

# LOUISIANA BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

## REPORT FORM

1. English and Scientific names: Yellow-green Vireo <i>Vireo flavoviridis</i>
2. Number of individuals, sexes, ages, general plumage (e.g., 2 in alternate plumage): 1 Male in breeding plumage.
3. Parish: Jefferson.
Specific Locality: 200 M West of entrance to Grand Isle State Park, Grand Isle, Louisiana
4. Date(s) when observed: June 18, 2015.
5. Time(s) of day when observed: 8:02 AM to 8:32 AM
6. Reporting observer and address: Stephen M Locke, 4917 Hearst Street, Apt. #207, Metairie, LA 70001
7. <u>Other observers</u> accompanying reporter who also <i>identified</i> the bird(s):
8. <u>Other observers who</u> <i>independently identified</i> the bird(s): Nancy L Newfield
9. Light conditions (position of bird in relation to shade and to direction and amount of light): The bird was in full shade, surrounded by foliage, between the observer and the sun.
10. Optical equipment (type, power, condition): Bausch & Lomb 10x42 Elite binoculars in good condition.
11. Distance to bird(s): 10 M from observer
12. Duration of observation: 30 minutes
13. Habitat: The bird was perched in the bare branches of Common Persimmon. The grove of these trees was 25M wide and 8M deep along a roadside ditch with standing water. The grove was surrounded by scrub to an average height of 2M. The opposite side of the road was manicured lawn and residential dwellings.
14. Behavior of bird / circumstances of observation (flying, feeding, resting; include and stress habits used in identification; relate events surrounding observation):  The bird sang loudly most of the time it was observed, the song was often repetitive. It fed on 1 inch caterpillars in the grove of trees where it was perched. It was singing upon our arrival. It stayed perched for minutes at a time before moving to a similar perch. These perches were 3M to 4M high. When a Common Grackle perched about one meter above the Yellow-green Vireo, it slowed its song, and then dropped down below view for about two minutes.
15. Description (include only what was actually seen, <i>not what "should" have been seen</i> ; include if possible: total length/relative size compared to other familiar species; body bulk, shape, proportions; bill, eye, leg, and plumage characteristics. Stress features that separate it from similar species, <i>or for species that are known to hybridize frequently, stress features that help eliminate possible hybrids</i> ):

The bird was 6 inches long and pale below with yellow-olive above. Undertail coverts were pale yellow. Pale yellow color extended onto its sides and onto its upper breast. The eye appeared dark orange and the supercilium was delineated from the grayish crown by a faint dark line. The bill appeared long and slender, compared to Red-eyed Vireo. The maxilla was horn colored, with a yellowish mandible. The legs were gray. The bird had missing feathers below the ear coverts and above the breast. Although it was observed in different parts of a grove of trees, it was the only singing bird in the grove and the pattern of missing feathers previously observed indicates it was the only Yellow-green Vireo present.

16. Voice: The pitch and number of notes per song are similar to House Sparrow. The Yellow-green Vireo's song is significantly louder and slower. The Yellow-green Vireo repeated its song.

17. Similar species (include how they were eliminated by your observation):

Black-whiskered Vireo and Red-eyed Vireo are similar species.

I personally observed Red-eyed Vireo last month. Its crown appeared to have bold stripes and the back and wings appeared drab, not rich in color as in this observation. The bill was shorter than the Yellow-green Vireo observed in this record.

In preparing for chasing a Black-whiskered Vireo, I studied the Sibley Guide, listed, and was prepared to identify a bird with a malar stripe, and I did not see this during my observation.

18. Photographs or tape recordings obtained? (by whom? attached?): None.

19. Previous experience with this species: No previous experience.

20. Identification aids: (list books, illustrations, other birders, etc. used in identification):

a. at time of observation: Nancy L Newfield

b. after observation:

National Audubon Society The Sibley Guide to Birds, 1st ed., National Geographic Field Guide to the Birds of North America, 6th Ed., Peterson Guide to Birds of North America, 1<sup>st</sup> ed.

21. This description is written from:

<input type="checkbox"/>	notes made during the observation.	Are notes attached?	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	notes made after the observation.	At what date?	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	memory		<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	study of images		<input type="checkbox"/>

22. Are you positive of your identification? If not, explain:

I am positive in my identification.

23. Date: June 18, 2015

Time: 17:00

24. May the LBRC have permission to display this report or portions of this report on its website? Yes

If yes, may we include your name with the report? Yes

