



BIRD STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Volume 15, Number 8
April 3, 2001

Bird Alert Service: Phone 318, **797-5338**, 24 hr./day, 7 days/wk.
Meeting Place and Headquarters: LSUS Museum of Life Sciences
Meeting Time: Second Tuesday, September - June; 6:30 p.m.
Internet Home Page: <http://www.softdisk.com/comp/birds/>
On-Line Phone Tree: rseidler-phonetree@centenary.edu
E-mail: lsusmus@prysm.net; Fax 318, 797-5338

NEXT MEETING

April 10, 2001

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY IN NORTHWESTERN LOUISIANA

PRESENTED BY

DAN WEBER

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

LSUS Museum of Life Sciences

6:30 p.m.

APRIL FIELD TRIPS

BRIARWOOD (CAROLYN DORMAN) -- APRIL 14

LOS SPRING MEETING -- APRIL 27-29

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2000 - 2001 OFFICERS

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| President | Mac Hardy (1) | 797-5338 W, 687-6738 H |
| Vice-president | Larry Raymond (2) | 929-2806 W, 929-3117 H |
| Secretary | Jeff Trahan (1) | 869-5217 W, 868-7360 H |
| Treasurer | Jean Trahan (3) | 869-5013 W, 868-7360 H |

MEMBERS AT LARGE

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Donna Burney (2) | 686-7820 H |
| Roy Bott (1) | 925-2265 H |
| Bertha Campisi (3) | 688-3446 W, 861-0324 H |
| Terry Davis (3) | 682-0361 B, 741-1115 H |
| Hubert Hervey (3) | 925-9249 H |
| Pat Hervey (1) | 925-9249 H |
| Jim Ingold (1) | 797-5236 W, 742-5067 H |
| Lily Poole (2) | 687-2994 H |
| Rosemary Seidler (1) | 869-5231 W, 424-2972 H |
| Will Smolenski (2) | 865-2938 H |
| Judy Townes (3) | 929-4106 W, 865-7412 H |

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

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| BIRD REPORT | Will Smolenski | 865-2938 H |
| BIRD HOT SPOTS | Larry Raymond | 929-2806 W, 929-3117 H |
| BIRD RECORDS | Mac Hardy | 797-5338 W, 687-6738 H |
| FIELD TRIPS | Terry Davis | 741-1115 H |
| | Roy Bott | 925-2265 H |
| FUND RAISING | Will Smolenski | 865-2938 H |
| HISTORIAN and LIBRARIAN | Jim Ingold | 797-5236 W, 742-5067 H |
| HOSPITALITY and SPECIAL EVENTS | Judy Townes | 929-4106 W, 865-7412 H |
| | Bertha Campisi | 688-3446 W, 861-0324 H |
| MEMBERSHIP | Lily Poole | 687-2994 H |
| NEWSLETTER | Jim Ingold | 797-5236 W, 742-5067 H |
| BEGINNING BIRDERS | Jeff Trahan | 869-5217 W, 868-7360 H |
| PHONE TREE | Rosemary Seidler | 869-5231 W, 424-2972H |
| PROGRAMS | Larry Raymond | 929-2806W, 929-3117 H |
| PUBLICITY | Judy Townes | 929-4106 W, 865-7412 H |
| WWW HOME PAGE | Barney Poole | 687-2994 H |

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ABOUT THE PROGRAM

Dan Weber from The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is our speaker this month. He has a Wildlife/Conservation Management degree from University of Louisiana in Monroe and will soon receive a Masters in biology also from University of Louisiana in Monroe. Professionally, he spent two years with the Peace Corps environmental program in Guatemala followed by a couple of years working as a biologist with a non-governmental Guatemalan conservation foundation there. He then spent four years in the Pacific Northwest doing mostly **Spotted Owl** and **Marbled Murrelet** work before joining TNC-LA two years ago.

FIELD TRIPS

Briarwood (Carolyn Dorman) - April 14. Depart from LSUS Museum parking lot at 7:00 a.m. Briarwood requests a donation of \$5.00 per person. Leader: Bill Hall

LOS Spring Meeting - April 27-29

Beginning Birding

Using the Sounds Birds Make (Part 1)

Don Richardson

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Birds are certainly vocal beings; they use sound extensively in their lives. The sounds they use that most readily come to mind are the songs they sing to attract mates and to establish breeding territories. Learning those songs is a great aid to the birder. Experienced birders probably find 80 percent of their birds by hearing them first. That number may not be precise but it does make an important point, and that is to say that sound is a powerful tool with which to find and identify birds.

I heard one of our finest local birders say, in a talk, that tanagers sound like tanagers, warblers sound like warblers, and vireos sound like vireos. At first, one might not place that statement at the top of the ladder of profoundness. It does belong there though, and it fits right into a thread of logic we have developed in the last few articles in this series. It fits into the idea of grouping birds in various ways.

As we study the sounds birds make, we can find certain similarities in those sounds, then group the birds that make them much as we have grouped birds by their habitat, their structure, and their season. If we hear a bird and know that it is either a **Hooded Warbler** or a **Swainson's Warbler**, we know a lot more about it than if we can only say "yup, it's a bird".

One thing most field guides do for us is to describe the song and sounds of each species in the guide. It can be quite funny to try to pronounce some of the alpha representations of the songs of birds. In reading Peterson's (whom I hold in the highest regard) field guide, I can learn that the **Western Meadowlark's** "*chupp*" is lower than the rasping "*dzrrt*" of the **Eastern Meadowlark**. Now that ought to help. We can also learn that the **Loggerhead Shrike** sings "*queedle, queedle*", over and over, or "*tsrup-see, tsrup-see*". Pronouncing some of these spellings at the dinner table can provide some hilarious entertainment, to say the least. Seriously though, those field guide descriptions can be helpful sometimes. On a trip to southeast Arizona, we searched for a **Five-striped Sparrow**. We were handicapped by several factors. First, our guide had suffered a great deal of hearing loss. Second, we were looking southwest at a hillside where the sunlight was streaming down the hill from just over its crest and directly into our faces. I found a guide where song was described as "*tsi-gp tsi-gp twsee tweep*" all uttered in one second and repeated two or three times. We listened hard and, as terrible as that description looks, we were able to match a sound we heard to the sound and cadence we read about. We found the birds.

If you have access to CDs or tapes of bird songs and calls, I recommend that you play them as you read through this, and the following article. You will be much more able to mentally hear what I am trying to describe as I comment on the sounds made by the various birds. If you are serious about birding, they will be a valuable resource for learning and reference. With practice, you can train your mind's ear to recognize many species songs and call notes and even other noises such as wing sounds, tapping and pecking, to the way they scratch the ground. A series of tapes were made a number of years ago called "Birding by Ear". There are eastern and western versions. I have found them to be very helpful in learning many of the things discussed right here in this two part article. Their use is highly recommended.

As you study bird sounds, try to find features about the sound that can "point" at things to remember. The mnemonics here, and those you develop yourself, will help you pull sound information into a set of indispensable birding tools. One thing I have learned to do is to try to read, aloud, those strangely spelled attempts to alphabetically reproduce bird songs. It may seem hopeless and you might not get much of an idea of the tonal content of the song, but it will give you a sense of the rhythm. Having that feel for the rhythm is a wonderful start.

The bird's name itself sometimes tells us something about its call. The chickadee is named for the "*Chickadee-dee-dee-dee-dee-dee*" song it sings. The pewee says just that "*Peweeeeeeee*" and the phoebe softly sings "*Phoebeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee*". The **Whip-poor-will** whistles through the night, "*Whip'- poor-willll' "* and the similar **Chuck-will's-widow** repeats its "*Chuck-will'-will' "* over and over.

Sometimes birders remember the songs of birds by verbalizing them with a series of words creating phonetic phrases. The **White-throated Sparrow** calls "*Sam Peabody-peabody-peabody*" or "*Sweet Canada-canada-canada*" while, in the nearby grasslands an **Eastern Meadowlark** sings "*Spring-of-the-earth spring-of-the-earth*". We compare the Great-horned Owl's "*Who-who-who*" with the question from the **Barred Owl**, "*Who cooks for you, Who cooks for you-all*". The tiny **Inca Dove** utters his never ending appliance commercial, "*Whirlpool whirlpool whirlpool*". And finally, the **White-eyed Vireo** makes his demand with an up-note at the beginning and the end of his order "*Quick 'bring me a beer Jack' "*. Notice that I have used an accent mark on the words "*quick*" and "*Jack*" to show their emphasis. If you can listen to these songs, you'll get a better idea of how to use the phrases.

Creating the word phrases gives you another tool that can be just as helpful as the sound, and that's rhythm. We alluded to that before. As you read the word strings above, you can detect a rhythm or cadence. Try it with the example for the **Barred Owl**. Say the "*Who cooks for you, Who cooks for you-all*" phrase several times and then listen to a recording of the same to see what I mean.

Mental notes about things birds sound like might help connect sounds to a bird's identification. An excellent description is to say that a **Black-and-white Warbler** sounds like a squeaky wheel, a **Field Sparrow** makes the sound of a bouncing ping-pong ball, the **Acadian Flycatcher** reminds me of a hiccup, and a **Wood Thrush** sounds like a beautifully trained flautist. Other descriptive words would say that the **Acadian Flycatcher** is "abrupt", the **Common Grackle** is "harsh", and the **Northern Parula** is "ascending" with an ending "drop note".

Grouping sounds with similar characteristics reduces your identification possibilities to a smaller number. One series of sounds that go together are several squawk-like sounds that differ, to me, by their pitch. A **Red-bellied Woodpecker** utters a medium squawk. The **Red-headed Woodpecker** utters a similar squawk, but higher in pitch. The **Great-crested Flycatcher's** squawk is also similar, but still higher. **Hooded** and **Swainson's Warblers** have songs with a similar catch note at the end. When I hear that, I pay attention to the beginning of the songs which are quite different in both tone and rhythm, and I can then identify the bird.

As you build your abilities to use bird sounds in identifying bird species, look for the kind of relationships discussed

above and assemble your own set of mnemonics to work with. Nesting time is a particularly good time to learn sounds, as the birds are singing at the maximum while they attract mates and establish the boundaries of territories.

In the next article, we'll discuss some specific birds and songs. We'll see how we can group them and then how we can isolate the members of the group. Birds in the family *Mimidae* are mimics, and who knows what noise they'll make. This family includes the **Gray Catbird**, **Northern Mockingbird**, **Brown Thrasher**, and others. We can listen to the pattern and rhythm of their songs to tell them apart, and we'll see how. We will also discuss the use of sounds to attract and view birds. It's important that we don't interfere with others as they are birding. It is very important that we don't do harm to the birds themselves through our activities. We'll discuss some ethical considerations of the use of sound while birding.

Beginning Birding

Using the Sounds Birds Make (Part 2)

Don Richardson
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We pointed out, in "Using the Sounds Birds Make (Part 1)", that learning songs can be a great aid to a birder. In (Part 2), we'll demonstrate three groups of bird songs and discuss how to remember them and use them. Then we'll see how sounds other than songs are also helpful in birding. Finally, we'll consider some ethical considerations involved with using bird songs and other sounds while birding.

Similarities in songs allow you to group birds in a way that helps limit the possibilities in the identification process. One group, the mimics (family *Mimidae*), includes the **Gray Catbird**, the Northern Mockingbird, and the thrashers. We'll use the **Brown Thrasher** because it's common in our Upper Texas Coast (UTC) area. Who knows what noise these mimics will make. While the noises are always different, there are some things about the patterns of their songs that are very helpful in separating the three. Catbirds sing lots of phrases and seldom repeat them, at least not together. *Grippp -- shlarapp -- zip -- shreee* they go. Mockingbirds repeat things several times, usually five or more. They would rewrite the Catbird's song to *grippp, grippp, grippp, grippp, grippp, -- shlarapp, shlarapp, shlarapp, shlarapp, shlarapp, shlarapp.* The **Brown Thrasher** sings his phrases in doublets. He would arrange the phrases as *grippp, grippp -- shlarapp, shlarapp -- zip, zip -- shreee, shreee* and so on.

We mentioned the song of the **White-eyed Vireo** in another article. We used it to show how the bird's phrase could be described by a spoken sentence. The other vireos we hear sing on the UTC have songs that are different from the White-eye's, but are very similar to each other's. They are simple; usually three note phrases that are whistled over and over and over again. The **Red-eyed Vireo** has been called the "Preacher Bird" because of its never ending

repetition. Its song is repeated about once each second and is comprised of a clear whistled tone. The **Yellow-throated Vireo** sings somewhat slower and if you will listen carefully, you'll hear that its whistle is not so clear but is rather just a bit raspy. Some of the phrases of the **Yellow-throated Vireo** are separated by more lengthy pauses. **Red-eyed** and **Yellow-throated Vireos** both nest in the southeastern Texas woods, so we hear them often as they find mates and establish their nesting territories. The wintering **Blue-headed Vireo** (old name - **Solitary Vireo**) sings with the clear (non-raspy) tone of the **Red-eyed Vireo** combined with the slower more paused phrasing of the **Yellow-throated Vireo**. It often sings in the springtime just before leaving for its own breeding ranges farther to the north.

Doves that we see most often on the UTC are the **Mourning Dove**, the **White-winged Dove** and the **Inca Dove**. The first two have a similar tonal sound but can be separated by the phrasing and rhythm of their songs. The sound can be easily imitated with a low whistle. The **Mourning Dove's** phrase is usually just two equal notes cooo cooo - cooo cooo - cooo coooluoo (sometimes there is a little catch note at the end of the second note). The **White-winged Dove** makes a similar sound followed by a "who cooks for you" or "cooo look-a-you" phrase in place of the second "cooo". Listen to a recording so you can hear that phrase. The **Inca Dove** is probably one of the easiest to identify as it repeats its advertisement for a popular appliance. "Whirlpool, whirlpool," it calls; all day long.

Occasionally, birders produce noises to gain the attention of a bird. Before doing so, you should realize that there are some things you can do in this regard which might be harmful to the birds. Before proceeding, you should know what dangers there are and how you can continue without doing harm.

Squeaking and pishing are noises made by placing the fingers on the lips and sucking air to make a squeaking noise. Or softly saying pishhhhhhhhhh (the shhh part being the same shush noise one makes to quiet someone) called "pishing". Making these noises often makes the bird curious and causes it to come out to investigate. Birds often make various fussing noises. When other birds hear the fussing, they want to see what is going on.

You may have seen or heard birders playing the call of an owl or doing their own imitation of an owl. Small birds see an owl as a danger and will seek it out with the hope of mobbing it and driving it away. The owl imitation can be quite effective in attracting birds, but there is a disadvantage. When searching for this perceived owl, the birds you are trying to see become very active. They dart about as they search for the owl which makes observing them a bit tricky.

Recordings or imitations of a bird's own song will often attract their attention and cause them to come into view for observation. This can be accomplished by playing pre-

recorded songs, recording a bird you can hear and then playing it back, or reproducing a bird's song yourself if you have the skills to do that. This method is most effective when in the breeding territory. Playing the song will usually draw the male out to see who has entered or is near his territory. He will often perch in the open and sing in order to reinforce his boundaries. I have seen a photo of a **Prothonotary Warbler** perched on a tape recorder hanging from the belt of a researcher doing research on that bird. A **Virginia Rail** walked out of the marsh and looked into the speaker holes of a recorder left lying on the road, playing its song. I was in a park in Baytown, Texas at 4 a.m., softly whistling the song of the **Eastern Screech-Owl**. I was soon encircled by five of them, all at a distance of from two to ten yards.

As I have become more experienced, I find that I use recordings less and less. I have learned that many times a little patience, quiet, and time will allow birds to settle down and restart the activity they were engaged in before you arrived. You can then observe them in a calmer state than if you have done something to excite them. Since they are not excited, they are more still and you can see them much better. I emphasize the word quiet. Many small groups of birders are very noisy. That's too bad, they miss a lot.

The use of produced sound to call birds may be somewhat controversial. I have used, at times, all the methods outlined above. I advocate a responsible and cautious approach to their use. There are times when recordings and other sounds should only be used sparingly, and other times when they should not be used at all. They should be used sparingly when overuse might adversely affect the bird's life. There are three conditions under which they should not be used at all (maybe more). Sounds should not be used in a park or refuge where the rules of the park prohibit it. Sounds should not be used in a heavily birded area where ongoing artificially produced sound might be disturbing to both birds and other birders. Finally, sounds should not be used to observe endangered or threatened species. It is entirely possible that some of our readers might take exception to the use of sounds to attract birds. I respect differing positions and am happy to hear from those readers. If you contact me with an opposing view, I will be happy to see that it is presented in the context of your communication.

The ABA (American Birding Association) has a code of ethics for birders. It provides some excellent advice for birding behavior. Reading through it can be helpful to all, but especially to beginning birders. It brings things to mind that might otherwise not be considered. It can be found at web site:

<http://www.americanbirding.org/abaethics.htm>

One thing it mentions is the use of recordings and sounds to attract birds. To quote directly from their code: "Limit the use of recordings and other methods of attracting birds, and never use such methods in heavily birded areas, or for

attracting any species that is Threatened, Endangered, or of Special Concern, or is rare in your local area."

One important use of song is to establish a territory. When birds are nesting, they are not nearly as mobile as when they are not. Since birds can fly, they can move about to find food wherever it is most abundant. When they are nesting, they are "locked" in to a specific location or area. They must establish territories, which are large enough and productive enough to feed the family. These territories are usually established by a male who moves about from boundary to boundary. Singing is the way the boundary is marked. Birders might play the breeding song of that bird, using a tape recorder, to cause the male to come toward the song for the purpose of investigating the intruder. He will often take a position nearby to sing in competition. The birders posing as the intruder get an opportunity to see this male, and often quite well.

Wouldn't it be a shame though, if the birders played the tape so much that the resident finally decided that a stronger, more aggressive male had claimed the territory and abandoned it? If we bird where others bird, how would we know how many others had played that same tape in recent hours or days?

BIRD PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

The Alabama Ornithological Society has written and is selling *A Birder's Guide to Alabama*. It has 368 pages, 75 illustrations, 50 maps and helpful bar charts will help you find birds everywhere from Dauphin Island to Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge. To get more information and to order, go to <http://www.bham.net/aos>.

Birdwatching in Greene County [NY], includes a checklist, site guide and directions to birding sites in this upstate New York county (~2 hrs. or 125 miles north of NYC). The area includes the freshwater tidal reaches of the Hudson River to the Catskill high peaks home to **Bicknell's Thrush**. Some very fine photos by Warren Greene also grace this site guide.

FREE from:
The Greene County Promotion Department
PO Box 527
Catskill, NY 12414

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING

March 13, 2001, 7:04 p.m.

Museum of Life Sciences at LSUS

Mac Hardy called the meeting to order at 7:04 p.m.

The speaker was David Brown, a Ph.D. student from Tulane University, who spoke on "The Winter Ecology of the **Hermit Thrush**."

Committee reports: Jean Trahan (treasurer) was not present so Jeff Trahan gave the treasurer's report. He reported that on February 28, the club had a cash balance of \$2,296.88. Prepaid expenses for printing and postage were \$166.98 and \$137.40 respectively, so the club's total assets are \$2,601.26. Terry Davis reported that C. Bickham Dickson Park and Stoner Woods are flooded. The field trip to these locations next Saturday would go instead to Yearwood Road. Mac Hardy asked those club members who are writing portions of the new hot spots booklet to see him after the meeting. He also distributed copies of the new club brochure written by Lily Poole, and reported that Bill Wood would take over as editor of the newsletter beginning with the September issue. Mac also advised board members that there would be a board meeting on April 3. Membership chair Lily Poole, reported ninety-six paid members, sixty-nine gratis members, and one hundred and sixty-six active accounts. Bill Wood suggested that the board consider making a donation to the Houston Audubon Society for the purpose of purchasing land near Boliver Flats for habitat preservation.

Bird talk: Jim Ingold reported that the complete text of *The Life Histories* series by Bent is online. Hubert Hervey reported two banded **Harris' Sparrows** at his house. Mac Hardy said that there were two **Great Horned Owls** on the radio tower near the museum last week. Judy Townes recently saw an **Eastern Screech-Owl** on her back fence and also has **Inca Doves** at her feeder. Roy Bott's worm eating **Red-shouldered Hawk** is still present. Jim Ingold reported a **Common Moorhen** and **Sandhill Cranes** at Lock and Dam #4. Bill Wood said that he has had 6 to 7 **Pine Siskins** at his feeders and that he was attacked by a **Mute Swan** in his backyard. The "killer swan" was removed and replaced by young male **Mute Swan**. Nancy Menasco reported that about a hundred **Cedar Waxwings** decimated her berry crop in her Cherry Laurel.

BIRD NOTES -- MARCH

Compiled April 2, 2001

Report bird records for the Newsletter to Will Smolenski (865-2938) by the 15th of each month. Only records not printed since the last Newsletter are published.

Following each species is a line of data in the following format: date, initials of observer, number of birds observed; initials of another observer, number of birds observed, etc. For example: 01/12/99 PD 2 means that on 01/12/99 PD saw 2 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 |
|--------------|----------------------------------|---|
| J&JT | Jeff & Jean Trahan | 03/04/2001 Smithport Lake |
| J&JT, CL | Jeff & Jean Trahan, Charlie Lyon | 03/24/2001 I-49, 03/24/2001 LA-1, South of Shreveport |
| J&JT, RS | Jeff & Jean Trahan, R. Seidler | 03/17/2001 I-49, mile marker 191, 03/17/2001 LA-1, 03/17/2001 LA-1, South of Shreveport, 03/17/2001 Smithport Lake |
| J&JT, TD | Jeff & Jean Trahan, Terry Davis | 02/25/2001 Smithport Lake |
| JI | Jim Ingold | 03/07/2001 LSUS campus, 03/08/2001 LA1 North of Lock & Dam #4, 03/08/2001 LA1 South of LSUS, 03/08/2001 Lock & Dam #4, 03/08/2001 Yearwood Rd near LA1, 03/13/2001 I49@Powhatan, 03/13/2001 LA1 North of Lock & Dam#4, 03/13/2001 LA1 South of LSUS, 03/13/2001 Lock & Dam#4, 03/21/2001 LA1 North of Lock & Dam#4, 03/22/2001 LA1 South of LSUS, 03/22/2001 Lock & Dam#4, 04/01/2001 0.1 mile south of Goldonna on LA 156, 04/01/2001 LA 1 north of Lock and Dam No. 4, 04/01/2001 LA 1 south of LSUS, 04/01/2001 Lock and Dam No. 4 |
| JI&LSUS | Jim Ingold & LSUS Ornith. Class | 03/20/2001 LA1 between Lock & Dam #5 and LSUS, 03/20/2001 Lock & Dam #5, 03/20/2001 Yearwood Rd, 03/06/2001 LSUS campus |
| KM&LR | Kelly McMullan & L. Raymond | 03/15/2001 Gravel parking lot across from 1701 Monty Street, Shreveport |
| LP & SH | Lily Poole & Shirley Huss | 03/01/2001 Jefferson Paige Rd (Hideaway Harbor) |
| LRR | Larry R. Raymond | 02/26/2001 Walter Jacobs Nature Park, 03/01/2001 Charlotte Street near jct. Aero Drive, Shreveport, 03/01/2001 Walter Jacobs Nature Park, 03/06/2001 Walter Jacobs Nature Park, 03/16/2001 Walter Jacobs Nature Park, 03/17/2001 Eddie Jones Park, 03/23/2001 Walter Jacobs Nature Park |
| LRR&LMH | LR Raymond & LM Hardy | 03/06/2001 LSUS Campus, KDAQ tower |
| RS | Rosemary Seidler | 03/13/2001 Prospect near Line, 03/17/2001 Clyde Fant Pkwy, 03/17/2001 Stoner Woods, 03/23/2001 Champion Lake, 03/25/2001 Prospect near Line, 03/21/2001 Clyde Fant Pkwy, 03/21/2001 Shreveport: Under 70th St. Bridge, 03/23/2001 Shreveport: Under 70th St. Bridge, 03/23/2001 Shreveport: Under 70th St. Bridge |
| RS & VL | R. Seidler & Vicki LeFevers | 03/16/2001 Clyde Fant Pkwy, 03/17/2001 Clyde Fant Pkwy, 03/18/2001 Cross Lake, 03/18/2001 Ford Park, 03/18/2001 I-20 near Hwy 169, 03/18/2001 South Lakeshore Dr., west end, 03/23/2001 Champion Lake, 03/25/2001 Boothill Speedway, 03/25/2001 Ford Park, 03/25/2001 South Lakeshore Dr., boat launch, 03/25/2001 South Lakeshore Dr., west end |

RECORDS

| Common Name | Data |
|----------------------------|--|
| Pied-billed Grebe | 03/01/2001 LP & SH 1, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/08/2001 JI 17, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 17, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 10, 03/22/2001 JI 12, 03/22/2001 JI 14, 03/23/2001 RS 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 8, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/01/2001 JI 7, 04/01/2001 JI 23 |
| American White Pelican | 03/08/2001 JI 63, 03/13/2001 JI 10, 03/13/2001 JI 128, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 242, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 23, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 40, 03/22/2001 JI 97, 04/01/2001 JI 50, 04/01/2001 JI 74 |
| Double-crested Cormorant | 03/01/2001 LP & SH 5, 03/04/2001 J&JT 4, 03/08/2001 JI 122, 03/08/2001 JI 3, 03/13/2001 JI 145, 03/13/2001 JI 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 10, 03/17/2001 RS 8, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 18, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 6, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 15, 03/21/2001 JI 2, 03/22/2001 JI 2, 03/22/2001 JI 72, 03/23/2001 RS 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 8, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/01/2001 JI 77 |
| Neotropic Cormorant | 03/18/2001 RS & VL 4 |
| Anhinga | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 1, 03/22/2001 JI 2, 04/01/2001 JI 1 |
| Great Blue Heron | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 4, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 2, 03/04/2001 J&JT 2, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 6, 03/13/2001 JI 5, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 4, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 12, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 3, 03/22/2001 JI 4, 03/22/2001 JI 3, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 12, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/01/2001 JI 5, 04/01/2001 JI 4 |
| Great Egret | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 2, 03/04/2001 J&JT 20, 03/08/2001 JI 6, 03/08/2001 JI 9, 03/08/2001 JI 6, 03/08/2001 JI 5, 03/13/2001 JI 9, 03/13/2001 JI 3, 03/13/2001 JI 6, 03/17/2001 RS 3, 03/17/2001 RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 15, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 78, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 10, 03/21/2001 JI 2, 03/22/2001 JI 14, 03/22/2001 JI 5, 03/23/2001 RS 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 3, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 37, 04/01/2001 JI 11, 04/01/2001 JI 5, 04/01/2001 JI 3 |
| Snowy Egret | 03/08/2001 JI 9, 03/13/2001 JI 9, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 3, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 7, 03/22/2001 JI 6, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 04/01/2001 JI 3 |
| Little Blue Heron | 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 04/01/2001 JI 1, 04/01/2001 JI 2 |
| Tricolored Heron | 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1 |
| Cattle Egret | 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/22/2001 JI 8, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 04/01/2001 JI 3 |
| Black-crowned Night-Heron | 04/01/2001 JI 1 |
| Yellow-crowned Night-Heron | 03/13/2001 RS 1 |
| White Ibis | 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 18, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 5, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 12 |
| Black Vulture | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 45, 03/04/2001 J&JT 36, 03/08/2001 JI 5, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/13/2001 JI 7, 03/13/2001 JI 6, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 6, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 6, 03/21/2001 JI 2, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/01/2001 JI 6, 04/01/2001 JI 6, 04/01/2001 JI 12 |
| Turkey Vulture | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 2, 02/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 2, 03/04/2001 J&JT 4, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 13, 03/08/2001 JI 9, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/13/2001 JI 8, 03/13/2001 JI 3, 03/13/2001 JI 5, 03/16/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 6, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 2, 03/21/2001 JI 9, 03/22/2001 JI 6, 03/22/2001 JI 7, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 3, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 4, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/01/2001 JI 8, 04/01/2001 JI 3, 04/01/2001 JI 23 |
| Snow Goose | 03/13/2001 JI 2 |
| Canada Goose | 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 7 |
| Wood Duck | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 20, 03/04/2001 J&JT 3, 03/13/2001 RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2 |
| Mallard | 03/01/2001 LP & SH 2, 03/08/2001 JI 4, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 4, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1 |

| Common Name | Data |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Blue-winged Teal | 03/08/2001 JI 6, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/08/2001 JI 4, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 4, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 RS 6, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 4, 03/22/2001 JI 5, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 20, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 15, 04/01/2001 JI 15 |
| Northern Shoveler | 03/08/2001 JI 4 |
| Gadwall | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 225, 03/08/2001 JI 19, 03/08/2001 JI 6, 03/13/2001 JI 19, 03/17/2001 RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/22/2001 JI 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 04/01/2001 JI 12 |
| American Wigeon | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 75, 03/13/2001 JI 65, 03/13/2001 JI 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 87, 03/22/2001 JI 30, 04/01/2001 JI 66 |
| Ring-necked Duck | 03/01/2001 LP & SH 2, 03/08/2001 JI 20 |
| Lesser Scaup | 03/01/2001 LP & SH 4, 03/08/2001 JI 6 |
| Ruddy Duck | 03/01/2001 LP & SH 8 |
| Osprey | 04/01/2001 JI 1 |
| Mississippi Kite | 03/25/2001 RS 1 |
| Northern Harrier | 03/07/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/22/2001 JI 1, 03/22/2001 JI 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/01/2001 JI 1 |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1 |
| Red-shouldered Hawk | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 4, 02/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 1, 03/04/2001 J&JT 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/01/2001 JI 1 |
| Red-tailed Hawk | 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 11, 03/08/2001 JI 6, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 10, 03/13/2001 JI 4, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 6, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/21/2001 JI 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/01/2001 JI 4, 04/01/2001 JI 1, 04/01/2001 JI 4 |
| American Kestrel | 03/08/2001 JI 7, 03/08/2001 JI 6, 03/13/2001 JI 5, 03/13/2001 JI 3, 03/13/2001 JI 9, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 6, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 6, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 6, 03/21/2001 JI 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 04/01/2001 JI 1, 04/01/2001 JI 1, 04/01/2001 JI 1 |
| Common Moorhen | 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/22/2001 JI 2, 04/01/2001 JI 1 |
| American Coot | 03/01/2001 LP & SH 30, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/08/2001 JI 9, 03/08/2001 JI 65, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 13, 03/13/2001 JI 55, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 15, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 30, 03/17/2001 RS 36, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 16, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 57, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 18, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 25, 03/22/2001 JI 11, 03/22/2001 JI 76, 03/23/2001 RS 50, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 35, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 20, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 68, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 8, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 14, 04/01/2001 JI 73, 04/01/2001 JI 17 |
| Sandhill Crane | 03/08/2001 JI 3 |
| Killdeer | 03/01/2001 LP & SH 1, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/15/2001 KM&LR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 150, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/01/2001 JI 2 |
| Greater Yellowlegs | 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 12 |
| Common Snipe | 03/08/2001 JI 38, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 30, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 100, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 30 |
| Ring-billed Gull | 03/17/2001 RS 7, 03/22/2001 JI 3 |
| Rock Dove | 03/01/2001 LP & SH 15, 03/17/2001 LRR 6, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 5, 03/17/2001 RS 11, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 8, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 6, 04/01/2001 JI 6, 04/01/2001 JI 7 |
| Eurasian Collared-Dove | 03/22/2001 JI 1 |
| Mourning Dove | 03/06/2001 LRR 1, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/08/2001 JI 3, 03/13/2001 RS 18, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/16/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 13, 03/17/2001 RS 6, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 3, 03/17/2001 RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 3, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 2, 03/23/2001 RS 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 3, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/25/2001 RS 6, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 3, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 6, 04/01/2001 JI 1, 04/01/2001 JI 9 |
| Inca Dove | 03/13/2001 RS 3, 03/25/2001 RS 2 |
| Greater Roadrunner | 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2 |
| Barn Owl | 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1 |
| Great Horned Owl | 03/06/2001 LRR&LMH 2, 03/17/2001 RS 1 |
| Barred Owl | 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1 |
| Belted Kingfisher | 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/21/2001 JI 3, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/01/2001 JI 1 |
| Red-headed Woodpecker | 03/04/2001 J&JT 1, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 04/01/2001 JI 2 |
| Red-bellied Woodpecker | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 2, 02/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 1, 03/04/2001 J&JT 4, 03/06/2001 LRR 2, 03/06/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/08/2001 JI 3, 03/16/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/22/2001 JI 1, 03/23/2001 LRR 1, 03/23/2001 RS 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 03/25/2001 RS 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/01/2001 JI 1, 04/01/2001 JI 1 |
| Yellow-bellied Sapsucker | 03/04/2001 J&JT 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/23/2001 LRR 1 |
| Downy Woodpecker | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 1, 02/26/2001 LRR 2, 03/16/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/23/2001 RS 1, 03/23/2001 LRR 1, 03/25/2001 RS 2 |
| Northern Flicker | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 1, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 1, 03/04/2001 J&JT 6, 03/06/2001 LRR 1, 03/08/2001 JI 3, 03/13/2001 RS 2, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 4, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1 |
| Pileated Woodpecker | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 2, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 3, 03/04/2001 J&JT 2, 03/06/2001 LRR 1, 03/16/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 LRR 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/23/2001 RS 1, 03/23/2001 LRR 1 |
| Eastern Phoebe | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 4, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 1, 03/06/2001 LRR 1, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/16/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/23/2001 LRR 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1 |
| Scissor-tailed Flycatcher | 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2 |
| Loggerhead Shrike | 03/07/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 RS 8, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/22/2001 JI 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 3, 04/01/2001 JI 2, 04/01/2001 JI 1, 04/01/2001 JI 1 |
| White-eyed Vireo | 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1 |
| Yellow-throated Vireo | 03/23/2001 LRR 1 |
| Blue Jay | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 1, 02/26/2001 LRR 2, 03/01/2001 LRR 2, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 1, 03/04/2001 J&JT 1, 03/06/2001 LRR 1, 03/13/2001 RS 1, 03/16/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 RS 2, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 2, 03/23/2001 RS 1, 03/23/2001 LRR 3, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 4, 04/01/2001 JI 3 |
| American Crow | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 4, 02/26/2001 LRR 2, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 2, 03/01/2001 LRR 1, 03/04/2001 J&JT 10, 03/06/2001 LRR 3, 03/08/2001 JI 4, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 4, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 12, 03/13/2001 JI 4, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/16/2001 LRR 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 7, 03/17/2001 LRR 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 6, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 10, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 5, 03/21/2001 JI 6, 03/22/2001 JI 7, 03/23/2001 RS 2, 03/23/2001 LRR 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 7, 04/01/2001 JI 5, 04/01/2001 JI 5, 04/01/2001 JI 3 |
| Fish Crow | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 3, 03/04/2001 J&JT 13, 03/06/2001 LRR 2, 03/13/2001 RS 3, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 6, 03/16/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/17/2001 RS 4, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 7, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/21/2001 JI 2, 03/23/2001 RS 5, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 03/25/2001 RS 3, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 4, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 8, 04/01/2001 JI 1 |
| Purple Martin | 03/01/2001 LRR 6, 03/06/2001 JI&LSUS 2, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/13/2001 RS 8, 03/13/2001 JI 9, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/17/2001 RS 9, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 20, 03/22/2001 JI 10, 03/23/2001 RS 14, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 8, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 6, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 6, 04/01/2001 JI 15 |
| Tree Swallow | 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1 |
| Northern Rough-winged Swallow | 03/17/2001 RS 3, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 6, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2 |
| Cliff Swallow | 03/21/2001 RS 3, 03/21/2001 RS 3, 03/23/2001 RS 57 |
| Barn Swallow | 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 3, 03/16/2001 RS & VL 3, 03/17/2001 RS 2, 03/17/2001 RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 15, 03/21/2001 JI 7, 03/22/2001 JI 1, 03/22/2001 JI 9, 03/23/2001 RS 5, 03/23/2001 RS 6, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 04/01/2001 JI 4, 04/01/2001 JI 15 |
| Carolina Chickadee | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 6, 02/26/2001 LRR 5, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 1, 03/04/2001 J&JT 1, 03/06/2001 LRR 2, 03/16/2001 LRR 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 6, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 3, 03/17/2001 LRR 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/22/2001 JI 3, 03/23/2001 LRR 2, 03/23/2001 RS 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 6, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 4, 04/01/2001 JI 2 |
| Tufted Titmouse | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 15, 02/26/2001 LRR 2, 03/01/2001 LRR 1, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 2, 03/04/2001 J&JT 1, 03/06/2001 LRR 2, 03/16/2001 LRR 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 3, 03/17/2001 LRR 2, 03/23/2001 LRR 3, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 3, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 3 |
| White-breasted Nuthatch | 03/06/2001 LRR 1, 03/23/2001 LRR 2 |
| Brown-headed Nuthatch | 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2 |
| Brown Creeper | 02/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1 |
| Carolina Wren | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 5, 02/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/04/2001 J&JT 4, 03/13/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 2, 03/25/2001 RS 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2 |
| House Wren | 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1 |
| Winter Wren | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 4, 03/04/2001 J&JT 2 |
| Golden-crowned Kinglet | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 1, 02/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 12 |
| Ruby-crowned Kinglet | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 5, 03/04/2001 J&JT 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 4, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/23/2001 LRR 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2 |
| Blue-gray Gnatcatcher | 03/23/2001 LRR 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 3, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 3, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 7 |
| Eastern Bluebird | 03/01/2001 LP & SH 6, 03/08/2001 JI 11, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 5, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 6, 03/17/2001 LRR 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 5, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/21/2001 JI 2, 03/22/2001 JI 4, 03/22/2001 JI 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 15, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 4, 04/01/2001 JI 3, 04/01/2001 JI 4 |
| Hermit Thrush | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 1, 03/04/2001 J&JT 1, 03/17/2001 LRR 1 |

| Common Name | Data |
|-------------------------|--|
| American Robin | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 10, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 6, 03/04/2001 J&JT 10, 03/08/2001 JI 23, 03/13/2001 JI 5, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/16/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 100, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 8, 03/17/2001 RS 140, 03/17/2001 RS 40, 03/23/2001 RS 5, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 6, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 18, 03/25/2001 RS 3 |
| Northern Mockingbird | 03/01/2001 LP & SH 2, 03/08/2001 JI 8, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 RS 1, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 12, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 3, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 5, 03/21/2001 JI 1, 03/22/2001 JI 4, 03/22/2001 JI 2, 03/23/2001 RS 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 03/25/2001 RS 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 3, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 04/01/2001 JI 5, 04/01/2001 JI 13 |
| Brown Thrasher | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 4, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1 |
| European Starling | 03/01/2001 LP & SH 5, 03/06/2001 JI&LSUS 5, 03/08/2001 JI 3, 03/08/2001 JI 4, 03/13/2001 JI 4, 03/13/2001 RS 56, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/17/2001 RS 20, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 50, 03/17/2001 RS 6, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 6, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 30, 03/22/2001 JI 1, 03/23/2001 RS 6, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 5, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 5, 03/25/2001 RS 18, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 9, 04/01/2001 JI 1, 04/01/2001 JI 2, 04/01/2001 JI 1 |
| American Pipit | 03/08/2001 JI 50, 03/13/2001 JI 1 |
| Orange-crowned Warbler | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 1 |
| Northern Parula | 03/16/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 6, 03/23/2001 LRR 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2 |
| Yellow-rumped Warbler | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 4, 03/04/2001 J&JT 1, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/17/2001 LRR 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 5, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 1, 03/23/2001 RS 3, 03/23/2001 LRR 4 |
| Yellow-throated Warbler | 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 10, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1 |
| Pine Warbler | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 5, 02/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/01/2001 LRR 1, 03/04/2001 J&JT 1, 03/06/2001 LRR 1, 03/16/2001 LRR 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/17/2001 LRR 3, 03/23/2001 LRR 1 |
| Black-and-white Warbler | 03/17/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/23/2001 LRR 1 |
| Louisiana Waterthrush | 03/23/2001 LRR 1 |
| Hooded Warbler | 03/23/2001 LRR 1 |
| Eastern Towhee | 03/17/2001 LRR 1 |
| Chipping Sparrow | 03/01/2001 LP & SH 3, 03/01/2001 LRR 3, 03/06/2001 LRR 1, 03/16/2001 LRR 1 |
| Field Sparrow | 03/01/2001 LRR 1, 03/06/2001 LRR 1 |
| Savannah Sparrow | 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/22/2001 JI 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 12 |
| Fox Sparrow | 02/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1 |
| Song Sparrow | 03/01/2001 LP & SH 5, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 3, 03/17/2001 RS 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/22/2001 JI 1, 03/23/2001 RS 3 |
| Swamp Sparrow | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 5 |
| Swamp Sparrow | 03/04/2001 J&JT 2 |
| White-throated Sparrow | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 10, 02/26/2001 LRR 6, 03/01/2001 LRR 8, 03/04/2001 J&JT 8, 03/06/2001 LRR 5, 03/16/2001 LRR 9, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 3, 03/17/2001 LRR 1, 03/23/2001 LRR 2, 03/23/2001 RS 12, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 5, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1 |
| White-crowned Sparrow | 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 20, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 1 |
| Dark-eyed Junco | 02/26/2001 LRR 5, 03/01/2001 LRR 4, 03/04/2001 J&JT 45, 03/06/2001 LRR 9, 03/06/2001 JI&LSUS 2, 03/07/2001 JI 3, 03/13/2001 RS 3, 03/16/2001 LRR 5, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 2, 03/23/2001 LRR 2 |
| Northern Cardinal | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 6, 02/26/2001 LRR 8, 03/01/2001 LRR 8, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 2, 03/04/2001 J&JT 4, 03/06/2001 LRR 14, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 4, 03/08/2001 JI 2, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 RS 2, 03/16/2001 LRR 3, 03/17/2001 RS 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 5, 03/17/2001 LRR 3, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 20, 03/17/2001 RS 5, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 10, 03/22/2001 JI 1, 03/23/2001 RS 6, 03/23/2001 LRR 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 4, 03/25/2001 RS 2, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 4, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 3, 04/01/2001 JI 3, 04/01/2001 JI 2, 04/01/2001 JI 4 |
| Red-winged Blackbird | 02/26/2001 LRR 5, 03/01/2001 LRR 3, 03/06/2001 LRR 5, 03/08/2001 JI 183, 03/08/2001 JI 20, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 5, 03/13/2001 JI 25, 03/13/2001 JI 11, 03/13/2001 JI 61, 03/16/2001 LRR 2, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 90, 03/17/2001 RS 21, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 450, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 7, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 70, 03/22/2001 JI 12, 03/22/2001 JI 2, 03/23/2001 RS 5, 03/23/2001 LRR 1, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 200, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 18, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 6, 04/01/2001 JI 35, 04/01/2001 JI 1 |
| Eastern Meadowlark | 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 3, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/13/2001 JI 1, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 20, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 10, 03/20/2001, JI&LSUS 5, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 10, 04/01/2001 JI 5, 04/01/2001 JI 1 |
| Brewer's Blackbird | 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 10, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 3 |
| Common Grackle | 02/26/2001 LRR 1, 03/01/2001 LRR 18, 03/01/2001 LP & SH 11, 03/06/2001 LRR 46, 03/07/2001 JI 20, 03/08/2001 JI 60, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/08/2001 JI 31, 03/08/2001 JI 48, 03/13/2001 JI 26, 03/13/2001 JI 15, 03/13/2001 JI 7, 03/13/2001 RS 200, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/17/2001 RS 5, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 50, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 10, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 5, 03/18/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 50, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 50, 03/21/2001 JI 18, 03/22/2001 JI 4, 03/22/2001 JI 100, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 300, 03/25/2001 RS 3, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/25/2001 RS & VL 6, 04/01/2001 JI 4, 04/01/2001 JI 14, 04/01/2001 JI 2, 03/13/2001 RS 20, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 6, 03/17/2001 J&JT, RS 2, 03/24/2001 J&JT, CL 15 |
| Brown-headed Cowbird | 02/26/2001 LRR 3, 03/01/2001 LRR 3, 03/06/2001 LRR 3 |
| Purple Finch | 03/01/2001 LP & SH 5, 03/06/2001 JI&LSUS 7, 03/07/2001 JI 7, 03/13/2001 RS 4, 03/17/2001 RS 3, 03/20/2001 JI&LSUS 12, 03/25/2001 RS 4 |
| House Finch | 02/26/2001 LRR 1 |
| Pine Siskin | 02/25/2001 J&JT, TD 25, 02/26/2001 LRR 14, 03/01/2001 LRR 75, 03/06/2001 LRR 27, 03/16/2001 LRR 2, 03/17/2001 LRR 6, 03/23/2001 RS & VL 1, 03/25/2001 RS 16 |
| American Goldfinch | 03/06/2001 JI&LSUS 15, 03/07/2001 JI 15, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 RS 20, 03/13/2001 JI 5, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/17/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/22/2001 JI 10, 03/25/2001 RS 23, 04/01/2001 JI 2 |
| House Sparrow | 03/06/2001 JI&LSUS 15, 03/07/2001 JI 15, 03/08/2001 JI 1, 03/13/2001 RS 20, 03/13/2001 JI 5, 03/13/2001 JI 2, 03/17/2001 RS & VL 2, 03/22/2001 JI 10, 03/25/2001 RS 23, 04/01/2001 JI 2 |

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