



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

Volume 16, Number 6

February 1, 2002

**Next Meeting - Tuesday, February 12, 7:00 p.m.**  
**THE BIRDS OF SOUTH AFRICA**  
*by Dr. Rae Osborn*

### **FEBRUARY PROGRAM**

**When:** Tuesday, Feb. 12 at 7:00 P.M.  
Refreshment served at 6:30 P.M.  
**Where:** LSUS, Museum of Life Sciences

**D**r. Rae Osborn, an Assistant Professor of Biology at Northwestern State University, will present a program entitled "The Birds of South Africa." Dr. Osborn is from South Africa where she started birdwatching when she was 12. She obtained degrees in Zoology and Entomology and her Masters degree in Entomology. She then came to the U.S. in 1996 and completed a Ph.D. in Quantitative Biology at UT-Arlington.

---

### **UPCOMING FIELD TRIPS**

#### **North Caddo Parish for Sparrows and Pipits**

*Sunday, February 3, 2002, 8:00 a.m.*  
**Trip Leader** - John McBride - 221-2957 (H)  
Meet at the Whataburger, 2900 N. Market.

#### **Dickson Deer Farm Bird Banding**

*Saturday, February 9, 2002, 7:30 a.m.*

**Trip Leaders** – Paul Dickson – 798-1000 or Paul@morrisdickson.com;  
Jim Ingold – 797-5236 (W), 742-5067 (H), or jingold@pilot.lsus.edu

**Directions:** Meet at Deer Farm on Leonard Road between Highway 1 and Ellerbe Road. Entrance is on the south side of the road just east of the hills.

#### **Great Backyard Bird Count**

*Friday, February 15 - Monday, February 18, 2002*

**Compiler** - Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology  
<http://www.birdsource.org/gbbc>  
*See Details on page 6.*

#### **Red Slough NWR, Oklahoma**

*Saturday, February 23 – Sunday, February 24, 2002*

Saturday Trip Leader – Hubert Hervey

Sunday Trip Leader – David Arbour

**BSG Contact** – Nancy Menasco – 868-3255 or nmcpa@aol.com

*See Details on page 3.*

### **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  
**BSG E-mail** ..... lsusmus@prysm.net  
**BSG Fax** ..... 318-797-5222

## OFFICERS & BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 2001 - 2002

### OFFICERS

<b>President</b> .....	Mac Hardy .....	797-5338, W .....	687-6738, H
<b>Vice-president</b> .....	Larry Raymond .....	929-2806, W .....	929-3117, H
<b>Secretary</b> .....	Jeff Trahan .....	869-5217, W .....	868-7360, H
<b>Treasurer</b> .....	Jean Trahan .....		868-7360, H

### MEMBERS AT LARGE

<b>Donna Burney ( 1 )</b> .....		686-7820, H
<b>Roy Bott ( 2 )</b> .....		925-2265, H
<b>Bertha Campisi ( 2 )</b> .....		688-3446, H
<b>Terry Davis ( 2 )</b> .....		741-1115, H
<b>Hubert Hervey ( 2 )</b> .....		925-9249, H
<b>John McBride ( 3 )</b> .....	929-2806, W .....	221-2957, H
<b>Nancy Menasco ( 3 )</b> .....		868-3255, H
<b>Lily Poole ( 1 )</b> .....		687-2994, H
<b>Will Smolenski ( 1 )</b> .....		865-2938, H
<b>Dan Weber ( 3 )</b> .....	459-5311, W .....	949-1850, H
<b>Judy Townes ( 2 )</b> .....		865-7412, H

*Numbers in parentheses are years remaining of a 3-year term.*

### COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

<b>Beginning Birders</b> .....	John McBride .....	929-2806, W .....	221-2957, H
<b>Bird Hot Spots</b> .....	Larry Raymond .....	929-2806, W .....	929-3117, H
<b>Bird Records</b> .....	Mac Hardy .....	797-5338, W .....	687-6738, H
<b>Bird Reports</b> .....	Will Smolenski .....		865-2938, H
<b>Field Trips</b> .....	Nancy Menasco .....		868-3255, H
	Jim Ingold .....	797-5236, W .....	742-5067, H
<b>Fund Raising</b> .....	Will Smolenski .....		865-2938, H
<b>Historian and Librarian</b> .....	Jim Ingold .....	797-5236, W .....	742-5067, H
<b>Hospitality &amp; Special Events</b> .....	Judy Townes .....		865-7412, H
	Volunteer Needed		
<b>Membership</b> .....	Lily Poole .....		687-2994, H
<b>Newsletter</b> .....	Bill Wood .....	868-6580, W .....	925-9205, H
<b>Bird Alert Service</b> .....	Rosemary Seidler .....	869-5231, W .....	424-2972, H
<b>Programs</b> .....	Larry Raymond .....	929-2806, W .....	929-3117, H
<b>Publicity</b> .....	Judy Townes .....		865-7412, H
<b>Website</b> .....	Barney Poole .....		687-2994, H

## RED SLOUGH NWR FIELD TRIP

by Nancy Menasco

The Bird Study Group will travel to Oklahoma on Saturday, February 23, 2002, for a two-day field trip. The highlight of the trip will be a tour on Sunday, February 24, of the Red Slough NWR, led by David Arbour. We will be touring areas of the refuge not normally open to the public. Read Hubert Hervey's Red Slough article in the December BSG newsletter for more information about this wetland preserve.

We will meet at the LSUS Museum at 9:00 a.m. on Saturday and caravan to Oklahoma, birding along the way. The Saturday route will be determined shortly before the trip based on recent sightings, but will probably include either Lake O' The Pines in east Texas or Millwood Lake north of Texarkana. Lunch on Saturday will be at a restaurant along the way, but you will need to bring provisions for lunch at Red Slough on Sunday. Bring footwear appropriate for some walking and possible wet conditions. Also bring your two-way radio for intervehicular communication.

Headquarters for the trip is the Holiday Inn in Idabel, about 30 miles from Red Slough. The rate quoted by the hotel is \$63.78 (includes tax) per night for a room with a king or two double beds. Non-smoking rooms are available. Please make your own reservations by calling the hotel at 1-580-286-6501 or at Holiday Inn's website at [www.sixcontinentshotels.com/holiday-inn](http://www.sixcontinentshotels.com/holiday-inn). You may be able to save a few dollars by using the website.

There will be a sign-up sheet at the February meeting. If you are not able to sign up at the meeting, please call me at 868-3255 or e-mail me at [nmcpa@aol.com](mailto:nmcpa@aol.com). I would like to have a list of all participants by Friday, February 22. I will provide my cellular phone number to all participants. Please call me if at the last minute you discover you can't go or that you want to join the trip. We don't want to leave anybody behind but we also don't want to wait on someone who's not coming. Nine people have already signed up with an additional eight "maybes." I encourage new members to join this trip. One of the primary benefits of belonging to this club is that you get to hang with a fun group of birders who are always willing and eager to share their knowledge with you. This trip is a great opportunity to experience a concentrated dose of BSG fellowship. See you at the next BSG meeting and in Oklahoma!

---

## CHENEYVILLE FIELD TRIP

by Jim Ingold

The Bird Study Group traveled to Cheneyville in Rapides Parish on Saturday, January 12, 2002 to look for **Sandhill Cranes** and waterbirds. I had contacted Roger Breedlove earlier in the week in

order to find out where the cranes had been seen. He was leading a field trip to the same area the same day. He offered to call us and let us know if and where they saw the cranes. We left the museum parking lot just after 7:00 a.m. and headed south. We picked up Hubert and Pat Hervey at the Stonewall exit and continued on our way. Roger contacted us when we were just north of Alexandria and gave Nancy directions to the cranes. Before we got to the cranes reported by Roger, Rosemary Seidler spotted a **Sandhill Crane** near Powhatan. We saw a large flock of cranes north and east of LeCompte feeding in a field with a group of **Rock Doves**.

We were then off to Lea's in LeCompte but to our horror, Lea's was closed until January 16. We had to settle for a restroom break at a gas station up the street. The flock of **Snow Geese** in a field turned out to be large garbage bags that were being used as cheap and effective (at least to the human eye) geese decoys. We decided that the roads into Wemple's rice farm were too wet and muddy to venture. There are no longer rice fields but harvested sugar cane fields devoid of birds except for a few redwings near the road and a **Red-tailed Hawk** flying across a field. We went to bird Echo-Cheneyville Road. There was lots of birds to see. We heard cranes but we weren't able to see them but the ducks and geese made up for not seeing the cranes at this place. The most abundant ducks in the rice fields along Echo-Cheneyville Road were **Northern Pintail** and **Northern Shoveler**. We had large flocks of **Snow Geese** (both morphs) and **Greater White-fronted Geese** flyover. Hubert saw a small flock of **Canada Geese** land. Other ducks included **Gadwall**, **American Wigeon**, and **Mallard**. Among the ducks in one field was a group of **White-faced Ibis**. We also saw **White Ibis** and **Tricolored Heron** as well as **Great Egrets** and **Great Blue Herons**. In a muddy field nearby we saw amazingly large numbers of **Least Sandpipers**, **Common Snipe**, **Killdeer**, **Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs**, **Black-necked Stilts**, and **Short-billed Dowitcher**. We also had the usual sparrows and other winter passerines along with a **Bald Eagle** seen by Hubert. After leaving Echo-Cheneyville Road we headed, in around-about sort of way, to Lock and Dam Number 2. After many map-reading stops and turn arounds we finally found the lock and dam. We also found the restroom closed. After that stop, we headed back to Shreveport. For the trip we saw 69 species.

On the way back, Jeff Trahan, Rosemary Seidler, Martha Leonard, Nancy Menasco, Jerry Bertrand, and I decided to look for cranes on King

Hill Road near the Powhatan exit on I-49. Rosemary spied the birds in the distance. Just past a gate on the road we counted 39 cranes. We also had six **Greater Yellowlegs** at the pond by the chicken barns.

After leaving the Powhatan/I-49 area, we went to Lock and Dam Number 4, where we identified another twenty-two species, the best being a flock of **Cattle Egrets**. Amazingly there were **NO American White Pelicans**. We also saw large numbers of **Gadwall** and **American Wigeon** and a few **Lesser Scaup** and **Ring-necked Ducks**.

---

## CROSS LAKE BY CAR

by Bill Wood

**T**hree BSG members braved the cold and cloudy condition Sunday, January 20 to have an excellent outing of Cross Lake by car. On the south side of Cross Lake stops were made at the cove at South Lakeshore and Curtis Lane, Ford Park, and the Public Boat Launch. The Northern part of the lake was covered with stops at Richard Fleming, the twin bridges and a flooded wooded area near where I-220 and Cross Lake meet. We also traveled up highway 71 and east along old Dixie highway and Sentel Road.

Fifty-eight species were seen with highlights of the day being single Common Yellowthroat and Winter Wren at Richard Fleming Park, 80 Gadwall in flight, and 47 Great Blue Heron on Buzzard Island. Several of the Great Blue Herons were already on nest.

---

## INVASIONS

by Paul Dickson

**W**inter invasions. In a pair of words you can feel the season, if birds are one of your measures. Birds are so mobile and so much a part of our seasons that they spark an excitement that transcends their meek individual statures. As species moving in mass, in an unpredictable form of migration they transport our imaginations to past winters and to far away northern climes, to spruce forests and mountain glades, to a snowy winter day. Winter invading birds are a diverse set and their invasions vary in cause and form. But from finches to owls, the cause for each species' invasions is the same. Winter invasion is as migration is, in simplest terms, a search for food.

Invasions take different forms with different birds. The scope, timing, frequency and patterns vary. Finches are most prominent in our awareness of avian winter vagrancy. Finches are reliant mostly on the seeds of a few species of trees for their winter

sustenance and when the supply of those seeds is short of the need of the continent's finches, the birds expand their winter range far to the south. This equation of supply and demand has two sides. A cone or mast failure in the boreal forest may cause an invasion but so might population or competition factors on the bird's side. The invasions of Evening Grosbeaks that we enjoyed in the decades of the 70's and 80's may never again occur in our lifetimes. That particular invasion phenomena had its roots in the variation of one population of Evening Grosbeaks. A Snowy Owl could occur at anytime that lemming and owl populations fall out of balance but one is never expected here. That species invades widely, but sparsely, one individual at a place. Mourning Doves are not normally recognized as a winter invasive species but flocks of hundreds roam broadly in winter and will suddenly invade a locale where there had been none for weeks. They invade but on a flock and local scale.

Pine Siskins periodically invade the whole of the southeast in mass, but do so with great irregularity. Winter invasions are largely erratic, unpredictable, and full of surprise. Some involve individual birds, others flocks of birds or whole populations of birds. Local areas are invaded by some while broad regions are invaded by others. Cold weather accompanies some, yet others occur irrespective of weather. These events bring excitement and surprise to the often dreary season of late winter.

In the winter of 1976-77, a Snowy Owl set up winter residence on Cross Lake on the boat house of Mr. and Mrs. B.A. Holland. During its two month stay over a thousand people signed the Holland's guest book. This Owl's invasion penetrated over two thousand miles south of its typical winter range. A large Snowy Owl population, brought on by a lemming population surge was followed by a plunge in lemmings and a shortage of Snowy Owl resources. Both waterfowl on Cross Lake and rodents in a nearby field filled the need for this particular bird. As best we can know its individual strategy of southern penetration worked and it dodged the threat of winter starvation. Another Snowy Owl could come to northwest Louisiana with the very next lemming cycle or never again.

Pine Siskins feed by extracting seeds from the cones of conifers. So to do Red Crossbills and Common Redpoles. The first species invades our region abundantly about two years in five. Smaller numbers occur a third year in five. Two years in five only the occasional individual is seen. That said, some five year periods have seen four invasions, others have seen no invasions. When Pine Siskins do invade, they are rewarded by bird feeders and abundant wild seeds such as ragweed and sweetgum which grow in human disturbed habitat. The second species has been recorded here in only three events despite a far more frequent occurrence in nearby states.

**TABLE 1** - The data comprises codes describing the species' abundance in a given year. **A** - abundantly encountered, **M** - Moderate numbers present, **R** - rare, a few individuals seen, **0** - none seen.

Winter of	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Pine Siskin	M	R	A	A	R	R	M	A	A	R	R	A	A				A
Purple Finch					A												
Evening Grosbeak	A	0	0	A	0	0	M	0	M	0	0	M	0	0	M	0	R
Red-breasted Nuthatch	P					P	P	P	P		P			P			P

Winter of	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02
Pine Siskin		A	A	R	R	M	A	A	R	R	A	M	A	R	R	M
Purple Finch			R	M	M	A	R	R	R	M	A	M	R	M	R	R
Evening Grosbeak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-breasted Nuthatch	0	M	0	M	0	R	0	R	0	A	R	A	R	M	R	R

Those Red Crossbills that might invade this winter would find ever shrinking supplies of their preferred cones of the shortleaf pine which have nearly been replaced by the less preferred loblolly, a pioneer of cutover areas and the commercial favorite. The third species winters north of our area, even in invasion years, and has never been recorded here. Despite broad similarities in their use of boreal forest breeding grounds, the occurrence of these finches in the Red River Valley is very different.

Purple Finch and Evening Grosbeak both feed on the seeds of deciduous trees. Both relish the offerings of bird feeders and both have occurred in our area but in different patterns. Purple Finch is present in northwest Louisiana in nearly every winter. They are more numerous in colder winters with freezing precipitation, less so in warm winters and occasionally irruptive in numbers irrespective to winter. This species it is believed is partly invasive. This means that a part of the population is affected by the cone crop in the boreal forest. Another part migrates to Louisiana every year and still another migrates only as far south as is necessary to find food. Evening Grosbeaks on the other hand are more nomadic in nature, moving in various directions from year to year in response to mast crops of such trees as box elder and ash. The Evening Grosbeaks that move about the northern two thirds of the United States may however be like Redpolls, never destined for Louisiana at all. The source of the rash of invasions of the southeast by Evening Grosbeaks in the period 1969-1984 is believed to be an irruption of the New England breeding population which boomed during this same period to breed as far south as Pennsylvania. The last invasion of Evening Grosbeaks to Louisiana was a slight one in the Spring of 1986 The

Northeastern population had declined by this year and now has returned to its mid-twentieth century breeding limit. Banding records indicate that the majority of Red River Valley Purple Finches breed in the Northeastern United States as well. The increase in House Finches in this region in recent decades is believed to have diminished Purple Finch populations. Accordingly, we tally fewer Purple Finches on our CBC's nowadays and more House Finches.

Snowy Owls represent the mysterious side of invasions, and finches the complex side. A far simpler side is revealed by a simple little bird, the Red-breasted Nuthatch. Red-breasted Nuthatches invade due to their own booms as well as to the bust of northern cone crops. Their invasions begin very early in the fall and vary in magnitude. In some invasion years they are noted here and there, in others they seem to be everywhere you look. Far more regular than the other invaders, Red-breasted Nuthatches are present in good numbers on roughly a third year pattern. They seem to settle well in our piney woods and enjoy suet and sunflower seeds at feeders. Some remain in the South as late as May.

Lastly there are the local invaders, the roving flocks of late winter. In this group are mostly the grass seed feeders of open ground: Mourning Dove, Horned Lark Lapland Longspur, Dark eyed Junco. Some, like the doves, are dramatic in their sudden appearance in a flock of hundreds sweeping over barren winter fields in search of grain. The next day the same fields may lay empty. Some winter vagrants are more difficult to detect when other individuals of the same species are sedentary in winter. Dark-eyed Juncos frequent our brushy woods and feeders. Many arrive on a regular schedule and remain in a small winter home range.

Others seem to roam in small flocks, perhaps never settling in any one locale. A flock of nomads may be noted by an usually high count of the species in any one place or by familiarity with individual winter residents. The invaders often behave differently than the locals. In the case of Dark-eyed Junco, a different color form may be noted amongst a newly arrived flock.

Whether in the form of a new flock of juncos at the feeder or a rare northern owl; be they undulating flocks of longspurs seen for a moment or droves of finches devouring bird feed for weeks, invasions brighten an otherwise dreary season. These sudden appearances are the surprises of winter and just like our infrequent southern snows, create winter memories.

---

## IVORY-BILLED WOODPECKER SEARCH

Zeiss Sports Optics sponsored experts, in conjunction with the LSU Museum of Natural Sciences, are making another search in an attempt to find the **Ivory-billed Woodpecker** in Louisiana. The search began on January 17, 2002. For updates and to learn more about their search visit their website at <http://www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/IBW.html>.

---

## GREAT BACKYARD BIRD COUNT

*Cornell Lab of Ornithology*

January, 2002, Ithaca, NY-Harry Potter fans and bird enthusiasts from all walks of life are invited to help track "Harry Potter's owl" and other birds February 15 through 18, 2002, as part of the fifth annual Great Backyard Bird Count (GBBC). A project of Audubon and the Cornell Lab of Ornithology with sponsorship from Wild Birds Unlimited, the GBBC asks everyone with an interest in birds-families, individuals, classrooms, community groups-to count the numbers and kinds of birds they see during any or all of the four count days. They can count in their backyards, schoolyards, local parks, nature centers, even at the office. Reports are made over the Internet at BirdSource [www.birdsource.org](http://www.birdsource.org), a state-of-the-art web site developed by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology and Audubon.

"This is the fifth year of the Great Backyard Bird Count, and we couldn't be more excited," says Frank Gill, Audubon's Senior Vice President for Science. "We're in the midst of a major invasion of sorts-many bird species that typically spend the year in Canada and the extreme northern U.S. are moving into regions farther south. With help from bird lovers

everywhere, we'll be able to see which species are where during the Great Backyard Bird Count."

One of the species making rare appearances is the Snowy Owl, a species that has become widely recognized recently as a result of the immense popularity of the Harry Potter books and recent movie, *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*. In the series, Harry's pet is a Snowy Owl named Hedwig.

Now, people will be able to contribute data and learn about the Snowy Owl for real, during the GBBC. Snowy Owls typically spend the year in the far north, feeding on lemmings in the arctic tundra. Some winters, this food source reaches an extreme low, forcing many of the owls into areas farther south.

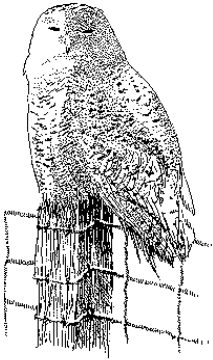
This winter, Snowy Owls have already made appearances in southern Maine, New Hampshire, upstate New York, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, Idaho, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and elsewhere. With help from GBBC participants, the whereabouts of Snowy Owls will be plotted on maps at the web site almost as soon as reports are made throughout the four count days.

Special GBBC web pages will feature Snowy Owls and nine other North American owl species as well, representing a range of habitats and geographic locales. Species summaries, images, calls, and conservation status will be available at the web site as well. Two of the featured owls-Short-eared Owl and Elf Owl-are on Audubon's "WatchList" because they are showing population declines. Another species, the Burrowing Owl, is also declining in parts of its range.

"Harry Potter-mania has helped focus the nation's attention on owls and provides us with a unique opportunity to engage everyone, including children and their families, as participants in an event that will yield further insight into the birds' population status," says John Fitzpatrick, Director of the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. "At the same time, putting owls in the spotlight is an ideal segue for people to learn about other kinds of birds as well."

The Great Backyard Bird Count has been collecting data about the vast majority of North American birds since 1998. The purpose of the count is to build a continent-wide index to help researchers keep tabs on the distribution and abundance of bird populations over time. The GBBC is a unique part of a suite of bird monitoring projects that include Audubon's Christmas Bird Count and the Lab's Project FeederWatch.

In its five-year history, more than 100,000 people have participated in the count. Their reports have led to some interesting findings. The GBBC has indicated a strong correlation between snow depth and the winter distribution of American Robins-GBBC data have shown this traditional "harbinger of spring" occurring in parts of Michigan and other northern locales during winters when snow depth was minimal in those regions. The count has also tracked the arrival of



Red-winged Blackbirds and other blackbird species as they return to their breeding grounds.

The GBBC continues to document irruptions of winter finches - Pine Grosbeaks, White-winged Crossbills, Pine Siskins, Evening Grosbeaks, and other species that, like Snowy Owls, typically spend the winter in far northern locales. "This winter is thus far revealing a bounty of winter finches," says Fitzpatrick. "In the Ithaca area, for example, we've been treated to White-Winged Crossbills,

Common Redpolls, Evening Grosbeaks, and Pine Grosbeaks. Visits from these rare visitors make the winter especially delightful and give us one more reason to look forward to the Great Backyard Bird Count. We will be interested to see what the GBBC data will tell us about this year's winter finch phenomenon."

To take part in the GBBC, just count the highest number of each bird species seen at one time (to ensure the birds are not counted more than once) and keep track of the amount of time spent counting. Then log on to the BirdSource web site at [www.birdsource.org](http://www.birdsource.org) and click on the appropriate state or province for a checklist of the most frequently reported birds in that region. The survey form asks a few

other questions, too, including the habitat where the observation was made. The researchers are especially excited to find out what the snow depth data will yield this year-last year, the GBBC collected more than 52,000 snow-depth reports.

Results from the count are updated hourly in the form of animated maps and colorful graphs for all to view online. Participants will be able to see almost immediately how their observations fit into the continent-wide perspective. Findings from previous years are also available at the site, as are the ever-popular Top Ten lists.

In addition to current and past results, the GBBC web site includes other interesting and useful information to make participation easy and enjoyable. Educators are encouraged to conduct the count with their students. The site has a vocabulary section, bird-watching and bird-feeding tips, bird vocalizations and images, a "tricky ID" section, and more.

"Whether to learn more about owls or for the great feeling that comes when you've contributed your efforts to an important cause, we hope that everyone will log onto the Great Backyard Bird Count and join us for our fifth year," says Gill. "Participating is an enjoyable way to learn about birds and to make a difference for them."

Complete instructions for participating are available at the web site <http://www.birdsource.org> (click on "Great Backyard Bird Count"). There's no fee or

registration. People who would like to participate but don't have access to the Internet can try their local library. Many Wild Birds Unlimited store locations also accept reports. Libraries, businesses, nature clubs, Scout troops and other community organizations, or anyone else interested in serving as "ambassadors"-local experts who also help promote the count-can contact the Cornell Lab of Ornithology at 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, NY 14850; or call 800/843-2473 (outside the U.S. call 607/254-2473). Audubon can be reached by calling 212/979-3083 or by writing 700 Broadway, New York, NY 10003-9562.

The Cornell Lab of Ornithology is a membership institution interpreting and conserving the earth's biological diversity through research, education, and citizen science focused on birds. Supported by 550,000 members in 518 chapters throughout North America, the mission of the National Audubon Society is to conserve and restore natural ecosystems, focusing on birds and other wildlife, for the sake of humanity and the earth's biological diversity.

## MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING

January 8, 2002, 7:00 p.m.,  
Museum of Life Sciences at LSUS

Dr. Chris Kellner presented the program "What is causing the population decline in **Loggerhead Shrikes**?"

**Field Trips** - Mac Hardy reported that the hummingbird banding project scheduled for Wednesday, January 9, at Paul Dickson's house has been postponed. Paul Dickson reported on the Bossier Christmas count. He said that the group counted 112 species rather than the 103 originally reported at the count. Also, the number of individuals seen was not as low as originally thought. Hubert Hervey was awarded the "Golden Bird" award for his observation of **10 Great-tailed Grackles**. Nancy Menasco reported on future field trips. Saturday, January 12, Jim Ingold would lead a trip to Cheneyville to find **Sandhill Cranes**; Bill Wood will lead a field trip to Cross Lake on January 20; and John McBride will lead a field trip to north Caddo Parish to see sparrows. She said that the LOS winter meeting would be held January 18 through 20, in Baton Rouge.

**Treasurer's Report** - Jean Trahan reported that on December 31, the club had \$2,029.38 in the bank. In addition we had \$195.33 and \$188.47 in prepaid expenses at the post office and LSUS printing respectively. The fund balance is \$2,413.20.

**Membership** - Lily Poole said that we have 94 active accounts. Lily will look into making bumper stickers for advertising and income.

**Programs** - Larry Raymond said that Dr. Rae Osborn from Northwestern State University will speak at the next meeting.

**Bird Talk** - Rosemary Seidler reported that she saw a **Eurasian-collared Dove** in her yard and Jim Ingold reported two of them. Nancy Menasco and Jerry Bertrand saw two possible **Greater Scaup** last Sunday at Lock and Dam Number 4. Linda Adrion saw the **Vermilion Flycatcher** at Bickham Dickson Park on Sunday at 4:44 p.m. Hubert Hervey said that one of the three **Harris's Sparrows** coming to his feeders was harmed by the 16° cold weather.

---

## MINUTES OF THE BOARD MEETING

January 3, 2002, 7:00 p.m.,  
Museum of Life Sciences at LSUS

Board members present at the meeting were Mac Hardy, Larry Raymond, Jeff Trahan, Jean Trahan, Hubert Hervey, John McBride, Nancy Menasco, Lily Poole, Will Smolenski, and Judy Townes.

**Hospitality Committee** - Judy Townes reported that the Christmas party was wonderful. Everyone helped and brought food. She said that we would have to ask for volunteers to help with the hospitality at regular meetings.

**Newsletter** - Will Smolenski said that someone else should learn to mail the newsletter besides him. If he gets sick, there will be no one to do this chore. John McBride volunteered to do that.

**Tax Status of the Club** - The tax status of the club was discussed. It was hoped that we could advertise that we could accept tax exempt contributions to the club. Hubert Hervey moved that Nancy Menasco examine the 501(C)(3) status of the club. The motion

was approved.

**Field Trips** - Nancy Menasco will get price information from the Holiday Inn in Idabelle, OK, prior to the field trip to Red Slough in February. Nancy needs a leader for the field trip to north Caddo Parish. John McBride volunteered to do this on February 3.

**Beginning Birders** - John McBride has been thinking about a membership drive for beginning birders. A worker at Sci Port wants the BSG to help her do a symposium. We may be able to get new members by having a presence there. Also, John has been putting together several programs and would like to present the programs during International Migrating Bird Day near the end of May.

**Programs** - Larry reported that Chris Kellner will do the next presentation at the regular meeting. He will speak about population declines in **Loggerhead Shrikes**. Larry thanked Hubert for the great job he did at the Christmas party. Jean Trahan reported that we took in \$561 at the auction. Larry said that Dr. Rae Osborn will speak in February on "The Birds of Africa."

**Miscellaneous** - Hubert Hervey asked for recommendations on what he could do to raise awareness of the plight of **Least Tern** on the Red River. Hubert also reported that his previously expressed concerns of the club's membership in Hawk Migration Association of North America (HMANA) were unfounded. HMANA is a volunteer organization that gathers data about hawk migrations. Reported complaints about the organization were by a single individual and the club should not worry about it. Lily Poole will work on a bumper sticker for the club. The sticker will be for advertising and income.

---



---

## BIRD REPORT - *Compiled January 20, 2002*

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

Abbreviation	Name	Date and Place
BSG	Bird Study Group	01/12/2002 King Hill Rd. and I-49, 01/12/2002 Red River at Lock and Dam #5.
BW	Bill Wood	01/01/2002 Cross Lake, 01/10/13 Keithville Yard, 01/13/1902 Keithville Yard
J&JT	Jeff & Jean Trahan	01/05/2002 South Bossier Parish, 01/06/2002 Bickham Dickson Park, 01/13/2002 Bickham Dickson Park



J&JT, NM, JB	Jeff & Jean Trahan, Nancy Menasco, & Jerry Bertrand	12/28/2001 Lake Bistineau, Adam Point
JI	Jim Ingold	12/22/2001 LA 174 in Red River Parish to LA 1, 12/22/2001 Lock & Dam #4, 01/05/2002 Evangaline Dr., 01/05/2002 Fairview Pt. Rd., 01/05/2002 LA 154 & Bossier Pt. Rd., 01/05/2002 Parish Camp Rd., 01/05/2002 Pine Cove Circle., 01/05/2002 Sandige Rd., 01/15/2002 Bickham Dickson Park.
JT&CL LM&LR	Jeff Trahan, Charlie Lyon Laurence M. Hardy & Larry R. Raymond	01/06/2002 Cross Lake
LP,NC,BW, PL&SH	Lily Poole, Norma Cobb, Bobby Wommack, Pat Lonnecker& Shirley Huss	12/15/2001 Blanchard Area, 12/15/2001 Book's clear-cut - West Lakeshore Drive, 12/15/2001 Book's Fish Hatchery - West Lakeshore Drive, 12/15/2001 Donnie Bickham Middle School, 12/15/2001 Richard Fleming Park - West Lakeshore Drive, 12/15/2001 Walter Jacobs Nature Park, 01/05/2002 Chinanook Road, 01/05/2002 General area East of U.S. 71 and South of Taylortown/Koran, 01/05/2002 Willis/Smith Road
LRR	Larry R. Raymond	01/05/2002 Yearwood Rd, Hwy.1 South of Shreveport.
S&EH	Shirley & Ed Huss	12/20/2001 Earl G. Williamson Park, 01/07/2002 Walter Jacobs Nature Park
		12/29/2001 Hwy. and Yearwood Rd.

## SIGHTINGS

Species	Date, Observer, Number Seen
Pied-billed Grebe	01/05/2002 JI 5, 01/05/2002 JI 1, 01/05/2002 JI 3, 01/06/2002 J&JT 1, 01/12/2002 BSG 17, 01/13/2002 J&JT 8, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 2, 12/20/2001 LRR 3, 12/22/2001 JI 12
American White Pelican	01/01/1902 BW 1, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 5, 01/05/2002 JI 4, 01/05/2002 J&JT 3, 01/06/2002 JT&CL 9, 01/13/2002 J&JT 65, 12/22/2001 JI 25, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 6
Double-crested Cormorant	01/01/1902 BW 450, 01/05/2002 JI 14, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 29, 01/05/2002 JI 200, 01/05/2002 JI 1, 01/05/2002 JI 4, 01/05/2002 J&JT 311, 01/06/2002 JT&CL 4200, 01/06/2002 J&JT 110, 01/12/2002 BSG 3, 01/13/2002 J&JT 650, 01/15/2002 JI 100, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 7, 12/20/2001 LRR 1, 12/22/2001 JI 122, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 25, 12/29/2001 S&EH 1
Great Blue Heron	01/01/2002 BW 18, 01/05/2002 JI 2, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 3, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 6, 01/05/2002 JI 2, 01/05/2002 JI 3, 01/05/2002 J&JT 9, 01/06/2002 JT&CL 2, 01/06/2002 J&JT 5, 01/12/2002 BSG 13, 01/12/2002 BSG 2, 01/13/2002 BW 1, 01/13/2002 J&JT 4, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/20/2001 LRR 1, 12/22/2001 JI 5, 12/22/2001 JI 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 3, 12/29/2001 S&EH 3
Great Egret	01/01/2002 BW 320, 01/05/2002 JI 1, 01/05/2002, LM&LR 2, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 24, 01/05/2002 JI 2, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 2, 01/05/2002 J&JT 11, 01/06/2002 J&JT 8, 01/06/2002 JT&CL 58, 01/12/2002 BSG 16, 01/13/2002 J&JT 6, 01/15/2002 JI 4, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 2, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 2, 12/22/2001 JI 6, 12/22/2001 JI 30, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 1, 12/29/2001 S&EH 6
Cattle Egret	01/12/2002 BSG 23
Black-crowned Night-Heron	01/05/2002 J&JT 12
Black Vulture	01/01/2002 BW 1, 01/06/2002 J&JT 7, 01/13/2002 J&JT 6, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 5
Turkey Vulture	01/01/2002 BW 8, 01/06/2002 JT&CL 1, 01/06/2002 J&JT 2, 01/10/2002 BW 2, 01/13/2002 BW 2, 01/13/2002 J&JT 8, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 3, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 6, 12/29/2001 S&EH 4

Species	Date, Observer, Number Seen
Canada Goose	12/20/2001 LRR 2
Wood Duck	01/01/2002 BW 8, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 3, 01/06/2002 J&JT 12
Mallard	01/01/2002 BW 6, 01/05/2002 J&JT 7, 01/06/2002 JT&CL 3, 01/06/2002 J&JT 2
Gadwall	01/01/2002 BW 26, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 10, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 53, 01/05/2002 J&JT 20, 01/06/2002 JT&CL 10, 01/06/2002 J&JT 28, 01/12/2002 BSG 150, 01/13/2002 J&JT 7, 12/22/2001 JI 70
American Wigeon	01/01/2002 BW 17, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 2, 01/12/2002 BSG 60, 12/22/2001 JI 22
Canvasback	01/06/2002 JT&CL 55
Ring-necked Duck	01/01/2002 BW 45, 01/12/2002 BSG 20, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 11, 12/22/2001 JI 34
Lesser Scaup	01/05/2002 J&JT 5, 01/06/2002 JT&CL 15, 01/06/2002 J&JT 8, 01/12/2002 BSG 11
Bufflehead	01/01/2002 BW 6, 01/06/2002 JT&CL 93, 12/20/2001 LRR 2
Hooded Merganser	01/01/2002 BW 11
Ruddy Duck	01/01/2002 BW 6, 01/05/2002 JI 17, 01/06/2002 JT&CL 1700, 01/06/2002 J&JT 1, 01/13/2002 J&JT 1, 12/20/2001 LRR 1
Northern Harrier	01/01/2002 BW 1, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 4, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 1, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 1, 12/29/2001 S&EH 2
Cooper's Hawk	01/10/2002 BW 1, 01/13/2002 BW 1, 12/22/2001 JI 2
Red-shouldered Hawk	01/01/2002 BW 3, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 1, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 1, 01/05/2002 J&JT 4, 01/13/2002 J&JT 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 1, 12/29/2001 S&EH 1
Red-tailed Hawk	01/01/2002 BW 7, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 5, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 2, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 17, 01/05/2002 JI 1, 01/05/2002 J&JT 3, 01/13/2002 J&JT 2, 12/22/2001 JI 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 3, 12/29/2001 S&EH 6
American Kestrel	01/01/2002 BW 9, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 2, 01/05/2002 JI 1, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 8, 01/05/2002 J&JT 5, 01/12/2002 BSG 1, 01/12/2002 BSG 3, 01/13/2002 J&JT 1, 01/15/2002 JI 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/22/2001 JI 1, 12/22/2001 JI 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 1
Common Moorhen	12/22/2001 JI 5
American Coot	01/01/2002 BW 500, 01/05/2002 JI 3, 01/05/2002 JI 4, 01/05/2002 J&JT 75, 01/06/2002 J&JT 15, 01/06/2002 JT&CL 90, 01/13/2002 J&JT 23, 01/15/2002 JI 32, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 250, 12/20/2001 LRR 24, 12/22/2001 JI 5, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 1
Sandhill Crane	01/12/2002 BSG 39
Killdeer	01/05/2002 JI 2, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 26, 01/05/2002 JI 11, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 15, 01/05/2002 J&JT 24, 01/06/2002 J&JT 20, 01/12/2002 BSG 15, 01/13/2002 J&JT 35, 01/15/2002 JI 24, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 5, 12/29/2001 S&EH 35
Greater Yellowlegs	01/12/2002 BSG 6
Spotted Sandpiper	01/05/2002 J&JT 1
Least Sandpiper	01/06/2002 J&JT 1, 01/15/2002 JI 10
Common Snipe	01/05/2002 J&JT 1, 01/06/2002 J&JT 3, 01/13/2002 J&JT 3, 01/15/2002 JI 3
Bonaparte's Gull	01/05/2002 JI 1, 01/06/2002 JT&CL 150, 01/12/2002 BSG 8, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 5
Ring-billed Gull	01/01/2002 BW 25, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 20, 01/05/2002 JI 6, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 15, 01/05/2002 J&JT 2, 01/06/2002 J&JT 35, 01/06/2002 JT&CL 1200, 01/13/2002 J&JT 80, 01/15/2002 JI 2, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 2
Herring Gull	01/06/2002 JT&CL 2
Forster's Tern	01/01/2002 BW 1, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 3, 01/06/2002 JT&CL 75, 01/12/2002 BSG 12
Rock Dove	01/01/2002 BW 65, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 6, 01/05/2002 J&JT 27, 01/13/2002 J&JT 4
Eurasian Collared-Dove	01/12/2002 BSG 1, 12/22/2001 JI 3
Mourning Dove	01/01/2002 BW 28, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 17, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 2, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 6, 01/05/2002 J&JT 3, 01/06/2002 JT&CL 5, 01/10/2002 BW 18, 01/12/2002 BSG 4, 01/13/2002 BW 14, 01/13/2002 J&JT 2, 01/15/2002 JI 2, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 2, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 2, 12/29/2001 S&EH 3

Species	Date, Observer, Number Seen
Eastern Screech-Owl	01/05/2002 LM&LR 3, 01/05/2002 J&JT 1
Barred Owl	01/05/2002 LM&LR 1, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 1
Belted Kingfisher	01/01/2002 BW 2, 01/05/2002 JI 1, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 1, 01/05/2002 J&JT 1, 01/06/2002 J&JT 2, 01/10/2002 BW 1, 01/13/2002 BW 1, 01/13/2002 J&JT 5, 01/15/2002 JI 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/29/2001 S&EH 1
Red-headed Woodpecker	01/13/2002 J&JT 2, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 2
Red-bellied Woodpecker	01/05/2002 JI 3, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 7, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 1, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 6, 01/05/2002 J&JT 6, 01/06/2002 J&JT 12, 01/10/2002 BW 2, 01/13/2002 BW 2, 01/13/2002 J&JT 18, 01/15/2002 JI 3, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 3, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 3, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/20/2001 LRR 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 18, 12/29/2001 S&EH 2
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	01/01/2002 BW 1, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 4, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 1, 01/05/2002 J&JT 2, 01/06/2002 J&JT 4, 01/10/2002 BW 1, 01/13/2002 BW 2, 01/13/2002 J&JT 2, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 6
Downy Woodpecker	01/05/2002 LM&LR 3, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 1, 01/05/2002 J&JT 1, 01/06/2002 J&JT 2, 01/13/2002 J&JT 2, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 6
Hairy Woodpecker	01/05/2002 JI 1
Northern Flicker	01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 3, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 2, 01/05/2002 J&JT 1, 01/06/2002 J&JT 7, 01/13/2002 J&JT 8, 01/15/2002 JI 1, 12/15/2001, LM&LR 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 2, 12/22/2001 JI 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 5
Pileated Woodpecker	01/01/2002 BW 1, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 1, 01/06/2002 J&JT 3, 01/13/2002 J&JT 3, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/20/2001 LRR 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 2
Eastern Phoebe	01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 2, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 1, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 1, 01/05/2002 J&JT 2, 01/13/2002 J&JT 3, 01/15/2002 JI 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 4, 12/29/2001 S&EH 1
Vermilion Flycatcher	01/06/2002 J&JT 1
Loggerhead Shrike	01/01/2002 BW 5, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 2, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 1, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 9, 01/05/2002 J&JT 3, 01/13/2002 J&JT 2, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/20/2001 LRR 1, 12/29/2001 S&EH 1
Blue-headed Vireo	12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 1
Blue Jay	01/01/2002 BW 5, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 4, 01/05/2002 JI 4, 01/05/2002 JI 1, 01/05/2002 JI 2, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 7, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 4, 01/05/2002 JI 1, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 16, 01/05/2002 JI 9, 01/05/2002 JI 2, 01/05/2002 J&JT 12, 01/06/2002 J&JT 3, 01/10/2002 BW 5, 01/13/2002 BW 3, 01/13/2002 J&JT 3, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 6, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 12, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 6, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 10, 12/29/2001 S&EH 5
American Crow	01/01/2002 BW 250, 01/05/2002 JI 2, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 5, 01/05/2002 JI 7, 01/05/2002 JI 5, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 8, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 31, 01/05/2002 JI 5, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 17, 01/05/2002 J&JT 107, 01/06/2002 J&JT 2, 01/10/2002 BW 3, 01/13/2002 BW 3, 01/13/2002 J&JT 2, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 12, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 4, 12/20/2001 LRR 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 15
Fish Crow	01/05/2002 J&JT 38, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 6
Horned Lark	01/05/2002 J&JT 35
Carolina Chickadee	01/01/2002 BW 3, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 11, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 2, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 4, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 2, 01/05/2002 J&JT 9, 01/06/2002 J&JT 8, 01/07/2002 LRR 1, 01/10/2002 BW 3, 01/13/2002 BW 4, 01/13/2002 J&JT 16, 01/15/2002 JI 2, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 8, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 5, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 3, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 2, 12/20/2001 LRR 2, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 36, 12/29/2001 S&EH 2
Tufted Titmouse	01/01/2002 BW 1, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 6, 01/05/2002 JI 1, 01/05/2002 J&JT 3, 01/06/2002 J&JT 3, 01/07/2002 LRR 1, 01/10/2002 BW 2, 01/13/2002 BW 3, 01/13/2002 J&JT 3, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 3, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 3, 12/15/2001

Species	Date, Observer, Number Seen
White-breasted Nuthatch	LM&LR 3, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 2, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 5, 12/20/2001 LRR 2, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 25
Brown-headed Nuthatch	01/10/2002 BW 2, 01/13/2002 BW 2, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1
Carolina Wren	12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 2 01/05/2002 JI 1, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 5, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 3, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 3, 01/05/2002 JI 2, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 1, 01/05/2002 J&JT 5, 01/06/2002 J&JT 5, 01/13/2002 BW 2, 01/13/2002 J&JT 10, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 4, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 2, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/20/2001 LRR 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 33
House Wren	01/05/2002 LM&LR 1, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 1
Golden-crowned Kinglet	01/05/2002 LM&LR 1, 01/05/2002 JI 1, 01/05/2002 J&JT 3, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 2, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 5
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	01/01/2002 BW 1, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 4, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 2, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 3, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 1, 01/05/2002 J&JT 4, 01/06/2002 J&JT 5, 01/13/2002 J&JT 3, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 2, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 4, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 6, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 7, 12/20/2001 LRR 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 15, 12/29/2001 S&EH 1
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 1
Eastern Bluebird	01/01/2002 BW 24, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 3, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 6, 01/05/2002 JI 3, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 7, 01/05/2002 JI 3, 01/05/2002 J&JT 3, 01/06/2002 J&JT 4, 01/10/2002 BW 2, 01/13/2002 BW 5, 01/13/2002 J&JT 6, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 18, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 5, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 3, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 8, 12/29/2001 S&EH 3
Hermit Thrush	01/01/2002 BW 1, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 2, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 2, 12/15/2001, LM&LR 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1
American Robin	01/01/2002 BW 150, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 35, 01/05/2002 J&JT 680, 01/06/2002 J&JT 7, 01/10/2002 BW 6, 01/13/2002 J&JT 10, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 2, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 45, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 1
Northern Mockingbird	01/01/2002 BW 14, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 8, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 2, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 20, 01/05/2002 JI 1, 01/05/2002 J&JT 3, 01/06/2002 J&JT 4, 01/10/2002 BW 1, 01/12/2002 BSG 1, 01/13/2002 J&JT 8, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 2, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 9, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/20/2001 LRR 1, 12/22/2001 JI 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 1, 12/29/2001 S&EH 3
Brown Thrasher	01/01/2002 BW 2, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 1, 01/10/2002 BW 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 2, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 2, 12/29/2001 S&EH 1
European Starling	01/01/2002 BW 100, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 22, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 3, 01/05/2002 J&JT 148, 01/06/2002 J&JT 25, 01/12/2002 BSG 20, 01/13/2002 J&JT 30, 01/15/2002 JI 23, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 8, 12/20/2001 LRR 1
American Pipit	01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 22, 01/05/2002 J&JT 3, 01/06/2002 J&JT 1
Cedar Waxwing	01/05/2002 JI 100, 01/05/2002 J&JT 20, 01/06/2002 J&JT 3, 01/13/2002 BW 12, 01/13/2002 J&JT 65, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 80, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 4
Orange-crowned Warbler	01/01/2002 BW 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 1
Yellow-rumped Warbler	01/01/2002 BW 8, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 2, 01/05/2002 JI 5, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 14, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 1, 01/05/2002 J&JT 1, 01/06/2002 J&JT 45, 01/10/2002 BW 1, 01/13/2002 BW 4, 01/13/2002 J&JT 25, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 2, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 9, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/20/2001 LRR 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 1
Pine Warbler	01/05/2002 LM&LR 2, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 2, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 4, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 10
Common Yellowthroat	01/01/2002 BW 1
Eastern Towhee	01/05/2002 LM&LR 1, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 2, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 3, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 1
Chipping Sparrow	01/01/2002 BW 30, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 9, 01/05/2002 JI 55, 01/05/2002 JI 50, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 20, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 5, 01/10/2002 BW 45, 01/13/2002 BW 50, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 37, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 20, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 60
Field Sparrow	01/05/2002 LM&LR 1, 01/13/2002 J&JT 10, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1

Species	Date, Observer, Number Seen
Vesper Sparrow	01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 4
Savannah Sparrow	01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 5, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 71, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 37, 01/05/2002 J&JT 42, 01/12/2002 BSG 8, 01/13/2002 J&JT 6
Fox Sparrow	01/05/2002 LM&LR 2, 01/05/2002 J&JT 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 2
Song Sparrow	01/05/2002 LM&LR 3, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 8, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 9, 01/05/2002 JI 1, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 2, 01/05/2002 J&JT 17, 01/13/2002 J&JT 8, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 2, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 4
Lincoln's Sparrow	01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 1
Swamp Sparrow	01/05/2002 LM&LR 3, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 5, 01/13/2002 J&JT 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 2
White-throated Sparrow	01/01/2002 BW 14, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 2, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 71, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 6, 01/05/2002 JI 18, 01/05/2002 JI 30, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 14, 01/05/2002 J&JT 34, 01/06/2002 J&JT 6, 01/07/2002 LRR 2, 01/13/2002 BW 1, 01/13/2002 J&JT 15, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 11, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 5, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 7, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 9, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 10, 12/29/2001 S&EH 1
Harris' Sparrow	01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 1
White-crowned Sparrow	01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 87, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 24, 01/05/2002 J&JT 14, 12/29/2001 S&EH 31
Dark-eyed Junco	01/01/2002 BW 6, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 1, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 8, 01/05/2002 JI 5, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 4, 01/05/2002 JI 3, 01/05/2002 J&JT 20, 01/07/2002 LRR 2, 01/10/2002 BW 8, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 21, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 2, 12/20/2001 LRR 4, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 8
Lapland Longspur	01/05/2002 J&JT 6
Northern Cardinal	01/01/2002 BW 30, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 31, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 25, 01/05/2002 JI 2, 01/05/2002 JI 6, 01/05/2002 JI 14, 01/05/2002 JI 4, 01/05/2002 JI 15, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 13, 01/05/2002 JI 7, 01/05/2002 J&JT 26, 01/06/2002 J&JT 3, 01/07/2002 LRR 1, 01/10/2002 BW 18, 01/13/2002 J&JT 15, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 6, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 7, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 7, 12/20/2001 LRR 2, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 4, 12/29/2001 S&EH 8
Red-winged Blackbird	01/01/2002 BW 75, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 105, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 100, 01/05/2002 J&JT 1, 01/06/2002 J&JT 3, 01/13/2002 J&JT 350, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 12
Eastern Meadowlark	01/05/2002 LM&LR 37, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 114, 01/05/2002 J&JT 36, 12/29/2001 S&EH 12
Rusty Blackbird	01/05/2002 J&JT 1, 01/06/2002 J&JT 1, 01/13/2002 BW 1
Brewer's Blackbird	01/05/2002 LM&LR 50
Common Grackle	01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 25, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 11, 01/05/2002 J&JT 80, 01/06/2002 J&JT 350, 01/13/2002 BW 500, 01/13/2002 J&JT 300, 01/15/2002 JI 200, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1250, 12/29/2001 S&EH 12
Brown-headed Cowbird	01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 14, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 50, 12/29/2001 S&EH 200
House Finch	01/13/2002 BW 18
American Goldfinch	01/05/2002 LM&LR 1, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 5, 01/05/2002 LP,NC,BW,PL&SH 300, 01/05/2002 JI 15, 01/05/2002 LM&LR 33, 01/05/2002 J&JT 4, 01/06/2002 J&JT 3, 01/07/2002 LRR 35, 01/10/2002 BW 50, 01/13/2002 BW 75, 01/13/2002 J&JT 3, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 18, 12/20/2001 LRR 125, 12/28/2001 J&JT, NM, JB 10
House Sparrow	01/05/2002 LM&LR 8, 12/15/2001 LM&LR 1

Printed 704 records of **102** species.

**© COPYRIGHT 2002 - BIRD STUDY GROUP, SHREVEPORT SOCIETY FOR NATURE STUDY, INC.** - All rights reserved. All materials contained in this newsletter are protected by United States copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, published or broadcast without the prior written permission of the Bird Study Group, Shreveport Society for Nature Study, Inc. You may not alter or remove any trademark, copyright or other notices from copies of the content. Direct inquiries to the Editor, Bill Wood at 318-925-9205 or via e-mail at billwood@shreve.net.