



Upper Texas Coast: High Island Migration Short Tour

April 15th – 19th 2012

CUSTOM TOUR

TOUR LEADER: SCOTT WATSON

Report by **Scott Watson**. Photos by **Scott Watson**.



Tricolored Herons posing at High Island (Scott Watson)

The sheer number, and diversity, of birds moving through the eastern half of North America during spring migration is a spectacle to behold, and this short tour targets this spectacle at one of the best migration hotspots on earth; High Island, Texas. Being such a short tour we have to be efficient using every possible hour, making this one of the most exciting fast paced tours on offer. When it comes to migration you never know where or when the birds will be

at their highest concentration. That is why on this tour a cell phone is just as important as your binoculars. Although I was the guide, Tropical Birding had a network of scouts to keep me up to date regarding any bird movements at the drop of a hat. We may be peacefully looking at a Least Bittern in the marshes of Anahuac NWR, but when that phone rings and you hear simply “they have come, High Island, now”, one wishes Texas speed limits were raised for the month of April.

There were only 2 days of excellent passerine migration in High Island this season, and this tour landed smack dab in the middle of those 2 glorious days. Some call it luck, I call it awesome. In roughly 4 days of actual birding we recorded 208 species of birds, including 28 warblers, and 31 shorebirds, nearly all of them on migration. We covered a large area from the open marshes of Anahuac, to the coastal Oak mottes of High Island and Sabine Woods, the tidal flats of Bolivar Peninsula, and finally north to the “Pineywoods” for some resident marvels.



A Common Nighthawk tried to hide from us in the canopy in High Island. (Scott Watson)

April 15th – Participant arrival and Anahuac National Wildlife Refuge

A late arrival in Houston meant the day was already cut short, but with a keen group of Alaskan birders I knew I could give them a good introduction to Texas birding. Just as fast as we introduced each other we needed to take off, heading back East to Anahuac NWR to try and catch the last Yellow Rail Walk of the season. We arrived just in time to grab a set of rubber boots at the visitors center, watch a **White-crowned Sparrow** (a good bird for the area), and head into Alligator Swamp, an area of the refuge only opened once a year to look for Yellow Rails. So here we were, literally our first crack at birding for the trip, and we were after one of North America’s most secretive and seldom seen bird species. Go big or go home. Why is this bird so difficult to see? Well because it may as well be called a mouse. Here in its wintering ground, it lives in the thick coastal marsh grasses, only flies when flushed, and is the size of sparrow. So the only way to do this “rail walk” is to form a line of people and quickly walk through the marsh, while making noise, and covering area until you hopefully flush one of these tiny rails. The noise is created by both clapping our hands and dragging a rope with milk jugs filled with rocks. The “walk” is really a jog, and the grass is knee high, dense, sharp, clumps, along with ankle deep potholes. Some fall, many fall behind, and a few give up, it is all part of the game. During these rail walks I always like to jump out of my body as a birder for a minute and watch what is really going on. I look to my left and I see 15 adults sweating buckets, stumbling through the high grass doing knee raises, while holding their hands above their heads clapping. If we were anywhere but this marsh, psychiatric questioning would follow. You have to love birding.

The first birds we flushed were **Seaside Sparrow** and **Sedge Wren**, both common in this marsh. This really is a tiring method of birding and rail walks in the past can last hours. Luckily on this tour after only 5 minutes a small rail flushed in front of us with diagnostic white wing patches, **Yellow Rail!** Quickly we followed to where it landed and it popped on top of a clump of grass for great looks at this cryptic species until it burst into the air and flew away never to be found again. We were all amazed by these great views of such a tough bird.



It is safe to say that seeing the Yellow Rail is a jaw-dropping experience (Scott Watson)



This bird was definitely laughing at us as it flew away (Scott Watson)

Once the rail was found we called it quits, but managed to flush a **Sora** on the way back. The sun was setting, the rail was found, and as a small flock of **Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks** flew over I finally said “hello and welcome to

Texas". We headed back to Winnie, our base for the next few days, for some Texan style seafood. Looking into the sky, a weather system was moving in.

April 16th – Anahuac NWR and High Island

By 4am a severe thunderstorm had hit High Island, with thunder, lightning, and buckets of rain. Still dark at 6:00 we loaded up the van, left Winnie, and drove into the rain back towards Anahuac. By the time we arrived there was just enough light to see a very soaked, and dejected looking **Swainson's Hawk** perched atop a telephone pole. The rain had resided to a fine mist which was just enough for the ever present **Scissor-tailed Flycatchers** to sally after insects from their barbed-wire perches. At the entrance gate we found a very random, and late for the season, **Yellow-throated Warbler** on a lone tree in the marsh, very peculiar. I knew this storm had brought something, but where and when? I called the Tropical Birding contacts at High Island for any news, nothing had arrived yet. The phone stays close this morning, very close. Fortunately birds were pumping at Anahuac. A movement of shorebirds had gathered in the rain; **Semipalmated, Western, Least, Baird's, Pectoral**, and **Stilt Sandpipers**, **Semipalmated Plovers**, **Whimbrel**, and **Long-billed Dowitchers** all together in one close pool.



Scissor-tailed Flycatcher on its favorite fence, and a confiding Pectoral Sandpiper (Scott Watson)

In one hour we managed to find an incredible 10 **Least Bitterns**, along with **American Bittern**, and both **Black-crowned**, and **Yellow-crowned Night-Herons**. The phone rang, a gasp of excitement ran through the group, knowing this could be good news. "Still slow at High Island, but picking up" said Sam, "ok one more rail to go here". We soon found that rail as it crossed the road in front of us with pride and confidence, the **King Rail** that is. Seconds later the phone rang again, I flung it out of my pocket like I was ready to draw my gun in a stand-off, "what do you have"? "Get to High Island NOW"!!

We were off like a shot, having found everything we needed in Anahuac, we drove towards High Island. This elevated "island" of land is dominated by Oaks, and holds the first trees the birds see after they make their journey across the Gulf of Mexico. After a storm nearly all of the birds in the air descend upon these trees, tired, and looking for food. These birds have just arrived. We flew into the Smith Oaks section of High Island jumped out of the vehicle and ran into the forest. The dark gray skies only intensified the colors as **Scarlet** and **Summer Tanagers** flew amongst the deep green Mulberry trees, a true lesson in the color red. Joined with them were multiple **Rose-breasted Grosbeaks** and **Baltimore Orioles**, while another tree had 15 **Indigo Buntings** feeding at the same time!! Soon we had to pay attention to the songs and calls of warblers above our heads, and the large Oaks were literally infested with Parulidae. The warblers are the most diverse and colorful passerine family here, and therefore the main reason birders descend upon High Island. The birds were dropping from the sky. In one tree, better yet one branch held; **Blue-winged, Tennessee, Yellow, Chestnut-sided, Magnolia, Black-throated Green**, and **Black-and-white Warblers** desperately searched for insects. In another tree a gruesome scene, a Black-and-white Warbler had

caught fire. The **Blackburnian Warbler** is indeed an awesome bird. Then the call went out, “CERULEAN”! Mixed with an **American Redstart**, **Northern Parula**, and **Yellow-throated Warbler**, was the much sought after **Cerulean Warbler** showing off its unique blue and white pattern.



Black-throated Green Warbler and Blackburnian Warbler, easy to see at High Island (Scott Watson)

It was hard to leave one area to look at another in fear of missing something else dropping in. Ten minutes later, we found another tree which held the crowd favorite **Golden-winged Warbler** and a first of the season **Bay-breasted Warbler** next to a beautifully golden **Prothonotary Warbler**. Further along we found a **Hooded Warbler** foraging close to the ground, and a cooperative, neck laced, **Canada Warbler** for good measure. After a quick lunch in town with **Common Nighthawks** flying overhead, we headed back into the forest but we were quickly stopped by severe rain and lightning. Luckily Tropical Birding has a house in town to take refuge, as we comfortably waited out the driving rain. The lightning had stopped, but the rain was going nowhere, so we decided to get back out into the field anyways. And luckily we did, for although we got a little wet, we found **Nashville Warbler**, and the shy **Worm-eating Warbler**. We also found the incredible male **Painted Bunting**, a combination of all the bird colors we saw today in one amazing bird. With sore necks, a long bird list (including 23 warbler species), and rumbling stomachs, we made our way back to Winnie after a very successful day.



Canada Warbler, a crowd favorite (Scott Watson)

April 17th – Rice Fields, High Island, Bolivar Peninsula

Gray skies and a very slight wind was in our favor for many of the arrivals to stick around for the day. Although first thing this morning we needed to clean up some grassland species, and try and find some top-notch inland shorebirds. The fields north of Anahuac were now flooded, a very good sign. As the sun was just rising over the horizon a silhouetted flock of **Whimbrel** flew right over the van. In the taller grasses, first of the season **Dickcissels** streamed by in tight flocks. These beautifully patterned members of the Cardinalidae family are always a treat to see, and we eventually managed to catch up to a group of birds beside the road. On the opposite side of the road the distinctive high-pitched trill of a **Grasshopper Sparrow** lead us to the bird perched on the roadside wire. Soon, and probably the surprise bird of the trip for me, 2 **Vesper Sparrows** foraged near a grain silo. Finally we entered into an area with nice looking wet fields, and so too were the shorebirds. We started seeing **Semipalmated Plovers**, **Lesser Yellowlegs**, and **American Golden-Plovers**, but then we found our prize, 10 **Buff-breasted Sandpipers** in full display, behavior I had never witnessed before. They run towards each other flaring their wings over their heads much like the display of certain Birds-of-Paradise. Soon we heard the distinctive call of an **Upland Sandpiper** which flew overhead, followed closely by a couple **Solitary Sandpipers**. All went quite, and for good reason as a **Merlin** was on patrol, superbly spotted by one of the participants. Successful we made our way back to High Island.



Dickcissel and Buff-breasted Sandpiper can be found in agricultural fields in migration (Scott Watson)

Into Smith Oaks again, the bird numbers were down but the birding was still excellent, 14 warbler species were easily found, but there was an increase in vireo species; **White-eyed, Yellow-throated, Warbling**, and **Red-eyed Vireos** were present, with Yellow-throated and Red-eyed Vireos in particularly good numbers. **Swainson's Thrushes** and **Wood Thrushes** were high in number busy hopping around the undergrowth, giving great relief for the inevitable "warbler neck". Although, the clear highlight of the morning was the beautiful, yet skulking, **Kentucky Warbler** which actually hopped out on an open perch for an amazing 1.2 seconds. With the **Scarlet Tanagers**, **Indigo Buntings**, and **Rose-breasted Grosbeaks** still in some numbers, it was hard to peel away from the forest again, but the coastal flats were waiting for us.



Yellow-throated Vireo and Indigo Bunting in Smith Oaks, High Island (Scott Watson)

Our first stop at the beach near High Island was a great introduction to the high diversity of Gulls and mainly Terns in the gulf. **Royal, Caspian, Sandwich, Common, Forester's,** and **Least Terns** were easily found perched on the sand amongst many **Laughing Gulls**. Upon closer inspection a gull with a pink hue, dark wing tips, and broad eye-arcs, stood out amongst the crowd. A **Franklin's Gull**, a late lingerer here in its wintering ground. Behind the group of Terns a **Red Knot** foraged alongside a **Reddish Egret**. Unfortunately the Snowy Plover never showed. Further down the Bolivar Peninsula our next stop at rollover pass added **Black Skimmer, Black Terns, American Avocets,** and yet another Reddish Egret, but this time the beautiful white morph. An **Osprey** flew by in pursuit of the plentiful fish in these rich waters; Redfish, Sea Trout, and Flounder attract the birds, and also the hardcore Texas fishing folk. I always love the intermingling of the two cultures here, birding and fishing, both parties stare at each other's equipment in utter confusion. West of Rollover Pass lies Bob Road, where there seem to be a high concentration of **Clapper Rails**, of the gulf subspecies *saturatus*.



Clapper Rails can be surprisingly easy to find feeding in the roadside ditches (Scott Watson)

We ventured even further down the flats to enjoy more shorebird action including nice views of a couple overwintering **Piping Plovers**, but also a detour to find the few remaining **LeConte's Sparrows** before they head north. We managed to find 2 birds, but the high winds meant they refused to perch up for very long. In the setting sun an adult Peregrine Falcon put the chase onto a small peep, and our last bird of the day was a Barn Owl as it peered out of its nest box at us. Finally it was back to Winnie for a well deserved dinner. The day has to go to the shorebirds with 30 species seen today!!



Birds of Bolivar Flats, clockwise from top; Least Tern, Piping Plover, Marbled Godwit, Western Sandpiper. (Scott Watson)

April 18th – The “Pineywoods” and Sabine Pass

It is not a bird tour without a 4am start, so I decided to throw this into the mix for this morning. There is method to such madness, in order to get the best chance at seeing the endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker one must be in the area at sunrise, however the area I want to go to is a couple hours away. We did arrive in the “Big Thicket” of east Texas right on time, at the perfect spot just as the sun rose. Instantly we could hear the song of a nearby **Bachman's Sparrow**. Finding it took some time, but after a few minutes of effort this shy Sparrow descended from the tree top into a low bush giving everyone great views. This habitat specific sparrow was a lifer for many. Next was the woodpecker, in all of 3 minutes we found a pair. Their foraging technique gave them away as it looked like it was snowing bark flakes from the pine trees. We were even lucky enough to watch these endangered **Red-cockaded Woodpeckers** displaying. A juvenile **Bald Eagle** was active in the area, unexpected in the woods, but we are close to a reservoir. Some 2 minutes after watching the woodpeckers we found a pair of tiny **Brown-headed Nuthatches** foraging high in the canopy. All 3 of the pine forest targets in 15 minutes, not a bad start. After watching a comical **Yellow-breasted Chat** gleaming in the morning light, a cooperative **Pine Warbler**, and a family group of **Carolina Chickadees** we were on our way to the next target. Close by there was a perfect new growth pine plantation which looked great for **Prairie Warbler**, sure enough there it was perched low and in nice light.



Prairie Warbler in full song on a clear spring morning (Scott Watson)

Next we ventured into some mixed pine/hardwood forest. This area was great for **Pileated Woodpeckers**, where these crow-sized woodpeckers were busy signaling their territory with extremely loud hammering on a hollow limb which seemed to carry for miles. As the morning warmed the raptors began to soar, and we soon spotted **Mississippi Kite**, **Red-tailed**, and **Broad-winged Hawks** through the canopy. Cuckoos were just arriving, and we soon found our first Yellow-billed Cuckoo sitting motionless on a limb over the road. Sadly this weird spring meant the hoped for Swainson's Warblers had yet to arrive on their territory, maybe they are still hiding in the migrant traps.

After getting all the needed birds in the Pineywoods, we headed for a classic Texas lunch at a colorful roadside café, where chicken-fried steak, steak-fried steak, steak-fried chicken, and chicken-fried chicken graced the menu like a beacon of deliciousness. On the road again we headed back to the coast to another coastal Oak migrant trap called Sabine Woods, similar to High Island but smaller thereby concentrating the birds. On arrival we found a **Gull-billed Tern** flying over, completing our 9 species tern list for the area (including Skimmer). This spot was very delightful as

the woods were teeming with birds, especially the hundreds of **Red-eyed Vireos**, which seemed to be in every tree. Flycatchers were in numbers; **Eastern Wood-Pewee, Eastern Kingbirds, Least, Acadian, and Great-crested Flycatchers** were busy hawking the many insects (especially the plentiful mosquitoes). We covered a lot of ground on this very long day, so after brisket and beer back in Winnie I was surprised I didn't have to carry people to their rooms.

April 19th – High Island and Bolivar Peninsula

This final half day was designed to clean up any birds missing. So first thing we went to the rookery at High Island where **Roseate Spoonbills, Great Egrets, Snowy Egrets, and Neotropic Cormorants** nest by the by the hundreds perfectly content with birders watching them close by. The target bird we were missing here was **Purple Gallinule**, and we found 2 birds after some effort, when they finally jumped higher onto a branch and out of the marsh. We then tried the woods, but in true migration form there was nothing to be found. The woods were empty compared to the 2 previous days, and would be for the next 10 days, giving you an idea of how fortunate our timing was to see the birds when we did. We went to the famous Stingaree for a final seafood lunch where shrimp and crab were flowing off the plates, much like the Margaritas were flowing for at least a couple participants. After lunch we needed to head straight for the airport, but not before one final stakeout for a group life bird. Luckily it only took us a couple minutes to find a couple **Bobolink**, a great final bird. Now off to the airport to say goodbye to a fun and easygoing group of hardcore Alaskan birders.



Great Egrets and Roseate Spoonbills nest by the hundreds at the High Island rookery (Scott Watson)

Bird List

Total: **208** species, including 3 heard only (H)

This list follows Clements taxonomy.

	English Name	Scientific Name
1	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>
2	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>
3	Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
4	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>
5	Mottled Duck	<i>Anas fulvigula</i>
6	Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>
7	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
8	Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
9	Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>
10	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>

11	Northern Bobwhite (H)	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>
12	Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>
13	Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>
14	Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>
15	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>
16	Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>
17	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>
18	American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>
19	Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>
20	Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
21	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
22	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>
23	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>
24	Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>
25	Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>
26	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
27	Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>
28	Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
29	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>
30	White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>
31	White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>
32	Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>
33	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
34	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
35	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
36	White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>
37	Mississippi Kite	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>
38	Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
39	Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
40	Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter s. striatus</i> group
41	Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>
42	Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>
43	Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>
44	Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
45	Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>
46	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
47	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
48	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
49	Yellow Rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>
50	Clapper Rail	<i>Rallus longirostris</i>
51	King Rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>
52	Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>
53	Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>
54	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
55	American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>
56	Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
57	American Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>
58	Wilson's Plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>
59	Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>
60	Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>
61	Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>
62	American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>
63	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>
64	American Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>
65	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>
66	Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>
67	Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>
68	Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>

69	Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>
70	Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>
71	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
72	Marbled Godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>
73	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
74	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
75	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
76	Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>
77	Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>
78	Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>
79	Baird's Sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>
80	Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>
81	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
82	Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>
83	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>
84	Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>
85	Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>
86	Wilson's Snipe	<i>Gallinago delicata</i>
87	Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>
88	Franklin's Gull	<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>
89	Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>
90	"American" Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus smithsonianus</i>
91	Least Tern	<i>Sternula antillarum</i>
92	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>
93	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>
94	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>
95	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
96	Forster's Tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>
97	Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>
98	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>
99	Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>
100	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
101	Eurasian Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
102	White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>
103	Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
104	Inca Dove	<i>Columbina inca</i>
105	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>
106	Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
107	Chuck-will's-widow (H)	<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>
108	Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>
109	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>
110	Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>
111	Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>
112	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>
113	Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>
114	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>
115	"Yellow-shafted" Northern Flicker (H)	<i>Colaptes auratus auratus</i>
116	Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
117	Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>
118	Acadian Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax vireescens</i>
119	Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>
120	Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>
121	Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
122	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>
123	Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>
124	White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>
125	Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>
126	Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>

127	Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
128	Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
129	American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
130	Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>
131	Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>
132	Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>
133	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>
134	Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
135	Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>
136	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
137	Carolina Chickadee	<i>Poecile carolinensis</i>
138	Tufted Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>
139	Brown-headed Nuthatch	<i>Sitta pusilla</i>
140	Carolina Wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>
141	Sedge Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>
142	Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>
143	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>
144	Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>
145	Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>
146	Gray-cheeked Thrush	<i>Catharus minimus</i>
147	Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
148	Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>
149	Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
150	Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
151	Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>
152	European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
153	Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>
154	Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>
155	Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>
156	Tennessee Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis peregrina</i>
157	Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis celata</i>
158	Nashville Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis ruficapilla</i>
159	Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>
160	Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica p. aestivia</i> group
161	Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>
162	Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>
163	"Myrtle" Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica c. coronata</i>
164	Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>
165	Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>
166	Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>
167	Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>
168	Prairie Warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>
169	Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>
170	Cerulean Warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>
171	Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>
172	American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
173	Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>
174	Worm-eating Warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>
175	Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>
176	Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>
177	Kentucky Warbler	<i>Oporornis formosus</i>
178	Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>
179	Hooded Warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>
180	Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>
181	Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>
182	Bachman's Sparrow	<i>Aimophila aestivalis illinoensis</i>
183	Vesper Sparrow	<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>
184	Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>

185	Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>
186	Le Conte's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>
187	Seaside Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus maritimus</i>
188	Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>
189	White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>
190	White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>
191	Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>
192	Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>
193	Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
194	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>
195	Blue Grosbeak	<i>Passerina caerulea</i>
196	Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>
197	Painted Bunting	<i>Passerina ciris</i>
198	Dickcissel	<i>Spiza americana</i>
199	Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>
200	Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
201	Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>
202	Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>
203	Boat-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus major</i>
204	Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>
205	Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>
206	Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus s. spurius</i>
207	Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>
208	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>