



# BIRD STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Volume 9, Number 1  
September 1, 1994

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

## NEXT MEETING

September 13, 1994  
7:00 PM

## ISLAND BIRDS: Peril in Paradise

by

**Dr. Jim Ingold**

September 13, 1994 - 7:00 PM

**Museum of Life Sciences**

\*\*\*\*\*

## NEXT FIELD TRIP

**September 24** -- Hawk count at Hubert Hervey's farm. Hawk count will be from 10:00 am until 2:00 pm. Come early and stay late for other birding. Call Hubert Hervey for more details if needed (925-9249).

### COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

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

### NEWS INSIDE

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### REMEMBER

Renew your BSG membership early  
 Ask a friend to join the BSG  
 Join the fun!!!

**Next Meeting on September 13**

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1993-94

**President - HUBERT HERVEY, 3**  
**Vice-Pres - PAT TUMINELLO, 2**  
**Secretary - JIM INGOLD, 3**  
**Treasurer - BETTY MASON, 3**  
**Members at Large:**

**NORMA COBB, 3**  
**BILL HALL, 2**  
**MAC HARDY, 2**  
**SHIRLEY HUSS, 1**  
**PAT LONNECKER, 1**  
**LARRY RAYMOND, 1**  
**WILL SMOLENSKI, 1**  
**JEFF TRAHAN, 3**  
**BOBBE WOMMACK, 1**  
**vacant, 2**  
**vacant, 2**

## GREETINGS!

I hope you had a fine summer. The SSNS Bird Study Group leaders sincerely hope we can make the next ten months more enjoyable for you. We have taken your suggestions to heart and welcome your comments on the changes we have implemented. You should notice a change in the

meeting format and the Newsletter. The program will be the first part of the meeting and will start promptly at 7:00 PM. A social time to get acquainted will precede the meeting at 6:30 PM. Hope to see you there!

\*\*\* Hubert Hervey

## BIRD QUIZ #24

In a previous quiz (Newsletter Vol. 7, #6) you were quizzed on names given to groups of birds. This summer while visiting Seattle, I was able to purchase the book entitled: *An Exaltation of Larks* by James Lipton, which gives the names for groups of objects. How many bird group names can you identify?

1. An improbability of.....
2. A gulp of .....
3. A chain of .....
4. A time-step of .....
5. A drumming of.....
6. A prattle of.....
7. A wedge of.....
8. A durante of.....
9. A scold of.....
10. A siege of.....

### ANSWERS TO BIRD QUIZ #23

1. The **Northern Flicker** lays the most eggs (5-8) of any Louisiana woodpecker.
2. All North American woodpeckers nest in cavities of some sort.
3. **Lewis' Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, and Red-breasted Sapsucker** have similar sexes.
4. Egg carrying been documented in the **Pileated Woodpecker**. Female moved eggs from storm toppled tree to new site.
5. The **Ivory-billed Woodpecker** was found in Cuba in 1986.
6. The Arizona or Brown-backed Woodpecker is now called **Strickland's Woodpecker**.

7. The **Acorn Woodpecker** stores excess food in a food storage tree called a granary. Other woodpecker species also hoard food but not in such a dramatic fashion as in the **Acorn Woodpecker**.

8. The **Gila Woodpecker** nests in cactus.

9. Which woodpecker has a softer skull than the others because it does less drilling? **I can not find the answer to this question?**

10. All North American woodpeckers have white eggs because in cavities they do not need to be camouflaged.

## The Birder's Sourcebook

### A Book Review by Jim Ingold

The Birder's Sourcebook, subtitled *A Compendium of Essential Birding Information*, is likely to become one of the most useful books for birders ever published. Compiled by Shelia Buff and published in 1994 by Lyons and Burford, it sells for \$13.95 list (paperback). Ms. Buff is also the author of *Birding for Beginners* and *The Birdfeeder's Handbook* also published by Lyons and Burford.

The Birder's Sourcebook is composed of 7 chapters and 3 appendices. Chapter 1 is the longest and contains lists of names and addresses of places to bird (both at the regional and state or provincial levels) and including: National Wildlife Refuges, National Parks, National Forests, Bureau of Land Management Sites, Canadian National Parks, Canadian Wildlife Service Natural Areas, Nature Conservancy Preserves, and Audubon Sanctuaries. Chapter 2 is composed of lists of National, State, Provincial, and International Wildlife and Travel and Tourism Offices addresses and phone numbers. Chapter 3 deals with birding tours and contains lists of bird tour operators in the U.S., Canada, and other countries around the world. Also included in this chapter are sections on birding by boat and birding events such as the crane watch in Kearney, Nebraska in September. Chapter 4 deals with birding organizations. Chapter 5 covers

optical and sound equipment for birding including manufacturers and retailers. Chapter 6 entitled the Educated Birders give information on courses in ornithology and birding, zoos and aviaries, museums with major ornithological collections. Chapter 7 is all about books, software and computer bulletin boards for the birder. It also includes information on ornithology libraries, periodicals dealing with birds, suppliers of bird slides, and birding gear. Appendix A is the ABA Code of Ethics; Appendix B is a list of bird hotlines, and Appendix C is a list of state birds. The book ends with blank pages for Notes and Updates.

I highly recommend this book as an addition to serious birder's library especially if you are one that takes frequent birding trips outside of the Ark-La-Tex.

## Birder Sign

A new sign for display in your car is available. The sign reads "BIRDER" at top and bottom with the BSG logo in the center. Available in white and a few designer colors. These handsome signs will be available at the next BSG meeting for \$2.00 each, while they last.

## New Board Members

The new board members of the Bird Study Group, elected for a three-year term, are: Norma Cobb, Hubert Hervey, Jim Ingold, Betty Mason, and Jeff Trahan. Congratulations!

## HOW MANY BIRDS?

Two recent papers by S. L. Olson and H. F. James (Descriptions of thirty-two new species of birds from the Hawaiian Islands: part I, non-Passeriformes. Ornithol. Monogr. 45:1-88 and Descriptions of thirty-two new species of birds from the Hawaiian Islands: part II, Passeriformes. Ornithol. Monogr. 46:1-88.) almost double the number of native birds known from the Hawaiian Islands in recent times. All of the species described are now extinct but strongly support a new contention that bird diversity on islands has been much greater than we thought.

## Port O'Connor Pelagic Trip

At 4:00 am, Mark Elwonger told the group on the Chip XI, a 65-foot crewboat, that since the sea was so rough, the trip may be cancelled, but we were going out. On a deep sea fishing trip a few years ago, I remember it being pretty rough going through the sound, but much smoother in open water. Not so on this trip. The swells were between four and five feet. I didn't know a boat could go in so many directions at one time. It took about seven hours to reach the birding spot. Soon a **Cory's Shearwater** was spotted. After unloosening our grip on the table and staggering to the deck, we enjoyed seeing the shearwater keeping pace with the boat, and circling a few times so we all got a good look. Next we saw, in sequence, **Wilson's Storm-Petrel**, **Leach's Storm-Petrel**, and **Band-rumped Storm-Petrel**. Late in the afternoon, a **Blue-footed Booby** flew beside the boat, dove in the water and came up with a fish, shaking itself all over like a dog.

Dolphins, anxiously approached the boat and rode the bow wave. Most were Bottle-nose, but we believe we saw a Spotted Dolphin (very common in the Gulf).

After 17 very long hours, we docked at the marina. The "memorable" trip yielded five life birds for Hubert and me.

There will be another pelagic trip on 24 September 1994. Contact Mark Elwonger (512, 573-5666) for information.

\*\*\* Pat Tuminello

## WILD LOUISIANA STAMP

The Wild Louisiana Stamp is required to enter any of the state's 43 Wildlife Management Areas. The cost is \$5.50 and it may be purchased from Kamper's Korner in Shreveport or from the sheriff's office in any parish. Buying the stamp ensures that you will be counted as a non-game user of these areas.

NEXT MEETING: **Sept. 13**

## A RIVER BOTTOM DIARY

### [Author's Note

For the next twelve months I hope to provide readers of this newsletter with a view of birds and their lives from the observations made on my daily rounds of my deer farm in south Caddo Parish. Most farmers are bird watchers whether they admit it or not. A vital part of farming involves driving or walking around and just looking at things. This is an important task for spotting problems and keeping on top of production and such. It is a ritual that draws people to own land and to work it. Working the land is, in many cases, a good excuse for watching the land which is the true reason for being there. "Riding the place" leads to "seeing things around the place" which is a most efficient method of observation. When you look at a field or group of trees everyday, year after year, naturally you spot anything new. The subtle changes of the seasons are most easily observed this way. The bird calendar has many seasons and almost every week brings changes, sometimes dramatic but usually subtle. I hope that this series of articles fully communicates the fascination and excitement that I find in the everyday world of birds.]

Late summer in the Deep South is a time of simmering heat, still air and long days that seem to drag on at a slow pace that is adopted by all living things. It is a time when the **Cattle Egrets** sit on the fence next to the swallows and together question the need to move. The grass slows its growth and the **Northern Mockingbird** ceases its song. Only the rhythmic drone of the katydids breaks the humid stillness under the mid-day sun.

Indeed for birds, most of the important things in life are out of season. Breeding activities are over, migration is at but a trickle; there is little need to search for food. There is little that really needs to be done. I think it is quite the same with people in the dog days of summer. The Bird Group doesn't even meet.

There are oases in these birding doldrums. As in the desert, the key is water. On flat ponds and sandbars can be found a bit of energy hidden amongst this backdrop of sweltering summertime.

Stagnant bayous and algae choked shallow ponds with their receding shorelines and mud flats draw busy crowds of waders and shorebirds. By such water I have enjoyed many bird filled summer days and it was much for this reason that I built such a shallow pond on the farm. I call it "the marsh" somewhat optimistically as the deer have prevented the growth of cattails and other emergent water plants that would validate that name. Cattails or no, it is still a good wetland for birds, one to three feet in depth and choked with various submergent water plants on which live a myriad of insects, snails, and minnows. By design there are no large fish.

This summer has slipped along in dependable fashion. The empty shores of June usually begin to fill with birds between July 8th and July 15th. This year it began for me on July 14th. A steady increase in waders had set the stage. The **Killdeers** have increased beyond the breeding pair as that had held down the fort since the departure of the last **Bairds** and **White-Rumped Sandpipers** in May. The **Wood Ducks** were mostly fledged with only one downy brood remaining. Many young of the year **Little Blue Herons** were around on that plain hot day, a Thursday, when out of such a group flew one with a bold white breast and rusty purple neck; the first **Tricolored Heron** had arrived. This herald was quickly joined by a **Solitary Sandpiper**. Late summer migration had arrived. Now things get interesting.

This is not to say that the locals were not putting on their own show. Indeed the marsh was more alive than ever with fledged waders and adults recently freed of their duties. By mid-July every over-water perch holds a heron or egret and the shoreline too was dotted with white **Snowy Egrets** with their stiletto heads and sleek, dainty features. Some still show their breeding plumes. The **Great Egrets** at times appear majestic and at other times seem awkward next to the smaller more agile species. The **Cattle Egrets** come down to the edge and join the collage for a drink or to just sit in small groups.

None are as numerous as the **Little Blue Herons**, which specialize in the receding waterlines of summer. So well are they suited that it makes one wonder how they make it during the wet seasons. The deep blue-gray adults dominate the tops of the Wood Duck boxes, set

on posts just off the water. The young in groups of five to fifteen along with an adult or two work the shallows gobbling up various denizens of the tepid water that have been forced to the shallows by the loss of oxygen in deeper, safer places. Every now and then my attention is grabbed by the flash of the molting second year bird with its bold contrasting splashes of white, like a patchwork on the background of blue. At first glance it seems all a mess but close observation reveals perhaps nature's most wild haired design. Nature is never unordered; indeed for every spot, patch and irregular splash of white on the right there is one on the left. There is perfect symmetry amongst seeming chaos.

By the 20th of July, **Semipalmated Sandpipers** and **Western Sandpipers** roam the mud flat probing for their first meal since leaving the arctic only days earlier. I never cease to be amazed by that. Just as their numbers are really building down comes the rain, six inches of it on the 26th. More than the parched pastures can drink, it runs off and fills the marsh to the spillway, covering the mud flats. The farm certainly needs the watering but I'll miss the shorebirds. A comforting aspect of bird migration is the fact that this week's unique migration will come again every year. So I can wait.

Thanks to the baking heat of August, the mud flat returns by August 5th though only as a narrow margin. It holds two **Bairds Sandpipers** for the next two days. On August 8th comes another storm and once again the mud flat is covered. Frustrated, I must remind myself that the best shorebird summers are droughts, which cause hardship on the farm. So often, nature's ways are hard on the poorly adapted species such as people. The birds manage floods, droughts, and the other throes of nature much better than we do.

The shorebirds are not the only attractions in late July. **White Ibis** are around daily. From July 20th until August 2nd two adults and one juvenile spend each day on the marsh, leaving for the northeast each evening. Some days they are joined by other juveniles. Their methodical probing gives a graceful touch to their otherwise awkward appearance. Form does follow function.

Meanwhile on dry land the Mockingbirds are flocking. In August the **Northern Mockingbird**

undergoes a striking personality change. For eleven months you can hang your hat on the dependable nature of the mocker. He's territorial to the end and always performing songs of others in never ending melody, only pausing to buzz and chet at an intruder. Night and day, spring and fall, he is always singing. . . except for August. August is the molting month and molting must be a life crisis for the Mockingbird. Suddenly the songs end and groups appear -- yes, flocks of Mockingbirds! Along the main road on the farm in a ditch filled with giant ragweed, both young and old congregate. Last year the high count was twenty-five in one group. So far this year, fourteen is the top count. It seems to peak around the end of the month. We'll see.

As August wears on the wheels of migration are turning. An out of season cool front on the 15th has brought with it the first flock of **Blue-Winged Teal**, a **Yellow Warbler**, and a false hint of fall. By the 16th the teal are gone and the humid heat returns. It is still August.

## Favorite Birding Places

[NOTE: This is the first in a series of articles. The remaining location choices are up to you, the reader, as some of you will also be the writers. We earnestly solicit your articles. The place you select to write about may be near or far, commonplace or exotic; it is your choice and we want to hear about it from you.]

Wakulla Springs, Florida.

Nested in the pine land of the panhandle of Florida is a unique place. The spacious grounds and large trees hide a hotel that is a reminder of by-gone days. The hotel has a dining room and serves excellent food at a reasonable price in splendid surroundings. A soda fountain with the longest marble counter in America is the original 30's item. The atmosphere is laid back and relaxed.

Most of the people come here for the birds and the amazing spring. The spring flows from a large hole in the ground and is crystal clear. The volume of water is said to be the largest in the country. It is the source of clear, cool, Wakulla River. Swimming is popular here among the

youngsters. They seem to pay no notice to the many gators gathered on the far bank. I prefer my enjoyment of the river and its wildlife to take place from the safe confines of a glass bottom boat ride. Two kinds of tours are available at intervals throughout the day. The first ride is over the springs where the boatman sings to the fish causing them to follow along and a largemouth bass "pole-vaults" over a pole 16' under the surface. The second tour offered goes down river a couple of miles into scenic, wild country.

**Limpkins** are here year-round. This is probably the nearest location to Louisiana where **Limkins** are certain to be found. They stand around on piles of snail shells that have accumulated for years. Their eerie calls add to the swampy atmosphere. **Northern Parulas** nest in the spanish moss. **Purple Gallinules** paddle in the clear waters. In late September a **Bald Eagle** was easy to spot as he watched the clear river waters. **Osprey** are common. Water birds abound all around and the trees and bushes are full of birds and squirrels.

This remarkable facility is owned by Florida State University. Reservations are necessary because of its popularity. The location is south of Tallahassee off Florida 365, within a long days drive of northern Louisiana. Other excellent birding spots are nearby on the Gulf coast. I have been to Wakulla Springs twice, enjoyed each time, and certainly hope to return soon.

\*\*\* Hubert Hervey

## An Eventful Summer Trip: Curlew Island

I have long dreamed of going to the Chandeleur Island Bird Refuge, out in the Gulf of Mexico, 60 miles or so east of New Orleans, Louisiana. The attraction on Curlew Island is the nesting gulls, terns, and skimmers. The challenge is surviving the conditions encountered with only the supplies and equipment you can bring with you. Our Cessna 185 float plane had a weight limit of 900 pounds including the pilot. The

equipment we brought included a tent, canopy, privacy shelter, plastic tarp, butane burner, cookware, air mattresses, air pump, hatchet, fishing gear, personal items, birding items, some food, and most important, ice and water. We included an ice chest of dry ice and we had cold water and drinks for four days.

The privacy shelter was damaged by a thunderstorm the first day. We decided to use parts of it to bolster our canopy which was threatening to self destruct in the wind. After attempting to make a lean-to protection from the canopy and having that blown down, we took the hatchet and drift planks and wire and built a canopy sufficient to withstand the daily storms. The only piece of equipment to survive this outing as it was originally purchased was the "Sir Edmund Hillary" tent. It was designed to bend with the wind. Extra long stakes and extra ropes are necessary, however.

The birding was great. Our nights were full moon bright. The birds flew all night. When birds fly at night they also call. The sounds of gulls, terns, skimmers, and the surf make an unforgettable lullaby to lull the weary birder to sleep.

The **Sooty Tern** nesting colony gave me the chance to study a life bird closer than is usually the case. I held young **Laughing Gulls** and **Royal Terns** in my hands. But the surprise was yet to come.

From far off in the south Atlantic a pair of **Kelp Gulls** have taken up residence on Curlew Island. Now, I am *not* a gull expert. I don't intend to ever hint that I know these are **Kelp Gulls**. They are large black-mantled gulls. I will leave the technical details for others to describe. Other parties were on Curlew Island Saturday and these included Larry Oineally whom I believe first discovered the presence of these gulls, Charles Lyon, Paul Dickson, Steve Cardiff, and Donna Dittman. I understand that supporting documentation and pictures will be submitted to the proper places soon. The **Kelp Gull** offspring from previous years are mating with **Herring Gulls** and the intergrades, with various shades of gray-mantled birds resulting, will prove confusing in the future to those who observe them.

We had a tasty fish fry on Saturday night. The

Lyon/Dickson group was greeted by a shower about 30 minutes after arriving. But that was mild compared to the scary storm we gathered about noon on Friday. I want to thank my fellow adventurers, Pat Tuminello and Chuck Campbell, for helping me survive this adventure of a lifetime.

\*\*\* Hubert Hervey

## September 13

Help get the new year of the Bird Study Group off to another great start. Bring a friend to this first meeting of the new birding year. Refreshments and friends everywhere! Our organization will grow and prosper according to your interest. Come to the meetings and outings.

### MINUTES of the LAST MEETING

The regular meeting of the SSNS Bird Study Group was held 14 June 1994, in the Museum of Life Sciences on the LSUS campus. The meeting opened at 7:02 p.m.

Visitors included: Joan Burns, Mr. and Mrs Sterling Lacey, Rhonda Ragsdale, and Mr. and Mrs. Rusty Rayburn.

Hubert went over the results of the questionnaire. The regular meeting will start at 6:30 with a hospitality period, the speaker will start at 7:00 sharp, and talk for 45-60 min. The speaker will be followed by bird talk and then the business meeting and then a second social time. The minutes of both the board meeting and the regular meeting will be printed in the same small type used for the bird report. There will be less reports from committees; they will be given at the board meeting instead.

New officers for the 1994-95 year were elected: President: Hubert Hervey; Vice-president: Jim Ingold; Secretary: Pat Tuminello; Treasurer: Betty Mason.

The canoe float trip was discussed. The trip will be on 18 June and participants will leave from LSUS at 6:00 AM.

Corrections to last newsletter: Walter Jacobs Nature Park trip was 21 May not 21 June; 100 barn owls in bird report should be deleted.

The LOS Birdathon results were reported: the participants saw 155 species at \$0.50 per species. The BSG owes \$77.50 to the Ted Parker fund.

It was decided that the treasurer needs only to report the totals at the regular meeting and can give the breakdown in the board meeting.

The Hot Spots Guide will be published next year. We are still waiting for the Cross Lake account.

Summer and beginning birding trips were discussed. It was suggested that they start early and finish by 10 AM.

We will try to sell T-shirts with the group logo as a fundraiser.

It was mentioned that the BSG library has books that can be checked out as well as the checklist files.

It was suggested that a falconry exhibit be planned for the balloon rally and a guest list be kept.

Shreveport Parks and Recreation has asked the Bird Study Group about providing Bluebird boxes for the parks system. Will Smolenski volunteered to check into the needs for this project.

Rhonda Ragsdale gave a short presentation to the group about her new tour business. The group may be able to get involved by leading local birding trips.

The main program was given by Dr. Clint Jeske on avian research being done by the National Biological Service.

Hubert gave a short slide show on mockingbird and pheobe nests he discovered doing the breeding bird atlas this summer.

Mac sold birder signs for cars at \$2.00 each.

The meeting adjourned at 8:50 p.m.

### MINUTES of the LAST BOARD MEETING

The board meeting of the SSNS Bird Study Group was held 7 June 1994, at the home of Pat Lonacker. The meeting opened at 7:09 p.m.

The treasurer's report was read: Pioneer account total is \$964.24; income was \$50 (membership dues); expenses were \$147.22; total is \$867.02. Museum account balance is \$714.31. Post office balance was \$190.07.

It was reported that BSG owes \$77.50 to the Ted Parker Fund as a result of the birdathon conducted by Charlie Lyon and friends. They saw 155 species. The BSG pledged \$0.50 per species.

Reading of the minutes of the last board meeting were not read and were approved as published.

Corrections to the newsletter were noted: 100 barn owls was incorrect the trip to Walter Jacobs Nature Park was 21 May not 21 June.

Hot Spots were discussed. We still need Cross Lake (C. Lyon) and James Bayou (Mac Hardy and Larry Raymond) before publishing the guide in final form. An announcement will be made at the regular meeting asking the members about corrections to the accounts already published. It was suggested that the maps be scanned into the computer in order to clean them up. Hubert mentioned that he has had many requests for our hot spot guide.

Fundraising was discussed. It was suggested that we should put our logo on T-shirts and that they should be ready by Christmas. Mac mentioned that the Zoological Society purchased shirts for \$4.25/unit + tax and they were being sold for \$10.00. Shirts were 50/50 polyester and cotton.

Library: Hubert mentioned the possibility of getting a book entitled: Bird Watchers Anthology. He read it and enjoyed it very much. Jim Ingold suggested we publish or make available a list of books in members personal libraries that other members may find useful such as state birding guides etc.

Hospitality/special events: The Bird Study Group participation in the

Red River Balloon Rally was discussed. Possibilities included a slide show and falconer's exhibition. A signup sheet will be distributed at the next regular meeting.

Participation in field trips was discussed. We seem only to get the regulars and no beginners. It was suggested that we might change the trip to make them more attractive to beginners such as: having shorter trips, spend time on easy birds and show them how to use binoculars.

The results of the questionnaire were discussed. As a result of that discussion the following changes in the regular meeting and newsletter were implemented. The regular meeting will start at 6:30 with a hospitality period, the speaker will start at 7:00 sharp, and talk for 45 min. The speaker will be followed by bird talk and then the business meeting. The minutes of both the board meeting and the regular meeting will be printed in the same small type used for the bird report.

The canoe float trip is scheduled for 18 June.

New officers for the 1994-95 year were elected: President: Hubert Hervey; Vice-president: Jim Ingold; Secretary: Pat Tuminello; Treasurer: Betty Mason.

Jeff Trehan is to take over the phone tree committee.

Shreveport Parks and Recreation has asked the Bird Study Group about providing Bluebird boxes for the parks system. No action was taken.

Mac showed Birder signs he designed for putting in car windows. He will sell them at the regular meeting for \$2.00.

The meeting adjourned at 9:17 pm.

## BIRD NOTES -- MAY-AUGUST

Compiled September 27, 1994

Report bird records for the Newsletter to Connie Connors (865-6422) or to Bobbe Wommack (797-6509) by the 15th of each month. Only records not printed since the last Newsletter are published.

Following each species is a line of data in the following format: date, initials of observer, number of birds observed; initials of another observer, number of birds observed; etc. For example: 15 PD 3 means that on the fifteenth PD saw 3 birds. For the number of birds observed, a one is used both for one specimen or for numbers not reported by the observer. All bird records reported here are the responsibility of the observer. The Bird Study Group is reporting observations on the word of the observers.

### REPORTERS

Abbrev	Name	Dates and Places
AB	Alice Babers	08/29/94 residence
BSG	Bird Study Group	06/04/94 Barksdale Air Force Base
BW	Bobbe Wommack	07/19/94 residence; 08/19/94 Stonewall
CM	Clyde Massey	06/13/94 residence; 06/24/94 residence
HH	Hubert Hervey	07/05/94 Greenwood area; 08/28/94 Stonewall
HH PT	Hubert Hervey Pat T. Turminello	07/03/94 Evelyn Quad; 07/03/94 Stonewall; 07/09/94 Evelyn Quad; 07/08/94 Evelyn quadrangle area
NC	Norma Cobb	08/08/94 residence; 08/09/94 residence; 08/29/94 residence
PD	Paul Dickson	08/05/94, 08/06/94, 08/15/94, 08/29/94 deer farm
RS&VL	Rosemary Seidler & Vicki LeFevers	05/11/94 Hwy 1 S. of Town; Barton Dirt Pit Road; 05/15/94 Lakeshore/ Richard Flemming

### RECORDS

Common Name	Data
Pied-billed Grebe	07/03/94 HH PT 2
Anhinga	06/04/94 BSG 10; 07/08/94 HH&PT 4
Great Blue Heron	05/11/94 RS&VL 2; 05/15/94 RS&VL 3; 06/04/94 BSG 4; 07/03/94 HH PT 4; 07/03/94 HH PT 4; 07/03/94 HH PT 4; 07/09/94 HH PT 2
Great Egret	05/11/94 RS&VL 8; 05/15/94 RS&VL 1; 06/04/94 BSG 8; 07/03/94 HH PT 8; 07/03/94 HH PT 8; 07/03/94 HH PT 6; 07/09/94 HH PT 30
Snowy Egret	05/11/94 RS&VL 4; 06/04/94 BSG 12; 07/03/94 HH PT 6; 07/03/94 HH PT 6; 07/03/94 HH PT 2; 07/08/94 HH&PT 6
Little Blue Heron	05/11/94 RS&VL 8; 06/04/94 BSG 100; 07/03/94 HH PT 60; 07/03/94 HH PT 60; 07/03/94 HH PT 12; 07/08/94 HH&PT 20; 07/09/94 HH PT 40
Tricolored Heron	06/04/94 BSG 1; 07/03/94 HH PT 6; 07/03/94 HH PT 6
Cattle Egret	05/15/94 RS&VL 7; 06/04/94 BSG 4000; 07/03/94 HH PT 30; 07/03/94 HH PT 30; 07/03/94 HH PT 40; 07/09/94 HH PT 100
Green Heron	05/11/94 RS&VL 1; 05/15/94 RS&VL 2; 06/04/94 BSG 4; 07/03/94 HH PT 3; 07/03/94 HH PT 2; 07/09/94 HH PT 4
White Ibis	06/04/94 BSG 750; 07/03/94 HH PT 75; 07/03/94 HH PT 75; 07/08/94 HH&PT 15; 07/09/94 HH PT 110
Wood Duck	05/11/94 RS&VL 1; 06/04/94 BSG 1; 07/03/94 HH PT 6; 07/03/94 HH PT 6; 07/08/94 HH&PT 30; 07/09/94 HH PT 12
Blue-winged Teal	08/15/94 PD 2
Black Vulture	06/04/94 BSG 1; 07/03/94 HH PT 25; 07/08/94 HH&PT 15; 07/09/94 HH PT 10
Turkey Vulture	05/11/94 RS&VL 1; 05/15/94 RS&VL 3; 07/03/94 HH PT 6; 07/03/94 HH PT 6; 07/03/94 HH PT 15; 07/08/94 HH&PT 3; 07/09/94 HH PT 8
Mississippi Kite	05/15/94 RS&VL 2; 06/04/94 BSG 3; 07/03/94 HH PT 4; 07/03/94 HH PT 4; 07/03/94 HH PT 4; 07/08/94 HH&PT 3; 08/09/94 NC 6; 08/28/94 HH 2
Cooper's Hawk	07/05/94 HH 1

Common Name	Data
Red-shouldered Hawk	06/04/94 BSG 1; 07/03/94 HH PT 2; 07/03/94 HH PT 2
Broad-winged Hawk	07/08/94 HH&PT 1
Red-tailed Hawk	05/11/94 RS&VL 2; 05/15/94 RS&VL 1; 07/03/94 HH PT 3; 07/03/94 HH PT 3; 07/03/94 HH PT 2; 07/08/94 HH&PT 4; 07/09/94 HH PT 3
Wild Turkey	06/04/94 BSG 1
Northern Bobwhite	07/03/94 HH PT 4; 07/03/94 HH PT 4; 07/03/94 HH PT 10
American Coot	07/03/94 HH PT 12; 07/03/94 HH PT 12
Killdeer	05/11/94 RS&VL 2; 05/15/94 RS&VL 1; 07/03/94 HH PT 20
Baird's Sandpiper	08/05/94 PD 2; 08/06/94 PD 2
Rock Dove	05/11/94 RS&VL 6; 05/15/94 RS&VL 8
Mourning Dove	05/11/94 RS&VL 8; 05/15/94 RS&VL 6; 06/04/94 BSG 3; 07/03/94 HH PT 4; 07/03/94 HH PT 4; 07/03/94 HH PT 10; 07/03/94 HH PT 10; 07/09/94 HH PT 8
Inca Dove	06/13/94 CM 1; 06/24/94 CM 2; 08/19/94 BW 1
Common Ground-Dove	06/04/94 BSG 4
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	05/15/94 RS&VL 2; 06/04/94 BSG 5; 07/09/94 HH PT 2
Greater Roadrunner	07/03/94 HH PT 0; 07/03/94 HH PT 2
Great Horned Owl	05/15/94 RS&VL 2
Barred Owl	06/04/94 BSG 2; 07/03/94 HH PT 2; 07/03/94 HH PT 2; 07/03/94 HH PT 4
Common Nighthawk	05/15/94 RS&VL 4
Chuck-will's-widow	07/03/94 HH PT 2
Chimney Swift	05/11/94 RS&VL 6; 06/04/94 BSG 3
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	05/11/94 RS&VL 3; 05/15/94 RS&VL 1; 06/04/94 BSG 2; 07/03/94 HH PT 8; 07/08/94 HH&PT 3; 07/09/94 HH PT 2; 08/29/94 NC 1
Belted Kingfisher	05/11/94 RS&VL 1; 06/04/94 BSG 1
Red-headed Woodpecker	07/03/94 HH PT 4; 07/03/94 HH PT 4; 07/03/94 HH PT 2; 07/08/94 HH&PT 2; 08/29/94 NC 4
Red-bellied Woodpecker	05/11/94 RS&VL 1; 05/15/94 RS&VL 2; 06/04/94 BSG 2; 07/03/94 HH PT 6; 08/29/94 NC 5
Downy Woodpecker	06/04/94 BSG 1; 08/29/94 NC 1
Hairy Woodpecker	05/11/94 RS&VL 1; 07/03/94 HH PT 4
Northern Flicker	06/04/94 BSG 1
Pileated Woodpecker	05/15/94 RS&VL 3; 06/04/94 BSG 1; 07/03/94 HH PT 2; 07/03/94 HH PT 2; 07/03/94 HH PT 2; 07/09/94 HH PT 2
Olive-sided Flycatcher	05/15/94 RS&VL 1
Eastern Wood-Pewee	05/15/94 RS&VL 3; 07/03/94 HH PT 7; 07/03/94 HH PT 7; 07/09/94 HH PT 4
Acadian Flycatcher	05/11/94 RS&VL 1; 07/03/94 HH PT 9; 07/03/94 HH PT 9; 07/08/94 HH&PT 4; 07/09/94 HH PT 7
Willow/Alder Flycatcher	08/29/94 PD 1
Eastern Phoebe	05/11/94 RS&VL 1
Great Crested Flycatcher	06/04/94 BSG 2; 07/03/94 HH PT 2; 07/03/94 HH PT 2; 07/08/94 HH&PT 3
Eastern Kingbird	05/11/94 RS&VL 18; 06/04/94 BSG 1; 07/03/94 HH PT 3; 07/03/94 HH PT 3; 07/08/94 HH&PT 4; 07/09/94 HH PT 2
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	05/11/94 RS&VL 18; 05/15/94 RS&VL 1; 07/03/94 HH PT 6
Purple Martin	05/11/94 RS&VL 3; 05/15/94 RS&VL 2; 06/04/94 BSG 3; 07/03/94 HH PT 5; 07/03/94 HH PT 5; 07/03/94 HH PT 30
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	05/11/94 RS&VL 1; 07/03/94 HH PT 7; 07/03/94 HH PT 7; 07/03/94 HH PT 18
Barn Swallow	05/11/94 RS&VL 4; 05/15/94 RS&VL 3; 06/04/94 BSG 3; 07/03/94 HH PT 12; 07/08/94 HH&PT 18; 07/09/94 HH PT 15
Blue Jay	05/11/94 RS&VL 3; 05/15/94 RS&VL 4; 06/04/94 BSG 2; 07/03/94 HH PT 6
American Crow	05/11/94 RS&VL 2; 05/15/94 RS&VL 12; 07/03/94 HH PT 8; 07/09/94 HH PT 10
Fish Crow	05/15/94 RS&VL 16; 06/04/94 BSG 12; 07/03/94 HH PT 8; 07/03/94 HH PT 8; 07/03/94 HH PT 24; 07/09/94 HH PT 14; 08/28/94 HH 40
Carolina Chickadee	05/11/94 RS&VL 7; 05/15/94 RS&VL 12; 06/04/94 BSG 6; 07/03/94 HH PT 6; 07/03/94 HH PT 6; 07/03/94 HH PT 6; 07/09/94 HH PT 8; 08/29/94 NC 6
Tufted Titmouse	05/15/94 RS&VL 9; 06/04/94 BSG 2; 07/03/94 HH PT 5; 08/29/94 NC 5
White-breasted Nuthatch	05/15/94 RS&VL 1
Brown-headed Nuthatch	07/03/94 HH PT 2; 07/08/94 HH&PT 4
Carolina Wren	05/15/94 RS&VL 1; 06/04/94 BSG 8; 07/08/94 HH&PT 8; 07/09/94 HH PT 10
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	05/15/94 RS&VL 6; 06/04/94 BSG 1; 07/03/94 HH PT 4; 07/03/94 HH PT 2; 07/08/94 HH&PT 3
Eastern Bluebird	05/11/94 RS&VL 4; 05/15/94 RS&VL 30; 06/04/94 BSG 6; 07/09/94 HH PT 16
Gray-cheeked Thrush	05/11/94 RS&VL 2
Wood Thrush	07/03/94 HH PT 4; 07/03/94 HH PT 4; 07/08/94 HH&PT 4
American Robin	05/11/94 RS&VL 43; 05/15/94 RS&VL 4; 06/04/94 BSG 12; 07/03/94 HH PT 8
Gray Catbird	05/11/94 RS&VL 2
Northern Mockingbird	05/11/94 RS&VL 40; 05/15/94 RS&VL 12; 06/04/94 BSG 6; 07/03/94 HH PT 12; 07/08/94 HH&PT 2
Brown Thrasher	05/15/94 RS&VL 1; 07/03/94 HH PT 2; 08/29/94 NC 1
Loggerhead Shrike	05/11/94 RS&VL 2; 06/04/94 BSG 1; 07/03/94 HH PT 5
European Starling	05/11/94 RS&VL 30; 05/15/94 RS&VL 20; 06/04/94 BSG 40; 07/03/94 HH PT 24
White-eyed Vireo	05/11/94 RS&VL 2; 05/15/94 RS&VL 2; 06/04/94 BSG 3; 07/03/94 HH PT 4; 07/08/94 HH&PT 6
Yellow-throated Vireo	07/08/94 HH&PT 2
Red-eyed Vireo	05/15/94 RS&VL 7; 06/04/94 BSG 3; 07/03/94 HH PT 2; 07/08/94 HH&PT 4; 07/09/94 HH PT 2
Northern Parula	07/03/94 HH PT 2; 07/08/94 HH&PT 2
Magnolia Warbler	05/11/94 RS&VL 3
Black-throated Green Warbler	05/15/94 RS&VL 1
Yellow-throated Warbler	05/15/94 RS&VL 1; 06/04/94 BSG 1; 07/03/94 HH PT 2

