



Shreveport Society For Nature Study  
**BIRD STUDY GROUP**  
**NEWSLETTER** ©

Volume 16, Number 3

November 1, 2001

**Next Meeting - Tuesday, November 13, 6:30 p.m.**  
**TANAGERS AND THRUSHES OF NW LOUISIANA**  
*presented by Terry Davis*

### NOVEMBER PROGRAM

**When:** Tuesday, Nov. 13 at 6:30 P.M.  
**Where:** LSUS, Museum of Life Sciences

**T**erry Davis will discuss the identification and occurrences of *Tanagers and Thrushes of Northwest Louisiana*.

Terry's interest in birds started at a young age. He has been birding seriously for the past eight years and specializes in passerines and birding by ear. Terry has been surveying Stoner Woods and along with John McBride found the first state record of a **Ringed Kingfisher**. In addition, Terry's efforts have located wintering **Cape May Warbler** on Cross Lake and nesting **Bell's Vireo** in northern Caddo Parish.

### NOVEMBER FIELD TRIPS

**Lake Bistineau State Park, Saturday, November 24** – Meet at the LSUS Museum of Life Sciences at 7:30 a.m. Rain date will be Sunday, November 25. Leader – Jim Ingold, e-mail [jingold@pilot.lsus.edu](mailto:jingold@pilot.lsus.edu), 797-5236 (O) or 742-5067 (H).

**Bickham Dickson Park (Red River Education and Research Park), Sunday, November 18** – Meet at the Barn at 8:00 p.m. Leader – Bill Wood, e-mail [billwood@shreve.net](mailto:billwood@shreve.net), 925-9205 (H).

**Caddo Lake Winter Bird Count, Saturday, December 1** – We will count birds in the Louisiana part of the circle. Leader - Jim Ingold, [jingold@pilot.lsus.edu](mailto:jingold@pilot.lsus.edu), 797-5236 (w) or 742-5067 (H).

### BIRD STUDY GROUP PHONE NUMBERS AND MORE

**Information & Bird Alert Service** . . . . Phone 318-797-5338, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.  
**Meeting Time** . . . . . Second Tuesday of each month, September through June, 6:30 p.m.  
**Internet Website** . . . . . <http://www.softdisk.com/comp/birds/>  
**Bird Alert Service** . . . . . [rseidler-phonetree@centenary.edu](mailto:rseidler-phonetree@centenary.edu)  
**BSG E-mail** . . . . . [lsusmus@prism.net](mailto:lsusmus@prism.net)  
**BSG Fax** . . . . . 318-797-5222

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## FIELD TRIP SURVEY

Please complete your field trip surveys handed out at the last meeting and mail, fax, or bring them to the next meeting. I will have blank ones available or you can download a copy from the BSG website. Surveys already received include new places to visit and excellent ideas to keep our group vibrant and growing. You'll be hearing more about these ideas soon. This month's field trips will take you to two of our hot spots, Lake Bistineau State Park and Bickham Dickson Park. Thanks to everyone for your input. Nancy Menasco – 868-3255, e-mail nmcpa@aol.com.

## THE BSG WEBSITE - YOUR ONE STOP BIRDING RESOURCE

by Lily Poole

BSG members, I was going to write an article detailing only what is new on our BSG website. The truth is there is so much that can be of interest to long time & new birders that instead I would like you to know why our site is - *Your Number One Stop Birding Resource*.

Let's say you'd like to do some local birding but you don't know where to go and you used your last NW LA checklist on your previous bird outing. Worry no more! Click the *Field Trips and Special Events* link for some birding possibilities. Interested in migrant birds coming to the area? Go by the *Resent Sightings* link to see what BSG members have been posting on the Bird Alert Service. You feel "out of the loop" because you're not on the Bird Alert e-mail list? Click on the Web Guy's link and he'll forward your name and e-mail address to Rosemary. She will add you to the BSG Bird Alert Service. As to that checklist you were needing? You guessed it! We have three versions you can download!

Now you're almost set to go on your birding trip but what if you see a bird and you're not sure if it can be seen during this time of the year? Maybe you should download a copy of our new *Chart of*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

November Program .....	1
November Field Trips .....	1
Officers & Board of Directors .....	2
Field Trip Survey .....	3
The BSG Website .....	3
Migration Notes .....	4
The Big Sit! 2001 .....	6
Minutes of the Regular Meeting .....	8
Minutes of the Board Meeting .....	8
Christmas Bird Counts .....	8
Bird Report .....	10

*Seasonal Occurrences*, or check out our newly revised version of the *Extralimital Dates*.

Planning a birding vacation and you'd like to study the birds you'll be seeing or would like a birding buddy? Drop by the BSG *Links* page and checkout *Where do you want to go birding today?* This site contains information on birding in 173 countries, 13 provinces of Canada and the United States. Find a Birding Buddy at *Birdingpal.com* designed for traveling birders to meet on the net with people who enjoy showing a visitor the best birding spots in their part of the world. You've found your birding buddy, but she has 20 other buddies she's bringing on the trip! How do y'all stay in touch? The *American Birding Association* link has some recommendations on FRS radio usage for birding. FRS radios are increasingly being used by birders who come together (either planned or unplanned) to communicate the location of interesting birds and to coordinate groups.

Before you leave on your trip read what other birders, locally and around the world, are posting on their listservers at the *Birding on the Net* link. Finally, while on your birding trip you spotted a bird with a band on its leg. Whom do you contact to report banded birds? *Ornithology.com* has a banding links page that can help you get the information to the correct person.

Have you had problems with birds accidentally

flying into your homes windows? The *Fatal Light Awareness* link has some suggestions that could stop that problem.

Have you always wanted to make birdhouses, but you don't know where to get plans, what kinds of birds you can attract, where to place the birdhouse you have built, or how to protect your tenants from predators? Then visit the *Bird Homes* link. This is an informative site run by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife service.

Fall Migration is here and you've been hearing how migrant birds can be tracked using radar and want to learn more? Go to the *CUROL* (Clemson University Radar Ornithology Laboratory) link.

Prime time bird feeding is just around the corner. Find some *Tips for Better Feeding on Bird Watcher's Digest's*, *Bird Feeding Do's and Don'ts* page.

Recently West Nile virus was found in birds in Union County, Arkansas and Kenner, Louisiana. The American Bird Conservancy has a *Position Statement* you might like to read on West Nile virus.

The BSG website is also a global site. You can find links to the BSG in Brazil, Canada, England, and Japan.

By now it may be of no surprise to you to read that this year Birding.com voted the BSG website as one of its *July Surprise Sites*. You can visit that post at <http://www.birding.com/2001July1.asp>.

So stop by the BSG website - *Your One Stop Birding Resource*.

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## MIGRATION NOTES

by Paul Dickson

*Of all the animal kingdom, birds maintain a universal mystique. The reason is simple: they fly. The migration of birds is chronicled in the earliest written records of mankind, allegorized in the Bible, mythicized in every culture, and in our information age, only superficially understood. To birders, migration is an exciting, joyful phenomenon to be sought at its season with eternal promise. As surely as the sun rises, the birds migrate, bringing us their song, their colors, their*

*freedom. In these times of human tribulation, this certainty affirms our faith and serves as a firmament, a promise that the world ever turns and always contains beauty. This column strives to paint some of that beauty, to hint of the mystique, and to question so much that is still unknown about migrating birds.*

November 28, 1976 was a day to remember. To our subtropical borderland, the Great Plains sent the remains of one of its first fall blizzards and with it a wave of northern birds. A white blanket of six inches fell over northern Bossier Parish that day. I scattered seed outside my window every few hours as the snow piled up. It was the earliest snow of such magnitude and one of northwest Louisiana's heavier snows. It was my first Fox Sparrow invasion, one that I marvel at still. The next morning the all-time November record low of 16° F was set officially at Shreveport Regional Airport. At our house in the wooded hills northwest of Benton, the mercury dipped to 12° F. The Fox Sparrows numbered 20 at a time below my bedroom window. With school canceled and the bridges closed, watching them eagerly feed was an all-day pleasure.

Great numbers of Fox Sparrows as well as other birds, appeared suddenly that day and remained plentiful for the duration of the frigid arctic high that followed. Woodcock packed the coastal cheniers for a few weeks afterward, while duck hunters marveled at the stunning numbers of wintering ducks and geese that were pressed south earlier than usual. The magic of such an early winter storm can't last long. Lifting the spell, the snow melted in a few days, and with it the "snowbirds" seemed to drift gradually away.

This subject might be of no surprise to most, as we expect to see new birds arrive with cold weather. Beyond our regular winter residents, however, it takes more than an early cold spell to send the hardy northern set south of their usual wintering range. We too often apply our human limitations to wildlife. We think that birds get cold just as we do and so, we deduce, they migrate to escape cold. This is the simple understanding of migration that starts with the "Autumn Goose and Spring Robin" story that we

learn as small children. Cold weather, so the lesson goes, chases them away and warm spring welcomes them back. Juncos, the original "snowbirds" are said to follow the snow line south, thus the name. Well, juncos can handle the cold just fine, thank you. I have seen them blithely wintering in Jackson Hole, Wyoming where the temperature frequently goes way down below zero. What these ground feeders can't handle is constant, deep snow cover. The Jackson Hole birds rely on snow plowed roads and feeding stations. Likewise, the Fox Sparrows must flee deep snow to find open ground, thus the invasion to points south of their usual haunts in November of 1976.

Bird migration, more accurately explained, is a search for food. Most birds can survive extreme cold so long as the cold does not result in a food shortage. When cold is accompanied by snow or ice, many migratory birds are shut off from their food supplies and must move to find available feed. For a long distance migrant, such a move could stretch hundreds of miles. The big move may be made after food becomes short, but other times it seems to come before the harsh weather, as if the birds have a prescience of weather.

Our winter resident birds are largely seed eaters. Our summer residents mostly eat fruits and insects. The winter season offers only waxy or dried fruits requiring special digestive adaptations. What few insects winter offers are either close to warm water or are dormant and usually hidden or protected. Due to this shortage of fruit and insects, the summer residents fly south, not because they are cold, but because cold lessens the supply of food. Our permanent resident species have adapted to switching food sources seasonally, utilizing what is available. Seed eaters may remain so long as seeds can be reached. Insectivorous birds that stay for the winter are specialists, using warm water areas or specialized techniques to reach dormant insects. Bird feeding has expanded the northern wintering range of cardinals among other species. The finches and nuthatches that winter in the far northern forests feed chiefly on tree-borne seeds, held well above the deep snow. Open country sparrows, larks and longspurs rely on wind to sweep clean large expanses of bare

ground. Waterfowl depend on wind and moving water to hold back the ice. When weather overcomes these strategies, we see invasions of species normally found farther north in winter.

The woodcock is a unique and mysterious creature. It is a woodland sandpiper, that being an oxymoron. It is locally common in winter but often hard to find. One day many might be found, yet the next the species seems to be absent. Two weeks later, woodcocks are back in great numbers. One year a particular spot is full of them, yet that covert may not see another for years. Researchers striving to explain this erratic behavior have revealed not only answers about the movements of woodcock but also a broadly applicable example of bird migration based on ground conditions. Woodcock wearing radio transmitters have revealed the birds following the freeze line like a yo-yo. This is winter vagrancy based on frozen ground. Hunting for worms at night in muddy puddles and moist ground, woodcocks are unable to probe through frozen soil. A rich feeding source one day provides no food the next when cold temperatures freeze the ground. When daytime temperatures fail to rise much above freezing, woodcock responds by moving south until soft ground is again found. Not being at all social, they apparently resist being crowded together in the southerly extremes of their range so just as soon as the weather warms, back north they go. This north to south to north again oscillation can continue all winter long.

Mallards and Canada Geese are known to be the hardiest of waterfowl. Many winter in far northern places such as Alaska or wherever a small spot of open water can be found. In the northern Great Plains, huge flocks of Mallards and Canada Geese winter on frozen lakes so long as harvested cornfields, with their abundance of spilled grain, can be reached. These birds forgo water altogether, spending frigid nights on the ice and days on the wind blown sections of cornfields. This is a recent pattern, an adaptation to abundant food offered by human agriculture. The strategy works, resulting in fat and healthy corn-fed birds come spring. These field feeding waterfowl are capable of flying great distances each day to find fields that have been

cleared of snow by the wind. Mallards can scrape through six inches of snow to find corn; Canada Geese can dig through ten inches. Neither bird can peck through ice nor can they feed at all when snow gets deeper than their foraging limits. Fat waterfowl can forego feeding after severe winter storms for only three to five days while awaiting a thaw. Thinner ones must feed daily. If the snow or ice remains beyond the duration of their fat reserves, they must move south, often flying hundreds of miles in a single day until open grain fields are found. A great invasion of large race Canada Geese occurred in north Louisiana during the extreme cold beginning at Christmas, 1983. Though snow did not fall here, much did in the southern Great Plains driving many birds to our region that normally remain farther north. Likewise, extreme cold in late December of 1989 caused 14 Tundra Swans to penetrate our area as far south as Elm Grove where they then remained through February of 1990. Iced over surface water forced these largest of waterfowl to our area. These birds were banded and marked with readable neck collars during their Louisiana stay. The following winter they were reported from northeast Missouri. This, we can presume, is their usual winter range. More recently, a frigid and snowy New Year's Day of 2001 brought in larger numbers of Mallards and sparrows. Harris' Sparrows were at their highest recorded presence in our area and American Tree Sparrows were found in several places just north of the Louisiana border.

Late November and December storms seem to bring more of these weather-driven invasions of birds than do the more expected ones later in winter. A January or February winter storm often brings no new birds at all. This may be related to fat levels and autumn versus winter feeding behaviors. Birds are building fat reserves in fall and feed much more actively than in winter. Once fat reserves are built up, birds can sit out severe winter weather. Fat birds in late winter switch to a strategy of energy conservation, mostly holding still during poor feeding conditions. Big migratory movements are thus avoided in winter in favor of the strategy of waiting out the cold spell. In autumn however, the migration urge is still present and the need to feed

much stronger. In such times, an early winter storm moves birds.

For a broad range of wintering birds encompassing Fox Sparrows, woodcock, and Canada Geese, bare ground is essential for feeding. These species are representative of many others in this migratory pattern. Abundant food is needed to prepare fat reserves for winter. An early snow in Arkansas, Oklahoma and points north that covers or freezes the ground continuously for several days will bring new birds to Louisiana. These late autumn invasions, though infrequent, are exciting birding events. They transport us to winter and even to regions colder than ours. They give us a glimpse of the birds of more northern regions, often in stunning numbers. They fill our feeders, our woods, fields and open waters with unexpected birds, in some cases, for the remainder of the winter season, in others, for only the duration of the cold spell.

We all hope for a little snow each year, but often see none. Gladly, snow does not need to reach Louisiana for these weather-driven birds to be seen here. As fall turns colder, watch for snow reports in the central United States along a line from Tulsa to Memphis. When this area just to our north receives an early snow or ice storm coupled with continuous freezing temperatures, put out some seed for the Fox Sparrows.

*Next month: warm winter vs. cold winter birds, the two faces of December.*

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## THE BIG SIT! 2001 - A DAY IN THE PARK

*by Nancy Menasco*

After several days of rain, the morning of Sunday, October 14, dawned cool and clear. Jerry (Bertrand) and I arrived at the Red River Education and Research Park, known to most of us as C. Bickham Dickson Park about 7:00 a.m. We pegged a tarpaulin to the ground and marked out our 17-foot circle, home for the next twelve hours. Before long, Agnes Prisock arrived, followed by Jean

and Jeff Trahan, and the sitting began in earnest. Within an hour or two, we had six species of woodpecker. Two **Pileated** stopped by briefly, then flew off to a more secluded area. **Red-headed, Red-bellied** and **Northern Flickers** spent the day flying back and forth between the dead trees around us. **Hairy** and **Downy Woodpeckers** moved into the woods where we could hear them calling on and off throughout the day.

All birds had to be either seen or heard from within our circle to be officially counted. Jeff identified **Common Yellowthroats** across the road from us by their call, but Jean and I wanted to see them. Jeff, obligingly, went to "beat the bushes" for us, but to no avail. Finally, after Jean and I had hung on the fence staring fixedly at the undergrowth for quite some time, ignoring all other possible sightings, I caught a quick glimpse as a female popped up. A few minutes later, Jean saw another female. Naturally, no one else could see either one.

A male **American Kestrel** was never out of sight for long as he hunted grasshoppers from the power lines and light poles in the field beside us. A **Loggerhead Shrike** thought it would be amusing to harass him as he sat on one of the light poles. The shrike zipped by, reaching out a talon to grab at the kestrel's feathers. The unappreciative kestrel chased the shrike into the shrubbery on the north side of the field. The kestrel emerged alone, but soon the shrike reappeared. Obviously chastened, the shrike stayed on its own side of the field after that.

Agnes, who is a new birder, spotted her first **Carolina Chickadee**, also our first of the day. She brought her very friendly little Chihuahua with her for the Sit. Pebbles immediately elected herself the circle guard dog and official greeter. She was very suspicious of the horseback riders across the field but would bark happily at new arrivals as if to say, "Welcome, welcome to the circle."

The sun moved higher in the bright blue sky and butterflies were everywhere. Viceroy's were most numerous but sulphurs, goatweed leafwings, and skippers were also in evidence. Jerry had taken off his wet shoes to let them dry and a Red-spotted Purple found one of them irresistible. It sat for a long time, drinking in the salts and moisture. At the

end of the day, we spotted a "butterfly" tree, a tall willow where large clusters of butterflies were hanging to roost for the night.

Jeff was in charge of identifying swallows in flight and everything far away. As the birds came closer, we could say, "You're absolutely right, Jeff. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ (fill in the blank)." And it would be a **Cooper's, Red-tailed, or Red-shouldered Hawk**. Jerry has also been practicing his long-distance hawk identification. We visited hawk watches at both Cape May and Lake O' the Pines in September and he's getting pretty good at finding specks in the sky. I voiced a wish for an **Osprey** and, a few minutes later, what should appear in the sky – an **Osprey**, of course. Oh, the power of positive thinking! Most of the raptors we saw, including the Osprey, cooperated by circling low over us several times. They may have been considering us as a meal, but thought better of it when they saw how many of us there were.

Jean and Jeff's daughter, Karen Schneider, and "fledgling" birder grandson, T.J., joined us for a while in the afternoon so T.J. could practice his birding by ear. T.J., who is only a few months old, appeared to be napping in Jean's lap, but sat up alertly at the call of a **Red-bellied Woodpecker**.

Shirley Huss arrived just in time to identify a female **Northern Harrier**. In mid-afternoon, flocks of **American White Pelicans** appeared heading south. Mary Jimenez stopped by to take a few pictures. Jim Ingold came to sit and a male **Northern Harrier**, perhaps the mate to the female we had seen earlier, circled overhead. Jim also picked up a lone **Scissor-tailed Flycatcher** flying over. All morning and intermittently throughout the afternoon, we had been hearing choruses of frogs in the flooded field, waiting for Mac Hardy to come to name them for us. Mac duly turned up and, at his approach, the frogs immediately became silent and remained so while Mac sat and counted for a couple of hours. Sure enough, after his departure, the frogs revived and were still singing their frog songs when the last of us left in the evening.

As the afternoon waned, **Wood Ducks** began flying over, usually three at a time. Then the debate began. Were these the same three woodies, going

back and forth for some reason? How many times should we count them? Finally, Jim had nine at one time. So, I multiplied nine times two and subtracted three for a total of 15 **Wood Ducks**, which, at the time, made as much sense as any other method of counting.

Dusk approached. First one at a time, then in larger groups, the "heronoids" began flying into the roost. Of the five remaining die-hard Sitters, Jeff, Jean, Jim and Jerry (your name had to start with a "J" for this assignment) counted while I tape recorded the numbers. In no time at all, we had added **White Ibis**, **Snowy Egret**, **Little Blue Heron**, and **Tricolored Heron** (Louisiana Heron to those for whom Champion Lake will always be Mayer's Lake and the Red River Education and Research Park will always be Bickham Dickson). How do you tell an immature **Little Blue** from a **Cattle Egret** when you can't see the color of the feet or bill? The answer is – the shape of its bill. You can also hedge by knowing that the **Little Blues** hang out more with each other and with **Tricoloreds** than with **Cattle Egrets** and usually fly into the Bickham Dickson roost from a more southerly direction.

In the sky beyond the incoming "roosters" we could see **Common Nighthawks**. Two or three flew above us, their white wing patterns distinctive in the failing light. As night fell, a **Great Horned Owl** hooted in the forest behind us. Jean did her Great Horned Owl imitation to try to draw it out. Although it was a simply marvelous imitation, it didn't work. We packed up and headed for the parking lot. Jerry went back in the dark to take up the tarp and the owl flew to the highest point of the dead tree at the beginning of the road. Not only could he see the owl from our circle site but we could see it from the parking lot, a perfect exclamation point for the day. Our species count totaled 52 (54 if the **Mallards** we heard were migrants and we count the resident **Canada Geese**).

We headed home with our memories of a glorious day in the park (virtually mosquito-less until almost dark), good companions, beautiful birds, and plans for next year. Ideas included spreading seed and hanging hummingbird feeders a week in advance, setting up a water feature with dripping

water, and planting mulberry trees to attract migrants. Our more ambitious thoughts extended to creating a permanent shorebird habitat in the middle of the field and building an observation tower overlooking all. It could happen! Remember the power of positive thinking and that Osprey.

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## MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING

*October 12, 2001, 7:00 p.m.*

*Science Lecture Auditorium at LSUS*

Dr. Gary Graham, Director of Texas Parks and Wildlife made a presentation on the World Birding Center that will be constructed near Mission, Texas

**Treasurer's Report.** Jean Trahan reported that the club has \$1,507.42 cash which includes \$42 earned from the raffle that night.

**Field Trips.** Nancy Menasco distributed a survey to get information about what club members prefer and to get new ideas for field trips. She said that the "Big Sit" would be Sunday, October 14, in Bickham Dickson Park. It is an all day event from sunrise to sunset. Nancy said that if you come, you should bring insect repellent.

**Membership.** Lily Poole reported that we have 95 paid accounts. She also said that the club will have a listing in the business white pages in the phone book. The cost is a one-time fee of \$26.00 and a fee of \$1.28 a month thereafter

**Newsletter.** Bill Wood reminded everyone that the deadline for bird reports is the 15<sup>th</sup> and articles and other items for the newsletter is the 20<sup>th</sup> of each month. He also needs more human-interest stories and encouraged members to submit articles.

**Speakers.** Larry Raymond reported that Terry Davis would speak at the next meeting.

**Beginning Birder.** John McBride said that he will be conducting a "Fall Migrant Bird Walk" at Walter B. Jacobs Memorial Nature Park, Saturday, October 20, at 8:00 a.m. He will also conduct bird walks at the park the following two Saturdays.

**Bird Talk.** Bill Wood saw a **Cooper's Hawk** and a **Pine Warbler** in his yard recently. Bill also said that he spent three and a half hours at Cross



Lake on Sunday, but only saw a total of six species. At Bickham Dickson Park this past week, Nancy Menasco saw 70 **Cattle Egrets**, 70 **White Ibis**, and 70 **Northern Rough-winged Swallows**. The number 70 was the lucky number that day. She also said that egrets at the roost near the barn were arriving from the north rather than from the south as in earlier weeks.

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## MINUTES OF THE BOARD MEETING

*October 2, 2001, 7:00 p.m.*

*Museum of Life Sciences at LSU*

Board members present were Jeff Trahan, Lily Poole, Mac Hardy, Nancy Menasco and Will Smolenski. Bill Wood and Jerry Bertrand were also present.

**Treasurer's Report.** Mac Hardy gave the treasurer's report. In August, the club had a total income of \$138.27, total expenses of \$328.00 with a net loss of \$189.73. In September, we had expenses of \$111.19. The cash balance at the end of September was \$1,552.73 with a fund balance of \$1,957.84.

**Preparations for the October meeting.** Dr. Gary Graham will be speaking at the October meeting on Friday, October 12, rather than Tuesday, October 9. The meeting will take place in the Science Lecture Auditorium. Mac Hardy said that he tried to contact Judy Townes about refreshments, but has not been able to contact her. Bill Wood said that he could bring some refreshments and the club has agreed to pay for the sandwiches. Bill has posted information about the meeting on LABIRD and TEXBIRD. He also suggested that we give each person at the meeting a newsletter and that we have 100 extra newsletters on hand at the meeting. We will have a regular meeting after the lecture and Will Smolenski will sell raffle tickets at the meeting as usual. It was suggested that we have a copy of the Louisiana Breeding Bird Atlas on hand at the meeting to sell and give one away as a door prize.

**Bird Records.** Mac Hardy reported that he is trying to get records from many people with some success. Charlie Lyon has already given his records

to the database and Paul Dickson has agreed to give his records.

**Membership.** Lily Poole reported that we have 96 active accounts. September and October are big months for renewing memberships. However, we have more than 100 members. Lily also reported that she has talked to fifteen people at the phone company, but still cannot find for certain how much it costs for a listing in the business white pages. The probable cost will be a \$26 one time charge and \$1.64 per month. However, the bill must be sent to the university. Mac said that would not be a problem.

**Web Page.** Lily Poole said that the newsletter has been posted on the web page. The new "colorized" version of the newsletter is there along with the new "Chart of Seasonal Occurrences" and the edited "Extralimital Dates." There are also many new pictures and links.

**Newsletter.** Bill Wood said that Paul Dickson will do a monthly article called "Migration Notes."

**Christmas Party.** Mac Hardy reported that the December meeting would be the Christmas party with the same format as in the past. The club will buy a meat tray, soft drinks and bread. We will rely on potluck for other things.

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## CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

**Shreveport CBC** - tentatively - *Saturday, December 15, 2001.* Compiler: Charles Lyons, clyon@softdisk.com

**Natchitoches CBC** - tentatively - *Saturday, December 22, 2001.* Compiler: Charles Lyon, clyon@softdisk.com

**Bossier-Caddo-Bienville CBC (BCBCBC)** - *Saturday, January 5, 2002.* Compiler: Paul Dickson, Paul@morrisdickson.com

A complete list of all of Louisiana's Christmas Bird Counts will run in the December Newsletter.

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**BIRD REPORT** - *Compiled October 21, 2001*

Report bird records for the Newsletter to Will Smolenski (865-2938) by the 15th of each month. Only records not printed since the last Newsletter are published. Following each species is a line of data in the following format: date, initials of observer, number of birds observed, initials of another observer, number of birds observed, etc. For example: 01/12/99 PD two means that on 01/12/99 PD saw two birds. For the number of birds observed, a one is used both for one specimen and for numbers not reported by the observer. All bird records reported here are the responsibility of the observer. The Bird Study Group is reporting observations on the word of the observers.

**OBSERVERS**

<b>ABBREVIATION</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>DATE AND PLACE</b>
<b>J&amp;JT</b>	Jeff and Jean Trahan	09/01/2001 Shreveport/Residence, 09/11/01 Shreveport/Residence, 09/14/01 Shreveport/Residence, 09/15/01 Shreveport/Residence, 09/16/01 Shreveport/Residence, 09/18/01 Shreveport/Residence, 09/22/01 Bickham-Dickson Park, 09/23/01 Bickham-Dickson Park, 09/30/01 Bickham-Dickson Park, 10/05/01 Bickham-Dickson Park, 10/06/01 Bickham-Dickson Park, 10/13/01 Bickham-Dickson Park, 10/13/01 Marie and Charles Hamel Memorial Park 10-21-01 Bickham Dickson Park.
<b>JJ</b>	Jim Ingold	09/07/01 Leonard Rd., 09/15/01 Chicken Farm Ponds near I-49/ Powhatan exit., 09/15/01 Evelyn Exit on I-49, 09/15/01 I-49 between Powhatan & Posey Rd., 09/15/01 LA 1 approx. 1/4 mile S. of Yearwood Rd., 09/15/01 LA 1 Red River Parish, 09/15/01 Lock & Dam #4, 09/15/01 Lock & Dam #5, 09/15/01 Natchitoches Fish Hatchery, 09/15/01 Sod Farms near Powhatan, 09/16/01 Chicken Farm Ponds near I-49 / Powhatan Exit, 09/16/01 Evelyn Exit on I-49, 09/16/01 I-49 between Powhatan and Posey Rd., 09/16/01 LA 1 approx. 1/4 mile S. of Yearwood Rd., 09/16/01 Lock & Dam #5, 09/16/01 Sod Farms near Powhatan, J
<b>JJ&amp;LL</b>	Jim Ingold & Leighton Laborde	09/16/01 Bickham Dickson Park
<b>JJ&amp;NM</b>	Jim Ingold & Nancy Menasco	10/07/01 Bickham Dickson Park
<b>JT</b>	Jeff Trahan	10/04/01 Bickham Dickson Park
<b>LM&amp;MH</b>	LM & Marilyn Hardy	10/07/01 Leonard & LA1 & Ellerbe Rd., 10/07/01 Red River Educational & Research Park.
<b>LMH&amp;LRR</b>	L M Hardy & Larry Raymond	10/13/01 Stoner Boat Launch, Shreveport.
<b>LRR</b>	Larry R. Raymond	09/15/01 Earl Williamson Park on Caddo Lake, Oil City, 09/17/01 Government Plaza Building, 505 Travis, 09/27/01 Caddo Lake, Louisiana side, 10/09/01 6675 North Park Circle, Shreveport, 10/10/01 Walter Jacobs Nature Park
<b>RS</b>	Rosemary Seidler	09/17/01 Prospect near Line, 09/21/01 Centenary College, 09/22/01 Ford Park, 09/22/01 South Lakeshore, the Cove, 09/22/01 South Lakeshore, west end, 10/07/01 I49, mile 169
<b>NM&amp;JB</b>	Nancy Menasco & Jerry Bertand	10/19/01 Bickham Dickson Park

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>DATE, OBSERVER, NUMBER SEEN</b>
Pied-billed Grebe	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 3, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 2, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 2, 10/07/01 <b>LM&amp;MH</b> 4
American White Pelican	09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 1
Double-crested Cormorant	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 2, 09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL</b> 3, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 3, 09/27/01 <b>LRR</b> 5, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 8, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 28, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 10, 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 3, 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1
Anhinga	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 2, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 1
Great Blue Heron	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 4, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 9, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/15/01 <b>LRR</b> 1, 09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL</b> 3, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 5, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 2, 09/22/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 2, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 2, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1, 09/27/01 <b>LRR</b> 10, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 3, 10/04/01 <b>JT</b> 2, 10/07/01 <b>LM&amp;MH</b> 1, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 3, 10/13/01 <b>LMH&amp;LRR</b> 1, 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1, 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 4
Great Egret	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 6, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 12, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 4, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 2, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 14, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 125, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 2, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/15/01 <b>LRR</b> 1, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 3, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 9, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 6, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 3, 09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL</b> 59, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 2, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 2, 09/22/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 6, 09/22/01, <b>RS</b> 4, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 5, 09/27/01 <b>LRR</b> 50, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 6, 10/04/01 <b>JT</b> 6, 10/05/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 4, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 4, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 28, 10/13/01 <b>LMH&amp;LRR</b> 1, 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 5, 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 10
Snowy Egret	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 2, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 3, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 88, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 5, 09/22/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 3, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 4, 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 3, 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 2
Little Blue Heron	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 2, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 2, 09/15/01 <b>LRR</b> 1, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 3, 09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL</b> 404, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 1, 09/22/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1, 09/27/01 <b>LRR</b> 2, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 5, 10/05/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 4, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 417, 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 3
Tricolored Heron	09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL</b> 52, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 56
Cattle Egret	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 43, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1000, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 2000, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 600, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 6, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 24, 09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL</b> 6200, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 200, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 10, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 200, 09/17/01 <b>RS</b> 4, 09/22/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 12, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 12, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 35, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 4, 10/04/01 <b>JT</b> 2, 10/05/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 4, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 2, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 75, 10/07/01 <b>LM&amp;MH</b> 71, 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 5
Green Heron	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 4, 09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL</b> 1
Black-crowned Night-Heron	10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1
White Ibis	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 6, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 3, 09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL</b> 152, 09/22/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 48, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 45, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 7, 10/04/01 <b>JT</b> 3, 10/05/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 14, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 21, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 49, 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 3
Black Vulture	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 3, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 2, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 2
Turkey Vulture	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 2, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 4, 09/15/01 <b>LRR</b> 2, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 3, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 1, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 5, 10/04/01 <b>JT</b> 4
Wood Duck	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 13, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 5, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 3, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 4, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 8, 10/13/01 <b>LMH&amp;LRR</b> 3, 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 2
Mallard	10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1
Blue-winged Teal	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 9, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 2
Northern Shoveler	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 3, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 3
Osprey	09/27/01 <b>LRR</b> 2

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>DATE, OBSERVER, NUMBER SEEN</b>
Swallow-tailed Kite	09/07/01 <b>JI</b> 1
Northern Harrier	10/05/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 1, 10/04/01 <b>JT</b> 1
Swainson's Hawk	10/07/01 <b>RS</b> 1
Red-tailed Hawk	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 3, 09/17/01 <b>RS</b> 1, 09/27/01 <b>LRR</b> 1, 10/04/01 <b>JT</b> 4
American Kestrel	09/17/01 <b>LRR</b> 2, 10/07/01 <b>LM&amp;MH</b> 1, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 1, 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 2
Virginia Rail	09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 1
Common Moorhen	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 3
American Coot	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 30, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 1
Killdeer	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 16, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 7, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 10, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 20, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 5, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 10, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 1, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 3, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 4, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 3, 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 4
Greater Yellowlegs	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1
Lesser Yellowlegs	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 5, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 6
Spotted Sandpiper	09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 1
Least Sandpiper	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 5, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 10
Pectoral Sandpiper	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 6
Common Snipe	09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 3
Caspian Tern	09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL</b> 2
Forster's Tern	09/27/01 <b>LRR</b> 3
Rock Dove	09/17/01 <b>RS</b> 1, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 75, 09/27/01 <b>LRR</b> 24, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 12, 10/04/01 <b>JT</b> 28, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1
Eurasian Collared-Dove	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 10
Mourning Dove	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL</b> 1, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 2, 09/17/01 <b>RS</b> 18, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 2, 09/22/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 3, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 35, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 25, 10/05/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 4, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 8, 10/07/01 <b>LM&amp;MH</b> 30, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 29, 10/07/01 <b>LM&amp;MH</b> 11, 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1
Inca Dove	09/17/01 <b>RS</b> 3
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	09/15/01 <b>LRR</b> 1, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1
Great Horned Owl	09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL</b> 2, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 1
Common Nighthawk	09/17/01 <b>RS</b> 2, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 7
Chimney Swift	09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL</b> 4, 09/17/01 <b>RS</b> 6, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 2, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 35, 10/04/01 <b>JT</b> 2, 10/05/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 25, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 6, 10/09/01 <b>LRR</b> 5
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/17/01 <b>RS</b> 3, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1, 10/10/01 <b>LRR</b> 1
Belted Kingfisher	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 2, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 2, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 1, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 4, 10/05/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 3, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 1, 10/07/01 <b>LM&amp;MH</b> 1, 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1
Red-headed Woodpecker	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 3, 09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL</b> 1, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 3, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 5, 10/04/01 <b>JT</b> 1, 10/05/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 3, 10/07/01 <b>LM&amp;MH</b> 1
Red-bellied Woodpecker	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL</b> 2, 09/17/01 <b>RS</b> 3, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 1, 09/22/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 2, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 2, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 6, 09/30/01, <b>J&amp;JT</b> 15, 10/04/01 <b>JT</b> 12, 10/05/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 6, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 3, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 3, 10/13/01 <b>LMH&amp;LRR</b> 1
Downy Woodpecker	09/15/01 <b>LRR</b> 1, 09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL</b> 1, 09/17/01 <b>RS</b> 1, 09/22/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 1, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 2, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 8, 10/04/01 <b>JT</b> 1, 10/13/01

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>DATE, OBSERVER, NUMBER SEEN</b>
	<b>LMH&amp;LRR 1</b>
Hairy Woodpecker	09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT 1</b>
Northern Flicker	09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT 1</b> , 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT 2</b> , 10/05/01 <b>J&amp;JT 1</b> , 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM 3</b> , 10/07/01 <b>LM&amp;MH 2</b> , 10/13/01 <b>LMH&amp;LRR 1</b>
Pileated Woodpecker	09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL 2</b> , 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT 3</b> , 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT 1</b> , 10/04/01 <b>JT 2</b>
Eastern Wood-Pewee	09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT 2</b> , 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT 4</b>
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT 1</b>
Eastern Phoebe	10/07/01 <b>LM&amp;MH 1</b> , 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM 1</b>
Vermillion Flycatcher	10-19-01 <b>NM &amp; JB 1</b> , <b>J&amp;JT 10-21-01 1</b>
Great Crested Flycatcher	09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT 1</b>
Eastern Kingbird	09/01/01 <b>J&amp;JT 120</b> , 09/11/01 <b>J&amp;JT 35</b> , 09/14/01 <b>J&amp;JT 25</b> , 09/15/01 <b>J&amp;JT 25</b> , 09/16/01 <b>J&amp;JT 10</b> , 09/18/01 <b>J&amp;JT 5</b> , 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT 2</b>
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	09/15/01 <b>JI 2</b> , 09/15/01 <b>JI 9</b> , 09/15/01 <b>LRR 1</b> , 09/22/01 <b>J&amp;JT 1</b> , 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT 3</b> , 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT 1</b> , 10/07/01 <b>LM&amp;MH 1</b> , 10/07/01 <b>LM&amp;MH 1</b>
Loggerhead Shrike	09/15/01 <b>JI 1</b> , 09/15/01 <b>JI 1</b> , 09/15/01 <b>LRR 1</b> , 09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL 1</b> , 09/17/01 <b>RS 1</b> , 09/27/01 <b>LRR 2</b> , 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT 2</b> , 10/05/01 <b>J&amp;JT 2</b> , 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM 1</b> , 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT 1</b>
White-eyed Vireo	09/22/01 <b>RS 5</b> , 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT 2</b> , 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT 1</b> , 10/04/01 <b>JT 1</b> , 10/13/01 <b>LMH&amp;LRR 1</b>
Blue-headed Vireo	09/22/01 <b>RS 2</b>
Philadelphia Vireo	09/22/01 <b>RS 1</b>
Red-eyed Vireo	09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT 4</b>
Blue Jay	09/15/01 <b>JI 8</b> , 09/15/01 <b>JI 2</b> , 09/16/01 <b>JI 1</b> , 09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL 1</b> , 09/17/01 <b>RS 4</b> , 09/22/01 <b>J&amp;JT 5</b> , 09/22/01 <b>RS 2</b> , 09/22/01 <b>RS 4</b> , 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT 15</b> , 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT 15</b> , 10/04/01 <b>JT 10</b> , 10/05/01 <b>J&amp;JT 2</b> , 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT 15</b> , 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM 4</b> , 10/13/01 <b>LMH&amp;LRR 5</b> , 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT 2</b>
American Crow	09/15/01 <b>JI 3</b> , 09/15/01 <b>JI 5</b> , 09/15/01 <b>LRR 2</b> , 09/16/01 <b>JI 1</b> , 09/22/01 <b>J&amp;JT 1</b> , 09/22/01 <b>RS 3</b> , 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT 2</b> , 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT 1</b> , 10/04/01 <b>JT 3</b> , 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT 1</b> , 10/07/01 <b>LM&amp;MH 50</b> , 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT 2</b>
Fish Crow	09/22/01 <b>RS 9</b> , 09/22/01 <b>RS 4</b> , 09/22/01 <b>RS 1</b> , 09/27/01 <b>LRR 3</b> , 09/22/01 <b>RS 3</b> , 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT 1</b> , 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT 3</b> , 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT 70</b>
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT 25</b>
Cliff Swallow	09/15/01 <b>JI 3</b> , 09/16/01 <b>JI 1</b>
Barn Swallow	09/15/01 <b>JI 1</b> , 09/15/01 <b>JI 1</b> , 09/16/01 <b>JI 2</b> , 09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL 1</b> , 09/22/01 <b>RS 5</b> , 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT 1</b>
Carolina Chickadee	09/15/01 <b>LRR 2</b> , 09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL 1</b> , 09/22/01 <b>RS 2</b> , 09/22/01 <b>RS 1</b> , 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT 6</b> , 10/04/01 <b>JT 3</b> , 10/05/01 <b>J&amp;JT 4</b> , 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT 1</b> , 10/13/01 <b>LMH&amp;LRR 2</b>
Tufted Titmouse	09/15/01 <b>LRR 2</b> , 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT 2</b> , 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT 8</b> , 10/04/01 <b>JT 3</b>
Carolina Wren	09/15/01 <b>LRR 1</b> , 09/17/01 <b>RS 1</b> , 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT 6</b> , 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT 6</b> , 10/04/01 <b>JT 2</b> , 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM 1</b> , 10/13/01 <b>LMH&amp;LRR 1</b>
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	09/15/01 <b>LRR 1</b> , 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT 1</b>
Eastern Bluebird	09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL 8</b> , 09/22/01 <b>RS 2</b> , 09/22/01 <b>J&amp;JT 6</b> , 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT 6</b> , 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT 4</b> , 10/04/01 <b>JT 1</b> , 10/05/01 <b>J&amp;JT 2</b> , 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT 2</b> , 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM 5</b> , 10/07/01 <b>LM&amp;MH 4</b> , 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT 1</b>
American Robin	09/17/01 <b>RS 9</b> , 09/22/01 <b>RS 2</b> , 09/22/01 <b>RS 1</b> , 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT 5</b> , 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT 10</b> , 10/04/01 <b>JT 10</b> , 10/05/01 <b>J&amp;JT 17</b> , 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT 2</b> , 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM 22</b> , 10/13/01 <b>LMH&amp;LRR 38</b>

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>DATE, OBSERVER, NUMBER SEEN</b>
Gray Catbird	09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 3, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 3, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 1
Northern Mockingbird	09/15/01 <b>LRR</b> 4, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 9, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/16/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/17/01 <b>RS</b> 6, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 4, 09/22/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 2, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 9, 09/27/01 <b>LRR</b> 1, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 5, 10/05/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 1, 10/13/01 <b>LMH&amp;LRR</b> 2
Brown Thrasher	09/17/01 <b>RS</b> 2, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 1, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 1, 10/04/01 <b>JT</b> 3, 10/05/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1
European Starling	09/15/01 <b>LRR</b> 1, 09/17/01 <b>RS</b> 28, 09/22/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 8, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 9, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 6, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 60, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 25, 10/04/01 <b>JT</b> 250, 10/05/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 21, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 125, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 5, 10/13/01 <b>LMH&amp;LRR</b> 101, 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 45
Nashville Warbler	09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 1
Northern Parula	09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 3, 10/04/01 <b>JT</b> 1
Yellow Warbler	09/21/01 <b>RS</b> 1, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 1
Magnolia Warbler	10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1
Black-throated Green Warbler	09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 3
Black-and-white Warbler	09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1
American Redstart	09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 10, 10/04/01 <b>JT</b> 1, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 2
Kentucky Warbler	10/13/01 <b>LMH&amp;LRR</b> 1
Common Yellowthroat	09/21/01 <b>RS</b> 1, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 14, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 2
Wilson's Warbler	09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 3
Yellow-breasted Chat	09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1
Summer Tanager	09/15/01 <b>LRR</b> 2, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 7, 10/04/01 <b>JT</b> 1, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 2
Northern Cardinal	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/15/01 <b>LRR</b> 1, 09/17/01 <b>RS</b> 5, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 5, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 2, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 4, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 5, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 2, 10/04/01 <b>JT</b> 2, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 5
Indigo Bunting	09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 2, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 2, 10/04/01 <b>JT</b> 1, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1
Red-winged Blackbird	09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 09/15/01 <b>JI</b> 1, 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 6
Common Grackle	09/15/01 <b>LRR</b> 40, 09/16/01 <b>JI&amp;LL</b> 150, 09/17/01, <b>RS</b> 180, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 20, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 2, 09/23/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 4, 09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 150, 10/04/01 <b>JT</b> 5, 10/05/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 7, 10/06/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 30, 10/07/01 <b>JI&amp;NM</b> 35, 10/13/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 4
Brown-headed Cowbird	09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1
Baltimore Oriole	09/30/01 <b>J&amp;JT</b> 1
House Sparrow	09/17/01 <b>RS</b> 14, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 2, 09/22/01 <b>RS</b> 13

Printed 516 records of **101** species.

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