



Oklahoma City Audubon Society

OKC-AUDUBON.ORG

January 2011

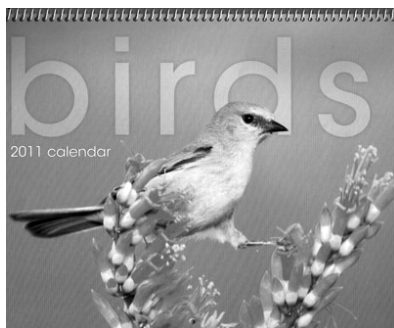
Prothonotary Warbler Research

The speaker for our January 24 meeting will be Dr. Doug Wood who will talk on '*Prothonotary Warbler nest success and site fidelity in a dynamic landscape (2003-2010)*', an overview of his Prothonotary Warbler research at the Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge. He will emphasize reproductive success, site fidelity, movement patterns, and population recruitment. The talk will be illustrated with photos and will be of interest to all levels of bird folks.

Dr. Wood is an Associate Professor of Biological Sciences at Southeastern Oklahoma State University in Durant, Oklahoma. He began work at Southeastern in 2001 and teaches courses in ornithology, zoology, wildlife management, conservation, biology, bioethics, and biology for majors. His research as an avian ecologist focuses on cavity nesting birds including Prothonotary Warblers, Tree Swallows, and Red-cockaded Woodpeckers. He has also conducted research on stopover migration, nocturnal bird survey methods, endangered species management, and foraging ecology. Doug has published 33 peer-reviewed journal articles on bird research and is an avid birder and enjoys "working vacations" to birding hotspots in the U.S. and in Central America.



Come out and bring a friend for a good evening of camaraderie and birds and great refreshments. Our meetings are held September through June on the third Monday of each month (except January). They begin at 7:00 p.m. at the Will Rogers Garden Center, I-44 and NW 36th Street. Visitors are always welcome.



2011 Calendars For Sale

Our beautiful new calendars are available. They are \$5 each plus \$1.50 for mailing. You can order online (www.okc-audubon.org) or pick one up at any meeting.

Cookie Patrol

Refreshments for the January meeting will be provided by: Sharon Henthorn, Marion Homier & Lyn Pearce

Welcome

We welcome Charlotte Peterson and Joe Shepard to the Oklahoma City Audubon Society!

President's Perspective

By Bill Diffin

Here is a trick question: What is the difference between "Formative" and "Supplemental" plumage? Or how about this: What plumage initiates the first cycle in a gull? Believe it or not, any confusion you may feel about answering these questions is justified. A revolution in scientific thinking about molts and plumages has occurred in the last decade or so. The revolt is clearly in its later stages based on the fact that its leader, Steve N. G. Howell, has authored a book, "Molt In North American Birds", which was published in 2010 as a Peterson Reference Guide. If the new way of thinking can be the basis of a Peterson book, we can guess that it is accepted within the scientific community and must be perceived as useful to folks like us as well as professionals.



I found the paper trail of Howell's revolt on the Internet when trying to find out which plumage initiates a gull's first cycle. Starting in 2000, Howell, et. al. began challenging the scheme of Humphrey and Parkes (1959) in which the first plumage after the Juvenile plumage initiates the first cycle in all birds. The challengers asserted that it is the Juvenile plumage which initiates the first cycle. Howell came to the new viewpoint through his study of gulls on the West Coast. In 2003, he published an article in *Birding* which first disseminated his new scheme to the birding community.

The scientific study of molts has as a main purpose, the description of molt patterns which apply to large groups of birds. The technical term used by practitioners for these global molt patterns is "homologies." The first author to write extensively on plumage and molt homologies was Jonathan Dwight starting in 1900. Dwight's view was that the most universal homology was the molt after breeding which replaced all the feathers of a bird virtually without exception. Therefore he concluded that the plumage which was the most universal and archetypical was the breeding plumage. He called it "nuptial" plumage. In January 1959, Philip Humphrey and Kenneth Parkes took issue with Dwight and wrote that it was the post-nuptial (non-breeding) plumage that was truly universal. They also proposed that plumage cycle terminology be divorced from prior associations with life cycles and seasonal cycles to avoid artificial constraints on homologies. Humphrey and Parkes coined the two terms, "basic" and "alternate", to define what we inevitably think of as non-breeding and

breeding plumage respectively.

The scheme of Humphrey and Parkes was mainly intended to present a framework for describing homologies in adult birds. The scheme incorporated two models, a Juvenile-1st Basic-2nd Basic- etc. model and a Juvenile-1st Basic-1st Alternate-2nd Basic-2nd Alternate- etc. model. Humphrey and Parkes noted the existence of Supplemental plumages which would probably fit into the scheme once investigators had determined the reasons for evolution of the anomalies.

The relatively recent scheme proposed by Howell uses four models, all of which assume that the 1st Basic plumage is actually the Juvenile plumage. The simplest model, called Simple Basic, consists of one molt and one plumage per cycle, i.e. 1st Basic(or Juvenile)-2nd Basic-3rd Basic- etc. Closely related is the Complex Basic model which inserts a Formative plumage into the first cycle, i.e. 1st Basic (Juvenile)-1st Formative-2nd Basic-3rd Basic- etc. The simplest model which includes alternate plumages is called Simple Alternate and proceeds 1st Basic(Juvenile)-1st Alternate-2nd Basic-2nd Alternate- etc. The fourth model, Complex Alternate, inserts a Formative plumage into the first cycle, i.e. 1st Basic(Juvenile)-1st Formative-1st Alternate-2nd Basic-2nd Alternate- etc. Howell asserts that these four models cover all known plumage homologies. Plumages beyond those already presented are actually due to extended or interrupted molts within one of the four models.

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Oklahoma City Audubon Society

Officers 2011

President	Bill Diffin	722-3778
Vice President	John Shackford	340-5057
Secretary	Nancy Reed	799-1116
Treasurer	Nancy Vicars	732-9885
Parliament	Ted Goulden	354-3619
Programs	Warren Harden	364-3491
Recorder	Esther M. Key	381-9170
Conservation	Larry Mays	392-2131
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	Pat Velte	751-5263
	Carla Brueggen	495-3259
Publicity	Doug Eide	495-8192
Historian	Nealand Hill	388-6759
Refreshments	Jim Vicars	732-9885
Webmaster	Pat Velte	751-5263

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

For Oklahoma City Audubon news between newsletters and meetings, be sure to log onto:

OKC-Audubon.org

Bird of the Month

By John Shackford



It was the middle of January 1958 and our family was moving from North Carolina to Oklahoma City. I was 16 and my siblings and I could not wait to see our first oil well, and I could not wait to see my first “new” bird. We stopped for a

break in eastern Oklahoma and I went bird watching a few minutes in some promising scrubby oak habitat. And there was my first new Oklahoma species: a group of **Harris’s Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia querula*). At first I did not know what species they were; I remember being confused by the varying amounts of black on the head and throat of the birds I was seeing. According to G. M. Sutton (1977, *Fifty Common Birds of Oklahoma*), the Harris’s Sparrow “winters throughout Oklahoma...[and is] commonest in the central and northeastern parts of the state.” It was a great bird to start my list of new Oklahoma birds.

The Harris’s Sparrow has remarkable connections to Oklahoma. This species was one of the last of North American birds to have its eggs discovered, and the honor went to Dr. George M. Sutton who found a nest containing them in the Churchill, Manitoba, area of Canada, during the summer of 1931. Upon finding the nest, Dr. Sutton described his feelings (A.C. Bent, 1968, *Life histories of North American Cardinals, Grosbeaks, Buntings, Towhees, Finches, Sparrows, and Allies*): “As I knelt to examine the nest a thrill the like of which I had never known before passed through me. And I talked aloud! ‘Here’ I said. ‘Here in this beautiful

place!’ At my fingertips lay treasures that were beyond price. Mine was Man’s first glimpse of the eggs of the Harris’s Sparrow, in the lovely birds wilderness home.” The Harris’s Sparrow lays 3 to 5 eggs that have a ground color of white or greenish-white and are heavily speckled with brown. Later, Dr. Sutton became closely identified with Oklahoma ornithology when he moved to the state in 1952.

Another Harris’s Sparrow connection to the state involved Marguerite Baumgartner; she and her husband Fred



were longtime ornithologists at Oklahoma State University in Stillwater, Oklahoma. Between 1948 -1965 Marguerite banded the remarkable total of 1,722 Harris’s Sparrows on their property in the Stillwater area. Even after such an extensive

study, Marguerite was able to draw few hard and fast rules relating plumage to age in Harris’s Sparrow. “None of the returns [i.e., birds returning as 2nd year adults or older] had the broad, buffy ‘eyebrows’ almost meeting on the forehead that characterize the first winter plumage...[and] birds whose throats were more than half white...[and] usually showed the buffy eyebrows...were designated immatures.” In those birds that she considered adult Harris’s Sparrow, she found at least 4 different plumages, and there was considerable variation within each of these 4 plumage types. Not many North American bird species show such variable—and potentially confusing—plumages. Because of her extensive experience with banding the Harris’s Sparrow, Marguerite Baumgartner was honored by A. C. Bent to be the one to write up the life history of the Harris’s Sparrow for his life history series (Bent, 1968).

Minutes of the December 20, 2010 Meeting

The meeting was called to order by President Bill Diffin. Visitors Angelia Scott and Liana Harden were welcomed.

The minutes of the November 15, 2010, meeting of the Oklahoma City Audubon Society were approved as published in the November newsletter.

Treasurer Nancy Vicars submitted a Treasurer's Report which was approved as submitted.

John Shackford brought a thank you card for Diane Newell that members had the opportunity to sign. The card conveyed the members' appreciation to Diane for opening her home to host the famished post-CBC participant gathering.

Total species reported on the 2010 CBC as of December 20, is 113. There was a report of a Lesser Goldfinch at Twin Lakes.

Jimmy Woodard gave a field trip report and noted that he had a complete Field Trip list available. He also brought a copy of "Gear Guide," an ABA publication that listed various items available for birders to purchase.

A Pine Warbler continues to linger at the residence of members, John Cleal and Marian Homier of Choctaw.

Old Business

The list of nominees for office for coming year was read and nominees were unanimously accepted.

Nancy Vicars reported that she still has calendars available.

New Business

John Shackford asked that CBC participants each consider paying the \$5.00 CBC fee in order to refrain from dipping into the club's cash on hand. The number of participants has risen to over 50 people this year. He thanked all who participated for their help.

Treasurer's Report

Cash on Hand 11/15/2010	\$4,806.01
Deposits	710.30
Disbursements	99.20
Cash on Hand 12/20/2010	\$5,417.11

Meeting was adjourned to partake in the array of edible treats and to participate in the annual, "Tall Tales," Christmas program, Tall Tales a resounding success as always!

Respectfully submitted,
for Nancy Reed
by Patti Muzny

OKC AUDUBON SOCIETY Financial Report for 2010

CASH ON HAND 12/31/2009 \$5,699.06

INCOME:

Membership dues	1,034.81
Checking Acct. interest	28.86
Calendar sales	325.50
Donations	5.00
Memorials for Eric Enwall	<u>420.00</u>
	1,814.17
	<u>+1,814.17</u>
	7,513.23

EXPENSES:

Meeting room rent	200.00
Newsletter (copies & postage)	1,118.69
100 – 2011 Promotion calendars	262.00
2009 Xmas count	285.00
Memb. dues (Garden Council)	15.00
Refunds	10.00
Speaker Honorarium	25.00
Officer's expenses	<u>39.03</u>
	1,954.72
	<u>-1,954.72</u>

CASH ON HAND 12/31/2010 \$5,558.51

Paying Dues Made Simple

Your Oklahoma City Audubon Society membership covers the calendar year (January - December) and it is now time to renew your membership. Dues for 2011 are \$15 and can be paid at the January meeting.

If you'd like the convenience of paying by credit card and paying online, we have a secure payment option for you. Simply go to the Oklahoma City Audubon Society website and use our secure PayPal shopping cart system.

Here's the address to the form:
<http://okc-audubon.org/?p=121>

CBC Recap

By John Shackford

The Oklahoma City Christmas Bird Count was held this year on 18 December 2010. Preliminary results are in: 59 people were in the field or watching feeders, turning up 115 species of birds on count day, and 3 additional species during count week. Anything from 110 species upward is outstanding for our count. The weather was relatively nice, temperatures between 33-45 F, no snow or ice to contend with, winds up to only 6 mph and partly cloudy skies.

There were a lot of rare birds sighted this year, but remember that it is the numbers of our common winter birds that usually are most helpful to researchers in spotting species trends. Trying to determine the status of a species is often like trying to work a puzzle with many pieces. Each piece doesn't tell you very much, but all pieces taken together allow you to see the whole picture clearly.

This year we had many more Ruby-crowned Kinglets than Golden-crowned Kinglets, for example. A researcher might ask does this trend hold for a small or a wide area, or how does this compare with numbers in past years (I think in the past we usually have had more Golden-crowned Kinglets).

Nathan Kuhnert and his group and Jimmy Woodard led the way on rarities. Nathan's group found 1



Pileated Woodpecker © Terri Underhill

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, 1 Western Grebe, 1 Pacific Loon, 8 Greater Scaup, and 1 Orange-crowned Warbler, among other rarities; Jimmy Woodard found 1 Snow Goose, 15 Horned and 1 Eared Grebe, 1 Ferruginous Hawk, 13 Forster's Terns, 1 Hairy Woodpecker (Hairy Woodpeckers are getting very difficult to find in our count area), 2 American Pipits, 12 American Tree Sparrows, 4 LeConte's Sparrows, 10 Swamp Sparrows,

and 1 Pine Siskin. The Jim Bates group found 2 Pileated Woodpeckers and 2 Hermit Thrushes.

Ernie Wilson found 6—yes 6—Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers, 1 Pileated Woodpecker, 2 Eastern Phoebe, 1 Red-breasted and 1 White-breasted Nuthatch, and during count week 1 Great Egret. Ted Goulden's group found 1 Eastern Phoebe and 11 American Tree Sparrows. Alton Higgins found 8 Black-crowned Night-Herons. Casey Lindo's party at Martin Park found 1 Great-horned Owl, 1 Barred Owl, and 2 Belted Kingfishers. Ester Key's group found 1 Bald Eagle and 1 Hairy Woodpecker. Patti and Brian Muzny found 2 Northern Bobwhites, 2 Northern Harriers, and 5 Eastern Meadowlarks. John Sterling found 12 Greater Scaup (we are starting to get Greater Scaup on a regular basis), and 1 each of Horned and Eared Grebes. Feodora Steward's group found 1 Brown Creeper and 3 Forster's Terns. Pat Velte (a part of Nathan Kuhnert's party) found 1 White-winged Dove in her yard. The J. Shackford party found 1 Rough-legged Hawk, 5 Lapland Longspurs, and during count week 1 Greater Roadrunner.

But the biggest ringer of the count was seen during count week by Mark Howerly of the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation;



Common Poorwill © Jim Arterburn

he reported to me on January 13 that 1 Common Poorwill was found in a building within our count circle. The bird is now at Wildcare in Norman, either dead or alive—Mark did not know the current status.

In all we had 10 young people participate on the count this year, by far a new record. There were 6 young people on Casey Lindo's count at Martin Park, 1 young person with the Esther Key party, and my wife Melissa took our 3 young kids on their first CBC. Thanks Casey, Esther and Melissa!

Recorders Report: December 2010

Awesome Moments in the Cold

December was a fun month of discovery and Christmas Bird Counts. Many Christmas Bird Counters were surprise with 'nice' weather on their count day; however, central Oklahoma is now in a moderate drought and needs moisture. Bird watching during the morning of the winter solstice revealed a really cool event. No it was really cool, I had to retreat inside the house several times to warm up.

On the 1st Bill Diffin visited Lake Hefner and located Common Loons, Red-breasted Mergansers, Hooded Mergansers, Canvasbacks, and at the entrance to Bluff Creek Park, a Golden-crowned Kinglet. The next day Brian Davis photographed a group that included Western, Horned and Pied-billed Grebes, and Matt Jung reported an unusual gull among the Ring-billed and Bonaparte's gulls. On the 4th the brush piles at the top of South Jenkins were buzzing (or chirping?) and Brian spent a breezy and chilly 20 minutes identifying Song, Lincoln's, White-throated, Fox, White-crowned, and Harris's Sparrows, plus a fly-by flock of Cedar Wax-wings. Meanwhile, Kim Wiar had a Winter Wren in her Norman backyard.



On the 5th thirteen birders attended the OCAS field trip around Lake Overholser. Notable sightings included John Shackford observing a cruising adult Bald Eagle, Matt Jung spotting an American Golden-Plover where Jo Loyd was watching a flock of Horned Larks, Cyndie Browning calling out two Sandhill Cranes, and Bill Diffin locating a Franklin's Gull.

On the 7th in central Norman Cecil Johnson and Dick Gunn saw a Red-breasted Nuthatch. On the 9th Lisa Wiesbauer found a lone Great Egret in the wild bird area by the retention ponds north of Lake Hefner. On the 11th Andy Feldt had a Pine Warbler in his Norman backyard, and near Choctaw City John Cleal also had a Pine Warbler along with a few female Purple Finches.

On the 13th Matt located 4 Golden-crowned Kinglets at Eldon Lyon Park foraging together in a small tree, on the 14th a Solitary Sandpiper on the outflow creek

along South Jenkins, and 7 Smith Longspurs beside the field west of the Westheimer Airport fence. On the 15th John Polo found 2 Golden-crowned Kinglets in the bare trees near the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, a few blocks from the Capitol. On the 16th at Lake Hefner Matt observed a lone gull floating about 200 feet out when it was soon joined by about 40 Ring-billed Gulls. After a long and careful examination he identified it as a mature California Gull.

During the Payne Count Christmas Bird Counts near Sooner Lake 2 White-tailed Kites showed up, and Les Imboden found Loggerhead Shrikes at Lake McMurtry. During the predawn hours on the 21st, the first day of the winter solstice, Larry Mays heard a pair of Great Horned Owls performing a duet while watching an eclipse of the moon. While lunar eclipses occur most years, one on the same date as the beginning of the winter solstice hasn't occurred since 1638 and the next one won't come again until 2094.

On the 23rd Ben and Angie Holt took a holiday spin around Lake Overholser and located a female Long-tailed Duck in the little pond behind the boat rental place.



On the 25th Brian Muzny noticed a Merlin in a field just south of I-240 between South Western and South Walker. On the 28th James Hubbell relocated the Long-tailed Duck with a group of Mallards. On the 29th in Norman Joe Gryzbowski gave a conservative estimate of the number of American Robins coming from the roost as over 450,000, an awesome sight.

During December a total of **108** bird species were reported with no new additions making the 2010 Central Oklahoma area total at **261** species. Information from the Christmas Bird Counts will be added later. I appreciate those who help provide the history of central Oklahoma birds by turning in reports. I can be contacted by e-mail at emkok@earthlink.net. Esther M. Key, Editor.

Add this Count date:

The Great Backyard Bird Count will be held February 18-21, 2011. For details go to www.BirdCount.org

Chirpings

December 2010

By Patti Muzny



As December was ushered in I was reminded that summer and fall are definitely past history. But as a birder, my thoughts begin to turn toward Christmas Counts. I'm not a very enthusiastic Christmas shopper, so I'm content to be tramping through weeds, woods and fields in pursuit of feathered friends to add to a CBC list when most are out at malls. Well, most of the time I'm content. I may

grumble about being wet, cold and tired, but once we're on our way to another round of CBC activity, I'm good.

On December 17, 2010, Brian and I did our first and favorite CBC at Washita NWR, located west of the town of Butler, in the western part of Oklahoma. In keeping with our tradition, we drove to Elk City the night before, treated ourselves to dinner at Simon's Catch, SW of Elk City. Their shrimp, catfish and hush puppies are some of the best to be found.

Friday morning's weather was not exactly CBC friendly! Light snow began as we left Elk City before 7:00 AM and became heavier as we neared refuge headquarters. Forecasters promised it would quit soon. As we arrived at headquarters to get our assignments, the snow did stop. For about an hour, we were duped into thinking we might even see the sun.

As we turned onto Highway 33 and into our CBC area, we spotted an adult Bald Eagle in a large cottonwood. In the adjacent field were thousands of geese of several varieties, but mostly Snow Geese (We didn't have to count geese.) As we approached, the eagle launched out over the feeding geese, scattering all of the geese and causing a large flock of roadside sparrows, cardinals, goldfinches, etc., to pop up out of the weedy ditches beside the highway. The eagle was making this easy! The sounds were music to our ears.

We continued with the anticipation of better weather. Soon we noticed low, dark clouds moving in and light rain commenced. Had we been close to home and in urban traffic, I may have considered giving in to being a wimp and going home. But...it wasn't raining hard and

we had rain gear and the wind was not blowing, and we were on the refuge, so we kept going. There were no surprises, but it was overall a good day because we were outside stalking birds in one of our favorite places. One amazing bolt from the blue was hearing the beautiful call of a Common Loon as it resonated across the lake.

The following day (Saturday, December 18, 2010) we were back in OKC and up early and heading to the far NW area of Oklahoma City to participate in our Oklahoma City CBC. Habitat destruction and development have swallowed up most of our territory in this area and birds were a challenge to find, but there were a few havens where we had access. A friend on Memorial Road invited us to bird on her five acres of undeveloped woodland that contained a small stream. On this property we found our only Winter Wren, Tufted Titmouse, Fox Sparrow and Brown Creeper. Another friend on NW 150th west of MacArthur told us to make ourselves at home on his 30-acre horse ranch. We found several hawks and some meadowlarks. We also birded around the pond at New Church and found several species of cooperative ducks that wouldn't fly away if we exited our vehicle, even when Brian forgot and slammed the door!

In the afternoon, we took pity on our good friend, Jimmy Woodard, and helped him walk the overgrown tall grassy field north of the Purina plant. Jimmy neglected to tell me that the grass was up to my shoulders (well, almost) and grew in uneven clumps! After a few minutes of high-stepping through that dense grass, I contemplated curling up into fetal position and waiting for the buzzards next spring! I didn't and we were rewarded with a total of four LeConte's Sparrows, but no Short-eared Owls. Oh, well. Maybe next time?

We even managed to accidentally flush a pair of Bobwhite from a ditch in one of those soon-to-be mac-mansions, so all was not lost. Many of the grassland feeding birds have been pushed out into those fields that are awaiting the home building crews and there is now access to some of them. Many Red-tailed Hawks were out and we got a great look at a Cooper's Hawk and Horned Larks. Conspicuously absent were the large numbers of cormorants and gulls we usually see in our area. There was no shortage of geese!

Let's face it. CBC's continue to lure me out of the warm house and for the most part, it's fun. I also discovered that those hand-warmer packets are very effective. As long as the heater in my truck continues to work and I can hike and look, I probably will be counting birds instead of Christmas shopping. A wonderful Christmas to all.

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

Field Trip Schedule: [*watch for updates on the website and future newsletters*]

Jan 22: Canton Lake. Leader: Jimmy Woodard. Meeting time is 7:30 a.m., Braum's at I-40 and Garth Brooks Blvd. (Hwy 92) in Yukon. Departure around 8 a.m. Plan to be out most of the day so bring snacks and drinks. We will probably eat lunch in Canton if we find a suitable place; we should be back in OKC mid- to late-afternoon. Contact Jimmy: j.woodard@cox.net

Feb 5: Sooner Lake (joint trip w/ Tulsa Audubon). Leader: Matt Jung. Meet at Braum's, I-35 and 15th Street in Edmond around 7 a.m. for breakfast. Departure no later than 7:30 a.m. Pre-approved access to OG&E property at Sooner Lake is required. Contact Matt mpjung5125@yahoo.com

Feb 12: Ft. Cobb Lake. Leader: Larry Mays. The meeting place for the trip will be the IHOP at I-40 and Mustang Road. Departure will be at 7:30 a.m. sharp but you can come earlier if you want to eat breakfast before we go.

Feb 26: Woodcock Watch at Byars. Patti Muzny will host us to observe woodcocks at her cabin just east of Byars.

Mar 5: Tenkiller Lake (joint trip w/ Tulsa Audubon). details TBA.

Mar 19: Stinchcomb WMA. Leader is Jim Bates. meet at Jim's Restaurant and NW 39th and Council at 8AM.

Mar 26: South Jenkins St/Norman. Leader: Dick Gunn. details TBA.

Apr ?? OKC Zoo Behind the scenes birding. tour the zoo and bird the grounds. Leader: Nadine Varner.

Apr 15-17: LPC Festival at Woodward. Contact John Kennington for more details at johnkennington@gmail.com.

President's Perspective (continued)

So the answers to the questions in the first paragraph are: (1) Formative plumage is the modern term for an extra plumage in the first cycle, (2) Supplemental plumage is an outdated term used by Humphrey and Parkes to cover cases that didn't fit into their scheme, and (3) as of about 2000, the first plumage in a gull's first cycle is the Juvenile plumage and not, as previously accepted, the first plumage after the Juvenile. The new thinking is still working its way into the literature on birds, and there are prominent gull i.d. sites which continue to use the old scheme.

Internet References:

Humphrey and Parkes (1959) -- <http://elibrary.unm.edu/sora/Auk/v076n01/p0001-p0031.pdf>

Howell (2003) -- <http://www.prbo.org/cms/docs/terre/Howell%20Birding%20molt%202003%20part%202.pdf>
