

Ferruginous Hawk

Bird of the Month

by Grace Huffman

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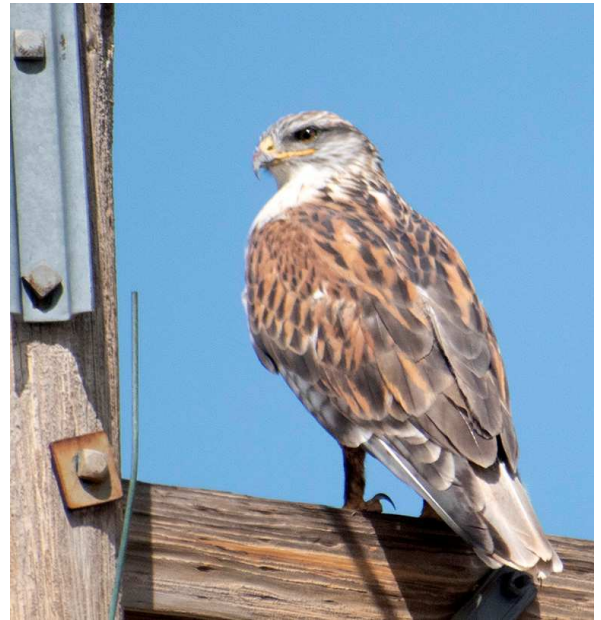
One of my favorite things about winter is the diversity of raptors that descend upon the state. Bald Eagles become more numerous, Sharp-shinned Hawks arrive and start eyeing bird feeders, Northern Harriers glide over fields, and Short-eared Owls come out at dusk if you know where to look. And in the western part of the state, Ferruginous Hawks perch on trees and telephone poles near open fields, watching for their next meal.

Ferruginous Hawks are larger cousins to our Red-tailed Hawks that are here year-round. Ferruginous Hawks are year-round only in the panhandle, but can be found across the western parts of the state in the winter, becoming less common as you go east. They are larger than Red-tails, and can be found in two color morphs. The dark morph is a warm brown all over except for the tail (which is white), and only make up a very small portion of the population. The much more common light morph has beautiful rusty shoulders & feathered legs, with a very pale underside.

Ferruginous Hawks can be found as far north as Alberta and Saskatchewan provinces in Canada in the summertime, and Mexico in the wintertime. On their breeding grounds, they will build a massive stick nest, or even refurbish one left behind by other hawks or crows. Conservationists have taken advantage of this by providing them artificial nests to help boost the population. The female lines the nest with items like tree bark and even sometimes cow dung! Once the nest is built it can take over two month for the eggs to hatch and the young to fledge.

Generally solitary unless with their mate, Ferruginous Hawks have been known to gather in small groups on wintering grounds where food is plentiful (like a prairie dog town), and even roost together.

My first time seeing a Ferruginous Hawk was this past September on my trip out to the Black Mesa area. It was perched up on a telephone pole and let us get rather close to it and take quite a few photos of it before it flew off. Every time we drove past that telephone pole it was there or on a pole close to it. Thankfully they are listed as least concern and their population is considered to be largely stable.



© Grace Huffman

President's Perspective

Snowbirds in Oklahoma

Now that the cold, cold days of the February "deep freeze" are over I can look back and dwell on the positives.

I was pretty well stuck at home and it was Backyard Birding, like it or not. I have a normal sized backyard, but I do have a little bird paradise back there with 10 feeders of different types: several ground feeders, two hanging feeders (almost squirrel proof), a suet feeder and a windowsill feeder, two water features with heaters plus lots of trees and bushes. Typically I get 10 -12 species back there daily.

The first day (Feb. 8) was constant freezing drizzle here in west Edmond. My regulars all showed up: Northern Cardinals, Tufted Titmouse, Carolina Chickadee, House Sparrow, House Finch, both Carolina and Bewick's Wren, American Robins, Mourning Dove, Downy and Red-bellied Woodpecker, Dark-eyed Junco, and Blue Jay. These came back every day but in greater numbers.

Extra new visitors started showing up: Pine Siskin, Orange-crowned (I got to see the orange spot on its head one day) and Yellow-rumped Warbler, and a Red-shouldered Hawk. The hawks just sat for the most part and did not try to grab one of my squirrels (darn).

A day later I had a pair for of Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers, male and female show up . They then came every day, very early. Other new visitors included a White-breasted and Red breasted nuthatch (only once each). One day a Red-tailed Hawk came and also just sat.

I had more visitors as the days went by: Cedar Waxwings, American Goldfinches, Eurasian Collared Doves, Eastern Bluebirds, first to the water and then one to the windowsill feeder. They returned every day and started tapping on my window (maybe saw his reflection as the window faces south and gets sun all day if it is actually out).

It is worth mentioning that the daily robins visits grew in numbers to about 70 one day. They completely stripped my nandina bushes of berries and left a lot of droppings on my two decks. European Starlings came in hoards! They attacked my suet. My local Mockingbird started coming daily and decided it "the owned" one of the seed feeders and the suet!

Usually I have many House Sparrows, but they nearly disappeared. A couple new sparrows showed up: White-throated and Field. I rarely get a Sharp-shinned Hawk or a Cooper's and all the birds disappear! All together it turned out really great. The smallest number of species was 12 and the largest 20. Almost every day a new bird would come.

Finally the foot deep snow started to melt. My boot tracks around the yard became bare to the grass first. One or two warm days and it was all gone and so were most of my interesting visitors. Most of you likely had something similar going on with the "snow birds" coming to your yard. Sure helped pass the many hours indoors and the extreme cold outside!

Hal A. Yocum



Chirpings

By Patti Muzny
February 2021



So we thought 2020 was “dis-com-bob-ulated,” as my mother once said? (Spell check blew its mind on this one!) Not to be outdone, 2021 hit us like a tsunami with an unprecedented winter storm that has taken a devastating toll on everything; our birds will have a long road ahead in an attempt to recover. The “normal” bird behaviors were anything but during the week of the ice and snow.

Our bird feeder out in the yard was not adequate for the high numbers of birds coming in, so we resorted to our extreme cold “tools.” A heat lamp was hooked up near the den windows where House Sparrows, Starlings, Red-winged Blackbirds and Grackles wouldn’t come close. At first this spa was visited by Robins, Cardinals, Carolina Wrens, Juncos and House Finches. As the cold bore down with a vengeance, we suddenly saw Fox Sparrows, Harris’s Sparrows, White-throated and White-crowned Sparrows, a Chipping Sparrow and Song Sparrows around the heat lamp and the food we put out there – cracked pecans, suet, sunflower seeds, raisins and fresh water. We had not seen the neighborhood Mockingbird in the back yard, but after about 3 days, it flew in with an attitude and claimed the heat lamp, suet and raisins. Early in the morning when I came to turn the lamp back on, the mocker was usually perched on the lamp and glaring at me for being too slow to get it back on!

The opportunistic predators made a few visits as well. A Red-shouldered Hawk even made a pass across the deck under the patio. The Cooper’s Hawk showed up several times, but I never did actually see it catch anything. Throughout the storm and snow covered yard, we didn’t see a single Goldfinch. But on the morning of February 23rd, with bright sunshine and warm temperatures, a small flock of about 15 was feeding in the front yard and I saw one at the feeder in the back.

I’ve mentioned before that we have a female Cardinal that persistently flies into the windows in the front of the house. This has gone on for over a year. I wondered if she might have been one of the casualties of the storm, but yesterday morning I was in the kitchen when I heard the familiar attack on the windows in the office. Yes...that gene pool is alive and well. Sigh!

On February 21st, I donned the rubber boots and took a slog

around the back yard and discovered a Red-breasted Nuthatch searching for food in the neighbor’s old pecan tree, along with a Downy Woodpecker. During the storm we also had a pair of Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers, a Flicker and a Red-bellied Woodpecker in the yard.

Now on February 23rd, the Carolina Wrens and Cardinals are singing and the dandelions are coming out. What a difference a few days and some sunshine make in our world. And as of February 26th, the Cardinals are singing their hearts out throughout the neighborhood. Brian also heard a Bewick’s Wren singing. With each species I see and hear, there is cause to celebrate, because so many birds didn’t make it.

About two months ago a friend sent me a message that two birds simultaneously flew across their daughter’s yard and into the glass on their patio, killing them instantly. From her description, it sounded like Belted Kingfishers, but they do not live close to a pond. They sent me a photo and indeed, a beautiful pair of Kingfishers had flown into the window and died.

On January 22, 2021, Nancy Vicars and I incorporated a trip to El Reno for my first Covid19 vaccination into a quest for Mountain Bluebirds and eagle nest monitoring. Steve Davis and Mary Lane had reported Mountain Bluebirds were found at the west end of El Reno Lake, so we drove to the west side of the lake and just like magic, we found about five beautiful Mountain Bluebirds on the ground beside the car.

Brian Muzny tells a tale of a Ruby-crowned Kinglet that nearly landed on his glasses while he was using a mouse squeaker on the Norman CBC around Lake Thunderbird’s marina. He was using the squeaker, trying to attract a Golden-crowned Kinglet, when a Ruby-crowned Kinglet popped out of the bushes and flew directly at his face!

Several years ago, a pair of mallards frequented our OKC backyard nearly every day, and was so tame, the female would eat birdseed from my hand. This morning (February 26th) I had gone out to spread a little birdseed under the hanging feeder. The wind was blowing and I wasn’t very well tuned into my surroundings, a tiny light came on in my head when I thought I heard, “quack-quack!” It took a few more steps before I turned around and looked at the ground below the feeder. Well, there was a pair of Mallards, busily chowing down on the fresh birdseed! Yay!

Our baseline visits to our 2021 Eagle nests began in January and we’re excited about the second round of visits. We know at least two of our eagles are incubating eggs again this year.

Conservation

by Ann Sherman

After a pandemic, snow for days on end, and then an earthquake that rattled the house I am sick of negative feelings. So no more of that! It was over 70 degrees on Tuesday and Lake Overholser was very alive with the birds of spring. Happy Days may be here again! Especially since I'm fully vaccinated.



So what do we have to be happy about conservation wise?

Sales are thru the roof for seed suppliers, birdhouse builders and small businesses helping people connect to their back yard birds. I'm sure many of you have discovered, as I have, that there is a backlog on birdseed when ordering. Some shops report sales are up nearly 70%. What a delight that so many people are finding solace in watching the birds in their yards, and feeding them.

Birding is the perfect social distancing activity for people who like to be outdoors. Audubon has lots of suggestions. Don't go with friends was one. To me that is a bit much. They got a bit of blowback on their page. People can social distance in the great outdoors. It's safer to be with others than alone in many places.

Kids are getting into birding. I gave my own granddaughters binoculars and a bird ID book. Old fashioned, I know. They go on nature walks and love spotting birds. We know its good for kids to be outdoors. Parents need a way to entertain little ones and many are turning to the birds.

There was a Washington Post article on people paying more attention to tweets....and not the Twitter kind. The article began with the idea that people were hearing birds more often and thinking there were more birds. Truth is there is less noise due to the pandemic and people are hearing the birds for the first time in years. People are paying attention.

The Global Big Day of birdwatching happens on May 9 this year. Last year there was a 45% increase in people participating in the event. 50,000 people took part. I

suspect this year may be bigger. The event is sponsored by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. You can get info on their eBird site.

There is a study out of the U of Washington that will observe bird feeders while monitoring air quality and noise pollution in the Pacific Northwest. Olivia Sanderfoot launched the study and thought she would get possibly 30 friends and family to volunteer. She had 860 people who showed up. Things are looking up!

TIP OF THE MONTH: CAMO NOT ALWAYS HELPFUL

About 15 years ago in Gorham, New Hampshire, about a dozen crabapple trees were planted along the town's Main Street, and also near the town's two schools. The town authorities took good care of the trees, as they produced an attractive crop of crabapples each year. In fact, the town's Main Street crabapple trees have become relatively well-known among birders throughout New England as a reliable location to look for wintering and eruptive Bohemian Waxwings and Pine Grosbeaks.

Accordingly, when small clusters of birders and birder-photographers descended into Gorham in mid-January, there were some surprising consequences. When these out-of-town birders, dressed in camouflage and carrying hefty long-lens cameras, arrived to see and photograph Bohemian Waxwings eating crabapples on Main Street, at least one town resident suspected them of being domestic terrorists!

This was, after all, about a week after the assault on the U.S. Capitol, and the concerned townspeople immediately suspected some nefarious goings-on. Yes, the police came by and had a conversation with the birders visiting Gorham.

The moral of this story is that under certain circumstances, wearing camouflage gear may not be the wisest thing to do!

Welcome

The Oklahoma City Audubon Society welcomes:

Amy Liebetreu, Warr Acres, OK

Leah Speno, Edmond, OK

Jacob Uhland, Norman

Recorders Report

January 2021

What an amazing month of Mountain Bluebirds, Purple Finches, Red-breasted Nuthatches and other unusual species. At the time data was collected, there were two bird species seen in all 12 Central Oklahoma Counties. Who do you think they are? Another 19 species were seen in 11 counties. On the other hand 24 species were seen in one county, 13 in two counties and these species are highlighted in bold. At Lake Overholser some bird species are being a bit ornery about crossing county lines in the middle of the lake and getting counted in two different counties.

On the 1st D&D Norris detected Orange-crowned Warbler and Song Sparrow at Kairworks Garden in Logan County; Caleb McKinney found Greater Scaup, Lesser



Scaup, and Brewer's Blackbirds on Sooner Road in Grady County; Scott Loss identified **Pine Warbler** and Western Grebe at Lake Carl Blackwell in Payne County; and Someone saw **Spotted Sandpiper** at Lake Thunderbird—East Sentinel. At Lake Hefner in Oklahoma City Branden Farris verified Iceland Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, **Red-breasted Merganser**, **Surf Scoter** and **Forster's Tern**;

and Trina Arnold added **Eared Grebe**. In Oklahoma City Steve Davis had **Lesser Goldfinch**; and in Midwest City Jimmy Woodward got American Tree Sparrow. On the 2nd Randolph King observed Northern Flicker and Greater White-fronted Goose at Guthrie Lake in Logan County; John Tharp had American Pipit at Ten Mile Flats in Cleveland County; and Brian Marra photographed an out of season **Grasshopper Sparrow** along



© Steve Davis

Spring Creek Trail at Lake Arcadia in Oklahoma County.

On the 3rd Tim O'Connell reported **American Woodcocks** east of Stillwater; and Jerry Taylor tallied **Wood Duck** at the Bethany Library Pond. In Pottawatomie County Randolph King came across White-throated Sparrow at Shawnee Reservoir—upper

section, Golden-crowned Kinglet at Wes Watkins Lake, and Yellow-rumped Warbler in McCloud. In Logan County Braden Farris discovered Fox Sparrow at Mineral Wells Park; **Northern Bobwhite** and Bonaparte's Gull at Guthrie Lake; and Mountain Bluebird at Liberty Lake. In Cleveland County Patti Muzny and Nancy Vicars spotted **Pine Warbler** at Hog Creek Campground at Lake Thunderbird; and John Tharp encountered **Vesper Sparrow**, Smith's Longspur and LeConte's Sparrow along Wilshire Drive. On



the 4th Larry Mays had Red-breasted Nuthatch and Purple Finch at his home in McClain County; and Terry Mitchell noticed **Long-tailed Duck** at Lake Hefner.

On the 5th in McClain County Joe Grzybowski encountered Cackling Goose near Riverwind; and Zach DuFran counted White-winged Dove and Red-headed Woodpecker at Purcell Lake; and at Lake Overholser Larry Mays watched **Red-breasted Merganser** and Common Loon. On the 6th Hope McGaha turned up Purple Finch and Red-breasted Nuthatch on Old Hwy 18 in Pottawatomie County; and Braden Farris watched Franklin's



Gull, **Black Scoter** and **Eared Grebe** at Lake Overholser. On the 8th Esther Key photographed Bald Eagle at Elmore City Lake in Garvin County; and Linda Jones recorded Winter

Wren at Lazy J in Lincoln County. At Lake Hefner Bill Diffin viewed Iceland Gull, **California Gull**; and Brian Marra confirmed **Pacific Loon**; while at Lake Overholser Grace Huffman located **Virginia Rail**, Marsh Wren, Swamp Sparrow and Larry Mays recognized **Surf Scoter**.

On the 9th Braden Farris detected Horned Lark and White-throated Sparrow at Prairie Prime Ranch J in Lincoln County; Larry Mays found Ross's Goose and Lapland Longspur at Country Club Road in McClain

County; William Radke identified Wilson's Snipe along Morgan Road in Canadian County; and Calvin Rees saw **Snow Goose** northeast of Piedmont. On the 10th Teresa Blakley added Downy Woodpecker at Tuttle in Grady County; Casey Girard verified **Ferruginous Hawk** at Calumet in Canadian County; Ashleigh Rhea observed **Rough-legged Hawk** and **Vesper Sparrow** in Stillwater; Braden Farris got **Common Merganser** at Lake Overholser; and Brian Marra had **Sedge Wren** at Stinchcomb Wildlife Refuge East. On the 12th Calvin Rees came across Loggerhead Shrike in Kingfisher County; and Larry Mays discovered Horned Lark and Fox Sparrow at the Tuttle Soccer Complex in Grady County.



© Brian Marra

On the 13th Alex Harman flushed an out of season **Gray Catbird** from a Pyracantha shrub at The OSU Botanic Garden. On the 14th Steve Davis photographed **Red-necked Grebe** at Lake Hefner. On the 15th Jason Carlson spotted **Prairie Falcon** at Calumet in Canadian County. On the 16th Mary & Lou Truex tallied Eastern Screech Owl and Hermit Thrush at Paul's Valley Lake in Garvin County; Doug Wood noticed **Long-tailed Duck**, **Iceland Gull**, **Lesser Black-backed Gull** and **Snowy Egret** at Lake Overholser and **Common Merganser** at Lake Hefner while Grace Huffman located **Short-eared Owl** at Fort Reno in Canadian County. On the 18th Priscilla Crawford recorded Black Vulture at Wewoka in Seminole County; Zach DuFran had Smith's Longspur at Shawnee Reservoir—Lower Section in Pottawatomie County; and Grace Huffman confirmed Marsh Wren and Common Yellowthroat along South Jenkins in Norman in Cleveland County.



© Steve Davis

On the 19th Larry Mays watched Wild Turkey and Greater Roadrunner in Tuttle; and Mike Yough viewed **Say's Phoebe** and **Rusty Blackbird** at Lake Carl Blackwell – Dam in Payne County. On the 20th Aaron Mechem heard a Tufted Titmouse at Warr Acres in Oklahoma County. On the 21st at Facebook's OK Bird Watchers Chuck Bishop posted a photo of a Leucitic American Robin in Norman. On the 22nd Larry Mays recognized Swamp Sparrow and Common Yellowthroat at Maud Wetlands in Seminole County and Brown Creeper at Wes Watkins Lake in Potta-

watomi County. On the 23rd Jan Hansen added Northern Harrier in Kingfisher County; Jack Olson found **Wood Duck** at Geary in Canadian County; John Tharp detected **Say's Phoebe** at Ten Mile Flats in Cleveland County; Landon Neumann had **Rock Wren** at Lake Carl Blackwell – Dam in Payne County; Brian Marra verified **American Woodcocks** at Lake Stanley Draper – Equestrian Lot; Leah Speno discovered Western Grebe at Lake Hefner; and Matt Jung observed eight **Black-crowned Night-Herons** behind the Fire Station at Lake Hefner.

On the 24th Brent Barnes located Lapland Longspur along Lemon Road in Kingfisher County; and Randolph King spotted Pied-billed Grebe at Alex Marsh in Grady County. The bird species counted in all 12 Central Oklahoma Counties this year

are American Crow and Canada Goose. On the 25th Dala Grissom found Common Goldeneye in Pottawatomie County; and Brian Marra described **Pyrrhuloxia** at Crystal Lake in Oklahoma County. On the 26th Christie Stoops added Bald Eagle



© Bill Carrell

at Cottonwood Creek in Logan County; and Jerry Vanbebber identified **White-winged Scoter** at Lake Overholser. On the 28th Jimmy Woodward, Larry Mays, Jerry Vanbebber, and Christina Kolbmannbb enjoyed a Woodcock display at Lake Stanley Draper west of the equestrian parking lot. On the 29th Larry Chen with Marie Chappell reported Northern Harrier at Purcell in McClain County; and Brent Barnes saw Western Grebe at Lake Overholser. On the 30th Amy Estep detected **Sandhill Cranes** in Canadian County. On the 31st Scott Loss documented **Ring-necked Pheasant** at Lake Carl Blackwell. Spring is on the way. When will the first migrants arrive: Purple Martins, Blue-gray Gnatcatchers, etc.?

In the Central Oklahoma area during January, **158** species were reported. I appreciate those who help provide the history of central Oklahoma birds. Information is accessed at: ebird.org. 2021 eBird: An online database of bird distribution and abundance [web application]. eBird Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. (Accessed: January 30 & 31, 2021). And occasionally from Facebook, and the OKBIRDS List. I can be contacted by e-mail at emkok@earthlink.net. Esther M. Key, Editor.

Time To Think Bird Nesting

By Jerry Wayne Davis, January 5, 2021

In North America 85 species of birds, 49 species of mammals and hundreds of species of reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates use cavities in snags, hollow trees and even saguaro cactus. With the harvest of old growth forests, younger forest rotations, and forest sanitation, and millions of acres of forests converted to other uses, there is a housing shortage for cavity nesting species. Your nest boxes can help with this shortage.



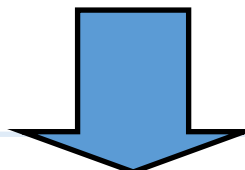
It is not too early to assess your nesting and nest box situation. Boxes need to have the correct hole size and placement and be cleaned out and maintained. Some cavity nesters are already checking out boxes for Spring and using them for winter roosting. Purple Martins scouts will be arriving in February and the boxes need to be ready. Purple Martins have a greater occupancy with gourds than the close compartments of traditional Martin Houses. There are designs online for better box construction.

Some of you may have received nest boxes for Christmas or given them to others that enjoy birds. Wren boxes are often sold with the wrong hole size for the Carolina Wren. The hole should be 1 ½ inch in diameter. If it is one inch for the House wren, getting a Carolina Wren to use the box would be like expecting a Saint Bernard to get through the cat door. Ten years ago I contacted Cedar Works that sold wren boxes to Walmart and they changed their design with a bigger hole. Now Walmart and others have different supplier and sell boxes with the wrong hole size. Also make sure the nest boxes do not have perches as shown in cartoons. Perches increase nest predation by House Sparrows and European Starlings. Your nest boxes should have predator guards and if they do not they are a cat and rat snake feeder and you are putting the birds and young at risk and setting them up for nest failure. Two thirds of bird nests are destroyed by nest predators whether in a nest box or placed in other locations. Get your yard and nest boxes ready to help the birds have a successful nesting season.

OKC AUDUBON SOCIETY

Financial Report for 2020

CASH ON HAND 12/31/2019	\$6,285.26
INCOME:	
Membership dues	1,231.07
Checking Acct. interest	10.29
Donations	30.00
Car decals	10.38
Room Rent refund	<u>140.00</u>
	1,421.74
	<u>+1,421.74</u>
	7,707.00
EXPENSES:	
Newsletter (copies & postage)	300.56
Meeting room rent	360.00
Speaker honorarium	50.00
Membership dues	<u>25.00</u>
	735.56
	<u>-735.56</u>
CASH ON HAND 12/31/2020	\$6,971.44



DUES NOTICE

It's time once again to renew your annual membership for 2021. 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.

2020 Christmas Bird Count Results

Species	Number				
Greater White-fronted Goose	42	Least Sandpiper	14	Orange-crowned Warbler	CW
Cackling Goose	71	Wilson's Snipe	1	Yellow-rumped W. (Myrtle)	100
Canada Goose	1448	Bonaparte's Gull	290	Chipping Sparrow	19
Wood Duck	11	Franklin's Gull	2	Field Sparrow	8
Gadwall	237	Ring-billed Gull	8866	Vesper Sparrow	2
American Wigeon	29	California Gull	CW	Savannah Sparrow	16
Mallard	751	Herring Gull	90	Fox Sparrow	15
Northern Shoveler	271	Iceland Gull	CW	Song Sparrow	68
American Green-winged Teal	38	Lesser Black-backed Gull	5	Lincoln Sparrow	2
duck sp.	7	Forster's Tern	16	Swamp Sparrow	12
Canvasback	69	Rock Pigeon	433	White-throated Sparrow	19
Redhead	32	Eurasian Collared-Dove	30	Harris's Sparrow	124
Ring-necked Duck	27	White-winged Dove	6	White-crowned Sparrow	13
Greater Scaup	374	Mourning Dove	51	Dark-eyed Junco	296
Lesser Scaup	924	Greater Roadrunner	2	Lapland Longspur	3
Bufflehead	166	Great Horned Owl	3	Northern Cardinal	191
Common Goldeneye	28	Barred Owl	1	Red-winged Blackbird	15546
Hooded Merganser	168	Belted Kingfisher	27	Eastern Meadowlark	124
Red-breasted Merganser	140	Red-bellied Woodpecker	52	Western Meadowlark	6
Ruddy Duck	94	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	5	<i>meadowlark sp.</i>	39
White-winged Scoter	3	Downy Woodpecker	64	Yellow-headed Blackbird	1
Surf Scoter	7	Hairy Woodpecker	5	Common Grackle	484
Black Scoter	1	Northern Flicker	105	Great-tailed Grackle	19
Long-tailed Duck	1	Pileated Woodpecker	2	Brown-headed Cowbird	8
Pacific Loon	1	Eastern Phoebe	16	Purple Finch	22
Common Loon	17	Blue Jay	188	House Finch	50
Pied-billed Grebe	325	American Crow	252	Pine Siskin	31
Red-necked Grebe	CW	Horned Lark	18	American Goldfinch	129
Horned Grebe	59	Carolina Chickadee	142	Lesser Goldfinch	CW
Eared Grebe	41	Tufted Titmouse	47	House Sparrow	145
American White Pelican	1194	Red-breasted Nuthatch	6		
Double-crested Cormorant	2297	White-breasted Nuthatch	1		
Great Blue Heron	95	Brown Creeper	3		
Snowy Egret	1	Carolina Wren	103		
Great Egret	58	Bewick's Wren	5		
Black-crowned Night-Heron	23	Winter Wren	8		
Bald Eagle	7	Marsh Wren	8		
Northern Harrier	6	Golden-crowned Kinglet	7		
Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	17		
Cooper's Hawk	6	Eastern Bluebird	66		
Red-shouldered Hawk	12	Mountain Bluebird	10		
Red-tailed Hawk	60	Hermit Thrush	6		
American Kestrel	16	American Robin	1173		
Merlin	3	Northern Mockingbird	83		
American Coot	956	Brown Thrasher	3		
Semipalmated Plover		European Starling	9513		
Killdeer	22	American Pipit	2		
		Cedar Waxwing	284		

**20 Count Parties and 45 Participants
118 Species and 5 Count Week Birds
49,685 Total Birds Counted**

The Count summary was published in the December newsletter.