



Oklahoma City Audubon Society

OKC-AUDUBON.ORG

MAY 2017

May: Australian environments and their associated bird fauna

Join us May 15 when Mike & Rosario Douglas will be the guest speakers at the Oklahoma City Audubon Society meeting.

The Douglas' talk describes three regions of Australia with distinctly different flora, and to a slightly lesser degree, fauna. These regions are 1) the tropical north with its strongly monsoonal climate, 2) the southwest that is isolated from moister regions and has a great diversity of endemic plants and animals, and 3) the eastern forests that extend from roughly 20 degrees of latitude along the eastern coast of Australia – from the tropics to the subtropics. The birds common to these regions (mostly based on their recent 70 day trip to the region) will be noted. They also note some relatively unique aspects of the Australian bird fauna, including the bower-building Bowerbirds, Megapodes (mound-builders) and ratites.

Mike Douglas is a retired NOAA reserach meteorologist with an interest in climate and the underlying vegetation. However he has had an interest since elementary school in birds. His wife Rosario has been an active birder for many years and has degrees in Biology and English Literature. A native of Chile, Rosario spent 13 years in Panama. Later, after a year and a half stay in Montreal, Canada learning English and some French she moved to the US to finish her first Bachelor's degree at Florida State.



Birding and photography are two main activities they pursue when they travel. Mike has been interested in photography since he was a teenager and Rosario was introduced to birding in the early 90's when she took Ornithology courses as part of her course work for her Bachelor's degree in Evolutionary Biology and Ecology at the University of Colorado. Their ther interests include: astronomy, botany (especially carnivorous and succulent plants), insects and geology (Mike's undergraduate degree was in Geophysics). Rosario also enjoy learning about the history, gastronomy, music, crafts and the culture of the places they visit.

Our meetings are held September through June on the third Monday of each month (with the exception of January, when the meeting is held on the fourth Monday). Meetings begin at 7 p.m. Visitors are always welcome.

Meeting Location:

Our meetings are held at the Will Rogers Garden center, located at the intersection of NW 36th Street and I-44.

President's Perspective

By Bill Diffin



By the time the newsletter goes out, spring migration will be at the end of its peak in early May. However it will go on at a reduced level for another few weeks until June when migration tapers off. Spring migration is the best time of year for birders. Go out and bird! Have fun! It's almost over. After all, the birds must settle down and raise their broods some time. For

them the race is on to get the eggs laid and the hatchlings raised while there is still an abundance of tender young insects, water and mild weather.

Look for upcoming informational announcements on the annual OCAS picnic in June. This year we will break with what has become a tradition of having the picnic in Patti Muzny's park-like back yard. Terri Underhill stepped forward to volunteer her spacious, wooded estate in Edmond. She has a multitude of feeders, nest boxes and birds. It will be a great time.

In the January, March and April Perspective articles, we looked at some differences in the fall and spring plumages of the female Gadwall, Mallard and Pintail. We noticed a typical cycle of male-like tertials in the fall and more patterned tertials in the spring which contribute to the female's camouflage during nesting. In the case of female Pintails, there is also a noticeable change in the spring to more wispy-looking body plumage on the sides and breast. This month we will look at the female Northern Shoveler to see if she follows the pattern of a more camouflaged plumage during nesting.



To understand the female Shoveler's plumage changes, it will help to look at a male. The first photo in the following blog shows a male with the tertials spread out, ideal for viewing the individual feather pattern, <https://goo.gl/ydhRcC>. Note that the tertials are pointed and black with a central white streak, and the feathers on the back are black. Now check out this female alongside an eclipse male, <https://goo.gl/axbhOH>. Her tertials are much like the male's, being somewhat pointed and uniformly dark except for a central light streak. There are no light edges on the tertials. Her back and scapular feathers are also similar to his, but they do have more prominent, thin white edges. Here is a closeup of a female in January showing the same plumage characters, dark, pointed tertials with light central streaks

and no white edges and black scapular feathers with thin white edges, <https://goo.gl/ER7Q4L>. Note that the feathers on her side have thin white edges and thin, light internal chevrons, but the dark areas are dominant. Not all winter females have the freckled bill, but it seems to be fairly common. Now look at this female in nesting plumage in May, <https://goo.gl/oRq0mG>. She looks much lighter. All the body feathers have broad, light edges. The tertials that are



visible have rounded tips, light edges and light internal markings. The large, scapular feathers have prominent light internal markings which were missing on the winter females. This female's nesting plumage probably represents the ideal for Shovelers. Not all females attain this ideal. The following female displays a darker version of nesting plumage, <https://goo.gl/5wTmot>.

Note that although she is dark, her tertials have rounded tips and obvious white edges and are lacking a central white streak. She has light internal markings on a tertial and some of the longer scapulars. Here is an example intermediate between the two just linked, <https://goo.gl/tdHVxg>. Note the rounded, light-edged tertials with light internal markings and the light internal markings on some long scapulars.

So the female Northern Shoveler does have the same cycle of plumages that we observed for Gadwall, Mallard and Northern Pintail. There are still a few Northern Shovelers around Lake Hefner as I write this on May 1 although their numbers have fallen off drastically since a few weeks ago. By the time you actually read this, they may be entirely gone. Range maps show that they nest only as far south as the western panhandle. In this they are similar to Gadwall and Northern Pintail. The nesting ranges of American Wigeon and Green-winged Teal lie entirely outside of Oklahoma. Among the dabbling ducks only Mallard and Blue-winged Teal breed in most of our state. Since we don't have many dabbling ducks to look at during the summer, it's time to take a rest from the subject. Next month I'll move on to something else. There is more to explore on the topic of ducks however, so we might revisit it in the fall.

Bird of the Month

By John Shackford



The **Brown-headed Cowbird** (*Molothrus ater*) does not have the best of reputations among most bird people, but I know of at least one biologist in Oklahoma who has a grudging respect for the species—because it is so successful at what it does. The objection to the species, of course, has to do with the cowbirds' lifestyle of laying its eggs in other species' nests—nest parasitism—usually to the detriment of the foster

species' own young. There is so much to say about the cowbird that I will write this month's column, as well as next month's, on the species. This month I will focus on the basics of cowbird biology, and next month I will focus on the cowbird as it relates adversely to several species.

One cannot do much reading about the cowbird, including Bent (1965. *Life histories of North American blackbirds, orioles, tanagers, and allies*), without running into the name of Herbert Friedmann. He published a major work on cowbirds in 1929, "The cowbirds. A study in the biology of social parasitism." In this publication he names all the species he was aware of at the time that were victimized by the cowbirds. He added further victims he became aware of in later publications, in 1931, 1933, 1934, 1938, 1943 and 1949.

According to Friedmann, the cowbird migrates by day, in the morning and evening. Friedmann, in the northeastern U.S., worked out the sequence of cowbird arrivals for that area. Although the specific dates he gives would not be applicable for Oklahoma, I do believe we could learn something from the specifics of the sequence of arrivals in the spring in the northeast: it entails six steps.

- Vagrants appear—wandering individuals, mostly males.
- Migrant males, headed further north.
- Arrival of resident males.
- Migrant females
- Resident females
- Arrival of apparently immature males and females.

Much of this sequence was worked out by collecting cowbirds; male testes were then measured and female ovaries were checked for the number of discharged follicles.

Using such information, Friedmann believed that the females lay about the same number of eggs as other birds—about 4-5—but he could not state this with certainty. Female cowbirds apparently lay one egg a day. Most parasitized nests receive only one or two cowbird eggs; often when more than one egg is found, differences in the markings on the eggs suggest that 2 different females were responsible. On the extreme end, Bent (1965) gives two examples of *eight* cowbird eggs in a host's nest. One of these birds was a Willow Thrush (Veery), having two of the host's eggs and eight cowbird eggs; the other was a [n Eastern] Towhee nest with one host egg and eight cowbird eggs.

The Latin name of the Brown-headed Cowbird does not relate to the species nest parasitism. According to Joel E. Holloway's book, *Dictionary of Birds of the United States*, *Molothrus* means "a greedy beggar," which is a reference, apparently, to its feeding behavior, and *ater* is Latin for "black, dark colored." But its common name is cowbird, which comes from the fact that it can be found feeding near,



and sometimes on, cattle; before there were cattle on the Great Plains, there were buffalo, and it is believed that previously the cowbirds followed the buffalo herds. It is supposed that at one time cowbirds built their own nests, but as it associated more and more with roving buffalo herds on the Great Plains and elsewhere, and in order to keep up with these huge, roving herds, it developed the alternative technique of laying its eggs in other bird species' nests, freeing the cowbirds—without further parental duties—to wander from place to place with the buffalo herds.

The Brown-headed Cowbird is found over most of the U.S., but there is a particularly "rich vein" of population which extends from Canada (a little way north of North Dakota) down through the Great Plains to Texas—and right over central Oklahoma. If I am reading some Breeding Bird Survey data on the cowbird correctly, its populations have been in a positive direction over several decades. There can be little doubt that man's activities—especially in our part of the cowbird's range—have benefited the species: we have caused the intermixing of trees and grasslands into smaller units than they were in past centuries, making habitat that can support more cowbirds. These changes of habitat by humans are working their way westward; even in the Black Mesa area of Cimarron County it seems to me that the cowbird population is slowly gaining a firmer foothold than when I first visited the area in the 1960s.

Field Trip Updates

Tuesday Morning Birders

April was a good month for the birding. The following are the highlights from April's Tuesday morning walks.

April 4: Will Rogers Park, 27 species. Highlights: a mating pair of Cooper's Hawks were building a nest, 40 Cedar Waxwings, 4 male American Goldfinch, 2 Blue-gray Gnatcatchers, and 12 Yellow-rumped Warblers (Audubon and Myrtle).

April 11: Creekside (Edwards property), 26 species. Highlights: a pair of Blue-gray gnatcatchers building a nest, White-eye vireo, White-throated Sparrows, Belted Kingfisher, and large flocks of Cedar Waxwings.



April 18: Yukon Park, Rose Lake, Stinchcomb Wildlife Refuge, 58 species. Highlights: Northern Parula, Chimney Swift, Cooper's Hawk, Red-headed Woodpeckers appeared to be nesting, 12 Yellow-headed Blackbirds, 50 Little Blue Herons, and 40 Snowy Egrets.

April 25: Lake Hefner and Bluff Creek Park, 58 species. Highlights: 6 species of Warblers (Black-and-White, Yellow, Yellow-rumped, Louisiana Waterthrush, Nashville, Orange-crowned), Warbling Vireo, Common Yellowthroat, Great-crested Flycatcher, Baltimore Oriole, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Eastern Kingbird, Osprey.

While April was a great month for birding, May promises to be even better. Join the fun!

Pontotoc Ridge, April 25

Field trip lead by Andrew Schofield of the Nature Conservancy. 6 participants walked 3 miles on 3200 acre reserve near Ada, OK. Conditions were cool and very windy. 35 species of birds were observed. Highlights include Broad-winged Hawk, Black Vulture, Red-eyed Vireo, White-eyed Vireo, Summer Tanager, Indigo Bunting, Great-crested Flycatcher, Nashville Warbler, and Pileated Woodpecker.

AOS Proposed Changes

The American Ornithological Society (formed with the American Ornithologist's Union merging with the Cooper Ornithological Society) is reviewing many proposals for changes to the North American Checklist. Here are several that would affect species in the OCAS birding areas. (Excerpt of articles by Nate Swick, aba.org)

Nashville Warbler isn't often among the increasingly short list of likely splits in the ABA Area, but the species does consist of two subspecies that, while similar in appearance, don't breed anywhere close to each other. The eastern subspecies *ruficapilla* breeds across the northeastern United States and much of southeastern Canada west through Manitoba. The western *ridgwayi* subspecies, often known as Calaveras Warbler, breeds roughly from southern British Columbia into California. The proposal suggests the established name Calaveras Warbler for *ridgwayi*, and the somewhat uninspired Rusty-capped Warbler for *ruficapilla*, noting that Nashville Warbler is a pretty lousy name for this species.

Lump Thayer's Gull with Iceland Gull. The proposal suggest that the entire premise for considering Thayer's as a full species is flawed, at best, from the very source and the 1960s research that more or less informed that decision is called into question.

Change the spelling of the English names of Le Conte's Thrasher and Le Conte's Sparrow to Le-Conte's. This proposal seeks to correct a typographical injustice done to the John LeConte by none other than John James Audubon himself. Audubon was given the type specimen of the bird that came to be called Le Conte's Sparrow.

Split Bell's Vireo into two species. Bell's Vireo in the ABA Area consists of four subspecies split into two groups, roughly eastern and western. The western group, often referred to as "Least" Bell's Vireo has long been considered distinct, and is a conservation concern in California, Arizona, and New Mexico. It was not until recently that a full genetic study was done on this species, and the results were as expected with the two populations segregating genetically as well as spatially. The proposal suggests that the name Bell's Vireo be retained for the population in the center of the continent, while Least Vireo is used for the endangered southwestern birds.

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Audubon Society Minutes April 17, 2017

Meeting was called to order by President Bill Diffin.

Guest at the meeting was Mark Langley.

Committee reports: Treasurer Nancy Vicars reports \$5645.51 in the bank.

Upcoming activities: Betz Hacker is leading Tuesday morning bird walks, next is April 18 at Yukon City Park. Planned visit to Lake Hefner on next Tuesday April 25.

Pontotoc Ridge field trip on April 22 will begin at the headquarters building at 8:30. This is south of Ada and will need extra time for travel.

Earthfest will be April 29th, Saturday at Stars and Stripes Park at Lake Hefner. Volunteers are requested between 1:00-4:00 pm.

There will be a field trip to Wewoka Woods on Sunday May 7th. Please contact Bob Holbrook for carpooling and to provide number of lunches to prepare.

Spring meeting of the OOS is Hackberry Flat on May 5-7 with a final day visit to Wichita Mountains Wildlife Preserve near Lawton.

Club business: Refreshments chairman Sue Woodson passed around a sign-up sheet for drinks and snacks that covers the late summer dates.

Litter Patrol chairman Sharon Henthorn requests a volunteer to take over the Lake Hefner Prairie Dog Point litter pickup, as she has not organized a litter patrol. An option is for the OCAS to resign from the OKC Beautiful program and allow a different group to volunteer instead. This will be discussed at next meeting unless a volunteer comes forward.

Business cards are available for advertising our club to potential members. Contact Dave Woodson for cards.

Recent decision to e-mail the monthly newsletter to interested professors was met with enthusiasm by the recipients.

Jimmy Woodard and Nadine Varner will be hosting an educational visit to the Wild Birds Unlimited store at Norman on May 20.

Nancy Reed reminds us to consider the August Hummingbird festival in Ft. Davis, Texas. Sharon Henthorn reminds us to consider the November Rio Grande Valley Birding Festival (RGVBF) at Harlingen, TX, and to sign up early for preferred field trips when available.

Recent bird sightings include Franklin's gulls in large numbers. Flocks of yellow-headed blackbirds have been seen in the cattle pastures between Yukon Parkway and Sara Road north of Yukon at Wagner Road (AKA 50th street).

Black-chinned Hummingbirds have returned to Mitch Park, nesting near the bridge.

Individuals seen in various places are Magnolia Warbler, Warbling Vireo, Clay-colored Sparrow, Chuck-will's-widow.

The meeting was adjourned and refreshments were served. Tonight's guest speaker is June Ketchum, longtime birder from Oklahoma, now living in Colorado. She has returned from Peru and Southern Ecuador in November 2016, and brings slides from that trip and her Peru trip in 2014.

Next meeting of the Oklahoma City Audubon Society will be on May 15th, at 7:00 pm at the Will Rogers Park Garden Exhibition Center. Meetings are between September and June on each third Monday of the month. The exception is January fourth Monday due to conflict with Martin Luther King holiday on third Monday. There are no meetings in July and August.

Sharon Henthorn, club secretary

Global Big Day

Hey Birders, **Global Big Day is 13 May 2017**
Oklahoma Birders mark your calendar to participate in Cornell Lab's Global Big Day. Last year more than 150 countries around the world joined this global team to find birds and post them on eBird. This is like the Great Backyard Bird Count, but on a single day, and a bit warmer than most places are in mid-February! You may be eligible to win prizes -- find out more go to <http://ebird.org/content/ebird/globalbigday/>

Welcome New Members

The Oklahoma City Audubon Society welcomes

Kayleigh Loney, Edmond, OK
Holly Bjorkstrom, Edmond OK

Refreshments

Refreshments for the May meeting will be provided by:

Snacks: Nancy Reed and Larry Mays
Drinks & Ice: Cheryl Allen; Coffee: Marion Homier

Recorders Report April 2017

Busy Birding

What a busy month with so many new species arriving in the Central Oklahoma area, while resident birds are building nests and raising young. There are too many interesting sightings to include in the report. Payne, Oklahoma and Cleveland counties have reported 200+ species for the year.

On March 31 Zach Poland located a **Clay-colored Sparrow** at the Myriad Botanical Gardens in downtown OKC. On the 1st Scott Loss had an **American Avocet** at Boomer Lake Park in Stillwater; and along South Jenkins in Norman Joe Grzybowski saw **Grasshopper Sparrow**.



In Seminole County James Dietrich spotted Blue-winged Teal and Harris's Sparrow; and Jeff Tibbit detected White-eyed Vireo in Logan County. On the 2nd in McClain County at the Goldsby Sod Farm T K had **Semipalmated Sandpiper**; at Ten Mile Flats near Norman Joe Grzybowski identified **Solitary Sandpiper**; in downtown OKC Bill Diffin verified **Virginia Rail**; and in Stillwater Deb Hirt recorded **Chimney Swift** at Boomer Lake Park and John Polo found **Sedge Wren** at Teal Ridge Wetland.



On the 3rd Larry Mays counted Northern Parula in McClain County, and Rachel Wrenn noticed **Nashville Warbler** at Little River State Park. On the 5th Cameron Carver located **Swainson's Hawk** near Guthrie; Bill Diffin documented **Little Gull** at Lake

Hefner; and Jimmy Woodward turned up **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** in Midwest City. On the 6th Zach Poland added **House Wren** at the Myriad Botanical Gardens. On the 7th in Stillwater Deb Hirt recognized **Peregrine Falcon** at Boomer Lake Park; and Kent Andersson encountered **Summer Tanager** at OSU. In Grady County Caleb McKinney checked American Pipit in Ninnekah and on the 8th at Lake Louis Burtschi Tree Swallow. Also on the 8th at Zach Poland's home the **Black-chinned Hummingbird** arrived; Allison Lang got **Green Heron** at Sanborn Lake; and Steve Davis tallied Solitary Sandpiper at Fort Reno.

On the 9th T K discovered **Broad-winged Hawk** and **Western Kingbird** at Goldsby Sod Farm; and Paul Cook added **Eastern Kingbird** at Little River State Park. On the 10th John Hurd uncovered **White-faced Ibis** at Rose Lake; and Corey Riding heard **Warbling Vireo** at Boomer Lake Park. On the 11th Emily Hjalmarsen had **American Bittern** along South Jenkins. On the 12th at Chickasha Luke Campbell recorded Swainson's Hawk; along South Jenkins Caleb Frome tallied House Wren; at the Teal Ridge Wetland Scott Loss counted **Sora Rail** and at the Myriad Botanical Gardens Zach Poland encountered **Swainson's Thrush**. On the 13th Jerid Patterson got American Avocet at Taylor Lake in Grady County. In Lincoln County Michelle Townsley spotted a Chimney Swift in Tilghman Park in Chandler. At Lake Thunderbird Scott White found **Prothonotary Warbler**; while at Teal Ridge Wetland Corey Riding spotted American Bittern.

On the 14th in Norman Mitchell Jarrett heard **Chuck-will's-widow**; and at Little River State Park John Tharp noticed **Orchard Oriole**. On the 15th Zach



Poland added Swainson's Hawk in Kingfisher County; and T K identified **Great Crested Flycatcher** at Lexington WMA. On the 16th Andrew Schofield had Chuck-will's Widow in Logan County; Rachel Wrenn discovered **Lazuli Bunting** at Little

River State Park; Mike Yough documented **Marbled Godwit** at Lake Carl Blackwell; and Scott Loss located **Willet** at Boomer Lake Park. Jimmy Woodard reported **Red-eyed Vireo** and Louisiana Waterthrush at Soldier Creek Industrial Park Recreational Trail in

Oklahoma County and **Indigo Bunting** at his Midwest City home. On the 17th Brian Stufflebeam uncovered **Semipalmated Plover** at Arcadia Lake; and Adrienne Horner realized **Caspian Tern** in Stillwater.

On the 18th Kyle Horton recognized **Yellow Warbler** and Warbling Vireo at Lexington; and John Polo discovered a **Kentucky Warbler** in Payne County. On the 19th Zachary Hemans noticed Cattle Egret near Guthrie. On the 20th Jeremy Ross got Baltimore Oriole at the Oklahoma Biological Survey, Corey Riding had Yellow Warbler at Boomer Lake Park; and Scott Loss recorded **Dickcissel** at Whittenberg Park. On the 21st at Mineral Wells Park in Guthrie Zach Poland tallied Solitary Sandpiper, Northern Parula and Yellow-throated Warbler; at the John Marshal School Pond Jamal Mack identified **Wilson's Phalarope**; at Boomer Lake Park **Bank Swallows** were seen by Scott Loss; and at Wellston High School Austin Jones encountered White-winged Dove.

On the 22nd at Lake Thunderbird Nathan Kuhnert added **Wilson's Warbler**; Joe Grzybowski located **Blue Grosbeak**; while in Stillwater Scott Loss found **Gray Catbird**. On the 23rd at the 63rd and Kilpatrick Turnpike area **Western Sandpiper** was verified; at the Mustang Playa Bob Ellis documented Dickcissel; at Riley Park John Tharp realized **Blue-headed Vireo**; and at Lake Thunderbird Lindell Dillon spotted **Painted Bunting**. On the 24th in Stillwater Tanner Swank recorded **Mississippi Kite**; and in Garvin County Zach DuFran detected Warbling Vireo at Wacker City Park in Paul's Valley and Ruddy Duck at Paul's Valley Lake.



On the 26th in Tecumseh Dala Grisom recognized American Avocet and Yellow-headed Blackbird. In Kingfisher County Joe Grzybowski reported Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Dickcissel and Swainson's Hawk; and at his home Zach Poland found **Common Nighthawk**. On the 28th Zach Poland birded Wes Watkins Lake and saw **White-rumped Sandpiper**, **Eastern Wood-Pewee** and **Least Flycatcher**. In Norman Mitchell Jarrett discovered Least Flycatcher plus **Bell's Vireo** along South Jenkins and Lindell Dillon

found **Tennessee Warbler** and **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** at Lake Thunderbird State Park.

In the Central Oklahoma area during April 2017 species were reported with **55** new species added to the 2017 year making the total to date of **234**. I appreciate those who help provide the history of central Oklahoma birds by making reports at <http://ebird.org> and can also be contacted by e-mail at emkok@earthlink.net. Esther M. Key, Editor.

AOS Proposals (cont.)

Split Brown Creeper into two species.

The New World's lone representative of the treecreeper family, the unique Brown Creeper consists of two "groups" with more than a dozen named subspecies. The Northern Group contains the birds that most birders in the ABA Area are familiar with, with the Southern Group only coming into the ABA Area in southeastern Arizona but occurring through Mexico into northern Central America. The proposal suggests the name Nearctic Creeper for the northern group, with Brown Creeper retained for the southern, mostly non-ABA, group, which seems unnecessarily confusing. The committee suggests Nearctic and Neotropical Creeper for the two.

Split North American Red Crossbill *Loxia curvirostra* into two species.

Here's another attempt to unravel the Gordian Knot that is Red Crossbill taxonomy, focusing again on the localized subspecies *L. c. sinesciurus*, or South Hills Crossbill. The most critical new bit of evidence comes from the genetic evaluation of 219 Red Crossbills from across the species' range, revealing that the South Hills Crossbill is the most distinct lineage among the 9 call types, marking it is the strongest case for a split among Red Crossbills. The new species would potentially called South Hills Crossbill, despite being found in both the South Hills and the Albion Mountains. Alternatively, Cassia Crossbill is a good fit, as both mountain ranges lie entirely within Cassia County, Idaho.

Change the English name of the Ring-necked Duck. Ring-necked Duck is often near the top of lists concerning the worst bird common names as the eponymous ring is almost never seen. The proposal argues that, at a time when interest in birding is increasing, a common bird with an opaque name is unnecessarily confusing and that birders should take a page from hunters, who have longed called this species "Ringbill", and adopt the name "Ring-billed Duck". In any case, it raises the question of the changing nature of what a common name is supposed to be, which is an interesting academic exercise if not a taxonomic one.

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

Tuesday Morning Birders:

Tues, May 9: Norman: 7:30 Dick Gunn. Meet at Rudy's BBQ, 3450 Chautaugua Ave, Norman 73072

Tues, May 16: Joe Barnes Regional Park: 7:30 Ernie Wilson. Meet in the dog park parking lot, 8517 E Reno Ave, Midwest City 73110.

Tues, May 23: Mitch Park : May 23: Mitch Park, Hal Yocum. Meet at 7:15 at Old School Bagel (775 W Covell Rd). Call, text, or email Betz Hacker at (405) 638-6210 or elizabethhacker66@yahoo.com

Picnic

June 10: Terri Underhill has volunteered to host the annual picnic in her yard this year. To those of you who have not been to her house, she has a spacious, 3-acre wooded yard with a multitude of bird feeders. She currently has nesting Barred Owls and regularly has nesting Great-crested Flycatchers, Chickadees, Eastern Bluebirds Tufted Titmouse and Ruby-throated Hummingbirds. Her home is located near Santa Fe and Coffee Creek Road (NW 220th) in Edmond. An email newsletter with map will be sent in early June. This should be a fun evening.
