

Shreveport Society For Nature Study

BIRD STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER ©

Next Meeting - Tuesday, April 9, 7:00 p.m.

THE RED RIVER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH PARK AND THE LOUISIANA WETLANDS PARK SYSTEM

by Gary Hanson

APRIL PROGRAM

When: Tuesday, April 9 at 7:00 p.m.
Refreshments served at 6:30 p.,m.
Where: LSUS, Museum of Life Sciences

Gary Hanson will provide the April program entitled "The Red River Education and Research Park and the Louisiana Wetlands Park System." Formerly called Bickham-Dickson Park, the Red River Educational and Research Park is a project of LSU in Shreveport. Gary is an assistant professor and director of the Red River Watershed Management Institute that is affiliated with LSU-Shreveport. He has a B.S. in geology (Louisiana Tech University), M.S. in earth sciences (University of New Hampshire) and is currently a candidate for the Ph.D. in environmental dynamics (University of Arkansas). Gary has held a wide variety of positions and served as a consultant in the fields of geology and energy. He is a member of numerous professional organizations and has been instrumental in the development of the Red River Watershed Management Institute and the Red River Education and Research Park.

UPCOMING FIELD TRIPS

Cypress Lake – Bald Eagles & Catfish

Saturday, April 6, 2002, 1:00 p.m. Note the afternoon start time.

Trip Leaders – Lily Poole, 687-2994, e-mail leg2bap@earthlink.net and Nancy Menasco, 868-3255, e-mail nmcpa@aol.com. Meet in the Home Depot parking lot on Airline Drive in Bossier City. The eagles are present at Cypress Lake and have nested there in the past. We will walk the nature trail that loops by the eagles' nest to look for them. After birding, we'll meet for an early dinner at Cypress Inn whose specialty is catfish. Please call or e-mail Nancy Menasco if you're going, so we'll know how many to plan on for dinner. If you can't join us for eagle watching, come join us for dinner.

Bickham Dickson Park – Spring Migrants

Sunday, April 21, 2002, 7:30 a.m.

Trip Leader – Bill Wood, 925-9205 (H), e-mail labirder@shreve.net. Meet at the horse barn at Bickham Dickson.

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BIRD STUDY GROUP PHONE NUMBERS AND MORE

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

OFFICERS & BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 2001 - 2002

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

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

Beginning Birders	John McBride	929-2806, W	221-2957, H
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Bird Records	Mac Hardy	797-5338, W	687-6738, H
Bird Reports	Will Smolenski		865-2938, H
Field Trips	Nancy Menasco		868-3255, H
	Jim Ingold	797-5236, W	742-5067, H
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Historian and Librarian	Jim Ingold	797-5236, W	742-5067, H
Hospitality & Special Events	Judy Townes		865-7412, H
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Bird Alert Service	Rosemary Seidler	869-5231, W	424-2972, H
Programs	Larry Raymond	929-2806, W	929-3117, H
Publicity	Judy Townes		865-7412, H
Website	Barney Poole		687-2994, H

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UPCOMING FIELD TRIPS

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LOS Spring Meeting – Cameron, LA

Friday, April 26 – Sunday, April 28, 2002

Information and registration form available at <http://losbird.org/02springmeeting.htm>. There is a change in the meeting place night to the multipurpose building behind the courthouse in Cameron. Turn north toward the courthouse from the main road (Hwy. 27) in Cameron. Go past the courthouse. The building is off to the right past the yard with the second mulberry tree. Lots of parking is available. There will be signs posted at the main highway and the courthouse street. The BSG has reserved the Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge. Lodging is \$10 a night per person in dormitory-style rooms. Sign up for the Rockefeller at the BSG April meeting or call the LSUS Museum at 797-5338.

Lake Martin Rookery (Post-LOS Meeting trip)

Sunday, April 28, 2002

Meet for a 11:30 lunch in Breaux Bridge after which make the short three mile drive to the Lake Martin rookery. For those who want to spend the night in Breaux Bridge, accommodations include a Best Western motel, B&B's, and campgrounds in the vicinity. We'll head back to Shreveport on Monday by way of Sherburne WMA. If you want to participate in this trip and you will not be attending the LOS meeting, call or e-mail Nancy Menasco at 868-3255 or nmcpa@aol.com before the LOS meeting for the meeting place in Breaux Bridge and/or directions to Lake Martin. Check out the Breaux Bridge website at <http://www.breauxbridgelive.com> for lodging, dining, etc. See the article on Lake Martin, which includes directions and a checklist, in the December 2001 issue of the LOS Newsletter at http://losbird.org/los_news_196_01dec2.htm.

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 location still to be determined at about 7:00 p.m. for the evening meal and to call the list. Additional information will be in the May newsletter.

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 Vireos** and **Grasshopper Sparrows**.

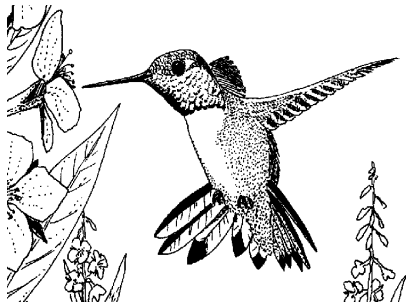
MIGRATION NOTES - THE BEST OF TIMES

by Paul Dickson

*O*f all the animal 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 firmament, 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.

“Come over here to my Pecan tree. Look up there in those newly opening buds. There’s a Wilson’s Warbler. He may have been in the Monte Verde cloud forest of Costa Rica day before yesterday. And that Blackburnian next to him, wonder when he left Panama? Those orioles just seem to come out of thin air, don’t they. Amazing for something so big and colorful. Look, but there’s another branch loaded up! I think we are at 12 species of neo-trops in this tree alone. Hey there’s an empid, that makes thirteen. You know that Veery in the low vine over there may have flown straight in from South America non-stop.”

Conversations like this are the stuff of birding dreams. At any other season of the year, the best could hold only a shadow of the glory and color of a Spring migration day. Spring fallouts eclipse our dreams at times and are the legends of the game. If only we could have more of such days, but then the surprise of it all is truly much of the draw. Earlier columns have dealt with predictions for fallouts and reasons for migration. A column of bird migration addressing late April and early May should simply follow the lead of the phenomena itself and revel in the abundance and variety of the season. Mid-spring is the best of times for birdwatchers.



Frequently, the decision of which group of Spring migrants to seek is a tough one. You will see few warblers on the shorebird flats. Though colorful, warblers are less dependable than sandpipers. You

rarely strike out with shorebirds, but those neo-trops do come and go. On the other hand, the challenge of separating Baird's Sandpiper from White-rumped is part and parcel of the sport but then it is just not the same as seeing a Magnolia Warbler followed by a Chestnut-sided Warbler. If you are into challenges, the "empids" are in the warbler woods to provide them. Those shorebirds are spectacular in flight and thrilling when they swarm in mass. There's nothing like the serene beauty of Black Terns swiftly flying up the Red River backed by thunderstorms of the very same hue. You can only hope to see a Peregrine streak by after these swift birds of the open spaces. On the other hand, neither shorebirds nor terns sing in these parts. The rasp of a Caspian Tern doesn't quite delight the senses like the chatter of orioles and the sweet song of a Philadelphia Vireo cascading down through the pale green leaves of a towering cottonwood. Indeed these are tough choices in Spring.

The decisions of what to seek and where to go on an April or May day are easier if we have some idea what species to expect. Below are some categories that lump birds into sets based on their principal period of first arrival or migration through our area. These are not the earliest or latest dates recorded, just the periods in which the species is seen arriving in highest numbers. Of course breeding species in the earlier sets will be seen through summer. Earlier migrants may not be seen later, but this varies by species. For finer detail, Lowery's *Louisiana Birds* is still a good reference for Louisiana migrant schedules.

Late March through early April: American Golden-Plover, Pectoral, Baird's and Least Sandpiper,

dowitchers, yellowlegs, Common Snipe and Whip-poor-will. Breeding passerines of the southern states including locally breeding vireos and warblers, Summer Tanager, the buntings, Dickcissel, and Lark Sparrow. Also passing though at this time is Black-throated Green Warbler.

Mid April: Overlapping "peeps," Semi-palmated, and Piping Plovers, Chuck-will's-widow, locally breeding flycatchers and kingbirds. Later arriving local breeding warblers such as Swainson's, American Redstart, Prairie, and mid season "northern" passerines such as Cerulean Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Nashville Warbler, Northern Waterthrush, and Blue-winged Warbler, Wood Thrush, Gray Catbird, Scarlet Tanager, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

Late April and the first half of May: Black Tern and Caspian Tern, Swainson's Hawk, Black-billed Cuckoo, "northern" *Dendroica* warblers, Golden-winged Warbler, Mourning Warbler and Canada Warbler, Philadelphia Vireo and northern thrushes.

May: Black-bellied Plover, Hudsonian Godwit, Dunlin, Red Knot, White-rumped Sandpiper, Western Sandpiper, Semi-palmated Sandpiper, Willet, Ruddy Turnstone, Cape May Warbler and Blackpoll, and the last of the "northern" *Dendroica*, Wilson's Warbler and northern flycatchers.

Best schedule choices: Thickets of newly greening vegetation in late March and early April. Go to riverside woods after thunderstorms or on days with north winds April 25-May 6. If the weather is calm or winds are southerly, go look for shorebirds instead. Look for shorebirds after May 6. Look for migrant flycatchers in May along woodland edges during period of northerly or calm winds.

If anything is sure about April and May birding, it's that an average day in this season beats a good one in any other. The variety, the activity and the courtship season splendor is at a pinnacle. Go find a pecan tree and look up. This is the best of times.

NIGHT CIRCULATIONS OF MIGRATORY BIRDS: FOR A GUIDING DRINK OF LIGHT?

by Paul Dickson

A cloudy November night promises rain with an autumn cold front. It was "good sleeping weather," when an open bedroom window brings in newly chilled air and the cozy excitement of the coming winter. Pulling deeper in the covers I listened as autumn sounds drifted into my bedroom window with the cool Canadian air. The wind rustles in the quaking leaves as one by one they break from their tethers to drift away from their summer's life. The scattered drops

of rain strike earth with staccato sounds, softer where they strike bare ground, sharper where the new fallen leaves lay and wet sounding upon the grass. As I lay there listening to every drop and picturing where each fell there came a faint sound far beyond, somewhere in the moonless clouds, beyond the rain, upon the back of the north wind came the piecing cries of Snow Geese migrating in the night. First faint then nearer, the geese seemed to be calling with anxiety, more excitedly than migrant geese usually do. The cacophony drew me back from the coming slumber, and I lay awake, wide eyed, now drawn into a migration drama. Closer still they came, circling away then back until they seemed to be nearly over my window and startlingly low. I sat up and looked out into the rainy night thinking that I must be able to see them they sounded so close. Over and over they circled as I imagined them landing in the illuminated but undeveloped road behind my house. At the age of 9 imagination is as good as reality and is always more successful. Along with a child's dreams goes a child's curiosity. Those circling geese sparked a life long quest for me; it was then that I first wondered – why are they circling in the night?

The next morning I awoke, disappointed to find the geese gone and the road behind my bedroom window empty. The fascination however, had lit. At breakfast I went to the usual bank of knowledge on such matters. The deadpan answer given by my father was “common knowledge” he said, “the city lights confuse them when the clouds are low at night”. As usual, his answer was correct. As early as the late nineteenth century scientists recorded such events. The first published account being of birds circling a Dutch lighthouse at night. Common knowledge it may be, but to this day, the complete answer to my question of “why” remains elusive.

Thirty years later, on a late April evening, I stand leaning against a strong south wind and clutching the rail of a petroleum production platform far out in the Gulf of Mexico. I watch as night falls upon a storm tossed sea. I am here still chasing the mystery of migration, now as a volunteer researcher standing in for professional ornithologists in an LSU study of trans-Gulf migration. Lightning flashes intermittently in the distance as clouds and mist seal off the horizon. Sky merges with dark and frothy waters in a vague margin of darkening haze. The moon is in its dark phase. The last vestige of twilight departs, leaving the platform even more isolated in the night by the artificial glow of the bluish-white deck lights. My steel island has become a tiny sphere of light in a vast black space. Illuminated drops of rain are thrown recklessly about by turbulent 30-knot winds. Amongst the drops and hardly larger, there are suddenly birds! First one, then ten, then a hundred appear in the dome of deck light overhead, mysteriously circling, counter-clockwise. Within minutes there has formed a great circling swarm. I begin to realize that a dream is coming true, I

am witnessing migration phenomena. There are now a thousand birds in sight at once, emerging from the black curtain and slipping back into it again and again. These birds are not at home here; they are not seabirds at all, instead they are small passerines, shorebirds, and herons, land birds in the midst of an ocean crossing, their semi-annual trans-Gulf migration. Incongruous with the 12-foot mounting seas and harsh darkness of the open Gulf, warblers, tanagers, grosbeaks, and others of at least 41 species are drawn to circle the lighted platform where I clutch the rail, watching spell bound. Streaking by the east side of the platform with the strong south wind, the birds turn back at the edge, drawn to the light, unwilling to leave it, so they struggle up the west side now fighting the wind then turn crosswind and race back downwind again. Around and around they toil, in counter-clockwise circulation of the artificial lights. Wanting to come as close to the drama as I can, I descend 45 feet to the platform's sub-cellar deck. The 12-foot seas crash into the deck grid just below my feet. I watch spellbound as birds struggle into the stiff wind, barely above the foaming crests. A Black-billed Cuckoo passes by only a few feet away, tenaciously making a slow progress against the wind. He is suspended before me nearly in reach. His eye meets mine, his determination, his purpose, his trial, are all conveyed in an instant. His warm and green world of past and future is now a stark visage ahead, the goal to be reached. The dark and turbulent turmoil of the present is his secret now revealed. So too revealed was that he was neither lost nor confused. He passes on, leaving me clutching the rail in wonder. I have now seen inside this migration trial through the very eye of an individual bird but the lingering enigma still burns inside my head – why was he circling in the night?

In a waving sea of grass, a snowy night falls on the western Great Plains. Isolated far from other manmade lights, a lone radio tower pierces the blanket of darkness with a tall column of light that reveals a wicked blizzard. Amongst the billions of swirling flakes are thousands of circling birds. They too are migrants, longspurs mostly, they too form a counter-clockwise circle of the lights. Many tragically collide with the tower's sweeping cables. In the morning a circulation event is witnessed much differently, in hundreds of carcasses beneath the tower. The question takes on a compelling purpose – why do they circle a light in the night?

The spell-like attraction of manmade light to migrating birds is reported often, is well documented by ornithologists, and is often tragic in consequence. Despite being “common knowledge,” this, the Avian Circulation Phenomenon was a confusing mystery of ornithology until just recently. Why do birds circle lighted structures on dark, moonless nights? Why do they seem to circle endlessly until tragedy strikes them down? Why are these circulations often observed to be counter-clockwise in orientation? Why so often are

small passerines the birds involved? Why do they often not seem to do this on similar nights in similar locations? Night circulation is certainly a deep and compelling mystery, one that has gripped me since that chilly November night back in 1970. Now, more than thirty years later, a number of related and startling discoveries suggest the full answer.

Though unexplained in 1970, clues were beginning to emerge on several fronts. Laboratory work by several behavioral scientists began the trail that led to part of these recent discoveries. In 1977, M.J.M. Leask in a letter to the scientific journal *Nature* reported the discovery of a light dependent mechanism for detection of magnetic fields in birds.

Further laboratory research over the next 25 years refined the concept that certain wavelengths of light allow birds to orient themselves in the proper direction for migration. Signaling the end of this long trail of evidence was the announcement of a startling discovery. Also in a letter to *Nature*, in the June 2000 issue (Schulten et al.) described a light dependent chemical reaction in the avian retina that may allow birds to actually see the earth's magnetic field. This astounding explanation may finally explain night circulations.

Long-time German avian orientation researchers Wiltschko and Wiltschko aided by chemists from three American universities (Schulten et al.) have put together the pieces of an ancient puzzle, one so complex that it may take many more years to fully understand but so old that it may be shared by birds and amphibians alike. The process crosses the lines of most of natural science. A chemical reaction (chemistry), is caused by light (physics), the reaction is affected by the earth's magnetic field (geophysics), and is transmitted to the brain of a bird (physiology) where it effects the bird's ability to home (behavioral science) and thus properly migrate to new regions (ornithology) and even to evolve to new species (evolution). Without expecting the reader to follow all of these complex processes at the level of the scientific literature for each of seven branches of science, an explanation is offered here that is straightforward and understandable. Though unproven in the field, the explanation is compelling in its consistency with field observations. If in fact true, this discovery of a light dependant geomagnetic orientation system in birds is miraculously intricate and astounding in its implications.

Schulten (et al.) in several publications describes this process. Light in the blue to green spectrum enters the bird's eye and strikes the retina. Here lie the large molecules of a substance called ligand. These ligand molecules are of a class called "free radicals" which are excited by photons in the light. When thus excited, these free radicals pass off electrons to one another. Here is where the subtle magnetic field of our planet is detected by the bird's optic system. The earth's magnetic field affects the electrons' orbits and the orientation

of the newly altered free radical molecules. This variation is relayed through the optic nerve to the bird's brain much like vision signals are. If the bird turns, the relationship of the angle of incoming light through the eye to the axial course of the

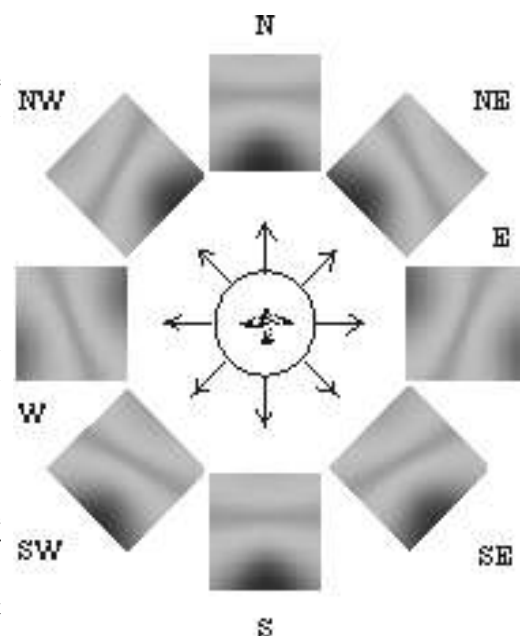


Figure One - Bird's Eye View of the Magnetic Field

earth's lines of magnetism changes. This results in the incredible result of the bird actually "seeing" the earth's magnetic field with its eyes! This "sight" is in fact an additional sense heretofore unknown and apparently unavailable to humans. It is as much a sense as vision, touch, hearing, taste, and smell. Rather than a feeling as we might imagine, it may be as real to the bird as the other five senses are to us.

Though now enlightened by these pioneering laboratory scientists, we are left to bring this discovery to field research. Though no field research has focused on a link of such phenomena as circulation events to a light dependent geomagnetic orientation system in birds, light and orientation has been linked by field researchers. Moonless nights have been shown to produce more tower kills than moonlit nights. The Migration Over the Gulf Project recorded circulation events in Spring, only from platforms that stood at the very edge of the continental shelf. Garden Banks 189, the rig from which I recorded the previously described circulation event was the first light encountered by northward migrating birds over the Gulf that dark April night. Likewise, radio towers that are isolated from all other lights are the ones which seem to produce the high volume bird kills on the same type of dark nights. Conversely, anecdotal observation supports the theory that similar towers that are not so isolated produce very few kills. More tower kill data must be compared to proximity and direction of other light sources to definitively prove this theory.

Another long recognized behavior of migrating birds is the act of circling prior to taking a bearing before departure. I have observed birds purposefully

circle counter-clockwise before departure on a migratory heading in many different migratory situations. This counter-clockwise circling behavior is not limited to migration orientation. In a behavioral study of captive Wild Turkeys these birds were found to investigate new objects in their pen by a ritual-like counter clockwise circling. The flock as a whole circled both inanimate objects and unknown animals until the nature of the intruding entity was determined (P.M. Dickson, 1977 unpublished research, Louisiana State Science Fair). The cause or purpose of counter-clockwise orientation in the circling behavior is still a mystery.

These many parts may make a whole. In these hypotheses, discoveries, theories, and anecdotal conclusions are possible links. The appearance of a correlation between the moon phase and increased tower kills and the recent theory of light dependent geomagnetic orientation is compelling. Picture a warbler migrating over the Gulf of Mexico in Spring. It takes off from Costa Rica at dusk and by the cool blue light of the stars and waning moon gains the light necessary to see the magnetic lines that lead it north. Passing the Yucatan Peninsula by dawn it embarks on its Gulf of Mexico crossing, the epic "trans-gulf migration" begun by its ancestors millennia past. Evening closes on the bird still far at sea, at a position 200 miles south of the North American coast and struggling across a strong east wind. The waning moon is hidden by the earth, and clouds obscure all light from the stars. As complete darkness falls, so too does the warbler's vision of the earth's magnetic field. Continuing on with a "memory" of its NNE heading it detects a glow of light ahead. The light grows stronger and, as the bird comes over the lighted petroleum production platform, becomes strong enough to slowly restart the free radical reaction in the bird's eyes. After repeatedly circling the platform, all the while comparing the angles of the magnetic lines seen, the vision of magnetic north is restored and the bird regains its orientation. Eventually breaking away from the lights, it continues with a renewed knowledge of a NNE bearing to land.

This final assembly of the puzzle with so many recently discovered pieces makes up a theory as complex as the systems that make up the living animal. One dependent on many conclusions of varied certainty. Many of the components are well studied and perhaps proven in the laboratory. Many field gathered data of migratory bird behavior support this broad assembly of research components. The compelling question must be very close to being answered. Perhaps the answer is much like that of the proverbial chicken-crossing-the-road question. Why do they circle in the night?..... To find the way to the other side!

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING

March 12, 2002, 7:00 p.m., Museum of Life Sciences at LSUS

John McBride presented the program "Amateur Field Ornithology: Beyond Identification."

Treasurer's Report - Jean Trahan reported that on February 28, the club had \$1,955.00 in the bank. In addition, we had \$166.85 and \$117.58 in prepaid expenses at the post office and LSUS printing, respectively. The fund balance is \$2,239.43.

Field Trips - Nancy Menasco reported on field trips. Bill Wood will lead a field trip to Smithport Lake and Bishop Point on Sunday, March 24. On Saturday, April 6, the club will host a trip to Cypress Lake. Bill Wood will lead a trip to Bickham Dickson Park on Sunday, April 21. Nancy reminded the membership that the LOS spring meeting is April 26-28.

Membership - Lily Poole said we have 104 active accounts.

Newsletter - Bill Wood requested articles from the membership for the newsletter.

Programs - Larry Raymond reported that the biking group that uses Stoner Woods wants to place signage on the biking trails.

Miscellaneous - Hubert Hervey will be out of town for the NAMC and needs someone to take over for him. Jim Ingold volunteered to do that.

Programs - Gary Hansen will present the next program on Bickham Dickson Park. He will talk about future plans for the park.

Bird Talk - Hubert Hervey reported a **Bewick's Wren** at his house. Roy Bott has a nesting **Pine Warbler**. Vera Garlough has nesting **Red-shoulder Hawks** at her house. Amanda Crnkovic found a nesting pair of **White-breasted Nuthatches** at her in-laws' house in Stonewall, Louisiana. They built their nest in a bluebird house. Jim Ingold said that this is a very early record and that there are no nest record cards of this species nesting in Louisiana. Bill Wood reported that the **Vermilion Flycatcher** was still at Bickham Dickson Park on Saturday. Lonnie Gilley has seen and photographed a kingfisher at Bickham Dickson Park that he thinks might be a **Green Kingfisher**. Hubert Hervey and Terry Davis reported a **Belted Kingfisher** catching and eating crayfish. Nancy Menasco saw a **Red-headed Woodpecker** near the barn at Bickham Dickson Park. She said that this is the first she has seen there in a while. She wants to know what happens to them in winter. Linda Adrion saw two **Red-headed Woodpeckers** at the Shreveport Country Club excavating a nest while starlings were hanging around waiting for them to finish. John McBride said that he has a **Carolina Wren** nesting in a wreath at his house and also has a **Field Sparrow** singing nearby.

BIRD REPORT - *Compiled March 20, 2002*

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

OBSERVERS

ABBREVIATION	NAME	DATE AND PLACE
AC&MH	Amanda Crnkovic & Mac Hardy	02/25/2002 Stonewall: Sandpiper Drive.
E&SH	Ed & Shirley Huss	03/09/2002 HWY. 71 and Lock & Dam #5, 03/09/2002 Red River Education and Research Park , 03/10/2002 Red River Education and Research Park, 03/17/2002 Red River Education and Research Park , 03/24/2002 HWY. 1, L & D #5, Bishop Point.
H&PH	Hubert & Pat Hervey	02/10/2002 Hervey Stonewall Farm, 02/18/2002 Hervey Stonewall Farm, 03/01/2002 Hervey Stonewall Farm, 03/09/2002 Hervey Stonewall Farm, 03/10/2002 Hervey Stonewall Farm, 03/12/2002 Hervey Stonewall Farm.
J&JT	Jeff & Jean Trahan	03/02/2002 Bickham Dickson Park, 03/03/2002 Bickham Dickson Park, 03/03/2002 Bishop Point Recreation Area, 03/03/2002 Harts Island Road, 03/10/2002 Bickham Dickson Park, 03/12/2002 Bickham Dickson Park, 03/16/2002 Bickham Dickson Park, 03/17/2002 Bickham Dickson Park
JI	Jim Ingold	03/07/2002 Red River Education and Research Park, 03/13/2002 LSUS Campus.
KG	Karen Gordon	03/17/2002 Residence
LG	Lonnie Gilley	03/21/2002 Residence
LN	Linda Norrell	02/28/2002 Heflin, 272 Canal St.
LRR	Larry R. Raymond	02/19/2002 Walter Jacobs Nature Park, 02/20/2002 Walter Jacobs Nature Park, 02/24/2002 Walter Jacobs Nature Park, 03/04/2002 Walter Jacobs Nature Park, 03/14/2002 6675 North Park Circle, Shreveport, 03/19/2002 Walter Jacobs Memorial Nature Park, 03/21/2002 Walter Jacobs Memorial Nature Park.
NM	Nancy Menasco	02/16/2002 Shreveport: 503 Haynes, 03/16/2002 Red River Education and Research Park .
NM&JB	Nancy Menasco & Jerry Bertrand	01/21/2002 Pine Hill Rd., 01/22/2002 Fant Pkwy, Pine Hill & Old M'sport Rd., 02/15/2002 Broadmoor Terrace, 02/17/2002 Broadmoor Terrace, Fant Pkwy near J. Davis Bridge, 02/17/2002 Red River Education and Research Park , 02/18/2002 Pine Hills Rd. to S. Lakeshore Dr., 02/18/2002 Shreveport: Broadmoor Terrace, 02/18/2002 Yearwood Rd., 03/04/2002 Red River Education and Research Park .

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	02/18/ NM&JB 2, 03/02/ J&JT 8, 03/03/ J&JT 1, 03/07/ JI 3, 03/09/ E&SH 3, 03/09/ E&SH 1, 03/10/ E&SH 2, 03/10/ J&JT 5, 03/12/ J&JT 6, 03/16/ NM 10, 03/16/ J&JT 8, 03/17/ E&SH 2, 03/17/ J&JT 10, 03/24/ E&SH 1
American White Pelican	03/09/ E&SH 134, 03/10/ J&JT 72, 03/16/ NM 31, 03/24/ E&SH 14
Double-crested Cormorant	02/15/ NM&JB 1, 02/17/ NM&JB 5, 02/18/ NM&JB 37, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 03/02/ J&JT 40, 03/03/ J&JT 150, 03/04/ NM&JB 1, 03/07/ JI 4, 03/09/ E&SH 5, 03/09/ E&SH 5, 03/10/ E&SH 25, 03/10/ J&JT 175, 03/12/ J&JT 70, 03/16/ NM 11, 03/16/ J&JT 10, 03/24/ E&SH 2
Great Blue Heron	02/15/ NM&JB 1, 02/17/ NM&JB 3, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 03/02/ J&JT 5, 03/03/ J&JT 1, 03/03/ J&JT 2, 03/04/ NM&JB 2, 03/09/ E&SH 2, 03/09/ E&SH 1, 03/10/ E&SH 2, 03/10/ H&PH 1, 03/10/ J&JT 4, 03/12/ J&JT 17, 03/16/ NM 1, 03/16/ J&JT 5, 03/17/ J&JT 5
Great Egret	02/15/ NM&JB 7, 02/17/ NM&JB 4, 02/18/ NM&JB 3, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 03/02/ J&JT 4, 03/03/ J&JT 20, 03/04/ NM&JB 3, 03/07/ JI 3, 03/10/ H&PH 1, 03/10/ J&JT 3, 03/12/ J&JT 9, 03/16/ NM 1, 03/16/ J&JT 4, 03/24/ E&SH 6
Little Blue Heron	02/17/ NM&JB 4
Tricolored Heron	02/17/ NM&JB 1
Black Vulture	01/22/ NM&JB 14, 03/03/ J&JT 2, 03/09/ E&SH 3, 03/10/ H&PH 4, 03/10/ J&JT 4
Turkey Vulture	01/21/ NM&JB 4, 01/22/ NM&JB 14, 02/18/ NM&JB 4, 02/18/ NM&JB 8, 02/28/ LN 3, 03/03/ J&JT 3, 03/03/ J&JT 2, 03/09/ E&SH 4, 03/10/ H&PH 6, 03/10/ J&JT 3, 03/16/ NM 4, 03/21/ LRR 1, 03/24/ E&SH 2
Snow Goose	03/16/ J&JT 12
Wood Duck	03/02/ J&JT 6, 03/03/ J&JT 4, 03/09/ E&SH 2, 03/10/ E&SH 2, 03/10/ H&PH 2, 03/10/ J&JT 2, 03/12/ J&JT 2, 03/16/ NM 2, 03/16/ J&JT 3, 03/17/ J&JT 10
Mallard	02/18/ NM&JB 2, 03/02/ J&JT 4, 03/07/ JI 2, 03/17/ E&SH 4
Blue-winged Teal	03/02/ J&JT 18, 03/03/ J&JT 30, 03/04/ NM&JB 16, 03/07/ JI 1, 03/09/ E&SH 35, 03/10/ E&SH 17, 03/10/ J&JT 20, 03/12/ J&JT 75, 03/16/ NM 52, 03/16/ J&JT 85, 03/17/ E&SH 8, 03/17/ J&JT 100
Gadwall	03/02/ J&JT 351, 03/03/ J&JT 25, 03/03/ J&JT 4, 03/10/ J&JT 4, 03/12/ J&JT 6, 03/17/ J&JT 2, 03/24/ E&SH 15
Ring-necked Duck	03/03/ J&JT 2
Lesser Scaup	03/03/ J&JT 4, 03/09/ E&SH 7, 03/16/ J&JT 4
Ruddy Duck	03/09/ E&SH 2, 03/09/ E&SH 2, 03/10/ E&SH 2
Northern Harrier	02/18/ NM&JB 4, 03/03/ J&JT 1, 03/09/ E&SH 1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	03/03/ J&JT 1, 03/07/ JI 1, 03/10/ H&PH 1
Cooper's Hawk	02/18/ NM&JB 2, 03/10/ H&PH 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	02/18/ NM&JB 3, 03/21/ LRR 1
Red-tailed Hawk	01/21/ NM&JB 1, 01/22/ NM&JB 10, 02/15/ NM&JB 1, 02/18/ NM&JB 8, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 02/28/ LN 1, 03/03/

	J&JT 3, 03/03/ J&JT 1, 03/09/ E&SH 1, 03/10/ H&PH 2, 03/10/ J&JT 2, 03/17/ J&JT 1
American Kestrel	02/17/ NM&JB 1, 02/18/ NM&JB 6, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 03/02/ J&JT 1, 03/03/ J&JT 1, 03/03/ J&JT 4, 03/04/ NM&JB 1, 03/09/ E&SH 4, 03/10/ H&PH 1, 03/16/ J&JT 1, 03/24/ E&SH 2
American Coot	02/17/ NM&JB 18, 02/18/ NM&JB 25, 03/02/ J&JT 35, 03/03/ J&JT 30, 03/03/ J&JT 25, 03/04/ NM&JB 24, 03/07/ JI 30, 03/09/ E&SH 41, 03/09/ E&SH 83, 03/10/ E&SH 22, 03/10/ J&JT 35, 03/12/ J&JT 25, 03/16/ NM 48, 03/16/ J&JT 25, 03/17/ J&JT 45, 03/24/ E&SH 13
American Golden-Plover	03/24/ E&SH 6
Killdeer	02/17/ NM&JB 7, 02/18/ NM&JB 2, 02/18/ NM&JB 8, 03/02/ J&JT 8, 03/03/ J&JT 5, 03/03/ J&JT 15, 03/03/ J&JT 50, 03/04/ NM&JB 24, 03/07/ JI 25, 03/09/ E&SH 12, 03/09/ E&SH 6, 03/10/ E&SH 5, 03/10/ J&JT 12, 03/16/ NM 15, 03/16/ J&JT 10, 03/17/ J&JT 6, 03/24/ E&SH 23
Greater Yellowlegs	03/17/ J&JT 3
Least Sandpiper	03/03/ J&JT 2
Pectoral Sandpiper	03/10/ J&JT 4
Common Snipe	02/18/ NM&JB 7, 03/02/ J&JT 30, 03/03/ J&JT 3, 03/03/ J&JT 14, 03/04/ NM&JB 3, 03/10/ J&JT 15, 03/12/ J&JT 17, 03/16/ J&JT 17, 03/17/ J&JT 15
Ring-billed Gull	01/22/ NM&JB 1, 02/17/ NM&JB 8, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 03/02/ J&JT 30, 03/03/ J&JT 25, 03/07/ JI 5, 03/09/ E&SH 23, 03/09/ E&SH 1, 03/10/ E&SH 21, 03/10/ J&JT 36, 03/12/ J&JT 2, 03/16/ NM 3, 03/16/ J&JT 5, 03/17/ J&JT 1
Forster's Tern	03/07/ JI 1, 03/10/ J&JT 1, 03/16/ J&JT 1
Rock Dove	02/15/ NM&JB 50, 02/18/ NM&JB 12, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 03/09/ E&SH 9
Mourning Dove	02/15/ NM&JB 10, 02/16/ NM 2, 02/17/ NM&JB 4, 02/18/ NM&JB 8, 02/18/ NM&JB 4, 02/18/ NM&JB 2, 02/28/ LN 2, 03/02/ J&JT 36, 03/03/ J&JT 3, 03/04/ NM&JB 10, 03/07/ JI 3, 03/09/ E&SH 2, 03/09/ E&SH 34, 03/10/ E&SH 2, 03/10/ H&PH 2, 03/10/ J&JT 6, 03/12/ J&JT 6, 03/14/ LRR 1, 03/16/ NM 7, 03/17/ J&JT 30, 03/19/ LRR 1, 03/21/ LRR 2, 03/21/ LG 6, 03/24/ E&SH 1
Greater Roadrunner	01/21/ NM&JB 1, 01/22/ NM&JB 1
Barn Owl	02/18/ NM&JB 1
Chimney Swift	03/16/ NM 2, 03/16/ J&JT 1, 03/17/ J&JT 8
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	03/17/ KG 1, 03/19/ LRR 1, 03/21/ LRR 1, 03/21/ LG 1
Rufous Hummingbird	03/17/ KG 1
Belted Kingfisher	02/17/ NM&JB 2, 03/02/ J&JT 3, 03/03/ J&JT 1, 03/04/ NM&JB 1, 03/07/ JI 2, 03/16/ NM 1, 03/16/ J&JT 3, 03/17/ E&SH 1, 03/17/ J&JT 1
Red-headed Woodpecker	03/02/ J&JT 1, 03/03/ J&JT 1, 03/04/ NM&JB 1, 03/10/ J&JT 1, 03/16/ NM 2, 03/16/ J&JT 1
Red-bellied Woodpecker	01/22/ NM&JB 1, 02/15/ NM&JB 1, 02/17/ NM&JB 2, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 02/28/ LN 2, 03/02/ J&JT 12, 03/03/ J&JT 1, 03/04/ NM&JB 1, 03/07/ JI 1, 03/09/ E&SH 1, 03/10/ H&PH 2, 03/10/ J&JT 13, 03/12/ J&JT 6, 03/14/ LRR 1, 03/16/ NM 7, 03/16/

	J&JT 12, 03/17/ J&JT 15, 03/19/ LRR 2, 03/21/ LRR 2, 03/24/ E&SH 1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	01/21/ NM&JB 1, 03/14/ LRR 1, 03/16/ NM 1, 03/16/ J&JT 3, 03/21/ LRR 1
Downy Woodpecker	01/22/ NM&JB 4, 02/15/ NM&JB 1, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 03/03/ J&JT 1, 03/10/ J&JT 3, 03/16/ NM 1, 03/16/ J&JT 2, 03/17/ J&JT 2, 03/21/ LRR 1
Hairy Woodpecker	03/10/ H&PH 1
Northern Flicker	02/17/ NM&JB 1, 02/28/ LN 1, 03/02/ J&JT 8, 03/03/ J&JT 5, 03/07/ JI 1, 03/10/ J&JT 1, 03/12/ J&JT 1, 03/16/ NM 3, 03/16/ J&JT 10, 03/17/ J&JT 12
Pileated Woodpecker	02/28/ LN 1, 03/02/ J&JT 3, 03/04/ NM&JB 1, 03/10/ J&JT 1, 03/16/ NM 2, 03/16/ J&JT 2, 03/17/ J&JT 2
Eastern Phoebe	02/18/ NM&JB 1, 02/19/ LRR 1, 02/20/ LRR 1, 02/24/ LRR 1, 03/02/ J&JT 1, 03/03/ J&JT 1, 03/10/ J&JT 2, 03/16/ NM 1, 03/17/ J&JT 2, 03/21/ LG 2
Vermilion Flycatcher	03/04/ NM&JB 1, 03/07/ JI 1, 03/16/ NM 1, 03/16/ J&JT 1, 03/17/ E&SH 1, 03/17/ J&JT 1
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	03/24/ E&SH 1
Loggerhead Shrike	02/17/ NM&JB 1, 02/18/ NM&JB 3, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 03/03/ J&JT 1, 03/09/ E&SH 2, 03/13/ JI 1
Blue Jay	01/21/ NM&JB 6, 01/22/ NM&JB 3, 02/15/ NM&JB 2, 02/16/ NM 1, 02/17/ NM&JB 3, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 02/28/ LN 3, 03/02/ J&JT 5, 03/03/ J&JT 4, 03/10/ H&PH 5, 03/10/ J&JT 9, 03/12/ J&JT 1, 03/14/ LRR 3, 03/16/ NM 7, 03/16/ J&JT 12, 03/17/ J&JT 20, 03/19/ LRR 2, 03/21/ LRR 8, 03/21/ LG 2
American Crow	01/21/ NM&JB 2, 01/22/ NM&JB 2, 02/15/ NM&JB 1, 02/18/ NM&JB 6, 02/28/ LN 2, 03/02/ J&JT 3, 03/03/ J&JT 4, 03/03/ J&JT 4, 03/09/ E&SH 3, 03/09/ E&SH 13, 03/10/ E&SH 1, 03/10/ H&PH 8, 03/10/ J&JT 4, 03/12/ J&JT 2, 03/16/ NM 3, 03/16/ J&JT 2, 03/17/ J&JT 1, 03/21/ LRR 1, 03/24/ E&SH 2
Fish Crow	03/17/ J&JT 1
Purple Martin	03/10/ J&JT 8, 03/13/ JI 6, 03/16/ NM 1, 03/16/ J&JT 1, 03/17/ J&JT 35, 03/24/ E&SH 10
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	03/17/ J&JT 2
Barn Swallow	03/13/ JI 1, 03/17/ J&JT 1, 03/24/ E&SH 8
Carolina Chickadee	01/21/ NM&JB 2, 01/22/ NM&JB 8, 02/15/ NM&JB 2, 02/18/ NM&JB 2, 02/18/ NM&JB 2, 02/28/ LN 4, 03/02/ J&JT 2, 03/03/ J&JT 2, 03/10/ H&PH 2, 03/10/ J&JT 6, 03/14/ LRR 1, 03/16/ NM 6, 03/16/ J&JT 3, 03/17/ J&JT 6, 03/19/ LRR 2, 03/21/ LRR 3, 03/24/ E&SH 1
Tufted Titmouse	01/22/ NM&JB 5, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 02/18/ NM&JB 2, 02/28/ LN 3, 03/02/ J&JT 1, 03/10/ H&PH 2, 03/10/ J&JT 5, 03/16/ J&JT 4, 03/17/ J&JT 8, 03/19/ LRR 1, 03/21/ LRR 3
Red-breasted Nuthatch	03/21/ LRR 1
White-breasted Nuthatch	01/21/ NM&JB 2, 02/25/ AC&MH 2
Brown Creeper	01/22/ NM&JB 1, 03/10/ J&JT 2, 03/21/ LRR 1

Carolina Wren	01/22/ NM&JB 1, 02/17/ NM&JB 1, 02/28/ LN 1, 03/02/ J&JT 2, 03/03/ J&JT 2, 03/10/ H&PH 2, 03/10/ J&JT 5, 03/16/ NM 2, 03/16/ J&JT 2, 03/17/ J&JT 4, 03/19/ LRR 1, 03/21/ LRR 1
Bewick's Wren	03/10/ H&PH 1
Winter Wren	03/10/ J&JT 1
Golden-crowned Kinglet	03/10/ J&JT 5
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	01/22/ NM&JB 2, 03/02/ J&JT 2, 03/10/ J&JT 1, 03/16/ NM 1, 03/17/ J&JT 6, 03/21/ LRR 2
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	03/17/ J&JT 1, 03/21/ LRR 1
Eastern Bluebird	02/18/ NM&JB 5, 02/18/ NM&JB 2, 02/28/ LN 4, 03/02/ J&JT 2, 03/03/ J&JT 4, 03/09/ E&SH 4, 03/10/ H&PH 2, 03/10/ J&JT 6, 03/12/ J&JT 2, 03/14/ LRR 1, 03/16/ NM 4, 03/16/ J&JT 1, 03/17/ J&JT 2, 03/24/ E&SH 2
Hermit Thrush	01/22/ NM&JB 1
American Robin	02/18/ NM&JB 2, 03/02/ J&JT 8, 03/04/ NM&JB 1, 03/07/ JI 2, 03/09/ E&SH 7, 03/10/ E&SH 4, 03/10/ J&JT 15, 03/12/ J&JT 17, 03/16/ NM 39, 03/16/ J&JT 23, 03/17/ E&SH 4, 03/17/ J&JT 25
Gray Catbird	03/17/ E&SH 1
Northern Mockingbird	02/15/ NM&JB 1, 02/16/ NM 1, 02/17/ NM&JB 1, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 02/28/ LN 1, 03/02/ J&JT 1, 03/03/ J&JT 7, 03/03/ J&JT 2, 03/09/ E&SH 1, 03/09/ E&SH 1, 03/10/ H&PH 4, 03/10/ J&JT 2, 03/16/ NM 4, 03/16/ J&JT 2, 03/17/ J&JT 6, 03/21/ LG 2, 03/24/ E&SH 3
Brown Thrasher	01/22/ NM&JB 1, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 03/10/ H&PH 1, 03/10/ J&JT 1, 03/14/ LRR 2, 03/16/ J&JT 1, 03/17/ J&JT 1, 03/21/ LG 2
European Starling	02/15/ NM&JB 100, 02/17/ NM&JB 100, 02/18/ NM&JB 50, 03/02/ J&JT 6, 03/03/ J&JT 4, 03/03/ J&JT 1, 03/03/ J&JT 25, 03/04/ NM&JB 100, 03/07/ JI 50, 03/09/ E&SH 14, 03/09/ E&SH 6, 03/10/ E&SH 13, 03/10/ H&PH 2, 03/10/ J&JT 45, 03/12/ J&JT 8, 03/13/ JI 6, 03/16/ NM 50, 03/16/ J&JT 25, 03/17/ J&JT 30, 03/24/ E&SH 2
Cedar Waxwing	02/17/ NM&JB 40, 02/18/ NM&JB 23, 03/02/ J&JT 94, 03/07/ JI 6, 03/10/ H&PH 25, 03/10/ J&JT 75, 03/14/ LRR 25, 03/16/ NM 60, 03/16/ J&JT 75, 03/17/ J&JT 60
Northern Parula	03/17/ J&JT 1, 03/19/ LRR 1
Yellow-rumped Warbler	01/21/ NM&JB 1, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 03/02/ J&JT 65, 03/03/ J&JT 1, 03/03/ J&JT 2, 03/03/ J&JT 2, 03/07/ JI 1, 03/10/ J&JT 35, 03/12/ J&JT 25, 03/14/ LRR 2, 03/16/ NM 45, 03/16/ J&JT 32, 03/17/ J&JT 65
Pine Warbler	01/22/ NM&JB 2, 03/14/ LRR 1
Common Yellowthroat	03/17/ J&JT 1
Chipping Sparrow	02/18/ NM&JB 55, 03/03/ J&JT 125, 03/10/ H&PH 40, 03/21/ LRR 1
Field Sparrow	03/10/ H&PH 1, 03/10/ J&JT 2, 03/17/ J&JT 4
Vesper Sparrow	03/03/ J&JT 1
Savannah Sparrow	03/03/ J&JT 2, 03/03/ J&JT 50, 03/10/ H&PH 6, 03/10/ J&JT 12, 03/17/ J&JT 25
LeConte's Sparrow	03/17/ J&JT 3
Song Sparrow	01/22/ NM&JB 5, 03/03/ J&JT 2, 03/03/ J&JT 5, 03/10/ H&PH 1, 03/10/ J&JT 4, 03/17/ J&JT 3

Swamp Sparrow	03/10/ J&JT 1, 03/16/ NM 3, 03/16/ J&JT 1, 03/17/ J&JT 5
White-throated Sparrow	01/22/ NM&JB 25, 02/15/ NM&JB 7, 02/16/ NM 3, 02/17/ NM&JB 5, 02/18/ NM&JB 3, 02/18/ NM&JB 7, 02/28/ LN 5, 03/02/ J&JT 6, 03/03/ J&JT 12, 03/03/ J&JT 2, 03/10/ H&PH 5, 03/10/ J&JT 17, 03/16/ NM 12, 03/16/ J&JT 10, 03/17/ J&JT 8, 03/19/ LRR 2, 03/21/ LRR 18
Harris' Sparrow	02/10/ H&PH 3, 02/18/ H&PH 2, 03/01/ H&PH 2, 03/09/ H&PH 1, 03/10/ H&PH 1, 03/12/ H&PH 1
White-crowned Sparrow	02/18/ NM&JB 40, 03/03/ J&JT 35
Dark-eyed Junco	01/22/ NM&JB 12, 02/18/ NM&JB 11, 02/28/ LN 6, 03/14/ LRR 2, 03/17/ J&JT 1, 03/21/ LRR 2, 03/21/ LG 2
Northern Cardinal	01/21/ NM&JB 2, 01/22/ NM&JB 8, 02/15/ NM&JB 2, 02/16/ NM 2, 02/17/ NM&JB 3, 02/18/ NM&JB 9, 02/18/ NM&JB 5, 02/18/ NM&JB 2, 02/28/ LN 10, 03/02/ J&JT 6, 03/03/ J&JT 1, 03/03/ J&JT 12, 03/10/ E&SH 1, 03/10/ H&PH 22, 03/10/ J&JT 10, 03/12/ J&JT 1, 03/14/ LRR 1, 03/16/ NM 14, 03/16/ J&JT 12, 03/17/ J&JT 20, 03/19/ LRR 4, 03/21/ LRR 4, 03/21/ LG 2
Red-winged Blackbird	02/17/ NM&JB 300, 03/02/ J&JT 150, 03/03/ J&JT 7, 03/03/ J&JT 250, 03/03/ J&JT 1, 03/07/ JI 150, 03/09/ E&SH 1, 03/10/ E&SH 2, 03/10/ H&PH 20, 03/10/ J&JT 20, 03/12/ J&JT 1, 03/16/ NM 30, 03/16/ J&JT 70, 03/17/ J&JT 120
Eastern Meadowlark	01/22/ NM&JB 23, 02/18/ NM&JB 15, 02/18/ NM&JB 1, 03/03/ J&JT 20, 03/03/ J&JT 1, 03/09/ E&SH 38, 03/10/ H&PH 24, 03/17/ J&JT 1, 03/24/ E&SH 5
Common Grackle	02/15/ NM&JB 20, 02/17/ NM&JB 30, 02/18/ NM&JB 150, 02/18/ NM&JB 15, 03/02/ J&JT 25, 03/03/ J&JT 75, 03/07/ JI 25, 03/10/ E&SH 26, 03/10/ J&JT 10, 03/12/ J&JT 2, 03/16/ NM 23, 03/16/ J&JT 10, 03/17/ J&JT 50
Brown-headed Cowbird	03/02/ J&JT 4, 03/03/ J&JT 10, 03/10/ H&PH 7, 03/16/ NM 1, 03/21/ LG 2
House Finch	02/18/ NM&JB 2, 03/03/ J&JT 2
Pine Siskin	03/04/ LRR 1, 03/21/ LG 2
American Goldfinch	01/22/ NM&JB 1, 02/15/ NM&JB 1, 02/28/ LN 47, 03/02/ J&JT 1, 03/03/ J&JT 8, 03/04/ LRR 50, 03/10/ H&PH 30, 03/10/ J&JT 6, 03/16/ NM 1, 03/17/ J&JT 35, 03/19/ LRR 11, 03/21/ LRR 14, 03/21/ LG 2
House Sparrow	02/15/ NM&JB 35, 02/16/ NM 20, 02/17/ NM&JB 10, 02/18/ NM&JB 3, 03/10/ H&PH 4, 03/16/ NM 3, 03/17/ J&JT 2

Printed 708 records of 100 species.

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