



The Spoonbill

A Publication of the Ornithology Group
Of the Houston Outdoor Nature Club

April 2001

May Program

The Ecological Importance of Fort Hood

Fort Hood, an abandoned military base in central Texas, encompasses an area of about 370 square miles in Bell and Coryell Counties. The base is best known to the birding community as a nesting area for endangered golden-cheeked warblers and black-capped vireos. Dr. Kenneth "Corky" Johnson, a professor at Mary Hardin Baylor University, will talk about his studies in this ecologically-sensitive area and the steps that are being taken to preserve the habitat of endangered bird species.

The abandoned base is located in an area exploding in population, resulting in disruption and destruction of important natural habitats. The abandoned base represents an opportunity to provide sanctuary for area wildlife populations.

The topography of the base, reminiscent of west Texas, is marked by low hills, mesas and extensive rocky exposure. The vegetation consists of open grassy areas, almost barren rocky slopes and areas of mixed woodlands dominated by oak and juniper.

7:00 p.m.
Monday, May 7, 2001

Bayland Community Center
6400 Bissonnet

No Learning Corner in May

Studies on the base have yielded 33 species of fish, five of which are considered pollution-intolerant, and 49 species of amphibians and reptiles. Species diversity indices indicate the environment to be generally healthy for these animals. An inventory of the animal life has not been compiled, but Bell County hosts approximately 325 species, most of which are probably present on Fort Hood. Two shiny cowbirds have been collected on Fort Hood.

Monitoring studies on the black-capped vireo have been carried out on the base since 1987, when the species was federally listed as endangered. The golden-cheeked warbler was listed in 1990, and studies on this species began in 1991. The

resulting management practices implemented on the base, including trapping and removing brown-headed cowbirds, have been successful.

An extensive fire affected a large area of the base in February of 1996. Although the endangered species were not present at the time, substantial areas of core nesting area were impacted. The effects of that fire on those species are still under study by federal and Texas Nature Conservancy biologists, and a fire protection plan has been developed and put in place.

Join us on the 7th to hear about Dr. Johnson's efforts to preserve habitat for important Texas species.

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About the Ornithology Group

The Ornithology Group (OG) is a member of the Outdoor Nature Club (ONC), a non-profit organization dedicated to greater knowledge about the environment and wildlife of the Upper Texas Coast. The OG is a club of individuals interested in all aspects of birding, including bird identification, listing bird sightings, competing in birding events and preserving bird habitat. Some members study bird behavior, biology, distribution and migration, while others just enjoy watching birds. The organization is designed to accommodate these diverse birding interests. Monthly meetings and field trips provide an opportunity to interact with and learn from experts in local and international birding.

Officers:

Chair	David Sarkozi	713-520-5906
Vice-Chair	Skip Almoney	713-524-4285
Secretary	Pat Pease	713-789-3306
Treasurer	Bob Simmons	713-776-2511
Clearinghouse	David Sarkozi	713-520-5906
SB Editor	MP Haddican	281-589-0005

Clearinghouse Submissions:

Bird sightings can be reported by mail, e-mail or on the OG web page.

By mail: David Sarkozi
111 Welch Street, Apt. B
Houston TX 77706

By e-mail: dsarkozi@flash.net using the following format:
species,date,county,location,count,observer.

On the OG web page:

www.ornithologygroup.org (click on Add Records to the Clearinghouse or, if the bird requires notes, Report a Rare Bird)

Although not all sightings are published because of space, please continue to send them in. They do get used and are very important to updating the regional checklist.



**For membership information,
see the back cover**

Newsletter submissions:

Mary Pat Haddican
mphdd@worldnet.att.net
(by the 10th of the month)

OG Website

www.ornithologygroup.org

To add your name to the e-mail list, send a message to

Listserv@listserv.uh.edu.

On the first line of the message, put "subscribe HOUSTON-OG first-name last-name". You will receive a confirmation within a few minutes.

Trend for the 21st Century?

The Ritz-Carlton New York, opening next year, will provide an ornithologist to assist bird watching from telescope-equipped rooms.

Newsweek 3/26/01

**Minutes of the April Meeting
April 2, 2001
Pat Pease
Recording Secretary**

Learning Corner: Identifying Early Warblers conducted by David Bradford.

Vice-Chairman Skip Almoney conducted the meeting.

Announcements:

May field trip has been changed. See the field trip announcements in this newsletter for the new schedule.

We still need someone to fill the office of Vice Chairman for Programs for next year's Board. If no volunteers come forth, Skip will contact people directly.

Mary Dodson provided the Conservation Report Newsletter.

Bird Field Trips: The March 31 trip to Sabine Pass Area was spectacularly successful with large numbers of warblers spotted.

Bird Sightings: David Marrick had a photo of a female wood duck which had come down his chimney and invaded his living room in Bellaire.

Large flock of yellow-crowned night herons seen in Rice University area after the heavy rain.

Peregrine falcon still being seen in Medical Center.

Golden-cheeked warbler sighted in Sugarland.

Swallowtail kite and Anna's hummingbird seen in Russ Pitman Park, Bellaire.

Program: "How and Why Birds Migrate" presented by Don Richardson. Don gave us lots of interesting facts and myths about bird migration.

**Field Trips
Glenn Olsen**

Please wear weather-appropriate outdoor clothes and shoes and bring water, insect repellent and lunch. If you have special needs, plan accordingly. For further information, contact Glenn Olsen at 281-345-4151 or hgolsen8@hal-pc.org.

April 29 (Sunday 8:00am)

High Island

Skip Almoney will lead this trip to seek out migrants. This is a great weekend for migration and an excellent site to see almost anything! Meet at Houston Audubon's Boy Scout Woods. See their website for more info: www.houstonaudubon.org

Directions: Take I-10 east to Winnie, Texas. At Winnie, take State Rd 124 south (right off I-10) to High Island. In High Island, turn left off 124 onto 5th Street, go about two blocks (look for cars parked along the roadside) and enter through the gate.

May 12 (Saturday 9:00am)

Gulf Coast Bird Observatory

We will celebrate International Migratory Bird Day at GCBO in Lake Jackson. Cecilia Riley of GCBO will oversee the event. The numerous hiking/birding trails through the "bottomlands" (great bird habitat) provide an opportunity to observe some of the nesting species of the area. Demonstration bird banding is a great opportunity to learn about bird research and see some birds "in hand." B-B-Q lunch will be available for a small donation. Cecilia says early arrivals can park outside the gate and walk in to bird!

Directions: Take 288 south past Angleton and Hwy 35. Just as you approach the Lake Jackson area, look for Hwy 2004, turn right onto 2004. Go to intersection of 2004 and 332 (Texaco Station on left), turn right onto 332. Look for the blue and white GCBO sign, turn left onto gravel road before the bridge. If you cross the bridge over Buffalo Camp Bayou, you've gone too far.

Beginning Birding

Field Marks— Know Them and Use Them

Don Richardson

It was in the mid 1930's that Roger Tory Peterson wrote the first "field guide." His guide, "A Field Guide to the Birds" brought lots of species of birds together into one volume. A birder could carry it along on a birding outing. There was enough information to identify the birds he encountered. A new era in birding was born with the appearance of that book. Birders no longer had to go to enormous tomes like the books I have, called "Birds of New York", and others like it. Published in 1910, it is ten by twelve inches and four inches thick, weighing in at fifteen pounds. More important to this discussion than the field guide itself is the use of "field marks". Peterson invented them and used them in his book. They are probably the very best tools available to birders.

Field marks are characteristic marks on a bird that identify or help identify it. Field marks singly, or in combination with other field marks, are unique. Peterson included them in his first and subsequent field guides. He drew lines or pointers to various places on the illustration of the bird. He then included some discussion in the text that described the bird. Take a look at the guide. There is a vertical white mark, just in front of the wing, indicated on the Green-winged Teal. A similar mark is pointed out on the Ring-necked Duck, but a pointer to the back shows that the Ring-necked has a black back. By using these marks and pointers correctly, we can identify the birds.

Doing your homework by studying your field guides and learning these field marks is important. If you do learn them, you will know in advance, what to look for. The thrushes provide a good example of using field marks. If you knew the field marks for thrushes, you would look at the back to see if: (1) the head was a warmer (redder) brown than the rest of the back and tail (Wood Thrush), (2) the tail was a warmer brown than the back and head (Hermit Thrush), or (3) the head, back, and tail are all an even tone of brown (another thrush). You would then know to look at the breast to see if the spotting was really faint little streaks (Veery). Finally you would go to the face to see if there was a bold buffy eye-ring and buffy cheek (Swainson's Thrush), or a minimal (or no) white eye-ring and gray (no warmth) face (Gray-cheeked Thrush).

Field marks are presented in different ways in different books. An Audubon Society "Master Field Guide" was produced several years ago in three volumes for North American birds. It used photographs of birds and was fairly well done. Three volumes meant that lots more could be written in the species accounts. Photos were on the right and text on the left. On average, two species were treated on each pair of facing pages. Inset onto a corner of each photo was a smaller, black and white version of the same photo. In the smaller photo there were little numbered triangles with a corner pointing to a field mark on the bird. A description of the mark was, of course, included in the text.

Ken Kaufman has, again, come up with a very fine bird book. It is a field guide called "Birds of North America". The cover touts, "Kaufman Focus Guides - A New Focus on the Field Birds of North America". Like the earlier Peterson guides, this book uses pointer lines to locate field marks. Turn with me, if you will, to page 225 in this book. Three of the swallows here are Barn, Cliff, and Cave. Look at how the pointers help you separate these species. On the Barn Swallow, pointers indicate a dark throat and forked tail. On Cliff Swallow, they point to a dark throat, light forehead, and buffy rump. On Cave Swallow, a light throat and buffy rump. On reviewing and comparing these field marks, it is easily seen that knowing them will allow you to quickly identify these swallows.

It is possible that your guide does not use physical pointers to locate the marks. But those field marks are so important in birding today that all field guides include them. Any guide would be virtually useless without

them. The National Geographic "Field Guide to the Birds of North America" includes them in the text that describes the species. Turn to page 387 in that guide and look at the Louisiana Waterthrush and the Northern Waterthrush. You will see that they are, in many respects, very similar. When you see them in the field you will immediately learn just how alike they are. As you read about them you'll see things about leg color, flank color, eyebrow color and even bill size. All these still leave a difficult identification. This book, however, introduced a newly discovered mark in its first edition. The eyebrow shape in the Louisiana Waterthrush flares wider at the back while on the Northern Waterthrush, it tapers closed to a point. I have found this mark, over the years, to be a wonderful help in separating these two species.

Birds differ between individuals. Not every Pine Warbler looks exactly like every other Pine Warbler. I joke about the highschool yearbook. If all individuals looked the same, we could have one picture labeled 17th year male and another labeled 17th year female, followed by a list of names. That's kind of how field guides are. We have to deal with the fact that there are individual differences in birds just as with humans. Field marks are the consistent thing about them. If we are fairly sure we are seeing an Orange-crowned Warbler or a Pine Warbler, we can look at field marks for the final answer. Are there wing bars or not? Are the undertail coverts white or yellowish? If the wing bars are present and the undertail coverts are white, you have a Pine Warbler. If the wing bars are absent and the undertail coverts are yellowish, it is an Orange-crowned Warbler. The identification has become straightforward and, in this case, easy.

Use your field guide like you would use a textbook in preparation for a test. If you study the textbook before the test, you'll do much better than if you use it to look up what you missed after the test. Read the "writin" side of the book. Often I see someone looking through the many pages of pictures of birds in a field guide saying "here's one - was the tail like that?" Learning field marks surely makes identification much easier. Even when you cannot identify a bird without further investigation, if you are familiar with field marks, you will better know what to note and recall.

Don is a regular writer and lecturer about birds and teaches a beginning birding field course in conjunction with the Houston Audubon Society. Contact him at (281) 997-0485 or cdplace@concentric.net

Web Cam Update

Nesting Bald Eagles and Peregrine Falcons Have a World-Wide Audience M. P. Haddican

The nesting bald eagles reported in last month's newsletter are doing well in spite of a long winter in the northeast. The female laid three eggs early in March, and the pair has been alternating sitting on the nest and hunting. Since the last newsletter, one of the three eggs was damaged and is no longer being tended by the birds. However, one of the remaining eggs has hatched, and the eaglet was observed by web watchers early in the morning of April 12. The eagles are very protective of the chick, and it is difficult to catch a glimpse of the young bird. The eagles can be followed at www.nu.com/eagles.

For the fourth straight year, a pair of nesting peregrine falcons has returned to a nest box on the Kodak Tower in Rochester, New York. The process

of mating, laying and incubating eggs, and rearing the young birds has been followed by a world-wide internet audience through the lenses of four cameras positioned on the side of the building. The pair, named Mariah and Cabot-Sirocco, are incubating four eggs which will all hatch, if everything goes well, in early May. To follow this incredible process, go to www.kodak.com (click on Birdcam 2001).



Clearinghouse March 2001 David Sarkozi

This month marks the start of spring migration and the news in this report is there are many early migrant reports. Two notables are new early dates for Swallow-tailed Kite and Bank Swallow.

The Peregrine Falcons at the Texas Medical Center were still there at the end of the month. The Peregrine Falcon that wintered at the Galleria was spotted dead on a ledge of a building. One can only speculate as to the cause of death.

Other notable birds were a Broad-tailed Hummingbird and a Couch's Kingbird.

The format this month is Species, date, County(location) # of birds, Observer. Those birds that are listed as uncommon to abundant in **A Birder's Checklist of the Upper Texas Coast 8th edition** for the whole month are summarized at the end.

Birds in **Bold** are very rare or new to the checklist. Notes are requested for those species listed in bold. Not all notes received for March are printed here because of space limitations.

County Key: BR = Brazoria, CH = Chambers, CO = Colorado, FB = Fort Bend, GA = Galveston, HA = Harris, JE = Jefferson, LI=Liberty

Location Key: ANWR = Anahuac NWR, ABNC = ABNC, BBSP=Brazos Bend SP, BF=Bolivar Flats, BNWR=Brazoria NWR, HI=High Island, EM=Edith Moore NS, NF=Nelson Farms, KPC property, PI = Pleasure Island, SBNWR=San Bernard NWR, SP = Sabine Pass, SW=Sabine Woods, WHC = West Harris County

Observer Key: AM=Art Mackinnon, BT=Barbrara Tilton, BH=Bob Honig, BJ=Dan Brooks and Dennis Jones, DS=David Sarkozi, DM=Derek Muschalek, DB=Dick Benoit, DR=Don Richardson, EC=Eric Carpenter, GR=George Regmund, JO=John O'Brien, JS=Julia M. Starr, KR=Kathy Reiser, KRu=Kenneth Russell, LH=Lauren Harter, MBH=Maggie & Bob Honig, MH=Maggie Honig, NB=Nicholas Block, PDH=P.D. Hulce, RAB=Robert A. Behrstock, RW=Ron Weeks, SH=Steve Hanks, TC=T H Collins, TF=Tim Fennell, TM=Tom McLeod, TK=Tracy Keltonic

Pied-billed Grebe birds=135 reports=14
American White Pelican birds=72 reports=5
Brown Pelican birds=34 reports=5
Double-crested Cormorant birds=52 reports=14
Neotropic Cormorant birds=35 reports=5
cormorant species birds=1 reports=1
Anhinga birds=1 reports=1
American Bittern birds=52 reports=6
Great Blue Heron birds=80 reports=15
Great Egret birds=70 reports=15
Snowy Egret birds=47 reports=14
Little Blue Heron birds=62 reports=14
Tricolored Heron birds=6 reports=4
Reddish Egret birds=2 reports=2
Cattle Egret birds=20 reports=7
Green Heron 3/31 JE(SP) 3 AM
Black-crowned Night-Heron birds=3 reports=3
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron birds=40 reports=8
White Ibis birds=525 reports=14
White-faced Ibis birds=172 reports=14
Roseate Spoonbill birds=43 reports=5
Black Vulture birds=58 reports=9
Turkey Vulture birds=102 reports=15
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck birds=48 reports=4
Greater White-fronted Goose birds=70 reports=2
Snow Goose birds=5,073 reports=3
Wood Duck birds=6 reports=3
Gadwall birds=1,066 reports=3
American Wigeon birds=551 reports=4
Mallard birds=2 reports=1
Mottled Duck birds=20 reports=6
Blue-winged Teal birds=549 reports=12
Cinnamon Teal birds=1 reports=1
Northern Shoveler birds=694 reports=8
Northern Pintail birds=27 reports=3
Green-winged Teal birds=646 reports=5
Greater Scaup 3/4 GA(BF) 3,750 JO
Lesser Scaup birds=1,432 reports=4
Surf Scoter birds=12 reports=3
duck species birds=250 reports=1

Osprey birds=14 reports=8
Swallow-tailed Kite 3/4 BR(BNWR) 1 TC, 3/14 GA() 1 DB, 3/14 HA(ABNC) 2 GR, 3/14 HA(ABNC) 2 GR, 3/31 JE(PI) 1 AM
White-tailed Kite birds=11 reports=7
Mississippi Kite 3/25 JE(SP) 1 AM, 3/31 JE(PI) 1 AM
Bald Eagle 3/6 HA(WHC) 1 SH, 3/11 BR(SBNWR) 1 DS
Northern Harrier birds=48 reports=16
Sharp-shinned Hawk birds=1 reports=1
Cooper's Hawk birds=3 reports=3
Accipiter species 3/26 HA(ABNC) 1 KRU
Red-shouldered Hawk birds=12 reports=6
Broad-winged Hawk 3/25 JE(SP) 1 AM, 3/26 HA(ABNC) 15 KRU, 3/31 JE(PI) 1 AM
White-tailed Hawk birds=1 reports=1
Red-tailed Hawk birds=40 reports=14
Crested Caracara birds=5 reports=3
American Kestrel birds=43 reports=14
Peregrine Falcon 3/2 HA() 1 JS, 3/4 HA() 1 BH, 3/8 HA() 1 JS, 3/9 HA() 1 JS, 3/11, BR() 1 DS, 3/11 BR() 1 DS, 3/13 HA() 1 JS, 3/31 HA() 1 MBH
Clapper Rail birds=1 reports=1
King Rail birds=1 reports=1
Sora birds=2 reports=2
Common Moorhen birds=96 reports=9
American Coot birds=1,071 reports=11
Sandhill Crane 3/4 BR(BNWR) 30 TC, 3/4 GA() 5 KRU,
Black-bellied Plover birds=3 reports=2
American Golden-Plover birds=265 reports=2
Snowy Plover 3/4 GA(BF) 5 JO, 3/10 GA(BF) 10 JO
Wilson's Plover birds=21 reports=2
Piping Plover birds=132 reports=2
Killdeer birds=124 reports=12
Black-necked Stilt birds=37 reports=5
American Avocet birds=9,056 reports=3
Greater Yellowlegs birds=23 reports=8
Lesser Yellowlegs birds=14 reports=4
Solitary Sandpiper 3/31 JE(SW) 1 AM
Willet birds=108 reports=6
Spotted Sandpiper birds=4 reports=2
Upland Sandpiper 3/24 HA(WHC) 50 BH, 3/24 HA(WHC) 30

Marbled Godwit birds=47 reports=2
Red Knot 3/10 GA(BF) 110 JO, 3/25 JE(SP) 6 AM
Sanderling birds=18 reports=4
Semipalmated Sandpiper birds=16 reports=1
Western Sandpiper birds=5 reports=1
peep species 3/3 CH(ANWR) 10 DS
Least Sandpiper birds=35 reports=3
Pectoral Sandpiper birds=500 reports=1
Dunlin birds=102 reports=2
Short-billed Dowitcher birds=36 reports=2
dowitcher species birds=60 reports=2
Long-billed Dowitcher birds=300 reports=3
Common Snipe birds=9 reports=4
Jaeger Species 3/11 BR() 1 DS
Laughing Gull birds=627 reports=9
Bonaparte's Gull birds=152 reports=2
Ring-billed Gull birds=152 reports=9
Herring Gull birds=21 reports=6
Lesser Black-backed Gull 3/2 BR() 1 RW, 3/9 GA() 2 EC
Gull-billed Tern birds=2 reports=1
Caspian Tern birds=13 reports=2
Royal Tern birds=46 reports=3
Sandwich Tern birds=1 reports=1
Common Tern 3/31 JE(SP) 16 AM
Forster's Tern 3/11 BR() 28 DS, 3/17 CH(ANWR) 6 KR,
3/26 HA(ABNC) 8 Kru
3/31 JE(SP) 9 AM
Black Skimmer birds=58 reports=2
Rock Dove birds=1,086 reports=7
Ringed Turtle-Dove birds=1 reports=1
Eurasian Collared-Dove birds=47 reports=9
White-winged Dove birds=221 reports=10
Mourning Dove birds=309 reports=25
Inca Dove birds=30 reports=10
Monk Parakeet 3/3 HA() 4 BH, 3/20 HA() 4 BH, 3/31
HA() 12 BHHA() 1 BH, 3/17 HA() 1 MBH, 3/24 HA
() 1 MBH, 3/25 HA() 1 BH, 3/29 HA() 1 BH, 3/30
HA() 1 BH, 3/31 HA() 1 MBH
Eastern Screech-Owl birds=8 reports=7
Great Horned Owl birds=1 reports=1
Barred Owl birds=2 reports=2
Short-eared Owl birds=1 reports=1
Chimney Swift 3/25 JE(SP) 4 AM, 3/26 HA(ABNC) 2
Kru, 3/29 HA() 1 BH, 3/30 HA() 3 MBH
Ruby-throated Hummingbird birds=22 reports=9
**Broad-tailed Hummingbird 3/10 HA() 1 BH, 3/17
HA() 1 MBH**
Rufous Hummingbird 3/4 HA() 1 BH, 3/11 HA() 1 BH,
3/12 HA() 1 BH, 3/15 HA() 1 BH, 3/16 HA() 1BH,
3/17 HA() 1 MBH, 3/24 HA() 1 MBH, 3/25 HA() 1BH, 3/29 HA()
Belted Kingfisher birds=16 reports=9 1BH, 3/30 HA() 1BH,
Red-bellied Woodpecker birds=43 reports=17 3/31 HA() 1MBH
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker birds=2 reports=2
Ladder-backed Woodpecker 3/15 CO() 1 TF, 3/25 CO()
2 TF
Downy Woodpecker birds=35 reports=16
Northern Flicker birds=2 reports=2
Pileated Woodpecker birds=6 reports=5
Eastern Wood-Pewee 3/25 JE(SP) 1 AM
Eastern Phoebe birds=22 reports=11
Vermilion Flycatcher birds=1 reports=1
Great Crested Flycatcher 3/25 HA() 1 BH
Couch's Kingbird 3/15 CO() 1 TF, 3/25 CO() 2 TF
Eastern Kingbird 3/25 JE(SW) 1 AM, 3/31 JE(PI) 1 AM,
3/31 JE(SP) 8 AM
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher 3/31 JE(SP) 1 AM
Loggerhead Shrike birds=44 reports=20
White-eyed Vireo birds=169 reports=11
Yellow-throated Vireo 3/25 JE(SP) 1 AM, 3/25 JE(SW) 1

Red-eyed Vireo 3/25 JE(SW) 4 AM, 3/31 JE(SW) 1 AM
Blue Jay birds=67 reports=13
American Crow birds=61 reports=15
Purple Martin birds=92 reports=13
Tree Swallow birds=55 reports=6
Northern Rough-winged Swallow birds=14 reports=3
Bank Swallow **3/11 BR() 1 DS**, 3/31 JE(SP) 3 AM
Cliff Swallow **3/13 FB() 8 TK**, 3/31 JE(PI) 1 AM, 3/31 JE
(SP) 6 AM
Cave Swallow 3/6 BR() 1 DR
Barn Swallow 3/11 BR(BNWR) 2 DS, 3/11 HA() 5 BH,
3/17 HA() 3 MBH, 3/25 FB(BBSP) 2 KR, 3/25 JE(SP)
8 AM, 3/25 JE(SW) 6 AM, 3/31 HA() 10 MBH, 3/31
JE(PI) 9 AM, 3/31 JE(SP) 18 AM
swallow species 3/4 BR(BNWR) 1 TC, 3/24 HA(WHC) 1 BH
Carolina Chickadee birds=36 reports=13
Tufted Titmouse birds=68 reports=7
Brown Creeper birds=1 reports=1
Carolina Wren birds=67 reports=11
House Wren birds=8 reports=6
Sedge Wren birds=10 reports=3
Marsh Wren birds=2 reports=2
Golden-crowned Kinglet 3/13 HA() 1 BH
Ruby-crowned Kinglet birds=43 reports=14
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher birds=165 reports=8
Eastern Bluebird birds=17 reports=4
Hermit Thrush birds=3 reports=3
Wood Thrush 3/25 JE(SW) 1 AM, 3/31 JE(SW) 2 AM
American Robin birds=135 reports=13
Gray Catbird birds=2 reports=2
Northern Mockingbird birds=141 reports=23
Brown Thrasher birds=9 reports=5
European Starling birds=321 reports=13
American Pipit birds=5 reports=1
Cedar Waxwing birds=294 reports=12
Blue-winged Warbler 3/31 JE(SW) 1 AM
Tennessee Warbler 3/25 JE(SW) 1 AM, 3/31 JE(SW) 6 AM
Orange-crowned Warbler birds=19 reports=12

Nashville Warbler 3/7 LI() 1 BT

Northern Parula 3/4 HA() 1 BH, 3/17 HA() 2 MBH, 3/18
FB(BBSP) 2 KR, 3/22 HA() 1 BH, 3/25 FB(BBSP) 2
KR, 3/25 HA() 4 BH, 3/25 JE(SW) 12 AM, 3/26 HA
(ABNC) 3 Kru, 3/30 HA() 1 BH, 3/31 HA() 9 MBH,
3/31 JE(SP) 4 AM, 3/31 JE(SW) 16 AM
Yellow-rumped Warbler birds=322 reports=22
Black-throated Green Warbler 3/29 HA() 1 MH, 3/29 HA()
1 MH, 3/31 HA() 3 MBH, 3/31 JE(SW) 1 AM
Yellow-throated Warbler 3/25 JE(SW) 1 AM, 3/31 JE(SP) 1
AM, 3/31 JE(SW) 4 AM
Pine Warbler birds=1 reports=1
Black-and-White Warbler **3/16 HA() 1 BH, 3/19 HA
(ABNC) 2 Kru**, 3/25 JE(SW) 9 AM, 3/26 HA(ABNC)
2 Kru, 3/30 HA() 1 BH, 3/31 JE(SW) 19 AM
Prothonotary Warbler 3/25 JE(SW) 23 AM, 3/31 JE(SW)
54 AM
Worm-eating Warbler 3/25 JE(SW) 3 AM, 3/31 JE(SW) 4
AM
Swainson's Warbler 3/25 JE(SW) 1 AM, 3/31 JE(SW) 1 AM

Ovenbird 3/31 JE(SW) 1 AM

Northern Waterthrush 3/31 JE(SW) 2 AM
Louisiana Waterthrush 3/17 CH(ANWR) 1 KR, 3/25 JE
(SW) 3 AM, 3/26 HA(ABNC) 2 Kru, 3/30 HA() 1 BH,
3/31 JE(SW) 1 AM
Kentucky Warbler 3/25 JE(SW) 2 AM, 3/31 JE(SP) 1 AM,
3/31 JE(SW) 6 AM
Common Yellowthroat birds=34 reports=11

SOLICITED MAIL

Outdoor Nature Club
Ornithology Group
P.O. Box 270894
Houston TX 77277-0894

Nonprofit Org.
U.S. Postage Paid
Houston, Texas
Permit No. 1063

TIME SENSITIVE MATERIAL

PLEASE DO NOT DELAY

Hooded Warbler **3/13 GA(HI) 1 LH**, 3/25 HA() 1 BH, 3/25 JE(SW) 4 AM, 3/26 HA(ABNC) 1 Kru, 3/29 HA() 1 BH, 3/30 HA() 1 BH, 3/31 HA() 9 MBH, 3/31 JE(PI) 2 AM, 3/31 JE(SP) 6 AM, 3/31 JE(SW) 108 AM
Wilson's Warbler birds=1 reports=1
Summer Tanager **3/10 HA() 1 PDH**, 3/25 JE(SW) 1 AM, 3/31 JE(SW) 1 AM
Scarlet Tanager 3/31 JE(SW) 1 AM
Chipping Sparrow birds=1 reports=1
Vesper Sparrow birds=1 reports=1
Savannah Sparrow birds=166 reports=10
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow birds=1 reports=1
Seaside Sparrow birds=21 reports=3
Song Sparrow birds=8 reports=5
Lincoln's Sparrow birds=6 reports=5
Swamp Sparrow birds=73 reports=11
White-throated Sparrow birds=43 reports=7
White-crowned Sparrow birds=4 reports=1
Northern Cardinal birds=282 reports=24
Red-winged Blackbird birds=747 reports=20
Eastern Meadowlark birds=18 reports=7
Common Grackle birds=180 reports=11
Boat-tailed Grackle birds=272 reports=12
Great-tailed Grackle birds=431 reports=15
Brown-headed Cowbird birds=3,219 reports=13
blackbird species 3/19 HA(ABNC) 75 KRU
Orchard Oriole 3/31 JE(SW) 1 AM
House Finch birds=24 reports=7
American Goldfinch birds=44 reports=2
House Sparrow birds=367 reports=7

TO START OR RENEW A MEMBERSHIP:

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Telephone: _____

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