



Oklahoma City Audubon Society

OKC-AUDUBON.ORG

January 2015

Ecuador in 4G – Going, Going, Guango, Galapagos

Dr. Doug Wood will be the guest presenter at the January 26 meeting of the Oklahoma City Audubon Society. His presentation: “Ecuador in 4G: Going, Going, Guango, Galapagos.”

This talk will feature highlights of his trip to Ecuador in Summer 2014. He will briefly cover a side trip to Papallacta Pass and Guongo Lodge, then focus on a field trip to the Galapagos Islands. The talk will cover birds, mammals, herps, and conservation.

Dr. Doug Wood, Ph.D., is an ornithologist and Professor of Biological Sciences at Southeastern Oklahoma State University in Durant, Oklahoma. He was born and raised in Lawrence, Kansas. He earned his Bachelors in Biology from Boston University, Masters in Zoology from Eastern Illinois University, and Ph.D. in Forestry and Wildlife Ecology from Mississippi State University. He has taught a wide variety of classes at Southeastern including Ornithology, Field Ornithology, Zoology, Mammalogy, Fisheries and Wildlife Management, Conservation of Natural Resources, Majors Biology, and Bioethics among others. He has also conducted research on a wide a variety of ornithological subjects such as cavity nesters, endangered species, brood parasitism and migration ecology. Dr. Wood is also an avid birder. He has birded in 20 counties around the world. He uses bird trips to improve his knowledge of birds and conservation, as well as the thrill of birding and amateur photography.



Dr. Doug Wood

Our meetings are held September through June on the third Monday of each month (with the exception of January). They begin at 7 p.m. at the Will Rogers Garden Center, I-44 and NW 36th Street. Visitors are always welcome.

DUES NOTICE

It's time once again to renew your annual membership for 2015. OCAS dues are \$15 per household and may be paid at the monthly meetings, online at our website <http://www.okc-audubon.org> or mailed to Nancy Vicars, Treasurer, 24 SE 57th St., OKC 73129.

REFRESHMENTS

Nancy Reed, Carla Bruggen, and Nancy Vicars will provide refreshments for the January meeting.

Welcome!

The Oklahoma City Audubon Society
welcomes:

Susan Benson, OKC
Rita Hasley, OKC
Ann Zavy, El Reno, OK
Patti High, Edmond, OK

President's Perspective

By Bill Diffin



A big round of applause has once again been earned by John Shackford for organizing our Oklahoma City CBC. Diane Newell kindly hosted the afterparty in her lovely and spacious home as she has done for many years. Any one who has hosted such a party knows the effort and preparation involved. The house has

to be cleaned and decorated, some furniture borrowed and all arranged, table clothes and decorations put out, etc, not to mention the cleanup afterward. Diane deserves more thanks than we can adequately give for contributing her time and resources year after year. Pat Velte inputs each team's data sheet into a spreadsheet to tally up the count, a large task as there are something like 25 data sheets. Pat deserves enormous credit for doing the work on top of her regular duties as newsletter editor, web master, and person in charge of our email notifications. Thanks are also due Jimmy Woodard for so ably conducting the species tally which is the centerpiece of the count for most participants. Finally our team leaders deserve an extra word of thanks. Being a team leader demands close attention to record-keeping in the field at the expense of attention to birding. Not everyone is eager to sacrifice in that way.

In recent articles we have been looking at the bill shapes in the Passeroidea superfamily of the Passeriformes order. The goal has been to determine how well membership in the Passeroidea corresponds to a finch-like bill shape, short, thick and conical. What we have found is that the finch-like bill shape is consistent with large parts of the superfamily, but that the consistency of the character is less than perfect in some basal families as well as the blackbird family, and that the wood warblers (i.e. parulids) are an obvious exception. Given this less than perfect correspondence, one might question the utility of the conical bill as an indicator of membership in the Passeroidea. More broadly one might ask how useful and reliable bill shape is in trying to place a completely unfamiliar passerine-like bird in a superfamily. By "passerine-like" is meant the passerine birds plus all the non-passerine birds whose appearance and habits are much like those of passerines -- in other words small to



medium-sized land birds that regularly perch on stems or branches. Examples of passerine-like non-passerines are woodpeckers, kingfishers, parrots, cuckoos, swifts, hummingbirds and nightjars.

The parrot's bill is a good place to start in this discussion because it is both distinctive and universal across the entire parrot order, the Psittaciformes, about 375 species in three superfamilies (a representative of each superfamily is linked here, <http://goo.gl/qHu3KT> and <http://goo.gl/2SwZ1Q> and <http://goo.gl/BPBhjY>).



Yet a parrot-like bill is not a perfect indicator of membership in the parrot order. There are exceptions, birds with rather parrot-like bills that are not parrots. One group of such birds are the 21 species of sylvioid passerines known as parrotbills, for example the Black-breasted Parrotbill, <http://goo.gl/Qf411p>.

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Oklahoma City Audubon Society

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The Oklahoma City Audubon society is neither a chapter of nor affiliated with National Audubon.

For Oklahoma City Audubon news between newsletters and meetings visit:
OKC-Audubon.org

Bird of the Month

By John Shackford



The main winter range of the **Prairie Falcon** (*Falco mexicanos*) in Oklahoma covers the western 1/3rd of the state; sometimes one makes it to central Oklahoma. It is one of the bird species that is very hit and miss on our Christmas Bird Count (CBC), one being sighted about every 2-3 years.

In this year's

CBC it was a hit! It was Jimmy Woodard's party that found one. They found the bird west of Wiley Post Airport. It is always a good feeling to find one because they are not particularly easy to find—they often sit low, fence-post low or even on the ground and they do not spend as much time in the air soaring as the Red-tailed Hawk. I ascribe its finding on our bird count to excellent birders, hard work and good luck.

The Prairie Falcon has a dark brown back and a whitish breast with dark streaks on the breast, particularly on the sides of the breast. The face has considerable whitish with a prominent dark brown vertical slash in the middle. The best field mark of the bird can only be seen when it is flying—black "armpits" under the wings. But on some birds, probably young of the year, this armpit black is not well pronounced, so you have to be a little careful. The Prairie Falcon is basically a lighter version of the Peregrine Falcon, but the Peregrine does not have the black armpits.

I was once lucky to witness a very interesting predatory situation in a prairie dog town. It was during the falcon's non-breeding season and I was near Knowles, Beaver County, in the Oklahoma Panhandle. I was sitting in my car watching some prairie dogs in a small dogtown. Quite unexpectedly, a coyote launched up over a bank—where he had been out of my sight—into the dogtown in an effort to catch a prairie dog no doubt. And immediately after the coyote sprang, a Prairie Falcon swooped across the dogtown. The Prairie Falcon apparently wanted to catch a

prairie dog too. As I pieced it all together, the coyote was waiting for the perfect moment to attack the town as was the Prairie Falcon. But each predator saw the other and possibly me and somebody blinked. I do not know if it was the Prairie Falcon or the coyote. But the perfect moment never quite arrived for either predator. The prairie dogs won and I, as an observer, won, getting to see a fairly complicated moment of drama in a dogtown.

Prairie Falcons are rare nesters in the Black Mesa area of Cimarron County. They usually nest on a shelf, hole or crevice on the face of a cliff. The species usually lays 3-5 eggs. According to the *Oklahoma Breeding Bird Atlas*

(Reinking, D. L., editor. 2004), the eggs are "white or creamy with variable dark brown spots, splotches, or bands."

They vary quite a bit in color and when egg collecting was popular (and legal), Prairie Falcon eggs were highly prized by oologists. An interesting thing about the color of the eggs is that females lay eggs very close to the same egg pattern year after year, whatever that particular pattern for that female may be. If egg color and pattern change much in a particular area from the previous year it means that a new female has replaced the previous female.

During the spring and summer of 1986, while working with the Sutton Avian Research Center, I studied 5 rare nesting bird species in Cimarron County and one of these was the Prairie Falcon. We found

only 2 nests of the falcon that year, although another study done in 1995 found 7 nests, presumably in the same area. In any case they are rare nesters in Oklahoma. In the 1986 study several Sutton Center employees helped me look for nests and one of them, a falconer, helped find 1 of the 2 nests we found that year.

The female birds sit very tightly on a nest with eggs and this falconer's method of finding out if a hole in the cliff contained a nest was to fire a rifle to one side of a possible nest hole and see if anything flew out. Both the sound of the gun and the sound of a bullet hitting near the nest had potential to scare any nesting bird from the nest, and one nest was found this way. Another tip to finding nests is to look for holes in cliffs that contain whitewash downward on the cliff from the opening.



Chirpings

By Patti Muzny

January is a pretty good month for “chirping” about Christmas Bird Counts. When I opened up my CBC file for OKC Audubon, I started to pull it out and it was so heavy, the old glue gave way and the metal file guide fell out, spilling part of the contents. Eeee-gads...there was a species list in the back from 1985 that John Newell or maybe Dorothy, had typed on a manual typewriter!! I've been getting up early on a Saturday in December and battling whatever elements that Mother Nature threw at me for over 30 years! CBC's make for some interesting experiences – most of them wonderful and many of them hilarious.

Here I go again – laughing about a couple of memorable, long-ago CBC moments. There was the time at Crystal Lake when we were out counting in several inches of snow, capped with ice. The north wind was off the charts and it was beyond cold. My counting friends were Jimmy Woodard, Max Fuller, Nancy Vicars and my son, Brian. The wind was so strong, that if I got out of my truck, I had to hang onto the large side mirror to keep from being blown over – true story! Nancy and I decided we would just spend some time inside the truck and send Jimmy and Max out to walk around the north and east edge of Crystal Lake. We told them we would write down anything they told us to. I think Jimmy probably gave us a half-frosty glare and took off across the icy terrain. When they returned, I learned that the wind had indeed blown Jimmy over. All the more reason for ME to stay in the truck. Wish I could have seen that!

One more memory involved Ernie Wilson. We were doing the Arcadia CBC along the edge of Horseshoe Lake. Ernie stepped out of the rear door my truck and simply disappeared. One would think that Ernie would not be able to disappear so easily on a flat road at the edge of a wheat field. Soon he reappeared, scope and all. Unknown to any of us, there was a rather deep hole at the edge of a tin whistle that was overgrown with weeds. When Ernie stepped out, he fell backwards into the hidden hole. After I made sure his scope was OK, I collapsed into hysterical laughter. I still laugh about how amusing that sight was! Sorry, Ernie!

Brian and I participated in our OKC Audubon CBC on Saturday, December 20, 2014. As we expected, our count area has succumbed at an even more rapid pace to the need for far NW Oklahoma City and SW

Edmond to provide housing for its citizens. More and more of our pasture land is now either a gated community or in the process of morphing into one. There were very few children playing outside in the neighborhoods. While driving around behind a new private school, my eye was drawn to their new state-of-the art play area – the surface was fake grass. Sigh!

There is one positive note – although probably not for long – there is now access into the emerging subdivisions where streets have been poured and sometimes we can drive to the far edges of the development and look into the few areas of undisturbed habitat. We've always been proactive bird counters and have loved to be out “beating the bushes.” We still love to beat bushes, but the bushes are not there to beat anymore! Progress seems to come with a price and it seems wildlife habitat pays the most. Maybe not having to pick obnoxious weed seeds out of my fleece jacket is not too bad?



Another encouraging element is the larger amount of acreage owned by a few of the large churches in our territory. The land surrounding the churches still has some habitat left. It's in these areas we found a few hawks scrutinizing the prairie, hoping for a catch. And

they don't have “no trespassing” signs everywhere. We had a couple of unexpected species – two Ross's Geese and a large flock of American White Pelicans. Also located was one Ferruginous Hawk. After walking 5.5 miles of fields and woods, and counting for 8.5 hours, we managed to ferret out 58 species of birds. We enjoyed the light wind, although it was a little chilly and totally overcast all day.

Diane Newell continues to open her home to the hungry hoards that descend upon the Newell residence to savor the home-cooked chili's, chowders, sides and desserts that fill the tables to overflowing each year. It's always a treat to see members who don't regularly attend the OKC Audubon meetings, but that always participate in our CBC. It's a fun time catching up and trading bird “tales.” We do appreciate her generous hospitality. Thank you, Diane!

Moving along to the 2014 Cleveland County CBC. Esther Key, Brian and I spent December 28, 2014, Hiking and driving around the Little River State Park area for our CBC. It had been quite chilly on Saturday night and it was still quite chilly when we stopped near Twin Bridges to count.

Minutes of December 15, 2014

Called to order by President Bill Diffin.

Minutes of November 17 were approved without changes.

Guests:

Jeff Roberts recently moved here from California.

Treasurer report:

Nancy Vicars reports \$5692 in the account. One hundred dollars will be applied toward expenses of upcoming CBC dinner.

New business:

John Shackford reported on upcoming Christmas Bird Count. He will compile the information to submit to the National Audubon Society. The count circle is 7.5 miles radius from NW Oklahoma City (63rd and Portland) to be counted on December 20, 2014. A dinner will follow at Diane Newell's home.

Upcoming events:

January's meeting will be delayed to the fourth Monday, January 26, due to date conflicts on Martin Luther King Day, which occurs on the third Monday.

January 17: an eagle watch and presentation will be held at Kaw Lake.

January 26 meeting: Doug Wood will present mountain birding in the Andes.

March 16 and 17: the Sam Noble Natural History Museum in Norman will host a Sutton Center presentation.

Old Business:

The panel of current OCAS officers was re-elected unanimously to serve again in 2015.

Discussion continues on payments of travel expenses and thank you gifts for our presenters. Warren Harden will look into a potential corporate sponsor.

The entertainment for the evening was provided by a "Tall Tales" session by all members and guests present. No instructive presentation this meeting.

Report submitted by Sharon Henthorn

CBC Recap

Thanks to the 47 people who participated on this year's OCAS Christmas Bird Count (CBC). It was a great effort by a great group of people. I feel privileged to be a part of it.

We had an excellent count: 116 species. This was one more than the 115 I was shooting for; I had lowered our sights a bit from the 120 species we used to shoot for because we have lost so much field habitat to urban habitat. My particular thanks to those whose area was heavily weighted with urban habitat, not always the most exciting or easiest habitat to survey. But excellent birds still show up there.

Some of the CBC specialties were **2 Ross's Goose** (Patti and Brian Muzny, great find and careful ID, with photos); **5 Wild Turkey** (Feodora Steward and Carla Brueggan, wonderful); **2 Bald Eagle** (John Sterling party, excellent); **1 Ferruginous Hawk** (Muzny party, great find); **1 Rough-legged Hawk** (Shackford party, Jack Tyler and Warren Harden, outstanding); **1 Prairie Falcon** (Jimmy Woodard party, yes!); **1 Lesser Black-backed Gull** (Larry Mays party, our unbelievable "usual"); **6 White-winged Dove** (2 Cheryl Allen Party, 1 Marion Homier party, 3 Esther Key party, great to see them in several places), **1 Greater Roadrunner** (Dave Woodson party by their son Matt Woodson); **4 Eastern Screech-Owl** (3 John Bates party, thanks for getting up in the middle of the night to do this John!, 1 Larry Mays party, the most Eastern Screech-Owls we have ever tallied I believe); **3 Hairy Woodpecker** (2 Shackford party, 1 Woodard party, this species has gotten down to very low numbers in our count area); **1 Red-breasted Nuthatch** (Allen party—great feeder watching Cheryl!); **2 Hermit Thrush** (Esther Key party, great work Esther!, John Bates party, great work Bill Diffin!); **6 Brown Thrasher** (1 Bates party, 2 Shackford party, 3 Woodard party—a Brown Thrasher year); **2 Eastern Towhee** (Ernie Wilson party, outstanding Ernie); **4 LeConte's Sparrow** (Mays party—good show!); **30 Brewer's Blackbird** (Muzny party, always an excellent find); **7 Smith's Longspur** (3 Muzny party, 4 Woodard party, thanks for keeping us hanging in there on longspurs, guys), and **2 Purple Finch** (Mays party, yeahhh).

Special thanks to Diane Newell for hosting our after count Tally Party, and to her friend Sally Coates for helping Diane prepare for the party. It was a warm, cozy home after a quite dreary day of bird counting. We are always very thankful for such a fun way to end our day.

John Shackford, Compiler

Recorders Report – December 2014

The final tally

As the year comes to an end in spite of the weather, Birders flock to participate in the Christmas Bird Count (CBC) in various counties. And when all information is collected for the year, which county reported the most species in eBird? What were some of the best birds you saw this year?

On the 4th Hal Yocum saw an adult Prairie Falcon hanging around Lake Carl Blackwell as he was checking out the Lewis's Woodpecker. On the 3rd at the east side of the



Stinchcomb Wildlife Refuge Bill Diffin spotted an American Kestrel, Brown Creeper, and Brown Thrasher. On the 6th Corban Hemphill located White-throated Sparrow and Harris's Sparrows on a ranch in Logan County, and Joe Grzybowski had a Common Yellowthroat along South Jenkins.

On the 7th at Lake Overholser Larry Mays reported a single Sandhill Crane and 2 Lesser Black-backed Gulls and in McClain County he spotted a Clay-colored Sparrow. At Little River State Park John Tharp and Rachel Wrenn identified a Spotted and Eastern Towhee, Red-headed Woodpecker, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker and Golden-crowned Kinglets. At Bluff Creek Park Bill Diffin



located a Swamp Sparrow and American Goldfinches. Joe Grzybowski was able to check out Lake Hefner and ran across Common Loon, Red-throated Loon, Pacific Loon and a Franklin Gull.

On the 8th John Tharp noticed a Western Grebe at Lake Thunderbird's 108th Ave Boat Launch. On the 9th Matt Jung scanned Lake Hefner from several vantage points and discovered Greater Yellowlegs, Horned Grebe, and Ruddy Duck. Caleb Frome identified a Dunlin at Lake Thunderbird's Twin Bridges. Meanwhile, when driving east of Paul's Valley John Sterling had a **Burrowing Owl** fly up from a ditch next to the road and land a short distance away on a pile of dirt left by a badger looking for gophers.

On the 11th Jerry Taylor found a Red-breasted nuthatch in his yard in Oklahoma City. On the 12th Kevin Groeneweg took a spin around Lake Hefner and identified a Great Egret, Forster's Tern, Least Sandpipers, Winter Wren and Common Mergansers. In Grady County east of Chickasha Joe Grzybowski spotted a Prairie Falcon, and on the 13th John Bates saw Snow Geese near Council.

On the 14th at Lake Thunderbird's Twin Bridges Joe Grzybowski had Black Vultures and Turkey vulture. On the 20th during the Oklahoma City CBC Patti and Brian Muzny got a beautiful Ferruginous Hawk just NW of the Integris ProCure facility; Chad Ellis noted a Le Conte's Sparrow at Lake Overholser, and at Lake Hefner Rachel Wrenn and John Tharp observed a California Gull from the Stars and Stripes Park. At the center of the Stillwater CBC John Polo saw a Horned Lark.

On the 21st Jimmy Woodard birded Pottawatomie County and found 78 Rusty Blackbirds, 24 Wood Ducks and a Great Egret along Tecumseh Creek at the southwest corner of Tecumseh Lake on Sharon Road, a Bald Eagle at Wes Watkins, and later Lapland Longspurs. On the 23rd Mary and Lou Truex located Brewer's Blackbirds at Reservoir 12 in Kingfisher County. On the 24th Spencer Doffey spotted a Purple Finch at Crystal Lake on Hwy 9 just west of Riverwind Casino in McClain County.

On the 27th Don Maas found an American Tree Sparrow at Lake Thunderbird. On the 28th T K identified American Pipits at Lake Thunderbird's Twin Bridges. On the 29th John Tharp saw an Eastern Phoebe at the Little River State Park. On the 30th Bill Diffin discovered two Eared Grebes at Lake Hefner at the overflow column. On the 31st Corey Lange located an American Kestrel in Grady County, and a Northern Harrier along I-35 in Payne County.

In the Central Oklahoma area **138** bird species were reported in December with **1** new species. The total number of species reported in e-Bird for each of the counties is as follows: Kingfisher almost made 100 species but fell short by three. Seminole had 112 and McClain had 114. Garvin stayed at 121 since October and Lincoln stayed at 122 since August. Meanwhile, thanks to Jimmy's journey this month Pottawatomie jumped to 132. Grady stayed at 146 and Logan jumped up two to 159. Canadian made it to the 200 club by one and Cleveland followed at 227. Payne came in at 233 and Oklahoma finished at a magnificent 250. With the year total for central Oklahoma at **290**, there is a lot of variation in the area. What birds will be reported where next year? I appreciate those who help provide the history of central Oklahoma birds and can be contacted by e-mail at emkok@earthlink.net. Esther M. Key, Editor.

Perspective (cont.)

Parrotbills are seed-eating birds which are closely related to the Old World warblers in the genus, *Sylvia*. An unrelated bird is the Maui Parrotbill in the finch family, <http://goo.gl/FeCf4o>, a critically endangered Hawaiian honeycreeper (see last month). The six mousebird species which make up the small order, Coliiformes, could be mistaken for parrots. However a close look at the bill shape reveals curvature along the bottom edge of the lower mandible that is straight or concave rather than convex as in parrots, <http://goo.gl/A4N5v5>. Another small order, the Musophagiformes, comprises 23 species of turacos, go-away birds and plantain-eaters that resemble mousebirds. The resemblance is likely due to convergence rather than common ancestry as the two orders are quite distantly related (phylogenetic study of Jarvis et. al., 2014). Neither order is closely related to parrots. The bills of many turacos approach a parrot-like shape, <http://goo.gl/s9xE68> (watch the slide show in the top window).

Turacos and mousebirds both have a mostly vegetarian diet of soft plant matter like fruits and buds, and they spend their time clambering along tree branches much like parrots. Their bills are not as strong-looking as the robust bills of amazons, macaws and cockatoos which are used to crack hard-shelled fruits and nuts. They are more convergent with the bills of lorikeets which are used to consume flowers and nectar, e.g. <http://goo.gl/HKsDir>. What we can conclude is that one of the most distinctive bills in the entire class of birds, the parrot-like bill, is not a fool-proof indicator of membership in the parrot order. Knowledge of the alternatives is necessary to avoid errors in identification.

Great Backyard Bird Count

The 18th annual Great Backyard Bird Count will be held Friday, February 13, through Monday, February 16, 2015. Please visit the official website at www.birdcount.org for more information and be sure to check out the latest educational and promotional resources.

The Great Backyard Bird Count (GBBC) is an annual four-day event that engages bird watchers of all ages in counting birds to create a real-time snapshot of bird populations.

It's free, fun, and easy. Each checklist submitted during the GBBC helps researchers at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology and the National Audubon Society learn more about how birds are doing, and how to protect them and the environment we share.

Chirpings (cont.)

We just watched and marveled at the fog that was shrouding the water. Couldn't see any birds, but we could hear a few land birds. The temperature gauge on my truck was reading twenty degrees and my toes were not as cozy as they could have been. But this beautiful gift of a morning with fog slowly dissipating over a perfectly smooth lake surface was enticing. And we certainly enjoyed the sunshine that slowly emerged and chased away the fog.

As the fog began to lift, we could see the gulls and grebes and a few ducks and cormorants that had been waiting for better flying weather. Usually when we do this count we have a raw, stiff wind blowing at us from across water. As we scanned the lake, we knew any ripple we saw would indicate a bird on the water. Brian found our "usual" Winter Wren in this area.

We moved on to the marina area where we get out and hike around the point on the SE area of the marina. Brian went off on a hike and Esther and I sat in the truck a few minutes – it was time for our mid-morning snack! As we sat facing the east and watching for birds, a movement in a little tree near the water attracted our attention. We found a Pileated Woodpecker; then we saw another; then we saw Flickers, Red-belly, Downy, a Hairy, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker and Red-headed Woodpeckers! All of this activity happened in about 10 minutes and we didn't even have to get out of the truck!

The main treat for our day was a total of 15 Red-headed Woodpeckers. It seemed like they were everywhere. They got the prize for the most woodpecker species for the day. Conspicuously absent from our tally was Robins. We didn't see or hear a single Robin all day. I don't think I've ever had that happen before. We can find Winter Wrens, Kinglets, Spotted Towhees, Yellowlegs, Sapsuckers, Nuthatches, Roadrunners (not this year), and Pileated Woodpeckers. We found no doves. We only found two Cedar Waxwings in an area where we usually see several.

Morning birding was excellent with several mixed flocks feeding in grassy areas where the snow had melted. After noon, the birds all seemed to disappear. Our afternoon, as soon as Esther left, just went into granny gear! It was still fun and the weather was chilly, but outstanding with no wind. So, last year we blamed the wind for lack of birds, but this year there was no wind. Maybe there just are not as many birds out there to count. We tend to do a lot of walking in various habitats, as well as count from the vehicle. If the birds are there, we usually can find them. Oh, well...got a lot of exercise, anyway.

Oklahoma City Audubon Society
c/o Patricia Velte
1421 NW 102nd Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73114

2014 Christmas Bird Count Species List

Ross's Goose	Eared Grebe	Herring Gull	RB Nuthatch	Song Sparrow
Cackling Goose	Am. White Pelican	Less. Black-backed Gull	WB Nuthatch	Lincoln's Sparrow
Canada Goose	DC Cormorant	Gull (sp.)	Brown Creeper	Swamp Sparrow
Wood Duck	BC Night-Heron	Forster's Tern	Carolina Wren	White-throated Sparrow
Gadwall	Great Blue Heron	Rock Pigeon	Bewick's Wren	Harris's Sparrow
American Wigeon	Great Egret	Eurasian Collared-Dove	Winter Wren	White-crowned Sparrow
Mallard	Bald Eagle	White-winged Dove	Marsh Wren	Dark-eyed Junco
Northern Shoveler	Northern Harrier	Mourning Dove	GC Kinglet	Smith's Longspur
Northern Pintail	Sharp-shinned Hawk	Greater Roadrunner	RC Kinglet	Longspur (sp.)
Green-winged Teal	Cooper's Hawk	Eastern Screech-Owl	Eastern Bluebird	Northern Cardinal
Canvasback	Red-shouldered Hawk	Great Horned Owl	American Robin	Red-winged Blackbird
Redhead	Red-tailed Hawk	Barred Owl	Hermit Thrush	Meadowlark (sp)
Ring-necked Duck	Ferruginous Hawk	Belted Kingfisher	Northern Mockingbird	Eastern Meadowlark
Lesser Scaup	Rough-legged Hawk	RB Woodpecker	Brown Thrasher	Brewer's Blackbird
Bufflehead	American Kestrel	YB Sapsucker	European Starling	Common Grackle
Common Goldeneye	Merlin	Downy Woodpecker	American Pipit	Great-tailed Grackle
Hooded Merganser	Prairie Falcon	Hairy Woodpecker	Cedar Waxwing	Brown-headed Cowbird
Common Merganser	American Coot	Northern Flicker	YR Warbler	Purple Finch
RB Merganser	Killdeer	(Yellow-shafted Flicker)	Spotted Towhee	House Finch
Ruddy Duck	Greater Yellowlegs	(Red-shafted Flicker)	Eastern Towhee	Pine Siskin
Duck (sp.)	Least Sandpiper	Eastern Phoebe	Am. Tree Sparrow	American Goldfinch
Wild Turkey	Wilson's Snipe	Blue Jay	Field Sparrow	House Sparrow
Common Loon	Franklin's Gull	American Crow	Savannah Sparrow	
Pied-billed Grebe	Bonaparte's Gull	Carolina Chickadee	Le Conte's Sparrow	
Horned Grebe	Ring-billed Gull	Tufted Titmouse	Fox Sparrow	
