



Shreveport Society For Nature Study
BIRD STUDY GROUP
NEWSLETTER ©

Volume 17, Number 8

April 5, 2003

Next Meeting - April 8, 2003

"CONFESSIONS OF A GLOBAL BIRDWATCHER"

by Dr. John Darling

APRIL PROGRAM

When: Tuesday, April 8, 6:30 p.m.
Where: LSUS, Museum of Life Sciences

Dr. John Darling will present our April program entitled *Confessions of a Global Birdwatcher, or how to see lots of birds without actually being very good at it.*

Now you can learn how to build a life list consisting entirely of parking lot birds. Learn how to clear a room by telling people in great detail about your world travels. Get the answers to these burning questions: How are we going to pay for this? Is there any place on the planet without House Sparrows and pigeons? How do you say "We're hopelessly stuck" in Thai? How can you keep kookaburras from flying off with your sausages? All this and more will be revealed, or at least hinted at, by a cosmopolitan birdwatcher renowned for saying "Where? Where? I just can't quite see it!"

UPCOMING FIELD TRIPS & EVENTS

C. BICKHAM DICKSON PARK

Sunday, April 13, 2003, 7:30 a.m.
 Trip Leader – Bill Wood, 925-9205 (H)

EDDIE D. JONES NATURE PARK

Saturday, April 19, 2003, 7:00 a.m.
 Trip Leader – Larry Raymond, 929-2806 (W), 929-3117 (H), LRRaymond@aol.com

LOS SPRING MEETING – CAMERON, LA

Friday, April 25 – Sunday, April 27, 2003

NORTH AMERICAN MIGRATION COUNT

Saturday, May 10, 2003
 Compiler: Hubert Hervey, 925-9249,
Hawkeyehub@aol.com

SOUTH LOUISIANA RICE FIELDS AND WHISKEY BAY ROAD

Saturday, May 17 – Sunday, May 18, 2003
 Trip Coordinator: Nancy Menasco, 868-3255,
nmcpa@aol.com

More details on page 3

BIRD STUDY GROUP PHONE NUMBERS AND MORE

Information & Bird Alert ServicePhone 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..... birdalert@mail.centenary.edu
BSG E-mail..... lsusmus@prysm.net
BSG Fax..... 318-797-5222

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

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edge of forest, second growth and mature forest. There are large expanses of switch cane, two ponds, and a couple of large creeks. Restrooms are available at the park headquarters area.

LOS SPRING MEETING – CAMERON, LA

Friday, April 25 – Sunday, April 27, 2003

Information and registration forms for the annual spring meeting are available at <http://losbird.org/meetings.htm>. 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.

NORTH AMERICAN MIGRATION COUNT (NAMC)

Saturday, May 10, 2003

Compiler: Hubert Hervey, 925-9249, Hawkeyehub@aol.com.

You bird where you want to for as long as you can. Keep records for each parish separately. Contact the compiler for forms and instructions. Participants will

UPCOMING FIELD TRIPS & EVENTS

Membership in the BSG is not required for participation in field trips. Beginning birders are welcome on all field trips.

C. BICKHAM DICKSON PARK – SPRING MIGRATION

Sunday, April 13, 2003, 7:30 a.m. (Postponed from an earlier date)

Trip Leader – Bill Wood, 925-9205 (H)

Meet at the park in the parking lot by the barn. Spring migration will be under way and you never know what you might see at the park. Plan on light to moderate walking.

EDDIE D. JONES NATURE PARK – MORE SPRING MIGRATION

Saturday, April 19, 2003, 7:00 a.m.

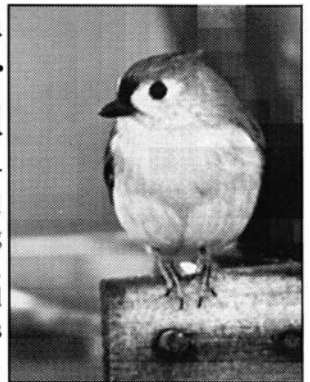
Trip Leader – Larry Raymond, 929-2806 (W), 929-3117 (H), LRRaymond@aol.com

Meet at the LSUS Museum of Life Sciences. If you liked the November trip to Eddie Jones, you'll love this one. Migration should be well under way and we should see some good birds. The park, which is now officially open to the public, has over 15 miles of trails, including a hiking trail (1 1/2 miles), mountain biking trail (11+ miles) and horseback riding trail (5+ miles). Plan on moderate walking. Habitat ranges from open field to

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318-797-BIRD (2473)



meet at Larry Raymond's house at 6675 North Park Circle for the evening meal and to call the list. Larry's phone number is 929-3117.

SOUTH LOUISIANA RICE FIELDS AND WHISKEY BAY ROAD

Saturday, May 17 – Sunday, May 18, 2003

Trip Coordinator: Nancy Menasco, 868-3255, nmcpa@aol.com

Meet at the LSUS Museum of Life Sciences at 6:00 a.m. On Saturday, Day 1 of this trip, we'll journey to the rice country south of Lafayette to look for shorebirds. Exact locations will be determined based on LABIRD (the Louisiana bird alert service) scouting reports of what's being seen where. Last year the big news was the sighting of three **Curlew Sandpipers**. The **Curlew Sandpiper** is a western Siberian breeder and is extremely rare anywhere in North America. Will one visit again this year or will some other *rara avis* make its appearance in the rice belt? Join us and you may be the one to spot it. Some of the other species present last year included **Marbled** and **Hudsonian Godwit**, **Black-bellied** and **American Golden Plover**, **Dunlin**, **Willet**, and **Whimbrel**.

For those who want to continue birding on Sunday, we'll spend the night at the Best Western in Breaux Bridge. On Sunday morning, our route will take us to the Atchafalaya Basin where we'll bird the fabled Whiskey Bay Road (Highway 975) and surrounding area north of I-10. The Atchafalaya Basin is **Swallow-tailed Kite** and songbird territory. Species possible in addition to **Swallow-tailed** and **Mississippi Kites** include **White-eyed** and **Red-eyed Vireo**, **Northern Parula**, **American Redstart**, **Prothonotary Warbler**, **Swainson's Warbler**, **Kentucky Warbler**, **Common Yellowthroat**, **Hooded Warbler**, **Yellow-breasted Chat**, and **Summer Tanager**. We'll head back to Shreveport Sunday afternoon.

Both days are expected to be primarily car birding. Please contact me in advance to sign up for the trip. Participants are welcome to join us for either or both days. Let me know your plans when you sign up

What to bring: Binoculars, scope, mosquito repellent, lunches for Saturday and Sunday. Please make your own reservations at the Best Western Inn of Breaux Bridge. You may call Best Western reservations at 1-800-780-7234 or the motel directly at 1-888-783-0007. I have found good prices online at <http://www.usahotelguide.com/hotel/10000998-101937520.html>. Rooms are available for \$58.50 to \$75 plus tax per night at this website.

GO EAST, YOUNG BIRDERS!

by Nancy Menasco

It was the kind of morning when you just want to stay in bed. Dawn didn't break; it crept in unnoticed through the heavy, dark clouds and drizzling rain. This was not boding well for our weekend. But we had miles to go, people to meet, and birds to see, so we stoically put on our boots, stowed our raingear in the car, and, along with Jeff and Jean Trahan, headed east on I-20. Other intrepid birders joined us along the way so that by the time we left Monroe, we were ten in number. Our first destination was to be the Mollicy Unit of the Upper Ouachita National Wildlife Refuge, followed by Black Bayou NWR, and finally the Tensas River NWR on Sunday. The National Wildlife Refuge System celebrated its one-hundredth anniversary on March 14, 2003. It seemed fitting that we would spend the first two days of the month visiting three of Louisiana's refuges.

Mollicy, a 16,000 acre unit bordering the Ouachita River on the east, is often known as Mollicy Farms. In the 1960's, the bottomland hardwood forest was cleared for farmland. Today, re-establishment of that forest is a prime consideration. The area is protected by a levee system for now but if the river should breach the levees in the future, plans are to allow the river to take its natural course. At present, much of Mollicy is closed to the public unless you know someone who has access, such as a U.S. Fish and Wildlife type. Fortunately, we did, in the person of Steve Pagans. Steve and Joan Brown, who had kindly arranged this trip for us, met us in Monroe to guide us to Mollicy. We followed Highway 165 north from Monroe. Some time and several back roads later, including such roads as Prairie Debutte and Cave Off, we made the final turn to Mollicy from a road by the name of Long Lonesome. A **Loggerhead Shrike** greeted us.

Apparently, this was his corner as he was still there when we passed by again several hours later. The rain had

Shreveport Society for Nature Study

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lessened to more of a heavy mist and by early afternoon, despite overcast skies, it ceased altogether. As we drove a road between fields with scattered trees and shrubs, ME Lewis spotted a couple of **Wild Turkeys**. This was prime **Northern Harrier** habitat and we would see 15 or more before the day was over. Everyone was on the lookout for eagles. The first candidates turned out to be **Red-tailed Hawks**, but soon someone spotted what would be known as the "Trash bag Eagle." There was a strange effect



in those fields that both Jeff Trahan and I commented on whereby distant objects appeared to be much larger than they really were in relation to other objects. It was difficult to tell how far away an object was so this made judging size difficult. I opined that it was probably due to some weird curvature of the earth there, but there were no other takers for that theory. At any rate, from at least a couple of hundred yards away, the "Trash bag Eagle" looked like a large trash bag caught in a bush. No one was confident of that identification so out came the scopes. This still didn't resolve the issue and there was much discussion, with some on the side of the trash bag identification and others voting that it was an eagle. Finally, the "trash bag" turned its head and we were able to discern white on the back of its head; it was a **Bald Eagle!** We certainly had not expected to see an eagle sitting in a bush, but that is just what it appeared to be doing. This would be the first of six **Bald Eagles** we would see that day, one adult and five immatures, in various stages of immaturity. Most of the others were much closer and readily identifiable, although later on we would unsuccessfully try to turn one of them into an **Osprey**.

Sparrows popped in and out of the bushes, weeds, and ditches lining the road and it would be a nine-sparrow day before it was over. **Vesper, Field, Savannah, Song, Swamp, White-throated,** and a couple of elusive **LeConte's Sparrows** were all seen here. Unbeknownst to us, the best was yet to come in regard to sparrows though. We left this section of Mollicy to visit another area which is open to the public. On the way, we passed a granary where the spilled grain had attracted an assortment of birds, including cardinals, sparrows, and blackbirds. New sparrows seen there were **Dark-eyed Juncos** and **Chipping Sparrows**.

Our next stop was a pond where **Purple Martins** and

Tree Swallows were zipping about over the water. Other species seen here included **Northern Flicker, Eastern Phoebe, Ruby-crowned Kinglet,** and more **Bald Eagles**. A **Barred Owl** called in the distance. The road curved around the pond and we stopped again on the other side. Here a dirt (make that mud) road led off into the distance toward a flooded area where we could see ducks flying. The mud wasn't too bad, so we decided to walk down the road to see what we could see. Through our binoculars we could see a large shape perched on a pole or tree out in the water. Out came the scopes again. Through the scopes the black-tipped white tail of an immature **Golden Eagle** could be distinguished. This was a life bird for several of us.

Eager to observe the eagle at closer quarters, we continued walking down the road. This is when it happened, the unbelievable sparrow experience. Bushes and small trees lined one side of the road with fields beyond. We were watching **Savannah** and **White-throated Sparrows** as we walked, when we saw a **LeConte's Sparrow** sitting in a bush. Then we saw another and another and another and another. One of our party remarked that this just wasn't right. You were supposed to have to walk through fields catching only glimpses of the little creature as it scurried mouse-like through the grass in front of you. To actually get a good look at one, you would have to be in a party large enough to surround one so it would sit up for a minute or so while contemplating its method of escape. These **LeConte's** were perched in bushes and trees only a few feet away from us. For Linda Adrion, this was her second life bird of the day, the other being **Golden Eagle**. We had to tell her that this was a very unusual situation and that adding **LeConte's Sparrow** to your life list normally requires a lot more effort than this.

At last, we neared the end of the road. By then, the Golden Eagle had flown so we watched ducks instead. Two **Green-winged Teal** flew in. Other ducks present were **Mallard, Gadwall,** and **Northern Shoveler**. We visited one last area of Mollicy where a levee overlooked a backwater area, other ponds and the river in the distance before we left.

On the way back to Monroe for dinner, we stopped at Black Bayou National Wildlife Refuge, which is on Highway 165. It was getting late, so we settled for checking out the observation deck and walking the boardwalk that extends into the lake. Several pairs of **Wood Ducks** flew as we approached. Black Bayou is definitely worth another trip. For those who plan on visiting, the trails are paved and handicapped accessible.

Volunteers, of whom Joan Brown is one, staff the visitor center on the weekends.

After dinner, Jerry Bertrand, ME Lewis, and I drove to Delhi to spend the night. We awoke the next morning to blue skies and the sun shining on us for our trip to the Tensas National Wildlife Refuge. A few miles east of Delhi, we took the Waverly exit from I-20. As we were crossing over I-20 to take Highway 80 east, ME called out that she saw a couple of raptors in the grassy area below us between I-20 and the access road. Just then, one of them, a **Sharp-shinned Hawk**, flew over us. The other was still sitting in the grass, so Jerry crossed back over the bridge, turned the car around and stopped on the side of the road where we could overlook the raptor. There sitting in the grass, to our surprise, was a **Mississippi Kite**. We checked our *Northwest Louisiana Seasonal Occurrence Chart* and found this northeast Louisiana sighting on March 2 to be a very early date compared to those reported on our side of the state. Jerry got out of the car, hoping to get a picture, but when he started to take his coat off, the kite flew off into a field.

At the turn onto Highway 80, directly in front of us was another granary where blowers were drying grain under a big tent-like structure. Hundreds of **Brewer's Blackbirds** with a smaller number of **Red-winged Blackbirds** and one lone female **Brown-headed Cowbird** were feasting on the grain that spilled out from under the tent.

Another few miles east on Highway 80, you cross back over I-20 on to a gravel road which leads through agricultural fields to the Tensas NWR 7 miles to the south. As we neared the refuge, ME, who may win the award for best spotter of the trip, saw a number of raptors circling overhead. We stopped and watched as four **Red-shouldered Hawks** soared above us, calling to each other as they did so. The Tensas was once part of a 25 million acre bottomland hardwood forest that stretched throughout the Mississippi River Valley. Today there are less than 5 million acres. The virgin forests of the Tensas

River area were heavily logged in the first half of the twentieth century. The 80,000 acre Singer Tract, the last known bastion of the **Ivory-billed Woodpecker**, was felled in the 1930's and early 1940's. As you enter the refuge, signs in the fields inform of ongoing hardwood restoration.

It was in the Singer Tract in April of 1935 that Dr. Arthur Allen of Cornell University and his team, which included a young graduate student, James Tanner, observed and filmed several **Ivory-billed Woodpeckers** and made the only known recording of their call and drumming. Tanner would return and spend several years in the late 1930's studying the Ivory-bill and hoping in the process to discover a way to save them. The Singer Sewing Machine Company had leased the tract to the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company. Tanner developed a proposal whereby the area could be logged but under a management plan which would provide enough unlogged area for the Ivory-bill to survive. Chicago Mill and Lumber would have none of it. Despite local support and the support of four governors, including the governor of Louisiana, the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the War Production Board, and led by the president of the National Audubon Society, in 1943 the fight to save the Singer Tract failed. Chicago Mill and Lumber refused to make any concessions, citing loss of revenue and jobs. Their reasoning seems flawed since the State of Louisiana was offering \$200,000 for the purchase of the land, a goodly sum in those days. As for lost jobs, the actual logging of the Singer Tract was done by German P.O.W.s, who were aghast at the wasteful methods of the lumber company who would take the best logs and leave the rest in wreckage. This spelled the end for the **Ivory-billed Woodpecker** in the Tensas.

The last authenticated sightings of the Ivory-bill in the United States were made by wildlife artist Don Eckelberry in April 1944 in the Tensas River area near John's Bayou. Today the refuge Visitor Center sits on land where that last woodpecker, a female, ranged. In the Visitor Center are life-size dioramas of the denizens, past and present, of the area. Two Ivory-bills cling to the side of a tree, their size and magnificent huge ivory bills a contrast to the **Pileated Woodpeckers** displayed in a case nearby. While he was President, Theodore Roosevelt visited the area on a bear hunt in late 1907 or early 1908. There are photos of him and his companions on display. Roosevelt commented that he thought the abundant woodpeckers of various species were the region's "most characteristic birds." He saw three **Ivory-billed**

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Woodpeckers while there. Woodpeckers are once again abundant on the Tensas, excepting, of course, the Ivory-bill. **Red-headed, Red-bellied, and Downy Woodpeckers** and **Northern Flickers** were everywhere when we visited. **Pileated Woodpeckers** called and we even saw one **Yellow-billed Sapsucker**, considered an uncommon species there.

Behind the Visitor Center is the Hollow Cypress Wildlife Trail, which is a boardwalk leading to an observation deck overlooking fields, forest, ponds, and flooded areas. From the boardwalk, we saw numerous birds, including **Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, Brown Thrasher, Hermit Thrush, White-throated and Swamp Sparrow, Carolina Wren,** and one **Winter Wren**, who hopped out from underneath the boardwalk. We heard a **Barred Owl** call but did not get to see one. The Tensas is noted for having the highest concentration of **Barred Owls** anywhere in the world. In the Tensas also lives a remnant population of the endangered Louisiana Black Bear. Visitors are asked to report any sightings. So far, we had nothing to report. An auto tour road nearby took us through an area partially overlooked by the observation tower. On the ponds were **Green-winged Teal, Gadwall,** many **Northern Shovelers,** and one **Greater Yellowlegs.** Winging over the ponds were **Tree Swallows** and **Purple Martins.** On the back side of the auto loop, we found **Eastern Towhees** in the bushes along the road.

Another trail, the three-and-a-half mile Rainey Lake Trail, is accessible from two different directions. We started from the autotour side but turned back because of high water on the trail. We returned to the trail entrance near the Visitor Center. From that end, we encountered several places where the water was two or three inches deep over the trail, but we forded the areas without too much difficulty. The forest floor was carpeted with leaves and everywhere palmetto fans introduced patches of green amidst the browns and grays of the late winter woods. Sixty-eight years ago, when Dr. Allen's team camped in the Tensas, they cut palmetto leaves to place their bedding on to keep it out of the water if it should rain. We retraced our steps as it was nearing sunset and, at one point along the trail, Jerry told us to stop. He said he saw something that could be a bear. After further investigation (through binoculars), he declared it was not a bear. I think he was disappointed; ME and I were not!

The Tensas River flows along side the main refuge road and, as we drove out, a beautiful pair of **Wood Ducks** swam peacefully beside us. On leaving the refuge, we passed a road we had not noticed before on our way

in. A sign down the road indicated that this was private property of the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company. The old nemesis of the **Ivory-billed Woodpecker** still maintains a presence in the area. To me, it was a reminder of something precious lost but I am also reminded of something I read recently in the book, *Hope is the Thing with Feathers*. Christopher Cokinos, the author, writes, "We must confront loss rather than deny it and, in doing so, nurture the energies to cope with the difficulties of loving a world we have systematically diminished." The Tensas River Wildlife Refuge was established in 1985, too late for the **Ivory-billed Woodpecker** but not too late for other species.

Theodore Roosevelt laid the foundation for the National Wildlife Refuge System in 1903 when, by Executive Order, he declared Pelican Island, Florida, the first federal bird reservation. In 1915, he spent several days visiting and cruising by boat the area of Breton NWR, a group of islands off the southeast Gulf coast of Louisiana and the second oldest refuge in the United States, created by Roosevelt in 1904. On visiting an island outside the reservation where eggers had only that morning plundered the island, taking the eggs, and shooting many of the gulls and terns nesting on the island, Roosevelt remarked that "it was a good object-lesson in the need of having reserves, and laws protecting wildlife, and a sufficient number of efficient officers to enforce the laws and protect the reserves." In this 100th anniversary year of the National Wildlife Refuge System, it is appropriate for us to reflect on those who work to protect our federal and state refuges, however flawed the system may appear at times. In writing of his trip to the bird reserves at the mouth of the Mississippi, Roosevelt was moved to declare that "the 'greatest good of the greatest number' applies to the number within the womb of time, compared to which those now alive form but an insignificant fraction. Our duty to the whole, including the unborn generations, bids us restrain an unprincipled present-day minority from wasting the heritage of these unborn generations. The movement for the conservation of wild life, and the larger movement for the conservation of all our natural resources, are essentially democratic in spirit, purpose, and method."

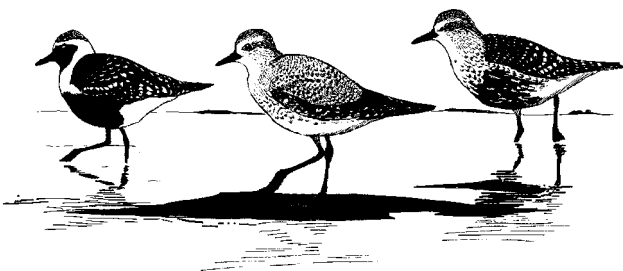


INTERNATIONAL MIGRATORY BIRD DAY (IMBD)

Participate in the IMBD Saturday, May 10, to celebrate and support migratory bird conservation. IMBD was created in 1993 by visionaries at the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center and the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology. Now under the direction of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, IMBD continues to focus attention on one of the most important and spectacular events in the life of a migratory bird -- its journey between its summer and winter homes. Today, it is celebrated in Canada, the U.S., Mexico, and Central America through bird festivals and bird walks, education programs, and Bird Day! We invite you to join us in this important celebration

The IMBD 2003 theme, Catalysts for Conservation, explores how birds have been the inspiration for many of the most significant conservation actions in the Americas. Thanks to birds, people have been motivated to improve conditions for all wildlife and ourselves!

The IMBD 2003 art by Gerald Sneed portrays a variety of species that catalyzed conservation action, literally "poster birds" for environmental improvement! The extinction of the Passenger Pigeon, the last wild individual of one of the most numerous bird species on Earth, was killed in 1900 helped ignite the conservation movement, waking society up to the permanent damage caused by unregulated harvest. Many other species such as the Snowy Egret were slaughtered for fashion - bird plumes and skins were used to adorn ladies' hats in the late 1800s. In response to this overconsumption, bird lovers called for the formation of bird sanctuaries, including the first U.S. National Wildlife Refuge in 1903, Pelican Island, home to colonies of Brown Pelicans. A hundred years later, there are now over 500 National Wildlife Refuges, many founded for birds and all of which set aside land purely for the needs of wildlife. Responsible sportsmen also recognized the need for regulated hunting of migratory waterfowl, such as the



Green-winged Teal, other ducks, geese, and swans. Hunting licenses for waterfowl have funded the acquisition and management of millions of acres of wetlands, providing benefits to non-game wetland birds, such as the Yellow-headed Blackbird, many other kinds of wildlife, and humans, as well as waterfowl.

Our recognition of the long-distance migrations of birds such as the American Golden Plover resulted in powerful, lasting protective treaties between countries of North America and Asia; the treaties signed by Canada, U.S., Mexico, Japan and Russia legally protect almost all migratory birds from harm and set the stage for international cooperation for all migratory wildlife. The need for international cooperation has come up again and again, particularly because of the Thick-billed Parrot and other parrots drawing attention to the issue of harmful wildlife trade, and because of the Black-throated Blue Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, and other neotropical migrants drawing attention to habitat loss and degradation in the tropics.

When populations of Osprey, Brown Pelican, and other top-of-the-food-chain birds crashed in the 1960s, society realized the far-reaching effects of environmental contaminants and reassessed our controls on pesticides and other toxins. Thanks to these "canaries in a coal mine," our environment is cleaner for wildlife and people alike.

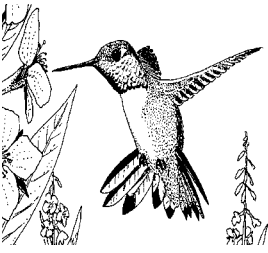
Ways to Celebrate

- There are LOTS of possibilities...
- Take notice of the birds around you.
- Point out these birds to someone else.
- Create or improve habitat at home or school.
- Build & maintain a bird feeder or bird house.
- Keep your cat indoors-- helps cat and birds!
- Reduce your use of pesticides in yard & garden.
- Drink bird friendly shade grown coffee.
- Donate to a wildlife preservation fund or group.
- Join a wildlife preservation group.

Remember IMBD occurs on the second Saturday in May, but you can celebrate year-round! Contact Jennifer Wheeler, Co-Coordinator for International Migratory Bird Day, Division of Migratory Bird Management U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 634 Arlington, Virginia 22203 or visit the website at <http://birds.fws.gov/imbd>

PAINTED HUMMINGBIRDS

By Paul Dickson



I banded and marked my first Ruby-throated Hummingbird this morning. I plan on color marking adult birds in several locations area-wide through the summer. Using a technique developed by Nancy Newfield, I would like to keep record of any

marked birds that are seen. If you see a hummingbird at your feeder that has any color on the crown other than the usual green, please take careful notes on color and pattern. I will first mark all spring arriving birds with white typewriter correction fluid, which is temporary, wearing off in about two weeks. Once a white marked bird appears to be a summer resident, I will recapture it and color mark it with an acrylic paint that lasts for much of summer season.

So that I may individually identify local breeders, I will use the following colors in combinations of two - yellow, pink, blue, purple, orange. These will be combined in one the following patterns on the crown of the hummer: **two dots** (with right and left being specific), **two parallel lines** running from above the bill to nape (ditto r & l), **one 'V'** with the point above the bill and the open end at the nape and one dot in the center of the 'V.'

The combination of these patterns and colors allows me to individually mark 75 males and 75 females. If I mark this many, I can add white to the mix and get another 33 of each. This should be plenty.

If you see a marked hummer please look for these colors and patterns, making written notes on which dot or line is on the bird's right and which is on the bird's left. Also note the sex of the bird. Please e-mail your sightings to me or call right away. If you have a white-crown marked bird that has been at your feeder for more than one week, call me and I will come over and color mark it.

Bob Sargent, a well known bander from Alabama has published some remarkable data on commuting in resident Ruby-throateds. Bob had birds traveling many miles back and forth all day from his garden to nesting areas. A marked bird using my yard could show up anywhere in Shreveport or Bossier. I will band in north Caddo Parish, north Red River Parish, maybe DeSoto Parish, and in Claiborne Parish at ME Lewis' house so marked birds could show up just about anywhere in our area. Keep a close watch and thanks for helping with my study.

THE 17TH ANNUAL LSU ORNITHOLOGY BIRDATHON!

We are writing to ask for your support of the **LSU Ornithology Birdathon** for the year 2003. This event supports bird research by graduate students at the LSU Museum of Natural Science. During late April, the ornithology graduate students at the LSU Museum will choose one day to attempt the ultimate birdwatching challenge - to find as many species as possible in a 24-hour period within the state of Louisiana. We ask you to make a pledge for each species of bird that we are able to find during that single day!

In 2001, the ornithology graduate students devised an ingenious new strategy that allowed them to find 209 species in a single 24-hour period. That effort shattered the previous Louisiana record of 202 species that had been set by the museum curators and staff in 1987. This year, the students will attempt to set another record by breaking the 210 species barrier.

We also invite you to predict our final species total on your Birdathon pledge card! The five guesses that are closest to the final score will win limited edition "LSU Ornithology" caps. When guessing the score, take into account that over the last 10 Birdathons, the range of totals has been 177-209 species, with an average of 192.

The money from Birdathon allows us scientific freedom that lends depth and innovation to our dissertation projects, with resulting benefits for ornithology. Birdathon funds are used to purchase airfare abroad for research trips, field supplies, and laboratory chemicals for DNA studies of bird evolution. Current graduate students and their projects are listed on the back of this letter.

The LSU Museum of Natural Science is recognized as one of the premier institutions in the world for museum-based research on birds. This reputation serves as a source of pride to the people of Louisiana and to all associates, supporters, and friends of the Museum of Natural Science and its graduate students. We urge you to make a per-species pledge or a flat donation in support of our Birdathon. Help maintain the long-standing tradition of ornithology at LSU by directly supporting graduate student research!

Make your pledge today! After the "big day" we will mail out a summary of the day's events and the final species total. All donations are tax deductible. Be sure to check with your employer about matching funds. Thanks for your support!

2003 LOS SPRING MEETING

April 25-27, 2003

The LOS will hold its 2003 Spring Meeting on April 25-27 with Friday and Saturday activities at the Knights of Columbus Hall behind Our Lady Star of the Sea Catholic Church. Friday's registration will begin at 6:00 p.m. There will be a hospitality table and a sales table. The meeting will begin at 6:45 with a speaker at 7:00 p.m.

To help beginning birders and folks new to Cameron learn its many outstanding birding areas, we will have a field trip leaving from the Cameron Motel parking lot (near the restaurant) at 6:30 a.m. Saturday morning. We will carpool as much as possible. We will bird several habitats on both sides of the ferry.

Registration for the evening meeting begins at 6:00 p.m. on Saturday. The buffet will be served from 6:30 - 8:00 p.m. No food will be served after 8:00 p.m. The meeting will begin at 7:30 p.m. The Saturday evening speaker is Mark Bonta.

Saturday night presentation - *Thirty-Five Years after Monroe Birds and Birding in Honduras*. The late Burt Monroe's magisterial 1968 *Distributional Survey of the Birds of Honduras* remains the centerpiece of Honduran ornithological knowledge. Mark Bonta will briefly summarize Monroe's contributions as well as what came before it, then discuss recent Honduran developments in

both knowledge and conservation of avifauna. The talk is focused on Mark's 1991-present study area, the province of Olancho.

Mark Bonta is an Assistant Professor of Geography at Delta State University in Cleveland, Mississippi. He was born and raised in central Pennsylvania, where he became a birder around the age of two. He participated in Christmas Bird Counts, Big Days, the Pennsylvania Breeding Bird Atlas, and he compiled an inventory of the birds of Brush Mountain. Before becoming a cultural geographer specializing in Central America, he traveled to five continents, both as a nature-lover and as a student of human cultural diversity.

Mark accepted a two-year Peace Corps position in Honduras in 1991. He was assigned to the cloud forest conservation sector under leading Honduran environmentalist Jorge Betancourt. His site was the Sierra de Agalta National Park. He organized a bird inventory of the park and surrounding regions, where the current species total stands at 478. He was a co-founder of the El Boqueron Natural Monument.

After serving in the Peace Corps, he earned an M.A. in Geography from the University of Texas-Austin. Under Robin Doughty, he wrote a thesis entitled *Shared Worlds People and Birds in Central Olancho, Honduras*. A vastly expanded version of this will be published in July 2003 as *Seven Names for the Bellbird Conservation Geography in Honduras*.

2003 SPRING MEETING PRE-REGISTRATION FORM

Name(s): _____

Address: _____
street address city state postal code

Number registering for meeting _____ at \$5.00 per person = \$ _____

Number attending buffet _____ at \$12.00 per person = \$ _____

Total = \$ _____

To pre-register, complete form and send with check, payable to LOS, to :

Marianna Tanner Primeaux, P. O. Box 299, Cameron, LA 70631. Phone: (337) 775-5347

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING

February 11, 2003, 7:00 p.m.,

Museum of Life Sciences at LSUS

Program - Kelly Farrell who is a ranger at DeGray Lake Resort State Park in Arkansas presented the program *Who Wants to be an Ornithologist?* This was modeled after the television game show *Who Wants to be a Millionaire?*

Field Trips - Nancy Menasco reported on future field trips. The next field trip will be led by Bill Wood at Bickham Dickson Park, March 23, provided the park is not flooded. If the park is flooded, the group will go to Bishop Point. Larry Raymond will lead a field trip to Eddie Jones Park on April 19.

Treasurer's Report - Jean Trahan reported that on February 28, the club had \$2,358.75 in the bank. In addition we had \$392.94 and \$390.84 in prepaid expenses at the post office and LSUS printing, respectively. The fund balance is \$3,142.53. Net loss for the month of February was \$141.62, and expenses were \$141.62.

Membership - Lilly Poole reported 103 paid members. Lily asked each member to check their mailing label to know when their membership expires.

Programs - Bill Wood said that John Darling would speak in April, David Luneau in May, and Paul Dickson in June. Paul will speak on hummingbird gardening.

Bird Talk - Hubert Hervey said that the male **Spotted Towhee** reappeared for the time in 6 or 7 weeks. The female **Spotted Towhee** is still present. Nancy Menasco and Jerry Bertrand reported **Green-winged Teal**, **American White Pelicans**, and 120 **Least Sandpipers** on the Red River recently. Jane Mollett said that she saw an unusual bird in her yard. It looked like a grackle, but it had a solid white tail. The group thought that it was probably a **Common Grackle** with some white feathers.

ATTENTION YOUNG BIRDERS!

by Brete Griffin

The ABA is pleased to announce its 2003 schedule of education programs and events for young birders. We also welcome and encourage educators and group leaders to use these activities and resources in their classrooms.

ABA/Leica Young Birders' Workshop in Costa Rica - This special event has been planned and designed with Holbrook Travel to maximize the birding

educational experience for young birders. It is being held July 26-August 2, 2003 in Costa Rica. Capacity is limited to 21 participants. For more details and information please visit <http://www.americanbirding.org/programs/ygbconf.htm>.

ABA Youth Scholarship Program - The ABA continues to provide scholarship support to help young birders attend birding camps and conferences all across North America. In 2002 alone we sponsored 16 young birders for a total of nearly \$9,000.00 to help them attend birding events in Colorado, Minnesota, Arizona, and Maine. For information and details on how to apply go to <http://www.americanbirding.org/programs/eduscho.htm>

ABA/Leica Young Birder of the Year Contest - This annual contest runs from April through September and registrations will be accepted as late as June 14 for this year. We have added a new module, bird photography, in addition to the original three modules (field notebook, illustration, and essay) for participants. Prizes include optics, bird books, and sponsorships. Visit <http://www.americanbirding.org/programs/ygbcomp.htm>

ABA/Leica Birdathons - This year the ABA is offering two formats for participating in a birdathon. For those who prefer doing their birdathon as an "individual", we have brought back BirdQuest. For birders who prefer the "team" approach we have created Tropicbirds teams for this birdathon strategy. Complete registration packages are available on our website at <http://www.americanbirding.org/programs/edutrop.htm>.

BISHOP POINT AND BEYOND FIELD TRIP RESULTS

Sunday, March 23, 2003

By Nancy Menasco

Eleven birders traveled South on LA Highway 1 to Yearwood Road and Bishop Point Recreational Area at Lock & Dam 5 seeing 71 species for the day on Sunday, March 23, 2003. Additional side trips included Highway 1 to Highway 509 to Smithport Lake/Clear Lake and to Smithport Lake Dam. Species of note include five wren species, **Carolina**, **Bewick's**, **House**, **Winter** and **Marsh**; numerous **Northern Parulas** singing at Smithport Lake and Smithport Lake Dam road; **White-eyed Vireo** at Smithport dam; **Barn Swallows** at Smithport Lake bridge, the return of **Snowy** and **Cattle Egrets**, **Little Blue**, **Tricolored** and **Black-crowned Night Heron**, **Black-neck Stilt** and **White Ibis**.

BIRD REPORT - *Compiled March 25, 2003*

Report bird records for the newsletter to Mac Hardy by the 15th of each month. 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 2 birds. For the number of birds observed, a 1 is used both for 1 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

BSG	BSG	03/23/03 Hwy 1 S at Hwy 509, 03/23/03 Hwy 1S Cross Keys Ponds at Yearwood Rd, 03/23/03 Hwy 509 at Smithport Lake, 03/23/03 Lock & Dam #5 to Bishop Point, 03/23/03 LSUS, 03/23/03 Smithport Lake Dam Road, 03/23/03 Yearwood Road
FLC	Fred L. Christian	03/13/03 Walter Jacobs Nature Park
H&PH	Hubert and Pat Hervey	03/01/03 Shreveport: Shreve City parking lot, /03/03 Hervey Farm.
J&JT	Jeff & Jean Trahan	03/09/03 Bickham Dickson Park, 03/16/03 Bickham Dickson Park, 03/17/03 Residence-505 Americana Dr.
JT	Jeff Trahan	03/07/03 Bickham Dickson Park, 03/18/03 Bickham Dickson Park, 03/20/03 Bickham Dickson Park
JTM	John T. McBride, Jr.	02/08/03 Eddie Jones Park, 02/13/03 Eddie Jones Park, 02/14/03 Eddie Jones Park, 02/21/03 Eddie Jones Park, 02/22/03 Eddie Jones Park, 02/27/03 Eddie Jones Park, 02/28/03 Eddie Jones Park, 03/01/03 Eddie Jones Park, 03/05/03 Eddie Jones Park, 03/05/03 Forcht Wade Correctional Center, 03/06/03 Eddie Jones Park, 03/07/03 Eddie Jones Park, 03/08/03 Eddie Jones Park, 03/12/03 Eddie Jones Park, 03/13/03 Eddie Jones Park, 03/14/03 Eddie Jones Park
LP&SH	Lily Poole and Shirley Huss	02/03/03 Bishop's Point, on Red River.
LRR	Larry R. Raymond	03/14/03 Walter Jacobs Nature Park, 03/17/03 Walter Jacobs Nature Park, 03/18/03 Walter Jacobs Nature Park, 03/20/03 Walter Jacobs Nature Park, 03/21/03 Walter Jacobs Nature Park, 03/22/03 Eddie Jones Park
LSUSOC	LSUS Ornithology Class	03/25/03 Red River Education & Research Park (=C. Bickham-Dickson Park).
NM&JB	Nancy Menasco & Jerry Bertrand	02/23/03 Hwy 71S Jimmie Davis Bridge to Lock & Dam #5, 02/23/03 Lock & Dam #5, Bossier side, 03/08/03 Hwy 1 S Flournoy Lucas Rd to Lock & Dam 5, 03/08/03 Lock & Dam 5 to Bishop Point, 03/08/03 Red River MM 202-206, 03/09/03 Broadmoor Terrace Subdivision, Shreveport, 03/11/03 Broadmoor Terrace Subdivision, Shreveport, 03/17/03 Broadmoor Terrace Subdivision, Shreveport, 03/21/03 Broadmoor Terrace Subdivision, Shreveport

SIGHTINGS**Species, Date, Observer, Number Seen**

Pied-billed Grebe -- 02/13/03 JTM 1, 02/14/03 JTM 1, 02/23/03 NM&JB 1, 02/28/03 JTM 2, 03/02/03 J&JT 4, 03/07/03 JT 3, 03/09/03 J&JT 4, 03/16/03 J&JT 2, 03/18/03 JT 8, 03/20/03 JT 5, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 4

American White Pelican -- 02/03/03 LP&SH 7, 02/23/03 J&JT 55, 03/02/03 J&JT 32, 03/08/03 NM&JB 400, 03/09/03 J&JT 16, 03/16/03 J&JT 58, 03/23/03 BSG 6, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 8

Double-crested Cormorant -- 02/03/03 LP&SH 69, 02/23/03 NM&JB 26, 02/23/03 J&JT 275, 03/01/03 H&PH 6, 03/02/03 J&JT 120, 03/03/03 H&PH 5, 03/07/03 JT 35, 03/09/03 J&JT 45, 03/16/03 J&JT 20, 03/18/03 JT 15, 03/20/03 JT 4, 03/23/03 BSG 50, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 60

Great Blue Heron -- 02/03/03 LP&SH 3, 02/23/03 NM&JB 1, 02/23/03 J&JT 1, 03/01/03 H&PH 1, 03/02/03 J&JT 1, 03/03/03 H&PH 1, 03/07/03 JT 1, 03/08/03 NM&JB 5, 03/08/03 NM&JB 2, 03/09/03 J&JT 2, 03/16/03 J&JT 5, 03/23/03 BSG 1, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 5

Great Egret -- 02/03/03 LP&SH 2, 02/23/03 NM&JB 2, 02/23/03 J&JT 2, 03/01/03 H&PH 4, 03/02/03 J&JT 1, 03/03/03 H&PH 1, 03/08/03 NM&JB 4, 03/08/03 NM&JB 4, 03/09/03 J&JT 1, 03/16/03 J&JT 2, 03/18/03 JT 3, 03/20/03 JT 12, 03/23/03 BSG 3, 03/23/03 BSG 3, 03/23/03 BSG 1, 03/23/03 BSG 12, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 6

Snowy Egret -- 03/23/03 BSG 10, 03/23/03 BSG 1

Little Blue Heron -- 03/23/03 BSG 8, 03/23/03 BSG 1

Tricolored Heron -- 03/23/03 BSG 1

Cattle Egret -- 03/23/03 BSG 10

Black-crowned Night-Heron -- 03/23/03 BSG 1
White Ibis -- 03/23/03 BSG 12
Black Vulture -- 02/22/03 JTM 2, 02/23/03 J&JT 2, 03/02/03 J&JT 5, 03/03/03 H&PH 12, 03/08/03 JTM 3, 03/23/03 BSG 3
Turkey Vulture -- 02/03/03 LP&SH 1, 02/14/03 JTM 3, 02/22/03 JTM 5, 02/23/03 NM&JB 1, 02/23/03 NM&JB 18, 02/23/03 J&JT 5, 02/27/03 JTM 3, 03/01/03 JTM 4, 03/02/03 J&JT 2, 03/03/03 H&PH 8, 03/07/03 JTM 2, 03/08/03 JTM 3, 03/09/03 J&JT 1, 03/12/03 JTM 1, 03/13/03 JTM 3, 03/14/03 JTM 12, 03/20/03 LRR 2, 03/23/03 BSG 1, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 2
Ross' Goose -- 02/03/03 LP&SH 2
Canada Goose -- 03/23/03 BSG 2
Wood Duck -- 02/08/03 JTM 8, 02/13/03 JTM 6, 02/23/03 J&JT 6, 02/27/03 JTM 8, 02/28/03 JTM 9, 03/01/03 H&PH 1, 03/01/03 JTM 5, 03/02/03 J&JT 6, 03/03/03 H&PH 5, 03/05/03 JTM 6, 03/07/03 JT 8, 03/09/03 J&JT 6, 03/16/03 J&JT 14, 03/18/03 JT 2, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 5
Green-winged Teal -- 03/08/03 NM&JB 41
Mallard -- 02/23/03 J&JT 6, 03/02/03 J&JT 2, 03/07/03 JT 2, 03/08/03 NM&JB 17, 03/09/03 J&JT 2, 03/18/03 JT 2, 03/20/03 JT 18, 03/23/03 BSG 4
Blue-winged Teal -- 03/07/03 JT 2, 03/08/03 NM&JB 2, 03/09/03 J&JT 3, 03/16/03 J&JT 1, 03/18/03 JT 5, 03/20/03 JT 5, 03/23/03 BSG 4, 03/23/03 BSG 4, 03/23/03 BSG 24, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 7
Northern Shoveler -- 02/13/03 JTM 3, 03/08/03 NM&JB 4, 03/23/03 BSG 24, 03/23/03 BSG 4
Gadwall -- 02/23/03 J&JT 2, 03/07/03 JT 5, 03/08/03 NM&JB 1, 03/09/03 J&JT 5, 03/20/03 JT 12, 03/23/03 BSG 10, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 1
Ring-necked Duck -- 03/08/03 NM&JB 2
Lesser Scaup -- 02/23/03 NM&JB 9, 03/08/03 NM&JB 3
Bald Eagle -- 02/23/03 J&JT 1
Northern Harrier -- 02/03/03 LP&SH 1, 02/14/03 JTM 1, 03/08/03 NM&JB 1, 03/08/03 NM&JB 1, 03/23/03 BSG 1, 03/23/03 BSG 2
Sharp-shinned Hawk -- 02/14/03 JTM 1, 02/23/03 J&JT 1, 03/01/03 H&PH 1, 03/02/03 J&JT 1, 03/08/03 JTM 1, 03/09/03 J&JT 1, 03/18/03 JT 1, 03/23/03 BSG 1
Cooper's Hawk -- 02/14/03 JTM 1, 03/02/03 J&JT 1, 03/03/03 H&PH 1, 03/06/03 JTM 1
Red-shouldered Hawk -- 02/22/03 JTM 1, 02/23/03 J&JT 2, 03/05/03 JTM 1, 03/06/03 JTM 2, 03/07/03 JTM 1, 03/08/03 JTM 1, 03/13/03 JTM 3, 03/14/03 JTM 1, 03/17/03 LRR 1
Red-tailed Hawk -- 02/14/03 JTM 1, 02/23/03 NM&JB 3, 02/23/03 NM&JB 1, 02/23/03 J&JT 2, 03/01/03 H&PH 2, 03/03/03 H&PH 1, 03/08/03 NM&JB 6, 03/08/03 NM&JB 2, 03/23/03 BSG 3, 03/23/03 BSG 11, 03/23/03 BSG 1
American Kestrel -- 02/23/03 NM&JB 1, 02/23/03 NM&JB 2, 02/23/03 J&JT 2, 03/07/03 JT 1, 03/08/03 NM&JB 1, 03/08/03 JTM 1, 03/14/03 JTM 1, 03/23/03 BSG 1, 03/23/03 BSG 1
Northern Bobwhite -- 02/27/03 JTM 10
American Coot -- 02/23/03 NM&JB 300, 02/23/03 J&JT 4, 03/07/03 JT 7, 03/08/03 NM&JB 42, 03/09/03 J&JT 14, 03/18/03 JT 9, 03/23/03 BSG 1, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 10
Killdeer -- 02/03/03 LP&SH 2, 02/14/03 JTM 2, 02/23/03 NM&JB 28, 02/23/03 J&JT 4, 03/01/03 JTM 1, 03/02/03 J&JT 3, 03/03/03 H&PH 1, 03/07/03 JT 2, 03/08/03 NM&JB 4, 03/09/03 J&JT 5, 03/18/03 JT 4, 03/23/03 BSG 3, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/23/03 BSG 4, 03/23/03 BSG 3, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 4
Black-necked Stilt -- 03/23/03 BSG 1
Greater Yellowlegs -- 03/08/03 NM&JB 14, 03/23/03 BSG 12, 03/23/03 BSG 15
Least Sandpiper -- 03/08/03 NM&JB 120
Wilson's Snipe -- 03/20/03 JT 1, 03/23/03 BSG 30, 03/23/03 BSG 6
Bonaparte's Gull -- 02/23/03 NM&JB 10, 03/08/03 NM&JB 14, 03/09/03 J&JT 1
Ring-billed Gull -- 02/03/03 LP&SH 3, 02/23/03 NM&JB 1, 02/23/03 J&JT 6, 03/01/03 H&PH 19, 03/02/03 J&JT 4, 03/07/03 JT 3, 03/08/03 NM&JB 28, 03/08/03 NM&JB 15, 03/09/03 J&JT 5, 03/18/03 JT 1
Forster's Tern -- 02/23/03 NM&JB 45, 03/08/03 NM&JB 10
Rock Dove -- 02/13/03 JTM 55, 03/01/03 H&PH 8, 03/08/03 JTM 3, 03/12/03 JTM 6, 03/13/03 JTM 14
Eurasian Collared-Dove -- 02/03/03 LP&SH 2, 02/22/03 JTM 1, 03/23/03 BSG 4
Mourning Dove -- 02/03/03 LP&SH 2, 02/23/03 NM&JB 14, 02/23/03 J&JT 12, 03/01/03 H&PH 13, 03/02/03 J&JT 1, 03/03/03 H&PH 2, 03/05/03 JTM 3, 03/07/03 JT 2, 03/09/03 J&JT 10, 03/11/03 NM&JB 2, 03/13/03 JTM 1, 03/17/03 LRR 1, 03/17/03 NM&JB 1, 03/18/03 LRR 2, 03/18/03 JT 4, 03/20/03 LRR 7, 03/20/03 JT 2, 03/21/03 NM&JB 1, 03/23/03 BSG 12, 03/23/03 BSG 5, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 4
Inca Dove -- 03/21/03 NM&JB 2
Barred Owl -- 03/05/03 JTM 1
Ruby-throated Hummingbird -- 03/13/03 FLC 1, 03/17/03 NM&JB 1, 03/20/03 LRR 2
Belted Kingfisher -- 02/13/03 JTM 2, 02/22/03 JTM 1, 02/23/03 J&JT 1, 02/27/03 JTM 1, 02/28/03 JTM 2, 03/01/03 JTM 1, 03/02/03 J&JT 1, 03/05/03 JTM 1, 03/07/03 JT 1, 03/09/03 J&JT 3, 03/13/03 JTM 1, 03/18/03 JT 1, 03/20/03 JT 2, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 1
Red-headed Woodpecker -- 03/23/03 BSG 6
Red-bellied Woodpecker -- 02/08/03 JTM 1, 02/13/03 JTM 1, 02/23/03 J&JT 10, 02/27/03 JTM 2, 02/28/03 JTM 3, 03/02/03 J&JT 18, 03/03/03 H&PH 2, 03/05/03 JTM 3, 03/06/03 JTM 3, 03/07/03 JT 15, 03/08/03 JTM 1, 03/09/03 J&JT 10, 03/11/03 NM&JB 1, 03/12/03 JTM 2, 03/13/03 JTM 1, 03/14/03 LRR 1, 03/16/03 J&JT 15, 03/17/03 LRR 1, 03/18/03 LRR 2, 03/18/03 JT 5, 03/20/03 LRR 2, 03/20/03 JT 3, 03/21/03 LRR 1, 03/23/03 BSG 3, 03/23/03 BSG 1, 03/23/03 BSG 4, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 3
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker -- 02/08/03 JTM 1, 02/27/03 JTM 3, 02/28/03 JTM 2, 03/02/03 J&JT 3, 03/03/03 H&PH 1, 03/06/03 JTM 2, 03/07/03 JTM 1, 03/16/03 J&JT 1, 03/18/03 LRR 1, 03/18/03 JT 1, 03/20/03 LRR 1, 03/21/03 LRR 1, 03/23/03 BSG 1, 03/23/03 BSG 1
Downy Woodpecker -- 02/22/03 JTM 1, 02/23/03 J&JT 6, 02/27/03 JTM 5, 02/28/03 JTM 1, 03/02/03 J&JT 8, 03/03/03 H&PH 2, 03/05/03 JTM 1, 03/07/03 JTM 3, 03/07/03 JT 2, 03/09/03 J&JT 11, 03/12/03 JTM 2, 03/14/03 JTM 1, 03/16/03 J&JT 12, 03/17/03 LRR 1, 03/18/03 JT 2, 03/20/03 LRR 1, 03/20/03 JT 2, 03/23/03 BSG 1, 03/23/03 BSG 1, 03/23/03 BSG 1, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 2
Hairy Woodpecker -- 02/27/03 JTM 2, 02/28/03 JTM 1, 03/03/03 H&PH 1, 03/06/03 JTM 1, 03/07/03 JTM 3
Northern Flicker -- 02/13/03 JTM 4, 02/21/03 JTM 11, 02/23/03 J&JT 12, 02/27/03 JTM 8, 02/28/03 JTM 6, 03/01/03 JTM 1, 03/02/03 J&JT 8, 03/06/03 JTM 1, 03/07/03 JTM 1, 03/07/03 JT 12, 03/08/03 JTM 3, 03/08/03 NM&JB 1, 03/09/03 J&JT 6, 03/11/03 NM&JB 1, 03/12/03 JTM 3, 03/14/03 JTM 3, 03/16/03 J&JT 8, 03/18/03 JT 2, 03/20/03 JT 1, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 3
Pileated Woodpecker -- 02/08/03 JTM 2, 02/27/03 JTM 1, 02/28/03 JTM 1, 03/02/03 J&JT 2, 03/06/03 JTM 1, 03/07/03 JT 2, 03/09/03 J&JT 5, 03/12/03 JTM 1, 03/16/03 J&JT 4, 03/17/03 LRR 1, 03/20/03 LRR 2, 03/21/03 LRR 1
Eastern Phoebe -- 02/23/03 J&JT 1, 02/28/03 JTM 1, 03/01/03 JTM 1, 03/02/03 J&JT 4, 03/05/03 JTM 1, 03/07/03 JTM 2, 03/08/03 JTM 1, 03/09/03 J&JT 5, 03/12/03 JTM 2, 03/13/03 JTM 2, 03/14/03 JTM 1, 03/17/03 J&JT 1, 03/23/03 BSG 1

- Vermilion Flycatcher** -- 03/02/03 J&JT 1, 03/09/03 J&JT 1
Loggerhead Shrike -- 02/23/03 J&JT 1, 03/03/03 H&PH 2, 03/07/03 JT 1, 03/08/03 NM&JB 1, 03/09/03 J&JT 1, 03/23/03 BSG 1, 03/23/03 BSG 1
White-eyed Vireo -- 03/13/03 JTM 1, 03/18/03 LRR 1, 03/22/03 LRR 1, 03/23/03 BSG 1
Blue-headed Vireo -- 02/08/03 JTM 1
Blue Jay -- 02/23/03 J&JT 10, 02/27/03 JTM 4, 02/28/03 JTM 9, 03/01/03 H&PH 2, 03/02/03 J&JT 15, 03/03/03 H&PH 2, 03/05/03 JTM 1, 03/06/03 JTM 1, 03/07/03 JT 3, 03/09/03 J&JT 8, 03/11/03 NM&JB 2, 03/14/03 JTM 2, 03/16/03 J&JT 6, 03/17/03 LRR 1, 03/18/03 LRR 2, 03/18/03 JT 2, 03/20/03 JT 1, 03/21/03 NM&JB 1, 03/21/03 LRR 1, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/23/03 BSG 1, 03/23/03 BSG 1, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 15
American Crow -- 02/08/03 JTM 4, 02/13/03 JTM 1, 02/23/03 NM&JB 16, 02/23/03 J&JT 4, 02/27/03 JTM 3, 02/28/03 JTM 6, 03/01/03 JTM 1, 03/01/03 H&PH 6, 03/02/03 J&JT 10, 03/03/03 H&PH 10, 03/05/03 JTM 1, 03/06/03 JTM 1, 03/07/03 JTM 3, 03/07/03 JT 2, 03/08/03 NM&JB 15, 03/09/03 J&JT 2, 03/12/03 JTM 3, 03/14/03 LRR 2, 03/14/03 JTM 1, 03/16/03 J&JT 2, 03/17/03 LRR 1, 03/18/03 LRR 1, 03/18/03 JT 4, 03/20/03 LRR 1, 03/20/03 JT 3, 03/21/03 LRR 1, 03/23/03 BSG 6, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 5
Fish Crow -- 02/14/03 JTM 1, 02/23/03 J&JT 2, 03/01/03 JTM 1, 03/01/03 H&PH 4, 03/02/03 J&JT 2, 03/03/03 H&PH 60, 03/07/03 JT 3, 03/09/03 J&JT 9, 03/12/03 JTM 1, 03/13/03 JTM 1, 03/14/03 JTM 1, 03/16/03 J&JT 10, 03/23/03 BSG 1, 03/23/03 BSG 2
Purple Martin -- 02/23/03 J&JT 15, 02/28/03 JTM 4, 03/01/03 H&PH 21, 03/02/03 J&JT 6, 03/07/03 JTM 1, 03/07/03 JT 8, 03/08/03 NM&JB 14, 03/09/03 J&JT 15, 03/18/03 JT 8, 03/20/03 JT 1, 03/21/03 NM&JB 3, 03/23/03 BSG 5, 03/23/03 BSG 12, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 11
Barn Swallow -- 03/23/03 BSG 3
Carolina Chickadee -- 02/08/03 JTM 5, 02/23/03 J&JT 8, 02/28/03 JTM 24, 03/01/03 JTM 3, 03/02/03 J&JT 12, 03/03/03 H&PH 2, 03/05/03 JTM 3, 03/07/03 JTM 2, 03/07/03 JT 3, 03/08/03 NM&JB 2, 03/09/03 J&JT 18, 03/12/03 JTM 1, 03/13/03 JTM 2, 03/14/03 LRR 2, 03/16/03 J&JT 16, 03/17/03 LRR 1, 03/18/03 LRR 3, 03/20/03 LRR 3, 03/20/03 JT 1, 03/21/03 LRR 1, 03/21/03 NM&JB 1, 03/23/03 BSG 4, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/23/03 BSG 6, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 4
Tufted Titmouse -- 02/08/03 JTM 3, 02/14/03 JTM 1, 02/23/03 J&JT 4, 02/27/03 JTM 20, 02/28/03 JTM 6, 03/02/03 J&JT 3, 03/03/03 H&PH 4, 03/05/03 JTM 2, 03/06/03 JTM 1, 03/06/03 JTM 1, 03/07/03 JTM 2, 03/07/03 JT 2, 03/08/03 JTM 1, 03/09/03 J&JT 10, 03/13/03 JTM 2, 03/14/03 LRR 2, 03/16/03 J&JT 10, 03/17/03 LRR 3, 03/18/03 LRR 3, 03/20/03 LRR 4, 03/21/03 LRR 1, 03/23/03 BSG 1, 03/23/03 BSG 1
White-breasted Nuthatch -- 03/03/03 H&PH 2, 03/17/03 LRR 1, 03/18/03 LRR 1
Brown-headed Nuthatch -- 02/13/03 JTM 1, 02/27/03 JTM 1, 02/28/03 JTM 2, 03/06/03 JTM 1, 03/12/03 JTM 1
Brown Creeper -- 02/08/03 JTM 1, 03/01/03 JTM 1
Carolina Wren -- 02/13/03 JTM 2, 02/14/03 JTM 2, 02/23/03 J&JT 3, 02/27/03 JTM 10, 02/28/03 JTM 2, 03/02/03 J&JT 2, 03/03/03 H&PH 2, 03/05/03 JTM 2, 03/07/03 JT 3, 03/08/03 JTM 2, 03/09/03 J&JT 10, 03/13/03 JTM 1, 03/17/03 LRR 2, 03/18/03 JT 2, 03/20/03 LRR 2, 03/20/03 JT 2, 03/21/03 LRR 1, 03/23/03 BSG 3, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 3
Bewick's Wren -- 03/23/03 BSG 1
House Wren -- 02/23/03 J&JT 1, 03/23/03 BSG 1
Winter Wren -- 02/08/03 JTM 1, 03/06/03 JTM 1, 03/23/03 BSG 1
Sedge Wren -- 02/13/03 JTM 1, 02/28/03 JTM 1, 03/01/03 JTM 2
Marsh Wren -- 03/23/03 BSG 3
Golden-crowned Kinglet -- 02/08/03 JTM 6, 02/27/03 JTM 5, 02/28/03 JTM 1, 03/07/03 JTM 3, 03/17/03 LRR 1
Ruby-crowned Kinglet -- 02/08/03 JTM 2, 02/13/03 JTM 1, 02/14/03 JTM 1, 02/23/03 J&JT 1, 02/28/03 JTM 1, 03/02/03 J&JT 1, 03/07/03 JTM 1, 03/12/03 JTM 1, 03/16/03 J&JT 2, 03/23/03 BSG 1, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 1
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher -- 03/21/03 LRR 1, 03/22/03 LRR 1
Eastern Bluebird -- 02/22/03 JTM 3, 02/23/03 J&JT 15, 02/27/03 JTM 4, 02/28/03 JTM 16, 03/02/03 J&JT 3, 03/03/03 H&PH 4, 03/07/03 JTM 2, 03/07/03 JT 3, 03/08/03 NM&JB 3, 03/08/03 JTM 2, 03/08/03 NM&JB 5, 03/09/03 J&JT 4, 03/12/03 JTM 1, 03/16/03 J&JT 4, 03/18/03 JT 2, 03/23/03 BSG 3, 03/23/03 BSG 1, 03/23/03 BSG 1, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 6
Hermitt Thrush -- 02/08/03 JTM 3, 02/23/03 J&JT 1, 02/27/03 JTM 1, 02/28/03 JTM 1, 03/02/03 J&JT 2, 03/06/03 JTM 1, 03/07/03 JTM 3, 03/18/03 LRR 1
American Robin -- 02/13/03 JTM 6, 02/21/03 JTM 6, 02/23/03 J&JT 300, 02/28/03 JTM 300, 03/02/03 J&JT 225, 03/03/03 H&PH 44, 03/05/03 JTM 70, 03/07/03 JT 90, 03/08/03 NM&JB 2, 03/09/03 J&JT 95, 03/11/03 NM&JB 1, 03/12/03 JTM 2, 03/16/03 J&JT 130, 03/17/03 NM&JB 1, 03/18/03 JT 25, 03/20/03 LRR 15, 03/20/03 JT 10, 03/21/03 NM&JB 2, 03/23/03 BSG 3, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 15
Northern Mockingbird -- 02/23/03 J&JT 10, 03/01/03 H&PH 2, 03/02/03 J&JT 7, 03/03/03 H&PH 1, 03/07/03 JT 12, 03/09/03 J&JT 8, 03/11/03 NM&JB 1, 03/12/03 JTM 1, 03/16/03 J&JT 4, 03/20/03 JT 1, 03/21/03 NM&JB 1, 03/23/03 BSG 3, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/23/03 BSG 3, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/23/03 BSG 3
Brown Thrasher -- 02/13/03 JTM 1, 02/27/03 JTM 3, 02/28/03 JTM 1, 03/02/03 J&JT 1, 03/11/03 NM&JB 1, 03/16/03 J&JT 4
European Starling -- 02/23/03 J&JT 15, 03/01/03 H&PH 6, 03/02/03 J&JT 15, 03/03/03 H&PH 2, 03/07/03 JTM 1, 03/07/03 JT 2, 03/09/03 J&JT 25, 03/13/03 JTM 2, 03/16/03 J&JT 6, 03/18/03 JT 5, 03/23/03 BSG 12, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 30
Cedar Waxwing -- 02/23/03 J&JT 40, 03/02/03 J&JT 65, 03/03/03 H&PH 12, 03/14/03 JTM 1, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 2
Orange-crowned Warbler -- 03/03/03 H&PH 1, 03/07/03 JT 1, 03/09/03 NM&JB 1, 03/21/03 NM&JB 1, 03/23/03 BSG 2
Northern Parula -- 03/13/03 JTM 1, 03/14/03 LRR 1, 03/16/03 J&JT 1, 03/17/03 LRR 1, 03/17/03 J&JT 1, 03/18/03 LRR 1, 03/20/03 LRR 1, 03/23/03 BSG 10
Yellow-rumped Warbler -- 02/08/03 JTM 2, 02/13/03 JTM 4, 02/21/03 JTM 2, 02/23/03 J&JT 15, 02/27/03 JTM 3, 02/28/03 JTM 1, 03/02/03 J&JT 30, 03/03/03 H&PH 2, 03/06/03 JTM 1, 03/07/03 JTM 1, 03/07/03 JT 15, 03/08/03 NM&JB 2, 03/09/03 NM&JB 3, 03/09/03 J&JT 45, 03/11/03 NM&JB 1, 03/16/03 J&JT 60, 03/17/03 LRR 4, 03/18/03 LRR 3, 03/18/03 JT 35, 03/20/03 LRR 4, 03/20/03 JT 20, 03/21/03 LRR 4, 03/23/03 BSG 4, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 30
Black-throated Green Warbler -- 03/20/03 LRR 1, 03/21/03 LRR 1, 03/22/03 LRR 1
Pine Warbler -- 02/08/03 JTM 1, 02/13/03 JTM 3, 02/14/03 JTM 1, 02/23/03 J&JT 3, 02/27/03 JTM 15, 02/28/03 JTM 2, 03/01/03 JTM 2, 03/02/03 J&JT 6, 03/03/03 H&PH 2, 03/07/03 JTM 12, 03/12/03 JTM 1, 03/17/03 LRR 1, 03/18/03 LRR 1, 03/20/03 LRR 1, 03/23/03 BSG 1
Black-and-white Warbler -- 03/13/03 JTM 1, 03/14/03 JTM 1, 03/16/03 J&JT 1, 03/17/03 LRR 1, 03/20/03 LRR 1
Common Yellowthroat -- 03/23/03 BSG 1
Eastern Towhee -- 02/13/03 JTM 1, 02/27/03 JTM 1, 03/05/03 JTM 1, 03/06/03 JTM 1, 03/12/03 JTM 1, 03/13/03 JTM 1
Spotted Towhee -- 03/03/03 H&PH 1
Chipping Sparrow -- 02/14/03 JTM 40, 02/21/03 JTM 70, 02/22/03 JTM 30, 02/23/03 J&JT 35, 02/27/03 JTM 6, 02/28/03 JTM 46, 03/01/03 JTM 30, 03/03/03 H&PH 30, 03/05/03 JTM 8, 03/13/03 JTM 20, 03/14/03 JTM 40, 03/20/03 LRR 1
Field Sparrow -- 02/22/03 JTM 2, 02/23/03 J&JT 18, 03/02/03 J&JT 8, 03/03/03 H&PH 12, 03/07/03 JT 12, 03/13/03 JTM 1, 03/23/03 BSG 1
Savannah Sparrow -- 02/03/03 LP&SH 6, 02/23/03 J&JT 40, 02/27/03 JTM 1, 02/28/03 JTM 125, 03/02/03 J&JT 35, 03/03/03 H&PH 8, 03/07/03 JT 70,

03/09/03 J&JT 15, 03/16/03 J&JT 6, 03/23/03 BSG 3, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 8

LeConte's Sparrow -- 02/13/03 JTM 1, 02/23/03 J&JT 7, 02/28/03 JTM 2, 03/02/03 J&JT 11, 03/07/03 JT 5, 03/09/03 J&JT 2, 03/16/03 J&JT 5

Fox Sparrow -- 02/23/03 J&JT 1, 03/03/03 H&PH 1

Song Sparrow -- 02/13/03 JTM 8, 02/14/03 JTM 1, 02/23/03 J&JT 15, 02/27/03 JTM 8, 02/28/03 JTM 30, 03/01/03 JTM 1, 03/02/03 J&JT 4, 03/03/03 H&PH 2, 03/05/03 JTM 5, 03/07/03 JT 12, 03/09/03 J&JT 2, 02/13/03 JTM 1, 03/16/03 J&JT 6, 03/23/03 BSG 1, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 1

Swamp Sparrow -- 02/23/03 J&JT 5, 02/27/03 JTM 1, 02/28/03 JTM 8, 03/01/03 JTM 3, 03/02/03 J&JT 20, 03/05/03 JTM 1, 03/07/03 JT 10, 03/08/03 NM&JB 2, 03/09/03 J&JT 10, 03/23/03 BSG 3

White-throated Sparrow -- 02/08/03 JTM 10, 02/13/03 JTM 4, 02/14/03 JTM 1, 02/23/03 J&JT 30, 02/27/03 JTM 30, 03/01/03 JTM 16, 03/02/03 J&JT 12, 03/03/03 H&PH 16, 03/05/03 JTM 2, 03/07/03 JTM 1, 03/07/03 JT 25, 03/09/03 J&JT 20, 03/11/03 NM&JB 5, 03/12/03 JTM 4, 03/13/03 JTM 33, 03/14/03 LRR 12, 03/16/03 J&JT 20, 03/17/03 NM&JB 4, 03/17/03 LRR 15, 03/18/03 LRR 9, 03/18/03 JT 35, 03/20/03 LRR 21, 03/20/03 JT 3, 03/21/03 NM&JB 4, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 8

Harris' Sparrow -- 03/03/03 H&PH 2

White-crowned Sparrow -- 03/03/03 H&PH 8, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/23/03 BSG 3

Dark-eyed Junco -- 02/13/03 JTM 8, 02/14/03 JTM 8, 02/21/03 JTM 8, 02/23/03 J&JT 10, 02/27/03 JTM 27, 02/28/03 JTM 3, 03/01/03 JTM 24, 03/02/03 J&JT 3, 03/05/03 JTM 1, 03/08/03 JTM 3, 03/12/03 JTM 8, 03/13/03 JTM 10, 03/14/03 JTM 1, 03/14/03 LRR 2, 03/20/03 LRR 6, 03/20/03 JT 4, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 3

Northern Cardinal -- 02/23/03 J&JT 20, 02/27/03 JTM 3, 02/28/03 JTM 11, 03/02/03 J&JT 15, 03/03/03 H&PH 24, 03/05/03 JTM 4, 03/07/03 JTM 2, 03/07/03 JT 35, 03/08/03 NM&JB 2, 03/09/03 J&JT 12, 03/11/03 NM&JB 1, 03/14/03 JTM 1, 03/16/03 J&JT 25, 03/17/03 LRR 2, 03/17/03 NM&JB 2, 03/18/03 LRR 2, 03/18/03 JT 10, 03/20/03 LRR 2, 03/20/03 JT 2, 03/21/03 LRR 1, 03/21/03 NM&JB 3, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/23/03 BSG 6, 03/23/03 BSG 10, 03/23/03 BSG 2, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 6

Red-winged Blackbird -- 02/03/03 LP&SH 26, 02/23/03 J&JT 75, 03/01/03 H&PH 50, 03/02/03 J&JT 60, 03/03/03 H&PH 50, 03/05/03 JTM 2, 03/07/03 JT 10, 03/08/03 NM&JB 17, 03/08/03 NM&JB 3000, 03/09/03 J&JT 15, 03/14/03 JTM 15, 03/16/03 J&JT 4, 03/17/03 NM&JB 3, 03/20/03 JT 25, 03/21/03 NM&JB 1, 03/23/03 BSG 30, 03/23/03 BSG 25, 03/23/03 BSG 50, 03/23/03 BSG 50, 03/23/03 BSG 30

Eastern Meadowlark -- 02/03/03 LP&SH 11, 02/28/03 JTM 4, 03/03/03 H&PH 17, 03/08/03 NM&JB 1, 03/23/03 BSG 50, 03/23/03 BSG 1

Rusty Blackbird -- 03/09/03 J&JT 2, 03/16/03 J&JT 5, 03/18/03 JT 3, 03/20/03 JT 1

Common Grackle -- 02/08/03 JTM 80, 02/23/03 NM&JB 10, 02/23/03 J&JT 50, 03/01/03 H&PH 20, 03/01/03 JTM 4, 03/02/03 J&JT 50, 03/03/03 H&PH 4, 03/07/03 JT 12, 03/09/03 J&JT 30, 03/11/03 NM&JB 6, 03/16/03 J&JT 30, 03/17/03 NM&JB 6, 03/17/03 LRR 11, 03/18/03 JT 15, 03/20/03 JT 5, 03/21/03 NM&JB 12, 03/23/03 BSG 6, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 40

Brown-headed Cowbird -- 03/01/03 H&PH 42, 03/03/03 H&PH 42, 03/09/03 J&JT 1, 03/14/03 JTM 3, 03/16/03 J&JT 1, 03/17/03 NM&JB 4, 03/23/03 BSG 15

Purple Finch -- 03/03/03 H&PH 1

American Goldfinch -- 02/27/03 JTM 51, 02/28/03 JTM 38, 03/01/03 JTM 6, 03/03/03 H&PH 14, 03/05/03 JTM 10, 03/07/03 JTM 40, 03/08/03 JTM 10, 03/14/03 JTM 1, 03/16/03 J&JT 10, 03/17/03 LRR 3, 03/18/03 LRR 1, 03/20/03 LRR 2

House Sparrow -- 02/28/03 JTM 1, 03/01/03 H&PH 35, 03/03/03 H&PH 5, 03/09/03 J&JT 6, 03/11/03 NM&JB 20, 03/16/03 J&JT 3, 03/17/03 NM&JB 20, 03/18/03 JT 2, 03/21/03 NM&JB 12, 03/23/03 BSG 3, 03/25/03 LSUSOC 5

Printed 983 records of 114 species.

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Beginning Birder Bird Quiz?

Know this bird? Look for it in Spring migration.
The answer will appear in the next newsletter.

Good Birding!



March Bird Quiz answer: Bobolink