

birding community as longtime South Texas Regional Editor of *American Birds*, *Field Notes* and now *North American Birds*. His diligent work in properly documenting Texas rarities was instrumental in the Texas Bird Records Committee of the TOS developing strict documentation requirements that have gained national acceptance. From 1985 - 2000 Greg served as Secretary of the Texas Bird Record Committee.

Since his initial introduction to birding in the early 1970's, Greg has birded most of the world including the U.S., Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, Africa and Antarctica. After retiring from a 25-year career with the Austin Police Department, Greg now leads bird tours throughout the western hemisphere for Victor Emanuel Nature Tours.

Not content to just observe an area's birdlife, Greg is also an accomplished bird photographer. He has had over 1000 of his photographs published in many national and international magazines, books, brochures and catalogues.

So bring those binoculars to the Friday and Saturday night programs and join us as we seek the Whisked Auklet in Alaska and then venture south for "A Visit to Robinson Crusoe Island and Its Endangered Hummingbird".

ACCOMODATIONS IN CAMERON PARISH

- Cameron:** Dyson House Bed & Breakfast (337-775-5347)
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**✓ ELECTION OF NEW
LOS OFFICERS
AND BOARD MEMBER**

The October meeting of the Louisiana Ornithological Society is the official meeting of the Society and the time for election of new officers and one Board Member. Positions to be elected at the October 26, 2002 LOS Meeting are: President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and the Southeast Louisiana Board Member.

During the elections on October 26, 2002 the floor will be open to nominations from the LOS membership. If you would like to nominate an LOS member for an office or the Board position, please secure their approval before nominating them. The Southeast Louisiana Board Member must reside in southeastern Louisiana - the general area from Baton Rouge east to the Mississippi border including the Florida parishes and the southeastern Louisiana parishes south and east of Baton Rouge.

FUTURE LOS MEETINGS

October 25-27, 2002
(Cameron, LA)

January 24-26, 2003
(Lake Charles, LA)

April 25-27, 2003
(Cameron, LA)

----- 2002 LOS FALL MEETING REGISTRATION FORM -----

Please pre-register if possible. Registration is \$5.00 and the buffet Saturday evening is \$12.00. Pre-registration assists Marianna Tanner Primeaux and the Knights of Columbus in planning for our meeting. Pre-registration fees will be refunded if you let Marianna Tanner know by Friday that you cannot attend.

Name(s): _____

Number Registering for Meeting: _____ @ \$5.00/person = \$ _____

Number Attending Buffet Saturday evening: _____ @ \$12.00/person = \$ _____

Total: = \$ _____

Make check payable to: **LOS**

Send check and completed form to:
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P. O. Box 299
Cameron, LA 70631

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late registrations:
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LEAST TERNS CONTINUE TO NEST ON RED RIVER

By Hubert Hervey
Hawkeyehub@aol.com



The endangered Interior Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum athalassos*) has successfully nested on the Red River in four states in the years since 1996, when I first found nesting colonies on sand islands created by the river. I did a study of the Louisiana colonies in 1999 followed by a presentation to the members of the Louisiana Ornithological Society. For background information see The Journal of Louisiana Ornithology, Summer 2001 (Volume 5, Number 1), Nesting Success of Least Terns on the Red River of Louisiana. Additional copies of this article can be obtained by contacting the author at the above e-mail address. In the following article the subject of Least Terns nesting along the Red River in Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma, in the three years since the original publication in the JLO is addressed.

The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers has surveyed Least Terns each summer since 1999 on the Red River. I have been able to accompany the biologists on nearly all of those surveys. I have also taken it upon myself to attempt to count all of the Least Terns on the Red River, downstream of Lake Texoma and Denison Dam. This is a distance totaling nearly 600 miles from Denison to the Atchafalaya River. I have documented the presence of about 1,000 Least Terns in this four state area. The lower 155 miles of the river has had no terns nesting on it since I began surveys in 1996. The USACE in Vicksburg, Mississippi, has been gracious to allow me to assist with their surveys, but to my knowledge has not modified any river channel management to favor the successful nesting of Least Terns in this area. The USACE office in Tulsa, Oklahoma, has been surveying Least Terns for two years in its area of responsibility, which runs west from Index, Arkansas and has done modification of an island in Oklahoma, at the junction of the Cimarron River and the Arkansas River to favor Least Tern nesting.

The results of the feasibility study for continuing the navigation farther upstream on the Red River will be revealed to the public in September 2003. The river is currently navigable due to a series of 5 locks and dams that maintain a depth adequate for barges to travel to the Port of Shreveport about 10 miles south of Shreveport, Louisiana. The first proposal is to build 3 or 4 more dams that would make navigation possible to the vicinity of I-30 north of Texarkana. After they are built, a second project would continue all the way to Lake Texoma north of Dallas, Texas. These two projects would cover approximately 350 river miles, depending on realignment mileage, and cover the nesting islands of some 800 Least Terns. The economy of the Shreveport area benefits: by the introduction of barge transportation, the improvement in fisheries, increase in bird populations, and more water recreation craft sales, due to the lock and dams. The ongoing acquisition and development of The Red River National Wildlife Reserve will also be of great benefit to the area. The biggest downside to the construction of more locks and dams is the inundation of the islands that terns need for nesting. The natural, seasonal scouring, that

occurs during increased river flow, limits vegetative growth and often alters the island by depositing more sand on it, creating optimal conditions for terns to raise their young successfully. Conversely, nesting terns can only use the grassy islands that result in the pools downriver from Shreveport the first year they are formed, because vegetation develops so rapidly.

SANS, "The Newsletter of the Southwest Arkansas Navigation Study," November 2000, No. 3, published by the Vicksburg District Corps of Engineers reported the following totals, taken from one of the surveys that I helped take from Index, Arkansas, to Shreveport. "The surveys found over 700 terns, 200 nests, and almost 100 eggs. Nesting activity was taking place on 26 sandbars. These numbers are higher than those produced by surveys of the Red River below Shreveport. The terns were found to prefer sandbars with sparse vegetation. They were also found to prefer side-channel and mid-channel sandbars affording some protection from mammalian predators. These findings are compatible with studies of the least tern that have been conducted on other rivers and streams." This 135-mile stretch of river with 700 terns on 26 nesting sandbars is the area that will be covered by the first lock and dam project mentioned above. This is an average population of 5.2 birds per mile, equivalent in size to any population in the nation. Surely a mitigation expense for displacing these Least Terns is justified.

Mitigation for the damage done to the islands terns need for nesting could be used in several ways, including: maintaining vegetation-free areas where needed, keeping a current flowing around both sides of mid-stream islands, opening the shoreward side of dikes so water current will prevent the island from attaching to shore, and using dredged spoil dirt to form man-made islands at favorite nesting locations. These are all relatively inexpensive efforts that have proved successful in other areas. I have identified the islands most critical for the terns' nesting success, but the rapid change in vegetative conditions causes the birds to change islands with amazing frequency. One only wonders when the next new island (which could possibly be the last) will form between Shreveport and Coushatta, in pools 4 and 5. The new islands in use in 2002 are smaller and have a lower elevation above pool water stage than in the years since pool 5 was formed. An increase in the reported river level at Shreveport from 14.5 ft. to 15.0 ft. caused the flooding of many nests in pool 5 this year. There are many islands in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas that appear to be adequate for the needs of nesting terns but are not used by terns. This indicates that the population has room to expand. The last two years have been the best for nesting terns on the Red River since 1988 and 1998, so the population is in place to occupy more existing islands and to take advantage of any management procedures undertaken to favor nesting success. The most important islands to protect are located at Mile Markers 257, 270, 284, 334 and 373, when using the criteria of number of birds nesting and number of years in use. However, the largest colony (40 adult terns) on the Red River in

continued

Louisiana is a first year colony located at Mile Marker 176.3, on an island I called Volleyball Island in the JLO article, just two miles south of the bridge to Coushatta, in pool 4. This island, now larger and taller than in the past, has accidentally benefited from dike and revetment building this year in the immediate area. Hopefully, the infamous Volleyball Island will remain separated from the shore, but the recent construction of dikes and revetment will probably cause a sand build up that will connect to the shore, exposing the colony to land predation in just a year or two.

Table 1 shows the results of the many trips on the river that I have made since 1999. The counts of Least Terns indicate that this population is still healthy. The success the terns have had in the last two years is an indication that the birds can maintain a healthy population under the unusually low water conditions of those years. The data suggest that tern populations will benefit when the river level is maintained at a low level during the nesting season (June, July and August).

Table 2 shows that of 29 islands that had nests in 2001, only three were nested on for three years and only one had been nested on for four years. The terns have to find new nesting areas every year in the area south of Shreveport. Upriver from Shreveport, the terns are able to use the islands for many years.

Table 3 clearly proves that the islands located in the stable water of the pools formed behind the dams are good for nesting terns for little more than one year..

Louisiana Ornithological Society

www.losbird.org

Reminder:

Time to renew your "Wild Louisiana Stamp" for admission to the LA Dept of Wildlife and Fisheries Wildlife Management Areas. They can be purchased at WalMart for \$5.50.



Table 1. Survey results in four states during 1999,2000, 2001 and 2002

Number	1999			2000			2001			2002	
	<u>LA</u>	<u>AR</u>	<u>TX*</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>AR</u>	<u>TX**</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>AR</u>	<u>TX/OK</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>AR</u>
Colonies	7	2*	1*	12	16	**	14	14	5***	14	14
Adult Terns	189	200*	32*	277	436	**	227	382	158*	304	372
Juveniles	93	22*	0*	38	35	**	134	114	16*	66	62
Still On Nest	0	0	0	17	92	**	0	14	9	0	8

*Partial survey

**Not surveyed

***Unknown because of difficulty ascertaining state boundaries

Table 2: Frequency of use of Twenty-nine Islands in LA, AR, and TX, for nesting by Least Terns in 2001

Prior Years in Use -	None	1	2	3	4
Number of colonies -	10	8	7	3	1

Table 3: Frequency of use of 26 Islands in LA, and AR for nesting by Least Terns in 2002

Average years in use of six years total

7 Colonies below Shreveport in pools 5, and 4 - 1.14 years = 19% of the time

6 Colonies between Shreveport and Arkansas - 4.50 years = 75% of the time

Average years in use of four years total

13 Colonies in Arkansas - 2.46 years = 61% of the time

LOUISIANA BIRDS – SUMMER 2001

(1 June – 31 July)

Joseph P. Kleiman

[**KEY: boldfaced species** are on the Louisiana Bird Records Committee (**LBRC**) Review List; documentation is on file, and eventual acceptance of these records is pending evaluation by the LBRC.

ad. = adult;

imm. = immature;

Lowery (1974) = *Louisiana Birds* by George H. Lowery, Jr., 3rd Edition;

m.ob. = many observers;

NWR = National Wildlife Refuge;

ph = photograph to be deposited in LBRC archives at Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science (LSUMNS);

vt = videotape to be deposited in LBRC archives at LSUMNS;

WMA = Wildlife Management Area.

Parish names are in *italics*.

This is the protocol used by Steve Cardiff when he wrote these columns for the LOS News.]

Two pelagic trips, 29 June and 21 July, provided several excellent records (SWC, DLD, MS, CL, DM, BMM, JS, CS, PW, JC, PC, NN). The trips went SSE from South Pass, *Plaquemines*. These are the reported records: **Cory's Shearwater**, 1 on 29 June (MS-VT, CL-VT); Wilson's Storm-Petrel, 12 on 29 June and also 12 on 21 July; **Band-rumped Storm-Petrel**, 1 on 29 June (MS-VT, CL-VT) and 1 on 21 July; Masked Booby, 1 on 29 June; and Bridled Tern, 4 on 29 June.

We had two reports of possible summering American White Pelicans, 1 on 2 June (VR) soaring over Pecan Drive, *Iberville*, and approximately 60 at Mollicy Farms, *Morehouse*, on 3 June (GL). It is also possible that these were late migrants. A large nesting colony of ca. 10,000 Brown Pelicans was reported on Plover Island near the mouth of Baptiste Collette Bayou, *Plaquemines* (CGB, EC, JM). Another lingering species was Double-crested Cormorant with 1 on 10 June on the Flat River, *Bossier* (Larry R. Raymond, Kim Freeman), and 1 on 27 June on Shea Island, *Plaquemines* (CGB). A Magnificent Frigatebird was also in this same general area on 27 June (CGB).

The occurrence of 6 Reddish Egrets near the mouth of Baptiste Collette Bayou, *Plaquemines* (CGB), on 27 June suggests that they are nesting in the area. An interesting nesting of White Ibis, an estimated 20,000 pairs, on 2 May (Donald Norman, Cathy Penland) was inadvertently left out of my Spring 2001 report. The rookery is on the west side of Lac Des Allemands, north of Kramer, *Lafourche*, and the young started hatching in the last week of April.

Post-breeding wandering brings Wood Storks to our state starting in late spring. On 3 June 25 Wood Storks were found on the Upper Ouachita NWR, *Union* (GL). On 18 June an impressive 1570 Wood Storks were found off LA 693 in southeast *Vermilion* (Bill Fontenot, Gary Broussard). Apparently this was the 3rd year

in a row that the birds roosted there. Another 240 storks were found in the vicinity of LA 719 and LA 342, *Lafayette, Vermilion* (JPK, CF).

Canada Geese have been introduced as breeding birdings in Louisiana. The finding of 12 of this species at Port Sulphur, *Plaquemines* (LLE), on 28 July suggests this species may be expanding its range in southern Louisiana. A summering (injured?) American Wigeon was present in the vicinity of the erstwhile Vincent Refuge, *Vermilion*, on 5 July (JPK, CF). In the same general area on 2 June, 3 lingering Northern Shovelers were found (DMD, RCD) and 2 were still present on 5 July (JPK, CF).

On 1 July an Osprey was observed at Lock and Dam No. 5 on the Red River, *Bossier* (JI). The number of Swallow-tailed Kites continue to increase in Louisiana and also in Mississippi. An airplane survey on 3 July found 25 Swallow-tailed Kites in the Atchafalaya Basin, *Pointe Coupee, St. Martin, Iberville* (JOC, Christie Riehl, PS). On 19 July 161 Swallow-tailed Kites were found in the Pearl River Basin, *St. Tammany, Washington; Hancock and Pearl River Counties, MS* (JOC, PS). On 27 July in the same area, an amazing 263 kites were seen under ideal conditions (JOC, TDC, DB, PS) and 177 were still found on 31 July (JOC, DB, PS). A Swainson's Hawk, a rare summer resident and possible breeder, was found on 11 July at Sweet Lake, *Cameron* (GG).

American Coot continues to summer in small numbers in Louisiana with 3 present at the former Vincent Refuge, *Vermilion*, on 5 July (JPK, CF). Summering Black-bellied Plovers or early migrants were in *Lafayette* on 29 July when 3 were found (RSB, JP). A pair of American Oystercatchers, uncommon breeders, were on Shea Island, *Plaquemines*, on 27 June (CGB). The rice fields of *Acadia, Vermilion* and *Lafayette* parishes continue to provide excellent habitat for migrant shorebirds as well as breeding grounds for Black-necked Stilts. On 5 July ca. 750 Black-necked Stilts, 27 American Avocets, 17 Greater Yellowlegs and 280 Lesser Yellowlegs (JPK, CF) were found. A late Whimbrel was still present in *Vermilion* parish on 2 June as well as 2 Ruddy Turnstones (DMD, RCD). Ruddy Turnstones, 2, had returned to the Fourchon area, *Lafourche*, by 29 July as well as 15 Sanderlings (RSB, JP). The Buras Boat Launch, *Plaquemines*, was used by 20 returning Least Sandpipers on 28 July (LLE).

A nesting colony of ca. 3000 Laughing Gulls was present on Plover Island near the mouth of Baptiste Collette Bayou, *Plaquemines* (CGB, EC, JM), on 27 June. A first summer Herring Gull was nearby, possibly enjoying the food source provided by the colony.

Three Common Terns were found summering on Fourchon Road, *Lafourche*, on 29 July (RSB, JP). An intriguing report of a **Roseate Tern**, a species not yet accepted on the Louisiana list, was

sent to LSUMNS on a tern seen 17 June along Belle Pass, *Lafourche* (BMM, DM, R. D. Purrington, PW). A Least Tern, flying SE over Pecan Drive, *Iberville*, on 9 June was certainly unusual, to say the least, both as to time and place.

The status of Monk Parakeet in Louisiana is not clear since there is some question as to whether the population can maintain itself without recruitment from released birds. In any case, they are breeding successfully in places and expanding their range as this report of a pair in Arabi, *St. Bernard*, on 20 July indicates (TDC, JOC).

Ruby-throated Hummingbirds have disappeared as breeding birds in many urban areas, mainly due to loss of habitat. Reports of hummingbirds from Gretna, *Jefferson*, on 19 June and from Lake Charles, *Calcasieu*, on 28 June give hope that maybe some may be hanging on in our urban areas (GG).

Western Kingbirds made a good showing with 3 nests found in the Shreveport area, *Caddo*, all on 24 June (JI). The same observer found a roost of 200,000 Purple Martins at the LSU Medical Center, Shreveport, *Caddo*, on 25 July.

There were few warbler reports; however, a male Prothonotary Warbler was found on an oil rig, Green Canyon #177, on 22 July (Troy Reitan). The only other warbler report was that of a Louisiana Waterthrush on 23 June at Old River, *Pointe Coupee* (Virginia Rettig, Patti Holland).

Bronzed Cowbirds continue their range expansion in Louisiana. On 14 June 3 were in *Terrebonne* parish (Melissa Powell) and 1 on 24 June along LA 24, *Terrebonne* (LLE). On 28 July 18 Bronzed Cowbirds were present at Fort Jackson, *Plaquemines* (LLE). This same observer found a male House Finch on 4 July in his neighborhood in New Orleans, *Orleans*, the first that he has seen there since he moved into the neighborhood eleven years ago.

Initialed Observers:

Richard S. Bello, Christopher S. Brantley, Donna Bush, Steve W. Cardiff, John Conover, Paul Conover, J. O. Coulson, T. D. Coulson, Ed Creef, Donna L. Dittmann, Danny M. Dobbs, Robert C. Dobbs, Lehman L. Ellis, Carol Foil, Gay Gomez, Jim Ingold, Joseph P. Kleiman, Gypsy Langford, Charlie Lyon, Joyce Mazourek, David Muth, B. Mac Myers, Nancy Newfield, Jed Pitre, Van Remsen, Perry Samrow, John Sevenair, Curt Sorrells, Mark Swan, Phillip Wallace.

Remember - Fall 2002 reports are due at the end of November. Try to get them to the Museum before the start of the Christmas Count season. The dates for the Fall Period are 1 August - 30 November.

Send your reports to:

Joseph P. Kleiman
Museum of Natural Science
119 Foster Hall
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803-3216

If you need cards or rare bird report forms, contact Joe Kleiman at the above address or at home (225) 751-8716.

New Members

Theresa Cross, Ville Platte, LA

Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Dixon, Winterville GA

Dr. Linda M. Keefer and Mr. Lynn R. Haase,
Covington LA

Brian G. Meissner, Covington LA

New Life Members

Charlotte Seidenberg, New Orleans, LA

Julie Watkins, Alexandria, LA
(gift from Wayne and Becky Watkins)

Jeffrey & Lisa Moore, Bastrop, LA



NEWS FROM THE NATURE CONSERVANCY:

For millions of migrating songbirds set on crossing the gulf of Mexico, it's a long shot in the best of conditions; without plenty of good habitat and food on either side of the journey, it's more like suicide. Community Coffee of Louisiana, Mexico's Pronatura Veracruz and the Conservancy are working to improve the odds. In February, Community Coffee—which cultivates shade-grown, organic coffee in Veracruz, where many of the birds pass through—put up about a half million dollars. The money will go toward saving the disappearing coastal woodlands and prairies of Louisiana and helping the Conservancy and Pronatura target the most critical habitat in Mexico.

THIRD NORTH AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGICAL CONFERENCE will be held in New Orleans September 24-28, 2002.

The conference is a joint meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union, Cooper Ornithological Society, Society of Canadian Ornithologists, Raptor Research Foundation, Society of Caribbean Ornithology and sección Mexicana del Consejo Internacional para la Preservación de las Aves. There will be field trips in conjunction with the conference, plus a workshop for school teachers. The expected attendance of 1200 people will enjoy exciting programs with symposia, workshops, roundtables, plenary lectures, talks and poster presentations, art shows, book signings and many other events. For information <http://www.tulane.edu/!naoc-02/>

In Search of a Life Bird - How I spent my summer vacation!

By Judith O'Neale

There are several birds which have such an isolated range that they require birders to travel long distances and usually spend lots of money to see them. One of these birds is the Whiskered Auklet which is most easily spotted off the coast of Dutch Harbor in the Aleutian Islands. In order to reach this area, you first fly to Anchorage Alaska. Then from Anchorage you fly to Dutch Harbor/Unalaska. Then a boat trip as much as 80 miles into Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea.

The Whiskered Auklet (*Aethia pygmaea*) is a small alcid endemic to an area of volcanic islands formed by the Aleutian, Commander and Kuril Island chains. Distinguished by unique, ornate facial plumes, for which it is named, the Whiskered Auklet is much rarer and less colonial than its abundant congeners the Crested Auklet (*Aethia cristatella*) and Least Auklet (*A. pusilla*). It has been less thoroughly studied than most alcids because of its isolated range and secretive, nocturnal behavior at breeding sites. They feed on marine zooplankton, particularly copepods, which are concentrated by convergent currents, often near points of islands. Little is known about its winter distribution, although many individuals remain near breeding islands. It is a small alcid; only the Least Auklet is smaller. Total length is 7 ¾ inches. (Birds of NA #76)

Since I was going to be in Anchorage anyway, I decided this was the year to go for the auklet. I met up with a group from High Lonesome Ecotours for the plane trip to Dutch. In the group were several people from Louisiana who had already spent time in Nome and were excited about all the new birds they had seen there. Included in the group were: Linda Stewart Knight, her dad Everett Carlson, Carl Sheely from Baton Rouge, Doug and Jane Wilds from Slidell, and Bob DeBellevue from Kenner. My friend Penny Rennick from Anchorage was supposed to be with us but her flight the previous day had been canceled because of fog and she was not able to get on another flight for several days and decided to stay home.

We stayed at the Grand Aleutian hotel which had very nice rooms and great seafood. Our group was the first to go out on the boat our first morning and we were overjoyed to have great success in finding the birds. We were very fortunate to be going out with Captain John Lucking, a fishing guide who has gotten hooked on birding. The waters were rough the first day and many of the birders were cold and wet after our 6 hours trip. That did not diminish the excitement of getting to see not just the auklet but also cormorants, puffins, and other auklets species.

The next afternoon, we went to very deep waters in hopes of locating the Mottled Petrel which is sometimes seen in the vicinity.

It was a much more enjoyable trip with warmer weather and calmer seas. We did have great looks at Laysan Albatross, and a single Black-footed Albatross was very cooperative for my second life bird for the trip, but no MOPE.



G.V. Byrd/VIREO

Whiskered Auklet (*Aethia pygmaea*)

The rest of the time we toured the roads around Dutch Harbor and the small town of Unalaska looking for the local birds and any rarities that might be around. Our "trash bird" was the Bald Eagle which seemed to be everywhere. On the tops of poles, on the roofs of buildings, sitting on the king crab traps and flying in all directions. Vying for "tb" status were lots of Common Ravens. It was great fun!

The weather couldn't have been better. It was windy most days but that's typical of the Aleutians. Our last day was sunny and in the 60's, perfect for our drive up the rough road to Bunker Hill for great picture taking.

During our four days, we also saw Dall Porpoise, a Minke Whale, Stellar's Sea Lions, Harbor Seals and a Red Fox.

Checklist

Dutch Harbor/Unalaska
June 30 - July 4, 2002

Black-footed Albatross *	Glaucous-winged Gull
Laysan Albatross	Glaucous Gull
Northern Fulmar	Black-legged Kittiwake
Sooty Shearwater	Common Murre
Short-tailed Shearwater	Pigeon Guillemot
Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel	Marbled Murrelet
Double-crested Cormorant	Ancient Murrelet
Pelagic Cormorant	Cassin's Auklet
Red-faced Cormorant	Parakeet Auklet
Green-winged Teal (<i>A.c. crecca</i>)	Whiskered Auklet *
Mallard Duck	Crested Auklet
Greater Scaup	Tufted Puffin
Common Eider	Horned Puffin
Harlequin Duck	Belted Kingfisher
Red-breasted Merganser	Tree Swallow
Bald Eagle	Bank Swallow
Rock Ptarmigan	Common Raven
Semipalmated Plover	American Pipit
Black Oystercatcher	Savannah Sparrow
Least Sandpiper	Song Sparrow
Rock Sandpiper	Lapland Longspur
Common Snipe	Snow Bunting
Red Phalarope	Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch
Herring Gull	Common Redpoll

Judith O'Neale
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www.losbird.org