 GA-8/31
 JE-2/19

Grosbeak, Blue 6-28 6/67 CH-SP(1)21,PB; GA-HI(1)6,JJW;
 GA-(2)25,PD; GA-(2)28,JJW; JE-(31)20,E;
 JE-(30)28,M

Bunting, Indigo 4-30 26/722 U-2/36 CH-2/14 CO-1/8
 FB-1/3 GA-16/206 HA-2/15 JE-2/440

Bunting, Painted 7-28 8/28 U-1/3 CO-1/1 GA-4/17
 JE-2/7

Dickcissel 4-30 12/2089 U-2/103 CH-3/951
 CO-1/65 FB-1/20 GA-4/825 JE-1/125

Sparrow, Chipping 28-28 1/1 CO-(1)28,X

Sparrow, Vesper 16-16 1/1 HA-SH(1)16,JF

Sparrow, Lark 28-28 1/3 CO-(3)28,X

Sparrow, Savannah 7-30 19/345 U-4/203 CH-5/68 CO-2/42
 GA-6/25 HA-1/4 JE-1/3

Sparrow, Grasshop 30-30 1/1 GA-(1)30,JW

Sparrow, Le Conte 7-28 4/23 U-1/6 CH-3/17

Sparrow, Shp-tail 7-30 3/8 GA-3/8

Sparrow, Seaside 7-28 4/130 U-1/40 CH-3/90

Sparrow, Lincolns 20-28 3/11 CO-2/8 JE-1/3

Sparrow, Swamp 7-20 7/14 U-1/2 CH-4/9 GA-1/1 JE-1/2

Sparrow, Wht-thrt 4-28 17/71 U-1/2 GA-13/55 HA-2/6
 JE-1/8

Sparrow, Wht-crnn 6-28 3/23 CO-2/18 GA-1/5

Blackbird, Red-wg 4-30 28/7719 U-6/1850 CH-9/2171
 CO-2/1200 GA-6/1252 HA-2/45 JE-3/1201

Meadowlark, East 5-30 26/557 U-5/105 BR-1/3 CH-7/230
 CO-2/90 GA-6/113 JE-5/16

Meadowlark, West 23-28 1/1 CO-(1)23,PD

meadowlark, sp. 20-28 2/230 U-2/230

Blackbird, Yel-hd 16-28 4/5 U-(1)26,RU; GA-(1)27,JJW;
 GA-(2)28,M; HA-SH(1)16,JF

Blackbird, Brewer 28-28 1/2 CO-(2)28,X

Grackle, Gr-tail 4-30 31/2050 U-5/410 BR-1/6 CH-5/196
 CO-2/100 FB-1/6 GA-7/184 HA-5/75
 JE-5/1073

Grackle, Bt-tail 4-30 16/1226 U-2/320 CH-7/440
 CO-1/20 GA-3/211 JE-3/235

Grackle, Common 6-30 21/1909 U-2/165 CH-3/59
 CO-2/400 FB-1/12 GA-2/75 HA-5/112
 JE-6/1086

Cowbird, Brn-head 6-30 20/298 U-4/72 CH-5/69 CO-2/50
 FB-2/24 GA-5/72 HA-1/10 JE-1/1

Oriole, Orchard 4-30 20/149 U-2/17 CH-5/17 CO-1/2
 GA-10/26 JE-2/87

Oriole, Northern 14-28 15/228 U-2/27 CH-3/6 CO-1/8
 GA-5/35 HA-1/3 JE-3/149

Goldfinch, Amer 20-20 1/1 JE-(1)20,E

Sparrow, House 4-30 28/695 U-3/83 BR-1/20 CH-4/77
 CO-2/175 GA-9/172 HA-6/133 JE-3/35

TOTAL INDIVIDUALS: 97028

LIST OF OBSERVER CODES:

BAC = Beverly & Al Clark
 DEM = Donna & Ed Maddox
 DLR = Don & Lee Richardson
 DR = Don Richardson

E = Jim Morgan, Ted Eubanks, Jr.
HA = Houston Arboretum FT/B Honig, J Ricketts
JF = Joe Farrell
JJW = John & Jana Whittle
JW = John Whittle
M = Jim Morgan
MO = ML & Ellen Owens
PB = Patrick Baum
PD = P. D. Hulce
PJM = Pat & Jim McKinley
PM = Peggy Milstead
PTF = P & T Frank
RC = RU, Christine Bourgeois
RU = Richard Uzar
X = PD, Mark Scheuerman
XTOS = PD/TOS Field Trip

LIST OF LOCATION CODES:

ATT = Attwater NWR
BU = Buffalo Bayou Park
SH = Sheldon St. Park

Magnificent Frigatebird - John and Jana Whittle April 28, 1991. Frigatebird was seen perched on pilings in the Gulf just off the beach at the intersection of Texas 124 and Texas 87 just south of High Island. The bird as observed for approximately five minutes at about noon. Light conditions were fairly good with lighting basically overhead on a clear day with high cloud haze. The bird was observed from about 500 feet using a scope at about 45X. The bird was perched on the piling in the horizontal posture with no legs visible characteristic of Frigatebirds when on substantial perch.

A very large seabird was observed, with long wings extending well behind the body and a long black forked tail. The Frigatebird was all black with an all white head, throat and breast. The bill was long and gray with massive hook on the end.

The shape and overall appearance eliminate all but other Frigatebirds. Juvenile Great Frigatebird is eliminated on the basis of range.

Glossy Ibis - Jim Morgan, Ted Eubanks, Jr. April 19, 1991. This dark ibis was observed at about 1700 hours for two to three minutes feeding in a flooded rice field with a flock of 50-60 other dark plegadis, most of which were identified as White-faced Ibis. The light conditions were fair on a cloudy day with light rain. The bird was observed with 10X binoculars and a 22X scope from a distance of 50 to 70 meters.

Dark ibis, mainly a rich, deep chestnut glossed in purple and green. Dark eye, dark brownish bill and pale blue (But bright) facial skin edging from bill up to the eye and "pinching in" (concave) between bill and eye. No white feathering around facial skin nor around eye. Dark legs, but could not make out knee color. The diagnostic facial pattern eliminates the similar, but distinct, White-faced Ibis.

Glossy Ibis - P.D. Hulce (TOS) April 19, 1991. This bird was seen directly with two White-faced Ibis. The facial skin was gray with a rather thick, light blue line at top and a slightly thinner, light blue line at bottom of facial skin. The lines did not go behind the eye. The eye was plain brown. Body feathers were a bright metallic, chestnut and green. The bird was observed from about 75 feet, three miles west of entrance to Anahuac NWR with 10X40 binoculars in good light.

American Swallow-tailed Kite - John Whittle April 5, 1991. At about 4:00 PM (immediately after rain ceased), the kite flew over Smith Oaks from the north and circled. The bird departed to the north at about 4:10 PM.

American Swallow-tailed Kite - Jana and John Whittle April 7, 1991. Swallow-tailed Kite observed from oil field just

NW of N fork of Taylor's Bayou off Craigen Rd. near Hamshire. The kite, carrying nesting material in its talons, appeared apparently over the S. fork of Taylor's Bayou S of Texas 124, flew down to about the confluence of N and S forks and then upstream along the N fork across Craigen Rd. About 2 minutes later, it came back and reversed the route. Time was approximately noon to 12:15 PM.

Mountain Plover - Beverly and Al Clarke April 3, 1991.

Seven birds were observed at approximately 8:00 AM for five minutes from a distance of about 50 yards using 8X42 binoculars and 20X scope at the Clemens Prison Farm along Highway 36 south of Brazoria. The seven birds were scattered in a bare field. Each bird had a white patch above the beak on the forehead. The breast of each bird was clear and a very pale cream color. Two of the birds showed black patches on the crown of the head. The birds had short black plover-like bills. Birds were flushed by prison guards on horseback and flew off to the west.

Purple Sandpiper - Jim Morgan, Ted Eubanks, Jr. April 19, 1991. A medium to large sandpiper was observed feeding with Sanderlings and Ruddy Turnstones on the rocks of the Quintana jetty. The bird was observed at about 8:30 AM for approximately two minutes under fair to good light conditions from a distance of 200 meters with 10X binoculars and Questar.

Presumed to be the same bird discovered, described and photographed on the Freeport CBC on December 16, 1990. Darkish back and wings, extending over entire head. Dark eye: long, slightly down-curved bill, basally orange-yellow and tipped dark; bright orange-yellow legs. The underparts were whitish, but streaked on flanks and exceptionally dark banded across breast and throat up to chin. Bird was also seen roosting and in flight (showing dark tail and thin white wing stripe) on April 14, 1991 on Surfside jetty. As decided by the TBRC, the remarkably similar Rock Sandpiper is presumed not to be present in Texas until proven otherwise.

Ruff - Donna and Ed Maddox April 20, 1991. A very large drably-marked sandpiper was observed about 10:15 AM on a warm day with bright sun at the oil field ponds west of High Island north of the roadside park. The bird was observed from about 30 yards from the car for about 15 minutes with 10X42 binoculars. The bird was standing in the shallow water and was in the company of Lesser Yellowlegs. This sandpiper was twice as large and had twice the bulk of the yellowlegs. The bill was dark and short, the neck was thick and the body was round and heavy. The legs were medium long and dark. It had no prominent head or face markings. The head, hindneck and back color were all brownish gray. Some dark gray feathering on neck and sides of breast with the remainder of the breast and belly buffy white. Size would indicate a male bird not in breeding plumage. It was vocalizing a low pitched two-note call given repetitiously for several seconds.

Observers have not had prior experience with Ruff. They got two other observers and returned to the location but the bird could not be relocated upon return.

Pomarine Jaeger - Jim Morgan, Ted Eubanks, Jr. April 19, 1991. A jaeger much larger than nearby Laughing Gulls was observed resting on a sandbar (but took flight when approached too closely) at 7:15 AM for 15 minutes. The bird was observed under good light conditions from as close as six to eight meters with 10X binoculars and photographed with Nikkor 560 mm. Visual observation and photographs show a large, barrel-chested jaeger with head nearly black extending down below the eye and to chin. Nape whitish; mantle dark brown; tail dark brown with no noticeable central feather pattern; underparts were whitish but with heavily mottled and barred breast band (quite large) and barred sides. The uppertail coverts were barred. In flight, the wings showed all dark brown, but with white

bases to the seven and eight primaries (very noticeable in photographs). The bill was all black with the upper mandible strongly hooked. Size, barrel chest, heavy barring on breast band (and its breadth) plus extensive white at the base of the primaries eliminates Parasitic and Long-tailed Jaegers.

Glaucous Gull - Jim Morgan, Ted Eubanks, Jr. April 21, 1991. A very large gull that dwarfed Laughing and Ring-billed Gulls and was much larger than nearby Thayer's and Herring Gull was observed at 12:00 for two to three minutes under very good to excellent light conditions from a distance of 15 to 40 meters using 10X binoculars, 22X scope and Questar. The bird flew in to roost on pier pilings of destroyed pier at Highways 87 and 124 at High Island.

While observing an adult Thayer's Gull, this all white, very large gull flew in and landed on nearby piling. Typical plumage seen on the UTC - mainly all white with only small amounts of darker mottling. Very large heavy bill was bicolored with dark tip and pale basally. Fairly flat crown and angular forehead gave a rough fierce look. Legs were a very pale flesh-pink. This species regularly occurs in spring on the UTC. Size, head shape and large bicolored bill eliminate other all white gulls that may appear on the UTC (young Iceland or Thayer's).

Thayer's Gull - Jim Morgan, Ted Eubanks, Jr. April 21, 1991. A gull very near Herring Gull in size, but somewhat smaller and slighter was observed at 12:00 for 20 to 25 minutes under very good to excellent light conditions from as close as 15 meters using 10X binoculars, 25X scope and Questar. The bird was observed roosting, preening then flying away from destroyed pier pilings at the location given in the previous report.

Description is taken from tape recording made in the field. Adult plumaged bird with an all white head. Body, tail and mantle were pale gray. Very delicate, rounded head and relatively small bill. The bill was a pale yellow with red spot on lower mandible near gonys. Dark eye with orbital ring appearing red with binoculars, but Ted said color was nearer to horn yellow as seen through Questar. Legs were "bubble gum" pink and were noticeably pinker than Herring Gull legs (at least two shades brighter). Completely white underwings except where dark webbing from outer webs of primaries extends around onto inner webs forming a very narrow trailing edge to outer primaries. At rest, the primaries were not nearly as dark as a Herring Gull, but had similar white crescents at ends of primary feathers. Jizz, size, all dark eye, orbital ring color, leg color and wing pattern point to Thayer's Gull. Main confusion on the UTC would be adult Herring Gull, but the aforementioned features eliminate Herring Gull.

Couch's/Tropical Kingbird - John and Jana Whittle April 27, 1991. One bird was observed along the fence line and in the short marsh grass just north of the beach on the north side of Texas 87, 2.8 miles west of intersection with Texas 124 at about 4:30 PM for a total of five minutes with a one minute gap. The light conditions were reasonably good with light generally coming from behind the observers. The bird was observed from 10 to 20 feet for a good portion of the time with 7x35 binoculars while close and 10x50 when further away. The bird did not call. It was perched initially on the fence wire about three feet from ground. It made several flights to catch flies mainly in the air, but appeared to go to the ground one time. All perches after the first were on fence posts or top of three-foot tall bushes.

The bird was immediately recognized as one of the yellow-bellied *Tyrannus* kingbirds by the gray head, dark wings and yellow belly. The head of the bird was a medium gray, with a thick dark gray eyeline/patch clearly extending behind the eye almost to the nape. The throat was very clearly light gray/whitish, merging directly into the lemon yellow breast and belly without appreciable darkening on lower throat/upper breast. The sides of the breast appeared

to have a brownish tinge, but the center of the breast was clear yellow. The back appeared an "olive" color, as if were mixed gray and yellow. The wings were dark with lighter feathers edgings most noticeable on the coverts. The tail was dark brown, held in "fanned" position much of the time to balance bird in the wind. The tail was slightly notched with no white on the outer edges of the tail even after close examination. The feather tips at extreme tip of tail appeared a little lighter, but this appeared to be wear/damage to the feathers rather than a feather color change. The bill was black and noticeably thick and long. The legs were black.

We are aware of the possibilities while observing this bird and endeavored to check all important marks. Thick-billed Kingbird was eliminated since the bill was not massive enough and the top of the head was clearly gray rather than blackish brown. The following characters were used to eliminate Western Kingbird. The bird appeared plumper and more chunky than a Western. No white was observed in the tail feathers at rest or in flight. The tail was definitely brown rather than black and was held in a fanned position much of the time. The dark eyeline/patch extended well behind the eye. The lower throat/breast interface went more or less from white/very pale gray to yellow without the darker gray lower throat/breast usually found on Westerns. The bill was too large. Cassin's Kingbird was eliminated based on the following. The lower throat/breast interface were more or less from white/very pale gray to yellow without the darker gray lower throat/breast and the bill was too large. Since the bird did not call, a definitive decision between Couch's and Tropical Kingbirds is not possible. Western Kingbirds were seen on the following day and the observers stated they were confident of the differences noted above.

LOOKING FORWARD TO JUNE AND JULY BIRDING

June is an excellent time to enjoy breeding birds on the UTC. July continues with many of the breeding birds and also with post-nesting migrants and shorebirds starting to return at the end of the month. Early morning forays into your favorite habitat are enjoyable. On those broiling afternoons when the air conditioner beckons, studying the field guide may be a productive "birding" adventure.

CONTACTS

- SEND CLEARING HOUSE bird sightings to: Clearing House, (OG), P.O. Box 271374, Houston 77277.
- TEXAS RARE BIRD ALERT TAPE, sponsored by Houston Audubon Society, 992-2757.
- SEND SPOONBILL MATERIAL to Editor, Judy Boyce, 5546 Aspen, Houston 77081, 668-5359.
- OG MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION, dues, subscriptions and address changes. Arch Dillard, 142 Imperial Dr., Friendswood 77546, (713) 996-0107. Annual dues \$15. Non-member Spoonbill subscriptions \$13.

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

In March 1987, data collection began for the Texas Breeding Bird Atlas Project [TBBAP]. Its purpose: to map in detail the distribution of all birds known to breed in Texas. The enormous potential of this project to provide a wealth of information prompted several organizations--including the OG and the ONC--to become sponsors. In its very first field season, data gathered provided new information on the status of breeding birds in Texas, including confirmation of breeding of such species as Hooded Merganser, Mountain Plover, Long-billed Curlew, Bank Swallow, House Wren, Lucy's Warbler, Yellow-headed Blackbird and Red Crossbill; and nesting Cave Swallows were confirmed right here on the Upper Texas Coast [UTC] in 1989! However, large areas of Texas are still not atlased or only partially atlased. Because so much work remains, the original five-year project has been extended by at least one year (through February 1993).

The atlas depends almost entirely on volunteers to gather data. Yet during its first four years, there have been only about 200 active atlasers for the entire state. This is especially disappointing when one considers that the OG itself has over 300 members. Five years ago I might have been optimistic that 200 volunteer atlasers would have surfaced in the Houston area alone, given the importance of this project.

Individuals contributing money have also been fewer than anticipated--about 175 statewide. The TBBAP, based at Texas A&M University, still needs such

contributions to fund the few staff and the publication costs. (Make checks payable to Texas A&M University Development Foundation--with a memo on the check--For: Texas Breeding Bird Atlas Project. Send to Texas A&M University Development Foundation, P.O. Box J-7, College Station, TX 77844. Check if your employer will match the gift!

Why has the expected manpower resource not materialized? Are most birders unaware of the TBBAP? Are they intimidated by the prospect of making a commitment to cover a certain area? Or by a perceived difficulty in data collection? To address these problems, getting OG members involved in the atlasing effort will be a top priority during my tenure as OG Chairman. And because June and July can be the best months in which to confirm nesting of many species, there is still time to help in 1991! Jerry Caraviotis and Bob Schwartz will be spearheading the OG efforts, serving as Liaisons to the TBBAP. They and I will be doing whatever we can to make it easy for OG members to participate--and it is easy! (It's also fun and you will learn a lot!) By organizing our efforts as a group, individuals who may not be able to thoroughly cover an area on their own will still be able to make a significant contribution. Data gathered on the May OG field trip will be submitted to TBBAP, and atlasing trips will be planned (for the first trips, see the announcement on page one, Coming Events). We will do what we can this year, and be better prepared for an organized effort in 1992. This will include a session to brief members on atlasing techniques, possibly during a Learning Corner before one of next year's meetings.

The atlas can be a tremendously valuable resource for years to come. However, it will only be as good as we birders make it. Let's help make the atlas a product of which we can be proud! Call Jerry Caraviotis (668-2344) or Bob Schwartz (499-8256) or me if you can help.

Bob Honig, Chairman (665-6963)

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