



Shreveport Society For Nature Study

BIRD STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER ©

Volume 16, Number 9

May 3, 2002

Next Meeting - Tuesday, May 14
THE HONEYCREEPERS OF HAWAII
by Amanda Crnkovic

MAY PROGRAM

When: Tuesday, May 14, at 7:00 p.m.
Refreshments served at 6:30 p.m.
Where: LSUS Museum of Life Sciences

Amanda Crnkovic, a Bird Study Group member, will present our May program discussing the "The Honeycreepers of Hawaii." One species of finch-like bird arrived in the Hawaiian Islands 15 to 20 million years ago. The isolation of the Hawaiian Islands and the presence of few other birds provided an opportunity for this one species to evolve into many different species. Each new species has adapted subtle changes in bill shape and size to exploit different ecological and behavioral niches. The diversity found in the entire group of passerine birds can be seen in this one subfamily (Drepanidinae), the honeycreepers. Specializations that have made these birds unique have also made them vulnerable to extinction due to habitat loss and introduced species. Several Hawaiian honeycreepers are extinct and more than half of the remaining species are threatened or endangered.

Amanda received her B.S. in Biological Science from LSU in Shreveport and is currently working on her Masters in Biology at LSUS. Amanda's specialty is herpetology (the study of reptiles and amphibians).

UPCOMING FIELD TRIPS

NORTH AMERICAN MIGRATION COUNT (NAMC)

Saturday, May 11, 2002

Leader: Jim Ingold, 797-5236 (W), 742-5067 (H), e-mail jingold@pilot.lsus.edu

Compiler: Hubert Hervey.

You bird where you want to for as long as you can. Keep records for each parish separate. Contact the leader for forms and instructions. We will meet at a Larry Raymond's at 7:00 p.m. for the evening meal and to call the list. **See page three for direction to the Raymond's home.**

BELL'S VIREOS AND GRASSHOPPER SPARROWS

Saturday, May 18, 2002, 7:30 a.m.

Trip leader: Jim Ingold, 797-5236 (W), 742-5067 (H), e-mail jingold@pilot.lsus.edu

Meet at the Whataburger Restaurant, 2900 N. Market. See breeding **Bell's Vireo and Grasshopper Sparrows** in north Caddo and Bossier Parishes.

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BIRD STUDY GROUP PHONE NUMBERS AND MORE

Information & Bird Alert Service 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

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

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UPCOMING FIELD TRIPS

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NATURE CONSERVANCY PROPERTY IN CLAIBORNE PARISH

Saturday, June 15, 2002, 7:30 a.m.

Trip leader: Dan Weber, 459-5311 (W), 949-1850 (H), e-mail dweber@tnc.org

Meet in the parking lot of the LeBossier Hotel, 4000 Industrial Drive Extension., Bossier City.

Be one of the first to bird this newly acquired Nature Conservancy property. Depending on the number of participants, we may tour this property on four-wheelers.

OUACHITA MOUNTAINS BIOLOGICAL STATION, MENA, AR

Saturday, June 22 – Sunday, June 23, 2002, 9:00 a.m.

Trip leader: TBA.

Meet at the LSUS Museum of Life Sciences.

Discover the flora and fauna of the Ouachita Mountains with our hosts, Dick and Betty Spears and Mac Hardy. The station has sleeping accommodations, showers, and kitchen facilities and it's FREE. Supper Saturday night will feature grilling by Fairfield Grocery Chef Bill Wood. This trip will include a side excursion to Millwood Lake, where BSG member Charles Mills will show us the sights. Additional details will be in the June newsletter. Brochures on the OMBS are available at the LSUS Museum.

DIRECTIONS TO THE RAYMOND'S

Those participating in the NAMC will gather at Ann and Larry Raymond's home at 6675 North Park Circle. Directions: Take LA 1 North to LA 538 (Old Mooringsport Road). Turn west between the McDonalds and Exxon Station. Continue

approximately 2.5 miles on LA 538 past Northwood High School, Fire District 1 Station, Donnie Bickham School and Wasson Road to North Park Drive. Turn left though the brick entrance on North Park Drive. Go 0.1 mile and turn left again on North Park Circle. Their house is the 7th house on the left just as you come out of the curve.

Coming from the north take LA 173 (Shreveport Blanchard Highway) to LA 538 (Old Mooringsport Road). Turn east on LA 538 and continue 0.9 miles to North Park Drive. Turn right between the brick entrance and continue as above. Larry's number is 929-3117 if you need more directions.

CYPRESS LAKE, CATFISH DINNER & EAGLE TRIP REPORT

by Lily Poole

Fourteen Bird Study Group members met at the Home Depot on Airline Drive for the **Bald Eagles** and Catfish dinner field trip April 6, 2002. **Red-tailed Hawk, House Sparrow, and Purple Martin** were soon spotted and the count was on! On our drive from Airline Drive to Cypress Black Bayou, we picked up the usual urban roadside birds such as **Turkey Vulture, Rock Dove, Mourning Dove, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Loggerhead Shrike, American Robin, Northern Mockingbird, and European Starling.**

Rural roadside birds seen were **Eastern Bluebird, Red-winged Blackbird, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird** and our first look at the lake produced a lone **Pied-billed Grebe.** Due to a rainy Easter, we found a belated "Easter on the Bayou" in full swing at Cypress Lake Park. Kids with baskets! Cars! Cops! The country music was blaring. Whew!

How would all this commotion affect our field trip? First, the police officer said we could not park at the Nature Center. He was afraid we would get a jump on the Egg Hunt? "But officer, we've come to birdwatch, we're looking for **Bald Eagle** eggs, not Peter Rabbit's!" Thanks to Hubert the problem was resolved and we were allowed to drive on and park at the Nature Center.

The garden and lake area around the Nature Center produced **Red-bellied Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, American Crow, Fish Crow, American Coot, Mallard** (can we count these?), **Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Cedar Waxwing, Northern Cardinal, and American Goldfinch.** On the perimeter trail we added **Pileated Woodpecker, Blue Jay, Carolina Wren, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Pine Warbler, White-throated Sparrow, Northern Harrier, Black-**

throated Green Warbler (many thanks to Pat H.), and two **Bald Eagles**.

Hubert was in the process of setting his scope up to view the eagle's nest when one of the eagles flew into view and perched. The eagle was a magnificent sight. From the way it kept eyeing us we assumed it thought we were quite a sight too. At this point the group broke up into two groups, each group traveling the trails at its own pace. Both groups saw the second eagle join its mate. The two birds perching side by side, called to each other. After some time the two birds flew off together. We continued along the trail and once again saw the two eagles fly in to perch side by side and called to each other. Just getting to see the eagles was special, but to watch them interact as a bonded pair was a real highlight of birdwatching.

One of the birding groups went down to the lake's edge and saw **Great Blue Heron, Great Egret** and **Belted Kingfisher**. While the other group noted that one of the eagles went to sit in the nest. All you could see was the top of its head. Does this behavior mean that an egg was being incubated? Hmm! The answer to this and other questions will have to be answered at a later date cause it's getting late and several of us in the group could hear some fried catfish calling our names!

It was 4:30 p.m. when we met again at the Nature Center and Cypress Inn did not open till 5:00 p.m.. Should we bird a little more at Cypress Lake Park or go to Cypress Inn before they are open? Well, that was easy decision. On our way to Cypress Inn and while waiting for the restaurant to open, we saw **Wood Duck, Chimney Swift, Barn Swallow**, and good looks at a noncountable **Ross' Goose**. It had an injured leg and found the Cypress Inn to its liking.

We were soon seated with glasses of iced tea and mounds of catfish before us. It was fun to sit with friends while enjoying the view, food, conversation and jokes . . . ah yes, the jokes. I think I'll leave it to Nancy and Pat to tell you their jokes for I will not repeat them . . . I can still hear the groans. While dining, we learned something new about Cypress Inn. If you should be a Northerner and find the Southern fried catfish too spicy(??), you can order plain fried catfish . . . Who would have thought?!? Actually, I tried the plain catfish and yes, Marty, it was very good. The essence of the fish came through the batter adding a light, yet flavorful, characteristic. But, I was there for Southern fried catfish! Barney, would you be a dear and pass me another of your fillets?

It was a great field trip. We saw our target **Bald Eagles** interacting as a bonded pair. Of course the comradery and good food topped off a very pleasant afternoon of birding.

SPRING HAWK COUNT RECORD SHATTERED

By Hubert Hervey

Those people raised in this era of tapes, CD's and DVD's can't comprehend the old sayings about a broken record. First, there was the gramophone, much before my time, then the easily broken 78 rpm record which scratched out a single song while spinning at the dizzying speed of 78 revolutions per minute. Later improvements involved the somewhat flexible yet still breakable 45's and 33 LP's. But here I am speaking of Hawk Count records being broken.

The Bird Study Group database for **Broad-winged Hawk** shows past records as being Spring: April 10 - Hervey 160, April 7 - Trahan 76, and April 29 - Hervey 70. The fall record; September 29 - Steve Lynch 200, October 8 - Hervey 165, September 29 - Trahan 132, and September 30 - Bird Study Group during a Hawk Count at Hervey's Farm 107. These are all of our hawk count records showing fairly high numbers. The date span should indicate when the likelihood of high numbers of **Broad-winged Hawks** migrating through our area is greatest. So, how badly broken was the record? It was smashed to smithereens. On April 10, 2002, I counted **714 Broad-winged Hawks**. It happened this way.

At the Bird Study Group meeting Bill Wood mentioned that 300,000 **Broad-winged Hawks** had been counted over the weekend at Austin, Texas. Ordinarily what happens in Austin has no impact on my life. But I decided that some of those hawks were bound to pass over my farm near Stonewall, DeSoto Parish, Louisiana. The day after the meeting, I counted the 714 hawks mentioned above, plus 1 **American Kestrel**, 2 **Mississippi Kites**, and 2 **Northern Harriers**. I was determined to see how many more hawks could be counted during the spring migration.

Hawk watching is a low energy pastime. It is addictive, and can be hot, dry, windy, sunny or cloudy. Hawks don't migrate here if it is raining. Even if rain is in the area, I think it is a waste of time to sit outside looking for hawks. I have learned this spring that hawks are flying when the sky is cloudy all day, and when it is blue-sky sunny all day, and any kind of weather between cloudy and sunny. They are easily seen against a background of clouds, and often nearly impossible to see against a blue sky when there is seemingly no end to the heights they can reach.

Here in Stonewall, **Broad-winged Hawks** come over in numbers ranging from singles to over a hundred. The average kettle involves 20 to 30 **Broad-winged Hawks**, with an occasional **Sharp-shinned Hawk** mixed in. Other large migrants seen on Stonewall hawk counts have been **Anhingas, White Ibis, White-faced Ibis, Little Blue Herons, Wood Storks, Black Vulture, Turkey Vulture**, three kite species, and

American White Pelicans. I have learned a lot about hawk migration at Hazel Bazemore County Park near Corpus Christi, where **Broad-winged Hawks** often come over in groups of several thousand. Hawkwatch International conducts an extensive count by experts over several months at Hazel Bazemore and several more western locations.

My own hawk watch is less formal. About 11:00 a. m. CDT, when I feel hawks should be migrating, I go outside and look up and around. This always involves binoculars, usually a spotting scope and very seldom only my bare eyes. The height and speed of the hawks' migration can boggle the senses. This spring the hawk migration involved less kettling and more straight-line gliding. A kettle is formed when several hawks circle around in an updraft seeking to gain altitude without expending energy. The hawks then glide from updraft to updraft. When conditions are optimal, with a southwest or westerly wind, often **Broad-winged Hawks** will not resort to forming a kettle, because they can maintain altitude while gliding.

The other birds migrating up high and seen along with hawks always add enjoyment to the day. You might never guess what my "indicator" species is. When **Chimney Swifts** are migrating, I expect to see hawks also. Just a few pointers: learn the basic shapes of the hawk groups, watch vultures' flight tactics, get good 8-10X optics, don't expect to identify everything up there, and don't worry about making a wrong call. I still do now and then, and correct myself when possible. Go where groups are counting hawks such as Smith Point on the east side of Galveston Bay, and learn from more experienced hawk watchers.

From April 4 to April 16, 2002, I have recorded 847 **Broad-winged Hawks** here at Hervey's Farm. Other raptors observed have been **Osprey, Swallow-tailed Kite, Mississippi Kite, Northern Harrier, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, and American Kestrel**. For exact numbers of each species, and sightings by other club members, check the bird list in this newsletter.

MIGRATION NOTES, LAGGARDS AND LATECOMERS

by Paul M. Dickson

Of all the kingdoms, 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 promise, a promise that the world ever turns and always contains beauty. This column strives to paint for the reader some of that beauty, to portray to the wonderer some of that mystique, and to challenge the student to question so much that is still unknown about migrating birds.

Heat waves shimmer over a white-hot sandbar on the Red River. It is mid May and summer weather has arrived. The muddy red waters are lower than they have been all spring and the bar has red, clean and wet margins. Sitting upon it is a collection of terns. Black Terns in their finest breeding plumage have a satin finish. Caspian Terns with blood red bills are the kings of the bar, Least Terns the dancing jesters. The Least Terns are here to stay for the summer and are already defending territories, but not the Caspians and Blacks. Hudsonian Godwits look out of place standing regally in the shallows as White-rumped Sandpipers mill constantly about them. Soon the restless godwits take wing. Both shorebirds have come from the other end of the globe but still have a quarter of it yet to go. From the margin of willows at the river's edge comes the burry song of an Alder Flycatcher. He flits into view as a scuffle ensues with a Wilson's Warbler. This sight is a rarer treat for Louisiana than for northern Maine in whose willows these two will soon nest. None of these birds will be here tomorrow. These May migrants have a long way to go. Despite their laggardly arrival at the end of our bird migration season, all are moving swiftly northward and stop over on the Red River only long enough to feed and water.

Migrant birds passing through our region in late May seem to have missed out on Spring. Many of our local birds breed in March or even earlier. By May and June the local nesting season is drawing to a close. So why are migrants still plying northward in these last official weeks of spring as our days get more summer-like? These late migrants may seem to be way behind by Louisiana standards but in fact they are right on time. May and even early June migrants are regular in our area each year and are bound for places far away and much cooler than the sultry Red River country that is already entering summer as they pass. At higher latitudes Spring is short, and truly lasts until June 21.

If the breeding birds of Canada and Alaska were migrate in March or April, they would need to stop frequently and wait for long periods of days or weeks along the way, lest they arrive to find their breeding grounds frozen and snow covered. Migration stops for birds are compulsory food and water breaks, dangerous necessities during an arduous period of physical exertion. These stops are sometimes made in traditional locations such as Cheyenne Bottoms, Kansas, where a huge gathering of White-rumped Sandpipers spends a few days each May. Other bird species, particularly passerines, may stop only when the need arises and

good habitats can be found en route. In either case, the stopover migrant descends from thousands of feet in the sky exhausted, hungry and thirsty, only to enter the home range of resident species already well established and efficiently using the food resources present. The migrant is at a competitive disadvantage. It is unfamiliar with the location and must use what resources the more effective residents overlook. For this reason, migration for most species is a rapid affair, minimizing the time spent away from familiar summer and winter home ranges. What we see with the migrants of May is a miraculously well tuned system whereby a bird leaves its winter range, migrates rapidly to its summer range which might be a world away, and arrives at the very optimum time, when the last ice and snow are melting or when needed resources are just beginning to emerge.

Shorebirds wintering in Chile have no way of telling the ice conditions in Alaska. Bay-breasted Warblers wintering in South America cannot monitor the growth of spruce buds in the boreal forest of Canada nor the development of budworms. How do they time their migration to show up on just the right day? The answer is they are but a part of an amazing system of nature, adapted through great lengths of time and providence. Poet Francis Thompson described this most eloquently:

“All things by almighty power; Near and far; Hiddenly to each other, connected are; That thou canst not stir a flower; without troubling of a star.”

Birds conserve time and energy spent in migration. Their lives and fecundity depend on their ability to execute migration safely and with fat reserves to spare. The species that we see migrating in May are mostly those that are destined for the most northerly latitudes. Some others, such as Black Terns, do not nest in the Arctic regions but require advanced plant and insect growth in their Prairie marsh breeding grounds before their arrival. There is even variation in migration chronology amongst members of the same species. Blue-winged Teal migrate over an extended period from March to May. Those that nest in the central United States prairie marshes arrive there by early April yet we see others, presumably bound for northern Canada still moving through Louisiana in late May. Each bird waits until the time is optimum to move from winter to summer range and then and only then do they make their move. If the bird arrives too soon, it could face starvation, depletion of fat needed for breeding, or less than optimum nesting conditions. If the bird arrives too late, other individuals may occupy suitable territories or there may not be sufficient time for young to fledge before fall. Plant growth, weather, the life cycles of other animals, and every other natural factor

on the breeding grounds, plays a role in the migration timing of a bird. Each organism is tied to another in a complex matrix that we can hardly imagine.

The late Dr. Frank Craighead, Jr., crowned his remarkable career as a field biologist and author with the book *For Everything There Is a Season*, (Falcon Press, 1994). Dr. Craighead begins this very readable “book of days” with Ecclesiastes 3:1 “For everything there is a season, and a time for every matter under heaven” and continues with a remarkable chronology of nature in the Grand Teton-Yellowstone area, his home for more than 50 years. He connects the arrival, breeding and departure of birds with the development of plants revealing astonishing synchrony. He reveals a connected ecosystem perfectly in tune with altitude, weather and season. One June day while I sat with Dr. Craighead outside his home in Moose, Wyoming, he mentioned that a doe pronghorn had given birth in the sagebrush in front of his house that morning. It was the fifth straight year for this doe on the same day under the same bush! As he spoke, a Raven flew over. It called; he called back. The raven, he said, flies by at the same time every day during this month and makes the same call each time.

In his book Dr. Craighead distills half a century of this mix of intimate observation and scientific scrutiny into a readable and easily understood case study of nature and seasons. I highly recommend the book to any student of the patterns of nature. It is required reading if you are birding or wildflowering the Rockies. After getting a lesson from Dr. Frank Craighead, it's easier to understand those far northern migrants on the hot Red River sandbar in late May. They'll get where they're going on time.

Some late spring migrants to look for in May, and for a few, into early June: Hudsonian Godwit, Dunlin, Red Knot, Semi-palmated Sandpiper, White-rumped Sandpiper, Ruddy Turnstone, Short-billed Dowitcher, Caspian Tern, Black Tern, Yellow-bellied, Alder Flycatcher, Willow Flycatcher, Least Flycatcher, Swainson's Thrush, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Veery, Magnolia Warbler, Blackpoll Warbler, Bay-breasted Warbler, Wilson's Warbler, Canada Warbler, and Bobolink.

A CHICKADEE ADVENTURE

by Mary and Stephen Heckerson

On Sunday, April 7, 2002, my husband and I were sitting in the living room watching the television in our Stonewall home. We were disappointed that we had missed the "eagle trip" the day before, but both of us had been under the weather.

Being a warm, sunny day we had opened the French doors to have a better view of the back yard and enjoy the day. We could see the bluebird house and

several feeders, including the one for our hummers. There are several other bird houses under our carport and we knew that there was a pair of **Carolina Chickadees** nesting in the "red roof inn." Then suddenly there was a fluttering flash past us and something landed on the floor in the front hall. From the doorway to the bird house is about 50 feet and would have been a downward curving flight.

I got up to find a fledgling **Carolina Chickadee** huddled on the floor. My guess is this was a first flight. I carefully scooped it into my hands, and much to my delight and surprise, it was not at all afraid of me. I held it while gently stroking its head as Stephen rushed to get the camera. He snapped several photographs of the bird in my hands. I then went outside to return it to freedom. I was trying to encourage it to leave my finger and fly onto the hood of the car. Amazingly, it did not want to let go and clung tight for a minute or so. It seemed to find safety on its little perch. When it finally did leave my finger, I realized I had picked a bad location as it started to slide off. I used my hand to hold it in place. He started calling and then suddenly took flight and went to a brick on the side of our house.

By then Mom and Dad were answering its calls. It was very precariously perched on the brick and I was amazed that it was able to hold on. After a minute or two the parents persuaded it to fly up and join them in a nearby tree. It was a rewarding encounter with such a small thing and nice to feel we had in a small way helped it along to adulthood.

LOUISIANA HUMMINGBIRD BANDING - WINTER 2001-2002

by Nancy Newfield

The following is a summary of the hummingbird banding activities of Dave Patton, Linda Beall, Mark Myers, and Nancy Newfield over the course of the 2001-2002 winter season. Patton, Beall, and Newfield are self-employed, permitting some flexibility in scheduling, but none was able to dedicate all of their time to the project. Myers is the curator of birds at the Audubon Zoo. He recently began banding hummers and looks forward to learning more about the wintering hummers.

Most hummers were banded in the southern third of the state, roughly the area south of the Interstate 10/12 line. Patton covered the area from Baton Rouge westward, while Newfield covered Baton Rouge eastward, excepting St. Tammany Parish, which was primarily covered by Beall. St. Tammany Parish was covered by Newfield prior to Beall's entry into the ranks of humbanders. Patton, Beall, and Newfield all banded in Baton Rouge and probably caught only a

fraction of the hummers around. Patton also covered a small pocket of wintering hummers in the Shreveport area, far removed from the hotbed of other wintering hummers.

The Louisiana Winter Hummingbird Project differs substantially from passerine migration banding studies. Most sites host only a few hummers, so efforts must be made to catch individuals rather than mist-netting whichever birds might pass through. Most captures are made using cage wire traps placed around a feeder. Mist nets and other types of traps are occasionally employed.

Almost all birds were color-marked, using non-toxic acrylic paint on their crowns. Color-marking allowed us to avoid repeatedly capturing the same birds and it permitted hummerhosts to specifically identify each individual. Color-marking enabled the hosts to distinguish look-alikes and to notice new birds as they appeared. In several locations, we found more individuals present than had been originally tallied by the hosts. In most locations, the roster of individual hummers did not remain constant. Instead, while a few individuals defended territories throughout the winter, many seemed to be trap-lining over a fairly large area. This required the banders to make two or more visits to a number of sites as new birds replaced individuals that had already been banded.

This project was initiated in 1979 as a means of documenting the numbers and species assortment of hummingbirds that spend the winter months in Louisiana. Traditional wisdom of the 1970s was that any hummers occurring during the winter months were vagrants or they were **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds** that forgot to migrate after the nesting season. In the 1970s, most guides to hummingbird feeding dictated that feeders should be removed by early September so that the ready availability of nectar would not cause hummingbirds to linger too long into the fall. At that time, it was thought that nearly all wintering hummers perished to cold weather.

The season, as we define it, begins with the arrival of the first **non-Ruby-throated Hummingbird** in late summer. Typically, the first arrivals are adult **Rufous Hummingbirds** in August and most are returnees from previous seasons. During the early part of the season, we primarily attempt to verify returning hummers. Later, as several birds stake out territories at a site, we try to capture and band as many as possible.

Because the last stage of **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds** southward migration extends well into December, it is very difficult early in the winter banding season to categorize individuals of that species as winterers or migrants. Therefore, we arbitrarily define wintering for **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds** as those we encounter on or after November 15, though some of those birds may actually be tardy migrants.

The winter banding season peaks in January and February, when maximum numbers are present at the various sites. The season usually ends in late February or early March as wintering birds begin leaving and summer resident **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds** begin arriving. At that time, wintering birds become more difficult to catch and banding trips become less productive, though some wintering birds stay well into April or even early May. However, this season many individuals remained by late March and banding continued until the month was nearly over.

TOTALS FOR THE 2001-2002 SEASON ARE

Broad-billed Hummingbird, 7
Buff-bellied Hummingbird, 26 [+ 4 returnees]
Ruby-throated Hummingbird, 15 [+ 4 returnees]
Black-chinned Hummingbird, 79 [+ 1 returnee]
Calliope Hummingbird, 17 [+ 4 returnee]
Broad-tailed Hummingbird, 14 [+ 1 returnee]
Rufous Hummingbird, 303 [+ 40 returnees + 2 foreign re-encounters]
Allen's Hummingbird, 18 [+ 1 returnee]

Total = 479 individuals of 8 species [+ 55 returnees & 2 foreign re-encounters].

This is the largest number of wintering hummingbirds ever documented in Louisiana. The previous high count, documented in 2000-2001, is 416 individuals of 8 species + 32 returnees + 3 foreign re-encounters. It is not clear whether the number of hummers spending the winter months is increasing or if methods of finding them have improved markedly. The concepts of "better networking" versus "actual increase" can be debated endlessly. Both factors are probably at work. Certainly, the network of hummingbird hosts has expanded greatly with better communications, particularly through Humnet. However, several gardens hosted remarkable numbers and diversity for a winter season in the eastern United States.

As usual, **Rufous Hummingbirds** comprise the largest number of individuals, accounting for almost two-thirds of the birds handled. Over the past few years, the percentage of Rufous among the total population has risen steadily. At the same time, the percentage of wintering **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds**, which had shown a marked increase in the last year, plummeted. Perhaps the 2000-2001 season was aberrant and the most recent season was a return to normalcy. Yet, there were more returnees than ever before.

Black-chinned Hummingbird numbers rose modestly, while **Buff-bellied Hummingbird** tallies remained about the same. Disappointingly, several multiple-year returnee **Buff-bellied Hummingbirds**

failed to return this season. **Calliope Hummingbird** numbers also remained static, though the number of returnees of this formerly rare species was the best recorded.

Two relatively rare species made good showings this season. **Broad-tailed Hummingbird** numbers were five times their total from last season and **Allen's** numbers were more than six times that of last season. A returnee **Allen's Hummingbird** was the first returnee ever recorded in Louisiana.

Broad-billed Hummingbird numbers were also very good. This species, added to the state list in 1990, seems to be showing an increase comparable to those shown by **Buff-bellieds** in the 1980s and **Calliopes** in the 1990s. Factors effecting these changes are certainly elsewhere rather than in Louisiana.

Additionally, four **Rufous Hummingbirds** that were banded in Louisiana in previous seasons were caught by banders in other states - Alabama, North Carolina, Missouri, Mississippi. The Mississippi-caught bird was already an adult when banded in Baton Rouge in January 1996. This would put her putative hatching date as June 1994 or earlier, using the standard Bird Banding Laboratory formula for estimating age.

A **Rufous Hummingbird** banded in Alabama in the 2000-2001 season was captured in Lafayette. Another **Rufous Hummingbird** banded the previous season in Baton Rouge chose to spend the winter in Lafayette as well. These guys must long to hear zydeco during the breeding season.

A **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** that previously wintered in Metairie met a sad fate when he struck a glass door in Thibodaux in December.

Returnees are the heart and soul of the project. They prove winter survival, indicate wintering site fidelity, and give us data concerning longevity. The oldest returnee this season was a female **Rufous Hummingbird** that was an adult when banded in January 1997. She has returned to the same yard in Abita Springs every year since.

Another old-timer was a male **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** that also was an adult when banded in LaPlace in December 1997. He was originally encountered at a site more than one-half mile away, but has wintered in the same place for at least 3 years.

Weather can play a significant role in this project. We do not band during subfreezing temperatures or during heavy rain, but neither was a major factor this winter. Dense fog can impede travel, though at no time did it become dense enough to cause us to abandon a planned trip. Most of the region experienced frost and brief periods of freezing weather during late December and early March. These episodes reduced flowering of many tropical and subtropical plants, making hummers somewhat more dependent on feeders and thus more readily caught. Nevertheless, natural nectar and insects were available at all times. A male **Broad-billed**

Hummingbird spent the entire season in a public garden in New Orleans and he was never observed using feeders at nearby homes.

While many winter hummers stay put, others are wanderers. A color-marked adult male **Rufous Hummingbird** that appeared in Covington in late January proved to be one that was banded in Thibodaux earlier in the month. He was still present at the second location two months later. The distance between the two sites is approximately 80 miles.

Other wanderers moved lesser distances. A banded, color-marked **Black-chinned Hummingbird** with a visibly damaged bill in River Ridge in early January was probably an individual that was handled in LaPlace in late December, but it was not captured to verify its band number. These two sites are about 15 miles from each other.

An immature female **Rufous Hummingbird**, banded in Mandeville in early December, was observed 8 miles away in Abita Springs three days after banding. She remained at the second site well into March.

At least a few hummers seem to be migrating during the height of the wintering season. A very fat immature male **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** was captured in Covington in the third week of January. He had not been seen prior to the day he was caught and was not seen afterwards.

Another highlight of the project came when a female **Rufous Hummingbird** that was banded in Lafayette in December 2000 was recovered in Black Creek, British Columbia in May 2001. It was the first Louisiana-banded wintering hummer found on its species' breeding ground and it was the longest ever point-to-point re-encounter of any banded hummingbird, a distance of nearly 2300 miles.

The Louisiana Winter Hummingbird Project has benefitted from the enthusiastic assistance and generosity of numerous people. Many hummerhosts opened their doors at ungodly hours and sustained us with strong coffee, juice, breakfast and lunch. Several maintained a running tally of birds in their cities or towns and set up banding day schedules for us. Others wrangled equipment, trapped birds, and recorded data. We thank James Beck, Lynn Becnel, Laurie Binford, Olga Clifton, Miriam Davey, Kay Drouant, Carol Foil, Bill Fontenot, Elizabeth Edwards, Steve Locke, Beth and Sammy Maniscalco, Rose and Jack Must, John and Margaret Owens, Lisa Robichaux, Gene and Edna Street, Tom and Eloise Sylvest, and Tommy Walker for the many hours they have invested in this project. We appreciate your special help - and we are already looking forward to next season!

REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

April 9, 2002, 7:00 p.m.

Museum of Life Sciences at LSU

Club members met as usual in the Museum of Life Sciences at LSU, but were asked to walk over to the Science Lecture Hall on the LSU campus because the speaker wished to have his presentation at that location. Gary Hansen spoke on C. Bickham Dickson Park. He discussed what is happening to the park and what the future holds. After the presentation, the meeting resumed at 8:15 p.m. at the LSU Museum of Life Sciences.

Treasurer's Report - Jean Trahan reported that on February 28, the club had \$1,991.65 in the bank. In addition we had \$137.47 and \$54.38 in prepaid expenses at the post office and LSU printing respectively. The fund balance is \$2,183.50.

Field Trips - Nancy Menasco reported on future field trips. Bill Wood will lead a trip to Bickham Dickson Park on Sunday, April 21. The club will meet at the park. If the park is flooded, the group will go to Stoner Boat Launch or Bishop Point. The LOS spring meeting is April 26-28. Accommodations are available at Rockefeller at \$10 per night per person. The North American Migration Count will be held on May 11. Jim Ingold will handle this count for Hubert Hervey this year. Jim said that any club members who want to participate should contact him.

Membership - Lily Poole said we have 109 active accounts. Lily reported that most of the new members found out about the club through word-of-mouth.

Newsletter - Bill Wood solicited articles for the newsletter.

Programs - Larry Raymond reported that Amanda Crnkovic would speak on "The Honeycreepers of Hawaii" at the next meeting.

Miscellaneous - Mac Hardy asked someone to chair the scrapbook committee. The name of the official position is historian. Also, Rosemary Seidler will chair the nominations committee this year.

Bird Talk - Jim Ingold reported that Sue Meekins has a **Yellow-crowned Night Heron** nesting in her next door neighbor's yard. Judy Townes said that she had a flock of **Cedar Waxwings** in her yard. Larry Raymond reported the arrival of **Wood Thrushes** and **Summer Tanagers** at Walter B. Jacobs Nature Park. Hubert Hervey said that the **Bald Eagles** at Cypress Lake have moved their nest from its location last year. It is now about 200 yards uphill from the previous location. Hubert also saw two **Harris' Sparrows** at his farm in Stonewall. Bill Wood spotted the 99th bird species at his house, an **Acadian Flycatcher**. Nancy Menasco saw a **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher**, **White-eyed Vireo**, and **Hooded Warbler** in her yard.

BIRD REPORT

Compiled April 22, 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	03/24/2002 Bishop Point at Lock & Dam #5, 04/06/2002 Airline Dr. - North of I-220, 04/06/2002 Cypress & Black Bayous, 04/06/2002 Cypress Inn, 04/06/2002 Linton Rd.
BW	Bill Wood	03/23/2002 Robinson Rd. (Field is ½ mile past the road).
H&PH	Hubert & Pat Hervey	03/27/2002 HWY 1 & Yearwood Rd. pool, 03/27/2002 Bishop Point Boat Launch, 03/27/2002 Shreveport: Between Richardson & Yearwood Road, 04/10/2002 Residence, Stonewall Dairy Farm, 04/11/2002 Residence, Stonewall Dairy Farm, 04/12/2002 Shreveport: Mansfield Road at LA Hwy. 3132, 04/15/2002 Residence, Stonewall Dairy Farm, 04/16/2002 Residence, Stonewall Dairy Farm, 04/17/2002 Residence, Stonewall Dairy Farm.
HH	Hubert Hervey	04/04/2002 Residence, Stonewall Dairy Farm, 04/05/2002 Residence, Stonewall Dairy Farm, 04/14/2002 Residence, Stonewall Dairy Farm.
HH&NJ	Hubert Hervey and Neilson Jacobs	04/13/2002 Residence, Stonewall Dairy Farm.
JI	Jim Ingold	03/21/2002 Jimmie Davis Bridge, 03/27/2002 LA 1 North of Lock & Dam #4, 03/27/2002 LA 1 South of LSUS, 03/27/2002 Lock & Dam #4, 03/27/2002 Powhatan area of I-49, 04/14/2002 Residence.
JM	John McBride Jr.	04/06/2002 Walter B. Jacobs Memorial Nature Park
LRR	Larry R. Raymond	03/26/2002 Eddie Jones Park, 03/27/2002 6675 North Park Circle, Shreveport, 03/28/2002 Walter B. Jacobs Memorial Nature Park, 04/01/2002 Walter B. Jacobs Memorial Nature Park, 04/04/2002 Walter B. Jacobs Memorial Nature Park, 04/09/2002 Walter B. Jacobs Memorial Nature Park, 04/10/2002 Walter B. Jacobs Memorial Nature Park, 04/12/2002 6675 North Park Circle, Shreveport, 04/13/2002 6675 North Park Circle, Shreveport
NM&JB	Nancy Menasco & Jerry Bertrand	03/30/2002 Broadmoor Terrace subdivision.
P&JT	Perry and Jenny Tuminello	04/07/2002 Residence, Stonewall Dairy Farm.
RS	Rosemary Seidler	02/15/2002 Hwy. 1 South, 02/15/2002 Leonard Rd., 02/15/2002 Lock & Dam #5, 02/15/2002 Yearwood Rd, 02/16/2002 Cross Lake, 02/16/2002 Ford Park, 02/16/2002 South Lakeshore boat launch, 02/16/2002 South Lakeshore-the Cove, 03/05/2002 Prospect near Line, 03/09/2002 Bishop Point, 03/09/2002 Hwy. 1 South, 03/09/2002 Lock & Dam #5, 03/11/2002 Shreveport: Red River Education and Research Park, 03/14/2002 Stoner Woods, 03/15/2002 Centenary College, 03/15/2002 I-49 mile 152, 03/15/2002 I-49 Powhatan exit, 03/15/2002 Smithport Lake Dam

Editors Note: Bickham Dickson Park has been renamed. It is now called The Red River Education and Research Park.

SIGHTINGS

SPECIES	DATE, OBSERVER, NUMBER SEEN
Pied-billed Grebe	02/16/02 RS 4, 02/16/02 RS 3, 03/09/02 RS 2, 03/09/02 RS 1, 03/11/02 RS 2, 03/15/02 RS 2, 03/24/02 BSG 10, 03/27/02 JI 21, 03/27/02 JI 1, 04/06/02 BSG 6
American White Pelican	02/15/02 RS 23, 02/16/02 RS 3, 02/16/02 RS 23, 03/09/02 RS 2, 03/09/02 RS 47, 03/24/02 BSG 52, 03/27/02 JI 30, 03/30/02 NM&JB 2
Double-crested Cormorant	02/15/02 RS 9, 02/15/02 RS 1, 02/16/02 RS 18, 02/16/02 RS 142, 02/16/02 RS 800, 03/09/02 RS 70, 03/09/02 RS 30, 03/09/02 RS 1, 03/11/02 RS 19, 03/15/02 RS 2, 03/24/02 BSG 500, 03/27/02 JI 12, 03/27/02 JI 1, 03/27/02 JI 1, 04/06/02 BSG 17, 04/10/02 H&PH 1
Anhinga	03/27/02 JI 2, 04/14/02 HH 2, 04/15/02 H&PH 5, 04/16/02 H&PH 14
Great Blue Heron	02/15/02 RS 1, 02/15/02 RS 2, 02/16/02 RS 2, 02/16/02 RS 89, 02/16/02 RS 3, 03/09/02 RS 2, 03/09/02 RS 4, 03/11/02 RS 1, 03/14/02 RS 1, 03/15/02 RS 1, 03/15/02 RS 1, 03/24/02 BSG 6, 03/27/02 JI 3, 03/27/02 JI 1, 04/06/02 BSG 1, 04/12/02 H&PH 1
Great Egret	02/15/02 RS 2, 02/15/02 RS 1, 02/15/02 RS 7, 02/16/02 RS 16, 02/16/02 RS 65, 02/16/02 RS 1, 03/09/02 RS 18, 03/09/02 RS 6, 03/11/02 RS 2, 03/15/02 RS 3, 03/15/02 RS 7, 03/15/02 RS 14, 03/24/02 BSG 8, 03/27/02 JI 1, 03/27/02 JI 3, 03/27/02 JI 2, 03/27/02 JI 8, 04/06/02 BSG 1, 04/10/02 H&PH 1
Snowy Egret	03/27/02 H&PH 1
Little Blue Heron	03/15/02 RS 8, 03/27/02 JI 14, 04/10/02 H&PH 1
Tricolored Heron	03/09/02 RS 2, 03/15/02 RS 1
Cattle Egret	03/27/02 JI 1, 04/04/02 HH 10, 04/05/02 HH 20, 04/10/02 H&PH 12, 04/11/02 H&PH 6, 04/13/02 HH&NJ 10, 04/14/02 HH 22, 04/15/02 H&PH 22
Green Heron	03/27/02 JI 1
White Ibis	03/24/02 BSG 15, 04/16/02 H&PH 23
White-faced Ibis	04/16/02 H&PH 1
Black Vulture	02/16/02 RS 14, 03/15/02 RS 1, 03/24/02 BSG 3, 03/27/02 JI 3, 03/27/02 JI 4, 04/06/02 JM 2, 04/10/02 H&PH 39, 04/11/02 H&PH 7, 04/12/02 H&PH 4, 04/13/02 HH&NJ 6, 04/14/02 HH 15, 04/15/02 H&PH 15, 04/17/02 H&PH 12
Turkey Vulture	02/15/02 RS 1, 02/16/02 RS 6, 03/09/02 RS 3, 03/15/02 RS 3, 03/15/02 RS 2, 03/24/02 BSG 4, 03/27/02 JI 1, 03/27/02 JI 1, 03/27/02 JI 3, 03/27/02 JI 2, 04/06/02 JM 2, 04/06/02 BSG 1, 04/10/02 H&PH 8, 04/11/02 H&PH 4, 04/13/02 HH&NJ 4, 04/14/02 HH 9, 04/15/02 H&PH 12, 04/17/02 H&PH 10
Greater White-fronted Goose	03/09/02 RS 150
Snow Goose	03/09/02 RS 17
Wood Duck	03/24/02 BSG 1, 04/01/02 LRR 2, 04/06/02 BSG 3
Mallard	02/16/02 RS 5, 03/09/02 RS 6, 03/15/02 RS 5
Blue-winged Teal	03/09/02 RS 30, 03/09/02 RS 3, 03/11/02 RS 38, 03/27/02 JI 2
Northern Shoveler	03/15/02 RS 4
Gadwall	02/15/02 RS 41, 03/09/02 RS 14, 03/09/02 RS 78, 03/27/02 JI 5
Ring-necked Duck	03/15/02 RS 42, 03/24/02 BSG 16, 03/27/02 JI 6
Lesser Scaup	02/16/02 RS 1, 03/24/02 BSG 4, 03/27/02 JI 8
Bufflehead	02/16/02 RS 16, 02/16/02 RS 3, 02/16/02 RS 4
Hooded Merganser	02/15/02 RS 2, 02/15/02 RS 2
Ruddy Duck	02/16/02 RS 19, 02/16/02 RS 3, 02/16/02 RS 8, 03/27/02 H&PH 14
Osprey	03/24/02 BSG 2, 03/27/02 H&PH 1, 04/16/02 H&PH 1
Swallow-tailed Kite	04/07/02 P&JT 2
Mississippi Kite	04/10/02 H&PH 2, 04/17/02 H&PH 4
Bald Eagle	02/16/02 RS 1, 04/06/02 BSG 2
Northern Harrier	03/24/02 BSG 1, 03/27/02 JI 1, 04/06/02 BSG 1, 04/10/02 H&PH 2
Sharp-shinned Hawk	02/15/02 RS 1, 04/11/02 H&PH 1, 04/13/02 HH&NJ 2, 04/14/02 HH 2, 04/15/02 H&PH 1, 04/17/02 H&PH 2
Cooper's Hawk	04/14/02 HH 1, 04/15/02 H&PH 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	02/15/02 RS 1, 02/16/02 RS 1, 03/09/02 RS 1, 03/15/02 RS 1, 03/27/02 JI 1, 04/01/02 LRR 1, 04/04/02 HH 2, 04/06/02 JM 2, 04/07/02 P&JT 1, 04/13/02 HH&NJ 2, 04/14/02 HH 3, 04/16/02 H&PH 2
Broad-winged Hawk	04/04/02 HH 6, 04/05/02 HH 5, 04/07/02 P&JT 2, 04/10/02 H&PH 714, 04/11/02 H&PH 20, 04/12/02 H&PH 7, 04/13/02 HH&NJ 41, 04/14/02 HH 52, 04/15/02 H&PH 25, 04/16/02 H&PH 5, 04/17/02 H&PH 2

Red-tailed Hawk	02/15/02 RS 1, 02/15/02 RS 1, 02/15/02 RS 4, 03/05/02 RS 1, 03/09/02 RS 12, 03/09/02 RS 2, 03/11/02 RS 1, 03/15/02 RS 6, 03/15/02 RS 2, 03/24/02 BSG 2, 03/27/02 JI 1, 03/27/02 JI 3, 03/27/02 JI 12, 04/04/02 HH 2, 04/06/02 BSG 1, 04/07/02 P&JT 2, 04/11/02 H&PH 2, 04/14/02 HH 2, 04/16/02 H&PH 2, 04/17/02 H&PH 1
American Kestrel	02/15/02 RS 2, 02/15/02 RS 6, 03/09/02 RS 2, 03/09/02 RS 8, 03/24/02 BSG 3, 03/27/02 JI 1, 04/10/02 H&PH 1, 04/14/02 HH 1
Common Moorhen	03/27/02 JI 2
American Coot	02/15/02 RS 7, 02/16/02 RS 56, 02/16/02 RS 36, 02/16/02 RS 8, 02/16/02 RS 8, 03/09/02 RS 28, 03/09/02 RS 16, 03/11/02 RS 6, 03/15/02 RS 130, 03/15/02 RS 9, 03/24/02 BSG 20, 03/27/02 JI 10, 03/27/02 JI 4, 04/06/02 BSG 30
American Golden-Plover	03/23/02 BW 200, 03/24/02 BSG 200, 03/27/02 JI 30, 03/27/02 JI 500, 03/27/02 H&PH 520
Killdeer	02/15/02 RS 11, 02/16/02 RS 2, 03/09/02 RS 80, 03/09/02 RS 5, 03/09/02 RS 70, 03/11/02 RS 43, 03/14/02 RS 1, 03/15/02 RS 3, 03/15/02 RS 23, 03/15/02 RS 2, 03/24/02 BSG 16, 03/27/02 JI 1
Black-necked Stilt	03/27/02 H&PH 1
Greater Yellowlegs	03/09/02 RS 47, 03/24/02 BSG 12
Upland Sandpiper	03/23/02 BW 9, 03/27/02 H&PH 35
Least Sandpiper	03/09/02 RS 3, 03/24/02 BSG 10, 03/27/02 H&PH 25
Pectoral Sandpiper	03/09/02 RS 4, 03/11/02 RS 27, 03/23/02 BW 50, 03/24/02 BSG 50, 03/27/02 H&PH 70, 03/27/02 JI 10
Common Snipe	03/09/02 RS 6, 03/11/02 RS 4, 03/24/02 BSG 120, 03/27/02 H&PH 10
Ring-billed Gull	02/15/02 RS 1, 02/16/02 RS 6, 02/16/02 RS 141, 03/09/02 RS 4, 03/11/02 RS 5, 03/14/02 RS 2, 03/24/02 BSG 6
Forster's Tern	03/09/02 RS 2, 03/11/02 RS 1, 03/14/02 RS 1
Rock Dove	02/15/02 RS 9, 03/09/02 RS 28, 03/14/02 RS 2, 03/24/02 BSG 3, 04/06/02 BSG 2, 04/12/02 H&PH 4, 04/14/02 JI 1
Eurasian Collared-Dove	03/24/02 BSG 5, 03/27/02 JI 1, 04/14/02 JI 5
Mourning Dove	02/15/02 RS 1, 02/15/02 RS 1, 03/05/02 RS 18, 03/09/02 RS 50, 03/09/02 RS 15, 03/11/02 RS 4, 03/14/02 RS 3, 03/15/02 RS 1, 03/15/02 RS 2, 03/15/02 RS 17, 03/24/02 BSG 6, 03/27/02 LRR 1, 03/27/02 JI 1, 03/27/02 JI 1, 04/01/02 LRR 2, 04/06/02 JM 3, 04/06/02 BSG 3, 04/10/02 H&PH 4, 04/11/02 H&PH 4, 04/12/02 H&PH 2, 04/14/02 JI 3, 04/14/02 HH 2, 04/15/02 H&PH 4, 04/17/02 H&PH 4
Inca Dove	03/05/02 RS 3, 03/30/02 NM&JB 1
Eastern Screech-Owl	02/16/02 RS 1
Great Horned Owl	02/15/02 RS 1
Barred Owl	03/15/02 RS 1
Chimney Swift	03/15/02 RS 6, 04/06/02 BSG 2, 04/10/02 H&PH 4, 04/11/02 H&PH 4, 04/12/02 LRR 3, 04/14/02 HH 6
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	03/27/02 LRR 1, 03/30/02 NM&JB 1, 04/06/02 JM 3, 04/07/02 P&JT 5, 04/09/02 LRR 2, 04/10/02 H&PH 4, 04/11/02 H&PH 3, 04/14/02 HH 4, 04/17/02 H&PH 3
Belted Kingfisher	02/15/02 RS 1, 03/09/02 RS 1, 04/06/02 BSG 1
Red-headed Woodpecker	03/27/02 JI 3, 03/27/02 H&PH 1
Red-bellied Woodpecker	02/15/02 RS 3, 02/15/02 RS 1, 02/15/02 RS 1, 02/16/02 RS 1, 03/05/02 RS 4, 03/09/02 RS 3, 03/09/02 RS 2, 03/11/02 RS 2, 03/14/02 RS 2, 03/15/02 RS 3, 03/24/02 BSG 4, 03/27/02 JI 1, 03/27/02 LRR 2, 03/28/02 LRR 1, 04/01/02 LRR 2, 04/06/02 JM 4, 04/06/02 BSG 3, 04/09/02 LRR 2, 04/10/02 H&PH 2, 04/11/02 H&PH 2, 04/12/02 H&PH 1, 04/14/02 HH 2, 04/16/02 H&PH 1, 04/17/02 H&PH 1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	04/06/02 JM 3, 04/09/02 LRR 1
Downy Woodpecker	02/15/02 RS 1, 02/15/02 RS 1, 03/05/02 RS 1, 03/09/02 RS 1, 03/11/02 RS 1, 03/14/02 RS 4, 03/15/02 RS 1, 03/24/02 BSG 2, 04/06/02 JM 1, 04/06/02 BSG 2, 04/09/02 LRR 1
Hairy Woodpecker	04/06/02 JM 1, 04/14/02 HH 1
Northern Flicker	03/14/02 RS 1, 04/01/02 LRR 1
Pileated Woodpecker	03/15/02 RS 2, 03/24/02 BSG 1, 03/28/02 LRR 1, 04/01/02 LRR 1, 04/06/02 BSG 1, 04/06/02 JM 1, 04/09/02 LRR 1, 04/10/02 LRR 1, 04/14/02 HH 1
Eastern Phoebe	02/15/02 RS 2
Eastern Kingbird	04/10/02 H&PH 1, 04/14/02 HH 1, 04/15/02 H&PH 1
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	03/15/02 RS 2, 03/27/02 H&PH 1, 04/06/02 BSG 2
Loggerhead Shrike	02/15/02 RS 1, 02/15/02 RS 1, 02/15/02 RS 1, 02/15/02 RS 2, 02/16/02 RS 1, 03/05/02 RS 1, 03/09/02 RS 3, 03/09/02 RS 1, 03/15/02 RS 1, 03/24/02 BSG 2, 03/27/02 JI 2, 04/06/02 BSG 2
White-eyed Vireo	03/26/02, LRR 1, 03/30/02 NM&JB 1, 04/01/02 LRR 2, 04/06/02 JM 1, 04/09/02 LRR 1
Yellow-throated Vireo	03/27/02 LRR 1, 04/01/02 LRR 2
Red-eyed Vireo	04/06/02 JM 6
Blue Jay	02/15/02 RS 1, 02/15/02 RS 4, 02/16/02 RS 1, 02/16/02 RS 1, 03/05/02 RS 3, 03/09/02 RS 1, 03/09/02 RS 5, 03/11/02 RS 2, 03/14/02 RS 9, 03/15/02 RS 4, 03/15/02 RS 1, 03/24/02 BSG 3,

	03/27/02 JI 1, 03/27/02 LRR 4, 04/01/02 LRR 2, 04/06/02 JM 8, 04/06/02 BSG 2, 04/09/02 LRR 2, 04/10/02 H&PH 4, 04/11/02 H&PH 4, 04/12/02 H&PH 2, 04/14/02 JI 1, 04/14/02 HH 8, 04/17/02 H&PH 2
American Crow	02/15/02 RS 4, 02/15/02 RS 2, 02/16/02 RS 4, 03/09/02 RS 1, 03/09/02 RS 2, 03/14/02 RS 5, 03/15/02 RS 4, 03/15/02 RS 4, 03/24/02 BSG 8, 03/27/02 JI 5, 03/27/02 JI 2, 03/27/02 JI 1, 03/27/02 LRR 1, 04/01/02 LRR 2, 04/06/02 BSG 7, 04/06/02 JM 2, 04/09/02 LRR 1, 04/10/02 LRR 1, 04/10/02 H&PH 6, 04/11/02 H&PH 6, 04/12/02 H&PH 4, 04/14/02 HH 10, 04/17/02 H&PH 4
Fish Crow	02/16/02 RS 2, 03/05/02 RS 2, 03/09/02 RS 1, 03/11/02 RS 4, 03/24/02 BSG 3, 04/01/02 LRR 1, 04/06/02 JM 4, 04/06/02 BSG 6, 04/09/02 LRR 1, 04/10/02 LRR 4, 04/10/02 H&PH 4, 04/11/02 H&PH 4, 04/14/02 HH 4
Purple Martin	02/16/02 RS 5, 03/05/02 RS 3, 03/09/02 RS 9, 03/14/02 RS 3, 03/24/02 BSG 25, 03/27/02 JI 12, 03/27/02 JI 2, 04/06/02 BSG 2, 04/10/02 H&PH 6, 04/12/02 H&PH 5, 04/14/02 HH 6
Tree Swallow	04/11/02 H&PH 2, 04/14/02 HH 5, 04/15/02 H&PH 4, 04/16/02 H&PH 4
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	03/15/02 RS 4, 03/24/02 BSG 3
Cliff Swallow	03/21/02 JI 1, 03/24/02 BSG 10, 03/27/02 H&PH 10, 03/27/02 JI 3, 03/27/02 JI 5, 04/16/02 H&PH 2
Barn Swallow	03/15/02 RS 5, 03/24/02 BSG 4, 03/27/02 JI 10, 03/27/02 JI 4, 03/27/02 JI 1, 03/27/02 JI 17, 04/06/02 BSG 3, 04/11/02 H&PH 2, 04/12/02 H&PH 4, 04/13/02 HH&NJ 2, 04/14/02 HH 4, 04/15/02 H&PH 2, 04/16/02 H&PH 4, 04/17/02 H&PH 2
Carolina Chickadee	02/15/02 RS 1, 02/15/02 RS 1, 02/15/02 RS 1, 02/15/02 RS 10, 02/16/02 RS 2, 03/05/02 RS 2, 03/09/02 RS 2, 03/09/02 RS 1, 03/11/02 RS 1, 03/14/02 RS 5, 03/15/02 RS 5, 03/24/02 BSG 6, 03/26/02 LRR 2, 03/27/02 JI 2, 03/27/02 LRR 3, 03/27/02 JI 2, 03/28/02 LRR 1, 04/01/02 LRR 2, 04/06/02 BSG 6, 04/06/02 JM 6, 04/09/02 LRR 3, 04/10/02 H&PH 2, 04/11/02 H&PH 2, 04/13/02 LRR 1, 04/14/02 JI 1, 04/14/02 HH 2, 04/15/02 H&PH 2
Tufted Titmouse	02/15/02 RS 2, 02/16/02 RS 1, 02/16/02 RS 4, 03/14/02 RS 2, 03/15/02 RS 3, 03/24/02 BSG 2, 03/26/02 LRR 1, 03/27/02 LRR 2, 03/28/02 LRR 1, 04/01/02 LRR 4, 04/06/02 BSG 6, 04/06/02 JM 4, 04/09/02 LRR 3, 04/10/02 H&PH 4, 04/11/02 H&PH 2, 04/14/02 HH 2
White-breasted Nuthatch	03/05/02 RS 1, 04/06/02 JM 1, 04/09/02 LRR 1
Brown-headed Nuthatch	02/16/02 RS 9, 02/16/02 RS 1
Carolina Wren	02/15/02 RS 2, 02/15/02 RS 2, 02/16/02 RS 1, 02/16/02 RS 1, 03/09/02 RS 1, 03/14/02 RS 2, 03/24/02 BSG 6, 03/30/02 NM&JB 1, 04/01/02 LRR 3, 04/06/02 BSG 3, 04/06/02 JM 3, 04/09/02 LRR 3, 04/10/02 LRR 1, 04/10/02 H&PH 2, 04/11/02 H&PH 2, 04/13/02 LRR 1, 04/14/02 HH 1, 04/17/02 H&PH 1
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	02/15/02 RS 2, 03/14/02 RS 1, 03/15/02 RS 2, 03/24/02 BSG 3, 03/26/02 LRR 1, 03/27/02 LRR 1, 04/01/02 LRR 3, 04/06/02 JM 3, 04/06/02 BSG 3
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	03/14/02 RS 3, 03/15/02 RS 1, 03/24/02 BSG 1, 03/30/02 NM&JB 1, 04/01/02 LRR 4, 04/06/02 JM 8, 04/06/02 BSG 5, 04/09/02 LRR 2
Eastern Bluebird	02/15/02 RS 26, 02/15/02 RS 2, 02/15/02 RS 1, 02/16/02 RS 2, 03/09/02 RS 17, 03/24/02 BSG 2, 03/26/02 LRR 1, 03/27/02 JI 9, 03/27/02 JI 2, 04/06/02 BSG 1, 04/11/02 H&PH 4, 04/14/02 HH 2, 04/15/02 H&PH 2
Hermit Thrush	03/27/02 LRR 1, 04/06/02 JM 3
Wood Thrush	04/09/02 LRR 1, 04/10/02 LRR 1
American Robin	02/15/02 RS 11, 02/16/02 RS 6, 02/16/02 RS 6, 02/16/02 RS 30, 03/05/02 RS 5, 03/09/02 RS 30, 03/09/02 RS 200, 03/11/02 RS 15, 03/14/02 RS 3, 03/27/02 LRR 2, 03/27/02 LRR 2, 04/01/02 LRR 2, 04/06/02 BSG 1, 04/14/02 HH 4
Northern Mockingbird	02/15/02 RS 2, 02/15/02 RS 3, 02/16/02 RS 6, 02/16/02 RS 2, 02/16/02 RS 4, 03/05/02 RS 1, 03/09/02 RS 6, 03/09/02 RS 3, 03/11/02 RS 1, 03/15/02 RS 2, 03/24/02 BSG 5, 03/27/02 JI 4, 03/27/02 JI 11, 03/27/02 LRR 2, 03/27/02 JI 2, 04/06/02 BSG 3, 04/11/02 H&PH 2, 04/12/02 H&PH 1, 04/13/02 LRR 2, 04/13/02 HH&NJ 2, 04/14/02 JI 1, 04/14/02 HH 2, 04/16/02 H&PH 2, 04/17/02 H&PH 2
Brown Thrasher	02/16/02 RS 1, 02/16/02 RS 1, 03/15/02 RS 1, 04/06/02 JM 1, 04/13/02 HH&NJ 1
European Starling	02/15/02 RS 12, 02/15/02 RS 1, 02/16/02 RS 32, 02/16/02 RS 3, 03/05/02 RS 26, 03/09/02 RS 50, 03/09/02 RS 75, 03/09/02 RS 1, 03/11/02 RS 1, 03/14/02 RS 20, 03/15/02 RS 13, 03/15/02 RS 23, 03/24/02 BSG 350, 04/06/02 BSG 6, 04/10/02 H&PH 2, 04/14/02 HH 3
American Pipit	03/09/02 RS 20
Cedar Waxwing	02/16/02 RS 5, 03/14/02 RS 16, 03/15/02 RS 15, 04/06/02 JM 80, 04/06/02 BSG 30, 04/10/02 H&PH 12, 04/15/02 H&PH 8, 04/16/02 H&PH 16
Orange-crowned Warbler	03/24/02 BSG 2
Nashville Warbler	04/06/02 JM 1, 04/13/02 LRR 1
Northern Parula	03/15/02 RS 7, 03/24/02 BSG 1, 03/27/02 LRR 1, 04/01/02 LRR 1, 04/06/02 JM 3, 04/09/02 LRR 1
Yellow-rumped Warble	02/15/02 RS 2, 02/16/02 RS 3, 02/16/02 RS 3, 02/16/02 RS 1, 03/11/02 RS 4, 03/14/02 RS 14, 03/15/02 RS 4, 03/30/02 NM&JB 1, 04/01/02 LRR 8, 04/06/02 JM 130

Black-throated Green Warbler	03/15/02 RS 1, 04/01/02 LRR 3, 04/06/02 BSG 1
Yellow-throated Warbler	03/15/02 RS 1
Pine Warbler	02/16/02 RS 7, 02/16/02 RS 2, 03/15/02 RS 2, 03/27/02 LRR 1, 03/28/02 LRR 1, 04/06/02 BSG 2
Black-and-white Warbler	03/14/02 RS 2, 03/15/02 RS 1, 03/26/02 LRR 1, 03/28/02 LRR 1, 04/06/02 JM 1
Common Yellowthroat	03/24/02 BSG 1
Hooded Warbler	03/30/02 NM&JB 1
Summer Tanager	04/06/02 JM 3, 04/09/02 LRR 1
Chipping Sparrow	03/27/02 LRR 2, 04/01/02 LRR 4, 04/10/02 H&PH 6, 04/11/02 H&PH 6, 04/14/02 HH 2
Field Sparrow	03/24/02 BSG 8, 04/01/02 LRR 1, 04/14/02 HH 1
Savannah Sparrow	03/09/02 RS 35, 03/24/02 BSG 5, 03/27/02 JI 8, 04/07/02 P&JT 2, 04/11/02 H&PH 2, 04/13/02 HH&NJ 2
Fox Sparrow	02/15/02 RS 1, 02/15/02 RS 1
Song Sparrow	02/15/02 RS 2, 02/16/02 RS 1, 03/09/02 RS 4, 03/15/02 RS 1, 03/24/02 BSG 2
Swamp Sparrow	03/24/02 BSG 1
White-throated Sparrow	02/15/02 RS 1, 02/15/02 RS 13, 02/15/02 RS 3, 02/16/02 RS 7, 02/16/02 RS 8, 03/05/02 RS 4, 03/09/02 RS 3, 03/09/02 RS 3, 03/27/02 LRR 2, 03/30/02 NM&JB 2, 04/01/02 LRR 9, 04/06/02 BSG 12, 04/06/02 JM 8, 04/09/02 LRR 7, 04/10/02 LRR 1, 04/10/02 H&PH 4, 04/11/02 H&PH 1, 04/13/02 LRR 4, 04/13/02 HH&NJ 3, 04/14/02 JI 1, 04/14/02 HH 3
Harris' Sparrow	04/04/02 HH 2, 04/07/02 P&JT 2, 04/10/02 H&PH 2, 04/11/02 H&PH 2, 04/13/02 HH&NJ 2, 04/14/02 HH 2
White-crowned Sparrow	02/15/02 RS 11, 02/16/02 RS 8, 03/09/02 RS 2, 03/24/02 BSG 18, 04/07/02 P&JT 1, 04/10/02 H&PH 2, 04/11/02 H&PH 1, 04/13/02 HH&NJ 2, 04/14/02 JI 1, 04/14/02 HH 2, 04/16/02 H&PH 1
Dark-eyed Junco	02/16/02 RS 2, 03/05/02 RS 2
Northern Cardinal	02/15/02 RS 2, 02/16/02 RS 6, 02/16/02 RS 10, 03/05/02 RS 5, 03/09/02 RS 6, 03/09/02 RS 17, 03/11/02 RS 2, 03/14/02 RS 4, 03/15/02 RS 8, 03/24/02 BSG 6, 03/26/02 LRR 1, 03/27/02 JI 10, 03/27/02 LRR 1, 04/01/02 LRR 4, 04/06/02 JM 3, 04/06/02 BSG 12, 04/07/02 P&JT 8, 04/09/02 LRR 3, 04/10/02 H&PH 8, 04/11/02 H&PH 8, 04/12/02 LRR 1, 04/12/02 H&PH 1, 04/13/02 LRR 2, 04/13/02 HH&NJ 4, 04/14/02 JI 5, 04/14/02 HH 8, 04/17/02 H&PH 2
Blue Grosbeak	04/16/02 H&PH 1
Indigo Bunting	04/04/02 HH 2, 04/07/02 P&JT 2, 04/10/02 H&PH 2, 04/11/02 H&PH 4
Painted Bunting	04/17/02 H&PH 1
Red-winged Blackbird	02/15/02 RS 234, 02/15/02 RS 15, 02/15/02 RS 84, 02/15/02 RS 20, 03/05/02 RS 14, 03/09/02 RS 120, 03/09/02 RS 19, 03/11/02 RS 1, 03/14/02 RS 2, 03/15/02 RS 5, 03/15/02 RS 4, 03/24/02 BSG 600, 03/27/02 JI 62, 03/27/02 JI 3, 04/06/02 BSG 40, 04/10/02 H&PH 2, 04/11/02 H&PH 2, 04/13/02 HH&NJ 4, 04/14/02 JI 4, 04/14/02 HH 6, 04/15/02 H&PH 4
Eastern Meadowlark	02/15/02 RS 38, 02/15/02 RS 3, 03/09/02 RS 2, 03/24/02 BSG 75, 04/10/02 H&PH 10, 04/16/02 H&PH 2
Common Grackle	02/15/02 RS 9, 02/15/02 RS 200, 02/15/02 RS 50, 02/16/02 RS 25, 03/05/02 RS 2, 03/09/02 RS 300, 03/09/02 RS 200, 03/11/02 RS 1, 03/14/02 RS 45, 03/24/02 BSG 4, 03/27/02 JI 3, 03/27/02 JI 2, 04/06/02 BSG 6, 04/14/02 JI 1
Brown-headed Cowbird	02/15/02 RS 2, 02/15/02 RS 20, 03/05/02 RS 2, 03/09/02 RS 6, 03/27/02 JI 50, 04/06/02 BSG 40, 04/06/02 JM 1, 04/10/02 H&PH 25, 04/11/02 H&PH 15, 04/13/02 HH&NJ 20, 04/14/02 HH 12, 04/15/02 H&PH 9, 04/16/02 H&PH 12, 04/17/02 H&PH 6
Orchard Oriole	04/15/02 H&PH 1
House Finch	02/15/02 RS 1, 02/16/02 RS 2, 03/05/02 RS 6, 03/11/02 RS 1, 03/30/02 NM&JB 1, 04/14/02 JI 5
Pine Siskin	03/05/02 RS 1, 04/04/02 LRR 1, 04/10/02 LRR 1
American Goldfinch	02/15/02 RS 2, 03/05/02 RS 38, 03/09/02 RS 7, 03/15/02 RS 2, 03/27/02 LRR 51, 03/28/02 LRR 27, 03/30/02 NM&JB 1, 04/01/02 LRR 21, 04/04/02 LRR 25, 04/06/02 JM 40, 04/06/02 BSG 6, 04/09/02 LRR 25, 04/10/02 LRR 50, 04/10/02 H&PH 60, 04/11/02 H&PH 40, 04/13/02 HH&NJ 15, 04/14/02 JI 9, 04/14/02 HH 8
House Sparrow	02/15/02 RS 6, 02/16/02 RS 3, 03/05/02 RS 17, 03/09/02 RS 9, 03/11/02 RS 1, 03/24/02 BSG 3, 03/27/02 JI 6, 04/06/02 BSG 1, 04/10/02 H&PH 4, 04/11/02 H&PH 4, 04/12/02 H&PH 2, 04/14/02 JI 25, 04/14/02 HH 4, 04/16/02 H&PH 4, 04/17/02 H&PH 4

Printed 917 records of 132 species.

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