

SHREVEPORT SOCIETY FOR NATURE STUDY, INC.

BIRD STUDY GROUP
NEWSLETTER

Volume 8, Number 7
February 23, 1994

Bird Alert Service: Phone 318,797-5338, Mon-Fri. after 5:00 PM
Meeting Place and Headquarters: LSUS Museum of Life Sciences

FROM THE PRESIDENT

The annual banding at Paul Dickson's had to be cancelled due to the ice storm and power outages. In conversations with area "old-timers," I have discovered that the ice storm of February 9 and 10, 1994, was the worst storm since 1942. Indeed, I am calling it the 50 year storm. The damage to all trees, and especially Loblolly Pines, will surely be millions of dollars. I listened to limbs and trees cracking all night and all day. The sound made me think of continual sniper fire. I wondered how the deer were surviving. I filled my bird feeders four times on the 17th, as a feeding frenzy occurred. The following Monday Jim Ingold set up a couple of mist nets and we banded about 100 birds at Hervey Dairy-N-Berry Farm.

At Christmas time 1942 rural children were concerned because the weather had them shut in and they couldn't get to town to buy fire crackers. Then the ice storm got worse and was followed by snow fall. The commotion made by breaking limbs made the youngsters forget about shooting off fire crackers. Years later I remember seeing bent and damaged pulp wood trees. Fortunately, nature has a way of healing wounds and scars. Recovery is quick and the most severe damage is merely that economic product by which we humans measure disaster.

NEXT MEETING

The Birds of Hungary

by

Dr. Charles Lyon

March 8, 1994 - 7:00 PM

at the

Museum of Life Sciences

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

BIRD REPORT -- Connie Conners 865-6422, Bobbe Wommack 797-6509
 BIRD HOT SPOTS -- Larry Raymond 929-2806, Will Smolenski 865-2938
 FIELD TRIPS -- Bill Hall 797-1727
 FUND RAISING -- Will Smolenski 865-2938
 HISTORIAN and LIBRARIAN -- Jim Ingold 797-5236, Betty Mason,
 HOSPITALITY -- Betty Mason 687-0225, Margaret Fontaine 861-0483
 and SPECIAL EVENTS -- Norma Cobb 686-3959 (combined)
 MEMBERSHIP -- Shirley Huss 865-5959
 NEWSLETTER -- Mac Hardy 797-5338 w, 687-6738 h
 BEGINNING BIRDERS -- Larry Raymond 929-2806, Jim Ingold 797-5236
 PHONE TREE -- Bobbe Wommack 797-6509, Bill Wood 797-5350
 PROGRAMS -- Pat Tuminello 925-9249
 PUBLICITY -- Norma Cobb 686-3959
 SHORT PROGRAMS -- Pat Lonnecker 865-4701

CORRECTIONS

In the newsletter volume 8, number 6, the 7 Canada Geese should be deleted (not wild birds) and the Rufous Hummingbird should be changed to Belted Kingfisher.

LAKE WRIGHT-PATMAN

On Saturday, 22 January 1994, Roger Breedlove and I drove to Lake Wright-Patman near Texarkana and observed one adult Little Gull, one adult Common Black-headed Gull, and two Red-necked Grebes. We then continued further west in Texas and observed another Red-necked Grebe and all four Longspur species.

*** Charles Lyon

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1993-94

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 Vice-Pres - PAT TUMINELLO, 3
 Secretary - JIM INGOLD, 1
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 BILL HALL, 3
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 LARRY RAYMOND, 2
 WILL SMOLENSKI, 2
 Vacant
 BOBBE WOMMACK, 2

BODCAU BAYOU OUTING

A happy group of campers spent the night at Bodcau Bayou Dam campground on February 18-19. The Barred Owls hooted but no owl species was captured by our mist nets. Several young campers in attendance enjoyed watching Jim Ingold band common species such as: Northern Cardinal, White-throated Sparrows, Red-winged Blackbirds, and American Robins. An informative, in hand, comparison between (Continued on page 4)

NEXT MEETING = March 8
MUSEUM OF LIFE SCIENCES

BIRD QUIZ #20

FAMOUS ORNITHOLOGISTS AND THE BIRDS THEY STUDIED

Below are listed names of famous ornithologists that are known for their pioneering studies of a single species of bird. Keep in mind that they all have published on many topics and species but they are well known for their work on a particular species. Can you name the bird they are famous for studying?

1. Charles Kendeigh
2. Margaret Morse Nice
3. David Lack
4. Millicent Ficken
5. Niko Tinbergen
6. Michael and Barbara MacRoberts
7. James Tanner
8. Robert MacArthur
9. Lawrence Walkinshaw
10. Harold Mayfield

ANSWERS TO BIRD QUIZ #19

1. The **Northern Cardinal** has been adopted by 7 states: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia.
2. Delaware (Blue Hen Chicken) and Rhode Island (Rhode Island Red) have chickens as their state bird.
3. Only one: South Carolina - **Carolina Wren**
4. Only one: Utah - **California Gull**
5. The **Eastern Meadowlark** was not chosen by any state. I also erred in counting the number of states that

use the **Western Meadowlark**: it is six not four.

6. Only one: South Dakota - **Ring-necked Pheasant**.
7. Only one: Maryland - **Baltimore (Northern) Oriole**.

MINUTES of the LAST MEETING

The regular meeting of the SSNS Bird Study Group was held 8 February 1994, in the Museum of Life Sciences on the LSUS campus. The meeting opened at 7:04 p.m.

Guests present included Mike Tuminello and Mike Dillon.

Members present voted to suspend reading of the minutes of the last meeting and accept them as published in the last newsletter.

The treasurer's report was read: Pioneer account total at the end of January was \$1,220.61; income was \$771.96; \$563.90 was transferred to the Museum account but as of the meeting has not been accounted for by LSUS accounting. Museum account balance is \$-28.81 not including the \$563.90 from above. Total assets are \$1,399.88. The post office balance was \$66.02 on 7 February 1994. Close out of the gift shop yielded \$1,111.25 (\$547.35 + 563.90 = \$1,111.25). Total added to Museum account was \$1,111.25. Good fund raising!

Recent outings included a trip to Bickham-Dickson Park led by Dick Rolandt. Only two others showed up and they saw 29 species including 100's of **Yellow-rumped Warblers**. A trip to Yearwood Road brought a **Merlin**, four **Barn Owls** and many sparrows. At the end of the trip the group went to Paul Dickson's deer farm to see **Harris' Sparrow**.

Future outings include banding at Paul Dickson's deer farm on 12 February. An

owl banding expedition to Bodcau is planned for Friday evening 18 of February led by Jim Ingold. We will be looking for **Saw-whet Owls** and **Long-eared Owls**. March 5th is the annual **Wild Turkey** trip to Bodcau.

Bird Talk: Jean Trahan talked about the trip to the Rio Grande River Valley. She added 78 species to her life list which is now over 200. The group saw over 100 species every day. Rosemary Seidler reported on the LOS meeting in Alexandria: **Sandhill Cranes**, **Red-cockaded Woodpeckers** at Indian Creek plus **LeConte's**, **Henslow's** and **Bachman's Sparrows**. A **Rough-legged Hawk** was seen at Overton Lock and Dam (best times to see it is early AM). Delta Farms was closed due to high water. Bill Hall saw a **Brown Pelican** south of Natchitoches along I-49 the same weekend as the LOS meeting. Hubert and Pat Tuminello saw 23 **Redhead Ducks** between mile markers 116 and 177 of I49.

Paul Dickson is the local coordinator for the Louisiana Breeding Bird Atlas and he talked about the project. Every other quadrant is being studied. Each quadrant must be censused 4-5 times between mid-March and early June. A short meeting was held after the BSG meeting for those interested.

Hubert passed around colony registration forms from the **Purple Martin Conservation Association**.

The next board meeting is scheduled for 1 March at the home of Margaret Fontaine.

Hubert mentioned up coming field trips mentioned in the Gulf Coast Bird Club Newsletter and led by Mr. Steve Emmons to exotic places. He also put bird lists from Bentsen Rio Grande State Park and Falcon State Park in Texas out for members perusal. Also mentioned was an article in the Panola College student newspaper regarding Jim Ingold and Mac Hardy's participation in the grandfriends day affair at the Caddo Lake State Park

in Texas during October.

Ms. Dorothy Metzler from the North East Texas Field Ornithologists (Netfo) has asked for any information our members may have on birds of the Texas side of Caddo Lake. Forms for reporting such information are in the museum or call Ms. Metzler at 903-759-0699 (home).

The main program was given by Mr. Sterling Lacy, past president of the Arkansas Audubon Society. The program was on the birds of Lake DeGray, Arkansas using slides made by Mr. Nick Milam

The meeting adjourned at 8:15 p.m.

BODCAU (Continued from page 2)

Song Sparrows and **Savannah Sparrows** was possible. We learned how to judge body fat and molt progress by blowing the breast and back feathers open. But the prize bird was brought in by Mac Hardy. His nets yielded a **Henslow's Sparrow**. This small olive-headed sparrow is rarely seen well by birders. Indeed one of the most difficult tasks of a trip leader is to convincingly show a **Henslow's Sparrow** to a birding group. And we all enjoyed seeing one in Jim's hand.

I would like for this type of overnight trip to become a regular part of our yearly schedule. Contact your board members with ideas of area campgrounds with good birding nearby.

*** Hubert Hervey

Congratulations!

To Paul and Beverly Dickson on the birth of their son, **Clayton Rigby Dickson**, on Saturday, February 19, 1994, at 3:00 A.M.

BSG March 8

ARE YOU SEEING FEWER DUCKS THIS WINTER?

According to the the December 1993 issue of the Ornithological Newsletter, published by the Ornithological Societies of North America, the number of breeding ducks on the North American prairies fell 11 percent in 1993. **Blue-winged Teal** were down 26 percent over 1992 numbers. Only **Northern Shovelers** showed an increase. **Mallards** were 20 percent below their 1952-1992 population average, while the **Northern Pintail** was 54 percent below its 30 year average. Evidence points not to hunting pressure or low water but to predation pressure. A North Dakota study showed that 100 percent of duck nesting attempts in a 5,000 acre study area were interrupted by predators. In a Canadian study 5 of 27 **Mallard** hens were killed by predators before brood rearing.

Harris' Sparrow *Zonotrichia querula*

Harris' Sparrow is a regular but uncommon winter visitor in northwestern Louisiana. It appears singly or in small flocks, usually in the company of **White-crowned Sparrows** or **White-throated Sparrows**. Occasionally, those of us who supply winter bird seed have **Harris' Sparrows** coming to eat during December, January, and February. Fortunately, this allows us to study the winter plumage variations closely. Part of this article is condensed from Baumgartner (1968).

Harris' Sparrows nest in Canada at the northernmost treeline, between Churchill and Great Bear Lake. They are very shy and secretive on their nesting ground. This is in contrast to their rather bold actions that we most often see.

Field guide pictures of adult breeding birds showing a black crown, face, and bib surrounding a pink bill are of little help to us in trying to determine age or sex on the wintering grounds of Louisiana.

Winter Plumages -- Three typical winter plumages occur: (1) The white-throated, buffy immature with crown feathers broadly margined with buff and a wide, buffy superciliary stripe which gives the bird an overall brownish cast. (2) The dark-throated adult with crown wider and blacker and the feathers showing less buffy margins, making the black/white contrast more noticeable above and below. (3) The full breeding plumage, black head, gray cheeks and dark post auricular spot, that results from a partial molt of all birds during March and April. Between the three typical plumages a wide range of intergradations occur (most significantly in the crown, throat, chest, and flank colors) making some birds impossible to catalogue as to age (adult or immature) or to sex. Lowery (1974) indicates that **Harris' Sparrows** leave the state by mid-March with a few stragglers recorded as late a 29 March, therefore it is unlikely we see any of the #3 plumaged birds in Louisiana.

Baumgartner's studies of captured and recaptured birds at Stillwater, Oklahoma, over an 18 year period concludes that much of this variation is due to sheer individual variation, and some is due to sex differences.

Crown -- Of 50 returning birds that were banded as adults by Baumgartner (1968), no consistent sequence occurred in the edging on the crown feathers nor in the extent of black, unveiled crown. Of 66 immature banded birds, some returned with crowns only lightly edged in gray and as much as half black. Others returned with heavy veiling and a small black area on the forehead. Some varied from winter to winter, heavy to light, others light to heavy.

Superciliary Stripe -- None of the returns had the broad, buffy "eyebrows" on the forehead that characterize the first winter plumage.

Throat -- Four throat types, including spotted, blotched, banded, or all black

are described for adult birds.

Lores -- The conclusion is that the black hood cannot be associated only with old birds.

Rohwer et al. (1981) showed that first winter birds could be distinguished from adults with only 5% error by bib scores (1=least black; 14=most black; Rohwer, 1975). First year birds and adults (separately) can be sexed by wing length. Also, the amount of black on the bib does not increase as birds age beyond the second winter.

There is no evidence of a three-year pattern. Males are slightly larger. Only two birds exhibited a reversal to immature plumage in the second winter.

Migrating birds move by stages; often they gain 20% in weight in one week's time just prior to departure.

Harris' Sparrows are considered as entirely beneficial. They may live to eight years of age. The species name *querula* was given because of the melancholy, plaintive notes of the song.

Conclusions -- The occurrence of a superciliary line extending forward from the eye, into the lore area, is a sure indication of an immature bird. These young birds also have a white throat. Birds with large black bibs and blackish crowns may safely be classed as adults. Yet stating age and sex of a large number of birds of intermediate black colors should not be attempted by the prudent birder. Other indicators generally accepted are due to individual variation or possibly to sexual differences.

Literature Cited

Baumgartner, A. Marguerite. 1968. Harris' Sparrow. In, Life Histories of North American Cardinals, Grosbeaks, Buntings, Towhees, Finches, Sparrows, and Allies by Bent. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. Natur. Hist. 237(3):1249-1273.

Lowery, George H., Jr. 1974. Louisiana Birds, Third Edition. Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LSU press, Baton Rouge, xxx+651 p.

Rohwer, S. A. 1975. The social significance of avian winter plumage variability. *Evolution* 29:593-610.

Rohwer, Sievert, Paul W. Ewald, and Frank C. Rohwer. 1981. Variation in size, appearance, and dominance within and among the sex and age classes of Harris' Sparrows. *J. Field Ornithol.* 52(4):291-303.

*** Hubert Hervey

BSG Board

The BSG Board meeting will be at the home of Margaret Fontaine (4115 Baltimore) at 7:00 P.M. on March 1, 1994.

FIELD TRIPS

March 5 -- Bodcau Wildlife Management Area to see Wild Turkeys, woodland and meadow birds, perhaps early spring migrants. Meet at 5:00 AM at the Museum parking lot to carpool to the site. Contact Hubert Hervey, 925-9249. Our leader will be Don Carpenter of the Bodcau WMA.

March 12 -- LSU Experiment Station for the last of the winter residents and the first of the spring migrants. We might see Sprague's Pipits, Horned Larks, Western Meadowlarks, and a variety of shorebirds. Meet at 7:00 AM to carpool from the Museum parking lot. Contact Bill Wood, 797-5350.

April 9 -- Kisatchie National Forest, Longleaf Vista Area (all day) for piney woods residents, perhaps Red-cockaded Woodpecker and Bachman's Sparrow. Meet at 7:00 AM at the Museum parking lot to carpool. Contact Charlie Lyon (leader), 865-2674 or Hubert Hervey, 925-9249.

April 23 -- Soda Lake Wildlife Management Area for spring migrants, warblers, and shorebirds. Meet at the What-a-Burger on North Market at 7:00 AM to carpool. Contact Larry Raymond, 929-2806.

April 29 -- L.O.S. Spring Meeting, Cameron, Louisiana. A peerless two-day meeting/outing. More details at the BSG meetings.

LA Breeding Bird Atlas

There will be an important meeting for all of those who will participate in the Louisiana Breeding Bird Atlas at 7:00 PM at the Museum on Wednesday, 9 March 1994.

HELP Needed

The Bird Study Group and bleary-eyed Mac would like to find someone who would help enter the data for the Bird Report for the Newsletter and the BSG database. This interesting job will allow the special volunteer to learn a state-of-the-art database management system and at the same time make a major contribution to the study of birds in this area. Our database of almost 14,000 records becomes more valuable every month as a historic source of data to document migration dates and sightings of rarities, etc. No

experience is necessary; on-the-job training is available. See Mac (797-5338).

SOUTH LOUISIANA

On February 6, 1994, Charlie Lyon and children, Roger and Barbara Breedlove and Nancy Newfield on a trip to Bernice, Louisiana, saw the following: 3 Ash-throated Flycatchers, 1 Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 8 Brown Pelicans, 1 Eurasian Collared-Dove, 2 Groove-billed Anis, 1 White-eyed Vireo, 1 Yellow-throated Warbler, 2 Black-and-white Warblers, 1 Wilson's Warbler, 1 Indigo Bunting, and 1 Painted Bunting.

Travelling through Baton Rouge they observed 1 Hooded Oriole (male).

The following weekend (February 13) Roger and Barbara Breedlove, Charlie Lyon and children observed the following rarities on Rutherford Beach: 50 Northern Gannets, approximately 50,000 Lesser Scaup. They scanned the scaup with a scope and sighted 1 Oldsquaw, 5 Black Scoters, 14 Surf Scoters, and 60 Red-breasted Mergansers.

In a marsh adjacent to Rutherford Beach they found 1 Rough-legged Hawk. Rutherford Beach produced 17 Piping Plovers and 7 Snowy Plovers and at the Rutherford Hotel they saw 8 Rusty Blackbirds.

Species of Birds that are Summer Residents

in Northwestern Louisiana.

(Part 4 of 6)

The following species of birds are found in our area during the summer and are not normally present during the winter or only during migrations. Many of these species (but not all) are also present during fall or spring migration. Some can easily be seen on any given day, others will be very rarely recorded. While breeding is known for most, it is presumed for some and undocumented for others.

COMMON NAME	SPECIES
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>
Mississippi Kite	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperi</i>
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyryla martinica</i>
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>
Acadian Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>
Cliff Swallow	<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>
Bell's Vireo	<i>Vireo bellii</i>
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>
Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>
Prairie Warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>
Cerulean Warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>
Worm-eating Warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i>
Swainson's Warbler	<i>Limnithlypis swainsonii</i>
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>
Kentucky Warbler	<i>Oporornis formosus</i>
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>
Hooded Warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>
Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>
Blue Grosbeak	<i>Guiraca caerulea</i>
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>

COMMON NAME	SPECIES
Painted Bunting	<i>Passerina ciris</i>
Dickcissel	<i>Spiza americana</i>
Bachman's Sparrow	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>
Northern Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>

In future issues of the Newsletter lists of permanent residents, and accidentals will be presented. They are intended to stimulate more interest in the seasonal occurrence of the species of northwestern Louisiana. Comments are welcome. *** Mac Hardy

BIRD REPORTS

Bobbe Wommack will be helping Connie Conners with the Bird Report. They will divide the calling responsibilities in order to reduce the work load for Connie. Continue to call in your bird records to either Connie (865-6422) or Bobbe (797-6509).

BIRD NOTES -- JANUARY

Compiled January 27, 1994

Report bird records for the Newsletter to Connie Conners (865-6422) or to Bobbe Wommack (797-6509) 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: 15 PD 3 means that on the fifteenth PD saw 3 birds. For the number of birds observed, a one is used both for one specimen or 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.

REPORTERS

Abbrev--Name	Dates and Places
BSG Bird Study Group	02/05/94 C. Bickham-Dickson Park; 02/19/94 Bodcau Wildlife Management Area
CL Charlie Lyon	02/12/94 residence in Shreveport; 02/12/94 I-49 ponds.
CL,HJ,HH C. Lyon, H. Jeter, H. Hervey	02/07/94 Hubert Hervey farm
GF Gloria Frantom	02/12/94 residence, Shreveport
HH Hubert Hervey	02/15/94 residence
HH&PT Hubert Hervey & Pat Tuminello	02/03/94 Wallace Lake dam; 02/13/94 Gayle; 02/13/94 Taylortown, Moon Lake
HHo Helen Hood	01/20/94 residence in Shreveport; 01/21/94 residence in Shreveport; 01/27/94 residence in Shreveport; 01/30/94 C. Bickham-Dickson Park; 02/05/94 residence in Shreveport; 02/06/94 I-49 ponds; 02/11/94 residence in Shreveport
J,J,CT Jean, Jeff, Catherine Trahan	01/29/94 C. Bickham-Dickson Park; 02/12/94 C. Bickham-Dickson Park
JMcC Jim McCain	01/22/94 Red River; 01/29/94 Willow Point, Cross Lake; 01/29/94 Dixie; 02/05/94 Minden; 02/12/94 residence
LR Larry Raymond	01/30/94 residence, Shreveport
PD Paul Dickson	02/08/94 Leonard Rd, Shreveport; 02/17/94 Deer farm on Leonard Road; 02/22/94 Deer farm on Leonard Road
PD&HJ Paul Dickson & Horace Jeter	02/18/94 Deer farm on Leonard Road
RS&LC R. Seidler, L. Cunningham	01/23/94 C. Bickham-Dickson Park/Hamel Park
RS,VL,LC Rosemary Seidler, et al.	01/22/94 Shreveport, South Lakeshore Drive
SH Shirley Huss	02/14/94 residence, Shreveport

RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Pied-billed Grebe	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 4; 01/23/94 RS&LC 2; 02/12/94 CL 1
American White Pelican	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 138
Double-crested Cormorant	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 250; 01/23/94 RS&LC 15; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 20; 02/05/94 BSG 20; 02/12/94 J,J,CT 8; 02/13/94 HH&PT 7
Great Blue Heron	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 4; 01/23/94 RS&LC 3; 02/05/94 BSG 15; 02/06/94 HHO 4; 02/12/94 CL 2; 02/12/94 J,J,CT 2; 02/19/94 BSG 1
Great Egret	01/22/94 JMcc 20; 01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 17; 01/23/94 RS&LC 2; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 3; 02/05/94 BSG 8; 02/06/94 HHO 4; 02/12/94 CL 50; 02/12/94 J,J,CT 1
Greater White-fronted Goose	02/08/94 PD 2; 02/22/94 PD 2
Snow Goose	02/08/94 PD 16; 02/14/94 SH 12; 02/22/94 PD 2
Wood Duck	02/12/94 CL 6; 02/19/94 BSG 2
Green-winged Teal	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 14
Mallard	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 8
Blue-winged Teal	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 28
Lesser Scaup	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 5; 02/12/94 CL 15
Bufflehead	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 34
Ruddy Duck	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 200
Black Vulture	01/23/94 RS&LC 1; 02/12/94 JMcc 4; 02/13/94 HH&PT 4
Turkey Vulture	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 4; 01/23/94 RS&LC 2; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 1; 02/03/94 HH&PT 7; 02/05/94 BSG 1; 02/12/94 JMcc 4; 02/13/94 HH&PT 6; 02/13/94 HH&PT 4
Bald Eagle	01/29/94 JMcc 2
Northern Harrier	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	02/15/94 HH 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	01/30/94 LR 1; 02/12/94 JMcc 1; 02/15/94 HH 2; 02/19/94 BSG 2
Swainson's Hawk	02/05/94 BSG 1
Red-tailed Hawk	01/23/94 RS&LC 3; 02/03/94 HH&PT 4; 02/06/94 HHO 5; 02/13/94 HH&PT 11; 02/13/94 HH&PT 2; 02/19/94 BSG 2
American Kestrel	01/23/94 RS&LC 1; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 2; 02/05/94 BSG 1; 02/12/94 J,J,CT 1; 02/12/94 JMcc 2; 02/13/94 HH&PT 2; 02/19/94 BSG 1
Merlin	01/29/94 JMcc 1
Northern Bobwhite	02/19/94 BSG 6
American Coot	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 68; 01/23/94 RS&LC 3; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 2; 02/12/94 CL 3
Killdeer	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 7; 01/23/94 RS&LC 4; 02/03/94 HH&PT 2; 02/12/94 J,J,CT 2; 02/13/94 HH&PT 3
Greater Yellowlegs	02/12/94 CL 10
Lesser Yellowlegs	02/12/94 CL 6; 02/17/94 PD 1; 02/18/94 PD&HJ 1
Spotted Sandpiper	02/13/94 HH&PT 2
Bonaparte's Gull	02/05/94 BSG 35
Ring-billed Gull	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 200; 01/23/94 RS&LC 200; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 15; 01/29/94 JMcc 4; 02/12/94 J,J,CT 4
Forster's Tern	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 100; 01/23/94 RS&LC 2
Rock Dove	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 17; 01/23/94 RS&LC 14
Mourning Dove	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 28; 01/23/94 RS&LC 20; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 5; 02/05/94 BSG 2
Eastern Screech-Owl	01/23/94 RS&LC 1
Barred Owl	02/12/94 JMcc 1; 02/19/94 BSG 2
Belted Kingfisher	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 2; 01/23/94 RS&LC 1; 02/05/94 JMcc 1; 02/06/94 HHO 1; 02/12/94 J,J,CT 1
Red-bellied Woodpecker	01/20/94 HHO 1; 01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 5; 01/23/94 RS&LC 4; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 3; 01/30/94 LR 1; 02/05/94 BSG 2; 02/13/94 HH&PT 2; 02/19/94 BSG 2
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	01/23/94 RS&LC 2; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 1; 01/30/94 HHO 1; 02/05/94 BSG 2
Downy Woodpecker	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 1; 01/23/94 RS&LC 1; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 15; 02/05/94 BSG 2
Hairy Woodpecker	01/29/94 J,J,CT 1; 02/05/94 BSG 1; 02/15/94 HH 2
Northern Flicker	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 8; 01/23/94 RS&LC 2; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 1; 02/05/94 BSG 2; 02/13/94 HH&PT 2; 02/19/94 BSG 6
Pileated Woodpecker	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 1; 02/15/94 HH 1; 02/19/94 BSG 2
Eastern Phoebe	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 4; 01/23/94 RS&LC 2; 02/11/94 HHO 1
Blue Jay	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 40; 01/23/94 RS&LC 6; 02/05/94 BSG 7; 02/12/94 J,J,CT 1; 02/13/94 HH&PT 7; 02/19/94 BSG 8
American Crow	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 16; 01/23/94 RS&LC 8; 02/03/94 HH&PT 5; 02/05/94 BSG 12; 02/19/94 BSG 5
Fish Crow	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 4
Carolina Chickadee	01/21/94 HHO 1; 01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 5; 01/23/94 RS&LC 2; 01/30/94 LR 1; 02/12/94 JMcc 4
Tufted Titmouse	01/21/94 HHO 2; 01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 2; 01/23/94 RS&LC 1; 01/30/94 LR 1; 02/12/94 JMcc 4
White-breasted Nuthatch	01/21/94 HHO 1; 01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 2; 01/30/94 LR 1; 02/12/94 JMcc 1; 02/19/94 BSG 2
Brown Creeper	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 1; 01/30/94 LR 1
Carolina Wren	01/20/94 HHO 2; 01/21/94 HHO 1; 01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 2; 01/23/94 RS&LC 2; 02/05/94 BSG 3; 02/13/94 HH&PT 2; 02/19/94 BSG 2
Winter Wren	02/19/94 BSG 1
Golden-crowned Kinglet	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 2
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	01/20/94 HHO 2; 01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 16; 01/23/94 RS&LC 10; 02/03/94 HH&PT 1; 02/05/94 BSG 9; 02/13/94 HH&PT 1
Eastern Bluebird	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 9; 01/23/94 RS&LC 16; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 6; 01/30/94 HHO 1; 01/30/94 LR 2; 02/03/94 HH&PT 6; 02/05/94 BSG 1; 02/06/94 HHO 1; 02/11/94 HHO 1; 02/12/94 J,J,CT 3; 02/12/94 JMcc 4; 02/19/94 BSG 3

Common Name	Data
American Robin	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 37; 01/23/94 RS&LC 4; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 75; 02/05/94 HHO 25; 02/12/94 J,J,CT 200; 02/12/94 JMcc 4; 02/13/94 HH&PT 30; 02/19/94 BSG 500
Northern Mockingbird	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 6; 01/23/94 RS&LC 6; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 3; 02/03/94 HH&PT 2; 02/05/94 BSG 3; 02/12/94 J,J,CT 1
Brown Thrasher	01/20/94 HHO 1; 01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 10; 01/23/94 RS&LC 2; 02/05/94 BSG 2; 02/13/94 HH&PT 2
Cedar Waxwing	02/05/94 BSG 1; 02/11/94 HHO 15; 02/12/94 JMcc 12; 02/15/94 HH 40
Loggerhead Shrike	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 4; 01/23/94 RS&LC 1; 02/13/94 HH&PT 1
European Starling	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 300; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 30; 02/03/94 HH&PT 40; 02/12/94 J,J,CT 20
Orange-crowned Warbler	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 2
Yellow-rumped Warbler	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 30; 01/23/94 RS&LC 100; 01/27/94 HHO 4; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 90; 01/30/94 LR 1; 02/05/94 BSG 150; 02/12/94 J,J,CT 6; 02/13/94 HH&PT 3
Pine Warbler	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 12; 01/23/94 RS&LC 30; 01/27/94 HHO 1; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 1; 01/30/94 LR 1; 02/19/94 BSG 12
Northern Cardinal	01/20/94 HHO 6; 01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 6; 01/23/94 RS&LC 4; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 1; 02/03/94 HH&PT 6; 02/05/94 BSG 20; 02/12/94 JMcc 8; 02/13/94 HH&PT 4; 02/19/94 BSG 10
Rufous-sided Towhee	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 3; 02/12/94 CL 2; 02/13/94 HH&PT 1
Chipping Sparrow	01/20/94 HHO 10; 01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 30; 01/23/94 RS&LC 20; 01/30/94 LR 1; 02/03/94 HH&PT 15
Savannah Sparrow	02/03/94 HH&PT 40; 02/13/94 HH&PT 14; 02/19/94 BSG 3
Henslow's Sparrow	02/19/94 BSG 1
Fox Sparrow	02/03/94 HH&PT 2; 02/05/94 BSG 1
Song Sparrow	01/21/94 HHO 1; 02/03/94 HH&PT 4; 02/05/94 BSG 4; 02/19/94 BSG 10
White-throated Sparrow	01/20/94 HHO 6; 01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 40; 01/23/94 RS&LC 6; 01/30/94 LR 1; 02/03/94 HH&PT 15; 02/05/94 BSG 6; 02/12/94 JMcc 12; 02/13/94 HH&PT 18; 02/13/94 HH&PT 30; 02/19/94 BSG 25
White-crowned Sparrow	02/03/94 HH&PT 20; 02/13/94 HH&PT 40
Harris' Sparrow	02/07/94 CL,HJ,HH 1; 02/08/94 PD 2; 02/15/94 HH 1; 02/22/94 PD 2
Dark-eyed Junco	01/20/94 HHO 1; 01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 60; 01/23/94 RS&LC 28; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 2; 01/30/94 LR 1; 02/05/94 BSG 12; 02/19/94 BSG 20
Red-winged Blackbird	01/20/94 HHO 200; 01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 1; 01/23/94 RS&LC 4; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 125; 02/03/94 HH&PT 35; 02/05/94 BSG 5; 02/12/94 J,J,CT 300; 02/19/94 BSG 16
Eastern Meadowlark	02/13/94 HH&PT 13; 02/19/94 BSG 30
Brewer's Blackbird	02/15/94 HH 2
Common Grackle	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 6; 01/23/94 RS&LC 40; 02/03/94 HH&PT 200
Brown-headed Cowbird	02/03/94 HH&PT 30; 02/19/94 BSG 40
Purple Finch	02/06/94 HHO 1; 02/11/94 HHO 1; 02/12/94 GF 2; 02/15/94 HH 16
House Finch	01/21/94 HHO 6; 01/23/94 RS&LC 100; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 25; 01/30/94 HHO 30; 02/12/94 J,J,CT 15
Pine Siskin	01/20/94 HHO 1; 02/12/94 CL 6
American Goldfinch	01/21/94 HHO 30; 01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 6; 01/23/94 RS&LC 30; 01/30/94 LR 6; 02/12/94 CL 100; 02/12/94 JMcc 50; 02/12/94 GF 50; 02/15/94 HH 200
House Sparrow	01/22/94 RS,VL&LC 12; 01/23/94 RS&LC 20; 01/29/94 J,J,CT 7; 02/05/94 BSG 14

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