



Oklahoma Winter Bird Atlas Handbook

Dan L. Reinking

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George M. Sutton Avian Research Center
P.O. Box 2007
Bartlesville, OK 74005-2007

A 501(c)(3) organization affiliated with the Oklahoma Biological Survey at the University of Oklahoma

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| Introduction | 1 |
| Methods | 2 |
| Definition of Winter Season | 2 |
| Sampling Design | 2 |
| Amount and Distribution of Effort | 3 |
| Abundance Measures | 4 |
| Literature Cited | 4 |
| Data Form Instructions | 5 |
| Block Visitation Form | 5 |
| Species List Form | 5 |
| Special Interest Species Form | 5 |
| Lake Visitation Form | 6 |
| Sample Block Visitation Form | 7 |
| Sample Species List Form | 8 |
| Special Interest Species List | 11 |
| Sample Special Interest Species Form | 12 |
| Sample Lake Visitation Form | 13 |

Important Reminders

Completed (and incomplete) data forms are due each year no later than February 21!

QUESTIONS?

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INTRODUCTION

Whereas studies of breeding birds are commonplace in North America, populations in winter are generally less well studied—consider that nearly every state has completed a breeding bird atlas, while wintering bird atlas projects are underway in only two states. Existing information on the winter distribution of most bird species in Oklahoma is limited to general statements of occurrence within broad regional areas, and is based on many decades of information, both opportunistic and anecdotal. Christmas Bird Count data are often used to indicate winter bird distribution, but there are only about 20 such count areas in Oklahoma, and these counts take place in the early winter period. The use of a standardized methodology to systematically survey nearly 600 locations across the entire state, during both early and late winter, within the relative confines of a five year period will provide an accurate snapshot of current bird distribution within Oklahoma during the winter. An Oklahoma Winter Bird Atlas project (OWBA) provides the robust survey design and exhaustive statewide

Oklahoma will be one of very few places to have completed both breeding and wintering bird atlases.

coverage needed for a meaningful inventory. This baseline information can be used to develop appropriate conservation and management priorities including land acquisition and targeted habitat protection. Such information will serve as an important benchmark for evaluating future changes in winter bird distribution in the context of land use change and

other processes affecting bird populations. An OWBA project will also nicely complement the recently completed Oklahoma Breeding Bird Atlas Project (OBBA; Reinking 2004) and will make Oklahoma one of very few locations in North America to have completed both breeding and wintering bird atlases. The only completed and published project of this nature of which I am aware took place in Britain and Ireland (Lack 1986). In addition, San Diego County, California (Unitt 2004) and the state of Ohio (Fazio 2002) are currently working on winter bird atlas projects.

ATLASING TIPS: Much atlas surveying can be done from the road, but ask landowner permission to enter areas of differing habitat types so that you will find the most species and largest numbers that are present in a block.

Feeders are good locations to find some species of wintering birds.

METHODS

Definition of winter season

Oklahoma's mid-south latitude means fall migration in many species continues well into November and spring migration for some species begins in late February (Oklahoma Bird Records Committee 2000). Because the objective of mapping distributions of wintering birds would be hampered by the inclusion (to an unknown extent) of migrants, the OWBA winter season is defined as 1 December–14 February, a period believed to capture wintering species with minimal data corruption from migrants. A major difference between the OBBA and the OWBA is that in contrast to the breeding season when most individual birds remain on local territories, birds in winter may be

“Early” and “Late” periods:
1 Dec – 7 January
8 January – 14 February

more mobile in response to regional or local weather and foraging conditions. Thus, winter distributions may be more plastic, leading to distributional differences between early and late winter periods, particularly for irruptive

species (e.g., Snowy Owl, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Evening Grosbeak, or Pine Siskin) or “half-hardy” species (e.g., some shorebirds,

Sedge Wren, Eastern Phoebe, etc.). To assess such intra-winter distributional patterns, the OWBA season and survey effort are equally divided into early winter (1 December–7 January) and late winter (8 January–14 February) periods.

Sampling design

To gather data for the atlas, we are using the grid of 7½-minute quads established by the U. S. Geological Survey. Each of these quads is 7½ x 7½ minutes of latitude and longitude, or approximately 7 x 8 miles, about one-third the area of a Christmas Bird Count circle. The grid covers the entire state, with about 1200 quads covering Oklahoma. However, the atlas project will be sampling only one-sixth of every-other quad. This unit of land is referred to as an atlas block, and is about 3.5 x 3 miles in size. Nearly 600 such blocks will need to be surveyed in the five

The same blocks will be used as in the OBBA

years of atlas field work. We have selected this sampling scheme because of Oklahoma's relatively large land area and small birder population compared to many of the eastern states. The same blocks used for the OBBA will be surveyed for the OWBA. As with the OBBA and other atlas projects, the sampling design used has an effect on the results. For many atlas projects, including the OBBA, the stratified random sampling design leads to poor detection of rare and local species, and in the case of the OWBA will also lead to poor detection of the many wintering water birds (loons,

grebes, waterfowl, gulls, etc.) because few large lakes fall within atlas blocks. These sampling problems were to a significant extent overcome during the OBBA by requesting observers to submit observations of "special interest species" from anywhere in Oklahoma. This allowed data for rare and local species to be collected and mapped; these data would otherwise have gone

unreported in the project publication. A list of special interest species is incorporated into the OWBA design, and requests for bird reports from lakes across the state will also be collected to enhance detection and reporting of aquatic species. Be sure to visit all of the major habitat types within each block.

Amount and distribution of effort

The OBBA required observers to make a minimum of two visits totaling 10 hours of survey time in each block (Reinking 1998). Breeding bird atlas methodologies are based on the hierarchical classification of breeding evidence derived from observing bird behavior, and observers are instructed to attempt to elevate the known breeding status of each species in a block from Possible to Probable to Confirmed whenever possible.

The significant amount of time spent in observing bird behavior in order to upgrade breeding status for each species will not be required during the OWBA, which will simply record a species' presence in a block along with some measure of abundance. This should enable blocks to be effectively surveyed in less time than was required for the OBBA, a total of 8 hours per block (minimum) instead of 10. Because of the desire to evaluate differences in bird distributions during early winter and late winter periods, a minimum of 4 hours will be spent

surveying each block during each of the two winter periods. The first early period visit and the last late period visit are further required to be a minimum of 14 days apart. Volunteers who plan to spend more than twice the minimum amount of time surveying a block are encouraged instead to sign up for an additional block. It is important that all blocks are surveyed within five years. It is recognized that winter bird distributions and abundances

vary from year to year, and that the species present in any one block may differ in years prior to or later than the year of the survey. If an irruptive species is not recorded in a specific block during one year, it will likely be recorded in a nearby block in a previous or subsequent year. It is important, therefore, that some blocks be surveyed in all regions of the state in each year of the project. Analysis and mapping of single-year results will be possible, enhancing interpretation of distributional differences among winters.

A minimum of 4 hours must be spent surveying in both early and late periods.

The first early period visit and the last late period visit must be a minimum of 14 days apart.

Abundance measures

Both breeding bird atlas projects and winter bird atlas projects in various locations have differed in collection of abundance data from blocks, ranging from no data collection at all to complete counts of each species. Most projects have used either an order of magnitude scale (1–9; 10–99; 100–999) or some other scale with several numerical range categories for the number of individuals observed (the OBBA used optional abundance categories of 1–2; 3–30; and >30). An order of magnitude scale will be used to record the abundance of each species in

| |
|-------------|
| A=1–9 |
| B=10–99 |
| C=100–999 |
| D=1000–9999 |

each block for the OWBA. This will allow three (or four if needed) sizes or colors of markers on distribution maps

and will provide useful information on broad abundance patterns without overwhelming observers with the need to count each individual bird. Only the number of birds

actually seen or heard should be included; do not extrapolate to the number of birds you think might actually be present in the block.

| |
|---|
| When recording the abundance category for each species, include only the number of birds you actually saw or heard. |
|---|

| |
|--|
| Be sure to visit all major habitat types in your block to record the largest number of species and individuals you can find. |
|--|

| |
|--|
| Completed (and incomplete) data forms are due each year no later than February 21! |
|--|

LITERATURE CITED

Fazio, V. W. III. 2002. A winter bird atlas for Ohio: 2003-2007. [Http://www.aves.net/winter-atlas/](http://www.aves.net/winter-atlas/).

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Unitt, P. 2004. *San Diego County Bird Atlas*. San Diego Society for Natural History, San Diego, California.

DATA FORM INSTRUCTIONS (Sample forms follow beginning on page 7.)

Participants in the Oklahoma Breeding Bird Atlas Project will recognize most of the forms used for the winter bird atlas. One important difference, though, is that separate forms must be used if a block is visited in more than one winter. Observers are strongly encouraged to: **1)** ensure that both early and late period visits to a block are completed within the same winter, and **2)** sign up for a new block rather than spend significantly more than the minimum required time in an already surveyed block.

Block Visitation Form

One form should be used for each block, and for each winter if a block is visited in more than one winter. The winter season in which the block was surveyed should be listed in the YEARS line; e.g., 2003-2004 for the first year of the project and 2007-2008 for the last year. The grid box is divided into an upper section for visits during the early winter period, and a lower section for visits in the late winter period. Record the month, day, and year of each visit along with the time of day surveying started and ended. A minimum of four hours of survey time is required in each period, and the first early period visit must be at least 14 days earlier than the last late period visit. If multiple observers visit the block on the same day and work in separate parties, record the number of parties in the rightmost column. If multiple observers work together while surveying, consider it a single party.

Species List Form

This is the form used to record the bird

observations from within a block. Use a separate species list for each block, and for each winter if a block is visited in more than one winter. There is a column for the abundance of each species in the block in both the early and late winter periods. If you visit a block on December 4 and see 7 Northern Cardinals, you would record the letter "A" in the Early period column. If you visit the block again on December 19 and see 11 Northern Cardinals, you can simply record the letter "B" next to the "A" you have already written to show that you have upgraded the abundance of cardinals in that block to the next higher category. There is no need to erase or cross out the letter "A" in this case; the highest abundance letter listed for each species will be used for analysis. If you later make a single visit to the block on January 21 (during the late winter period) and see 4 cardinals, you would record "A" in the Late period column.

Species marked with an asterisk (*) are considered species of special interest and should be documented using a Special Interest Species Form (see next paragraph). If you see any of these species, or any of the species listed on page 11 anywhere in Oklahoma between December 1 and February 14, please fill out this form.

Special Interest Species Form

One of these forms should be filled out for each observation of a species listed on page 11 (and any species with an asterisk on the Species List Form) from December 1 to February 14.

These forms add greatly to the value of the information collected by the atlas project, and help to clarify distributions of species that would otherwise not be measured well by this project. Please seek out these species and report them. Be as specific as possible with the location information, and include a reference to a nearby town, highway intersection, or lake. "Four miles east and 1 mile south of Agra" is much better than saying "northern Lincoln County."

Lake Visitation Form

Because few of Oklahoma's lakes are included within the randomly selected blocks being surveyed for this project, observers are asked to visit lakes

across Oklahoma and report the abundance of aquatic species (loons, grebes, pelicans, cormorants, ducks, geese, swans, coots, gulls, terns, and Bald Eagles) during the winter. It is of the most value to visit a lake at least twice during the early winter period and at least twice during the late winter period, but even a single visit in each period is useful. Abundance records for each species during each period can be upgraded in a similar fashion as the data on the Species List Form, and the highest abundance category recorded for each species in each period will be used. Be sure to use a separate form if a lake is visited in more than one winter. You do not need to sign up in advance for lakes to visit.

Be sure to complete both the early and late period visits in the same winter. Use a separate set of forms if a block or lake is visited in more than one winter.

Please seek out and report Special Interest Species.

Each observer will be mailed a map of the block(s) they signed up to survey, along with a set of data forms. Data forms are also available on the Winter Bird Atlas Project web site at www.suttoncenter.org/WBA.html

Completed (and incomplete) data forms are due each year no later than February 21!

QUESTIONS?

Contact Dan Reinking
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P.O. Box 2007
Bartlesville, OK 74005-2007
(918) 336-7778
GMSARC@aol.com
www.suttoncenter.org/WBA.html

OKLAHOMA WINTER BIRD ATLAS PROJECT
 BLOCK VISITATION DATA FORM (use one per atlas block and winter)

NAME: Jane Birder COUNTY: Greer

ADDRESS: Box 21 BLOCK: 7654321.12

Anytown, OK 77777 YEARS: 2004-2005

PHONE: (580) 555-1212 E-MAIL: JaneBirder@bol.com

A minimum of 4 hours of survey time is required in both early and late periods.
 The first early period visit and the last late period visit must be at least 14 days apart.
 Early = 1 Dec – 7 Jan Late = 8 Jan – 14 Feb

| VISIT | MONTH, DAY, TIMES | Total Party Hours | # of Parties |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Early 1 (required) | Dec 4, 2004 1000-1230 | 2.5 | 1 |
| Early 2 | Jan 1, 2005 1300-1500 | 2 | 1 |
| Early 3 | | | |
| Early 4 | | | |
| Early 5 | | | |
| TOTAL EARLY HOURS | | 4.5 | |
| Late 1 (required) | Jan 8, 2005 0800-1100 | 3 | 1 |
| Late 2 | Feb 4, 2005 1045-1215; 1330-1430 | 2.5 | 1 |
| Late 3 | | | |
| Late 4 | | | |
| Late 5 | | | |
| TOTAL LATE HOURS | | 5.5 | |
| TOTAL SURVEY HOURS | | 10 | |

Abundance Codes: A = 1–9 B = 10–99 C = 100–999 D = 1000–9999

Please read instruction handbook before filling out data form.

Return forms to: Winter Bird Atlas
 Sutton Avian Research Center
 P.O. Box 2007
 Bartlesville, OK 74005-2007

Species List Form: Use a separate form for each block and winter.

Early = 1 Dec–7 Jan & **Late** = 8 Jan–14 Feb. **A** = 1-9; **B** = 10-99; **C** = 100-999; **D** = 1000-9999 (actually seen or heard)

ABUNDANCE

| SPECIES | EARLY | LATE |
|---------------------------------|-------|------|
| 1. Red-throated Loon* | | |
| 2. Pacific Loon* | | |
| 3. Common Loon | | |
| 4. Yellow-billed Loon* | | |
| 5. Pied-billed Grebe | | |
| 6. Horned Grebe | | |
| 7. Eared Grebe | | |
| 8. Western Grebe | | |
| 9. American White Pelican | | |
| 10. Double-crested Cormorant | | |
| 11. Great Blue Heron | | |
| 12. Black Vulture | | |
| 13. Turkey Vulture | | |
| 14. Greater White-fronted Goose | | |
| 15. Snow Goose | | |
| 16. Ross's Goose | | |
| 17. Canada Goose | | |
| 18. Trumpeter Swan* | | |
| 19. Tundra Swan* | | |
| 20. Wood Duck | | |
| 21. Gadwall | | |
| 22. American Wigeon | | |
| 23. American Black Duck* | | |
| 24. Mallard | | |
| 25. Blue-winged Teal | | |
| 26. Cinnamon Teal | | |
| 27. Northern Shoveler | | |
| 28. Northern Pintail | | |
| 29. Green-winged Teal | | |
| 30. Canvasback | | |
| 31. Redhead | | |

| SPECIES | EARLY | LATE |
|------------------------------|-------|------|
| 32. Ring-necked Duck | | |
| 33. Greater Scaup* | | |
| 34. Lesser Scaup | | |
| 35. Surf Scoter* | | |
| 36. White-winged Scoter* | | |
| 37. Long-tailed Duck* | | |
| 38. Bufflehead | | |
| 39. Common Goldeneye | | |
| 40. Hooded Merganser | | |
| 41. Common Merganser | | |
| 42. Red-breasted Merganser | | |
| 43. Ruddy Duck | | |
| 44. Bald Eagle | | |
| 45. Northern Harrier | A | |
| 46. Sharp-shinned Hawk | | |
| 47. Cooper's Hawk | A | A |
| 48. Northern Goshawk* | | |
| 49. Red-shouldered Hawk | | |
| 50. Red-tailed Hawk | A | A |
| 51. Ferruginous Hawk | | |
| 52. Rough-legged Hawk | | |
| 53. Golden Eagle | | |
| 54. American Kestrel | A | |
| 55. Merlin | | |
| 56. Prairie Falcon | | |
| 57. Ring-necked Pheasant | | |
| 58. Greater Prairie-Chicken* | | |
| 59. Lesser Prairie-Chicken* | | |
| 60. Wild Turkey | | |
| 61. Scaled Quail | | |
| 62. Northern Bobwhite | A | A |

Oklahoma Winter Bird Atlas Project 2 of 3

| SPECIES | EARLY | LATE |
|-------------------------------|-------|------|
| 63. Virginia Rail* | | |
| 64. American Coot | | |
| 65. Sandhill Crane | | |
| 66. Killdeer | | |
| 67. Greater Yellowlegs | | |
| 68. Wilson's Snipe | | |
| 69. American Woodcock* | | |
| 70. Little Gull* | | |
| 71. Bonaparte's Gull | | |
| 72. Ring-billed Gull | | |
| 73. Herring Gull | | |
| 74. Glaucous Gull | | |
| 75. Rock Pigeon | | |
| 76. Eurasian Collared-Dove | | |
| 77. White-winged Dove* | | |
| 78. Mourning Dove | A B | A |
| 79. Inca Dove* | | |
| 80. Greater Roadrunner | A | |
| 81. Barn Owl | | A |
| 82. Western Screech-Owl* | | |
| 83. Eastern Screech-Owl | | |
| 84. Great Horned Owl | | A |
| 85. Snowy Owl* | | |
| 86. Burrowing Owl* | | |
| 87. Barred Owl | | |
| 88. Long-eared Owl* | | |
| 89. Short-eared Owl* | | |
| 90. Belted Kingfisher | | |
| 91. Lewis's Woodpecker* | | |
| 92. Red-headed Woodpecker | | |
| 93. Golden-fronted Woodpecker | | |
| 94. Red-bellied Woodpecker | | |
| 95. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker | | |
| 96. Ladder-backed Woodpecker | A | |

| SPECIES | EARLY | LATE |
|------------------------------|-------|------|
| 97. Downy Woodpecker | | |
| 98. Hairy Woodpecker | | |
| 99. Red-cockaded Woodpecker* | | |
| 100. Northern Flicker | A | A |
| 101. Pileated Woodpecker | | |
| 102. Eastern Phoebe | | |
| 103. Loggerhead Shrike | | |
| 104. Northern Shrike* | | |
| 105. Steller's Jay | | |
| 106. Blue Jay | | |
| 107. Western Scrub-Jay | | |
| 108. Pinyon Jay | | |
| 109. Black-billed Magpie | | |
| 110. American Crow | B | B |
| 111. Fish Crow* | | |
| 112. Chihuahuan Raven* | | |
| 113. Common Raven | | |
| 114. Horned Lark | B | B C |
| 115. Carolina Chickadee | | |
| 116. Mountain Chickadee* | | |
| 117. Juniper Titmouse | | |
| 118. Tufted Titmouse | | |
| 119. Black-crested Titmouse* | | |
| 120. Verdin* | | |
| 121. Bushtit | | |
| 122. Red-breasted Nuthatch | | |
| 123. White-breasted Nuthatch | | |
| 124. Brown-headed Nuthatch | | |
| 125. Brown Creeper | | |
| 126. Rock Wren | | |
| 127. Canyon Wren | | |
| 128. Carolina Wren | | |
| 129. Bewick's Wren | | |
| 130. House Wren | | |

| SPECIES | EARLY | LATE |
|-----------------------------|-------|------|
| 131. Winter Wren | | |
| 132. Sedge Wren* | | |
| 133. Marsh Wren* | | |
| 134. Golden-crowned Kinglet | | |
| 135. Ruby-crowned Kinglet | | |
| 136. Eastern Bluebird | | |
| 137. Mountain Bluebird | | |
| 138. Townsend's Solitaire | | |
| 139. Hermit Thrush | | |
| 140. American Robin | B | |
| 141. Northern Mockingbird | A | A |
| 142. Sage Thrasher* | | |
| 143. Brown Thrasher | | |
| 144. Curve-billed Thrasher | | |
| 145. European Starling | B | B |
| 146. American Pipit | | |
| 147. Sprague's Pipit | | |
| 148. Cedar Waxwing | | |
| 149. Orange-crowned Warbler | | |
| 150. Yellow-rumped Warbler | | |
| 151. Pine Warbler | | |
| 152. Common Yellowthroat | | |
| 153. Spotted Towhee | | |
| 154. Eastern Towhee | | |
| 155. Canyon Towhee | | |
| 156. Rufous-crowned Sparrow | | |
| 157. American Tree Sparrow | | |
| 158. Chipping Sparrow | | |
| 159. Field Sparrow | | |
| 160. Vesper Sparrow | | |
| 161. Lark Bunting* | | A |
| 162. Savannah Sparrow | B | B C |
| 163. Le Conte's Sparrow | | |
| 164. Fox Sparrow | | |

| SPECIES | EARLY | LATE |
|---------------------------------|-------|------|
| 165. Song Sparrow | | |
| 166. Lincoln's Sparrow | | |
| 167. Swamp Sparrow | | |
| 168. White-throated Sparrow | | |
| 169. Harris's Sparrow | | |
| 170. White-crowned Sparrow | | |
| 171. Dark-eyed Junco | | |
| 172. McCown's Longspur | | |
| 173. Lapland Longspur | | A |
| 174. Smith's Longspur | | |
| 175. Chestnut-collared Longspur | | |
| 176. Northern Cardinal | | |
| 177. Red-winged Blackbird | B | A |
| 178. Eastern Meadowlark | | |
| 179. Western Meadowlark | B | B |
| 180. Rusty Blackbird | | |
| 181. Brewer's Blackbird | | B |
| 182. Common Grackle | A | A |
| 183. Great-tailed Grackle | | |
| 184. Brown-headed Cowbird | | |
| 185. Purple Finch* | | |
| 186. Cassin's Finch* | | |
| 187. House Finch | | |
| 188. Red Crossbill* | | |
| 189. Pine Siskin | | |
| 190. American Goldfinch | A | A |
| 192. Evening Grosbeak* | | |
| 193. House Sparrow | B | B |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Return forms to: Winter Bird Atlas, Sutton Avian Research Center,
P.O. Box 2007, Bartlesville, OK 74005-2007

Special Interest Species
Oklahoma Winter Bird Atlas Project
2003–2008

The Oklahoma Winter Bird Atlas Project is a volunteer effort to document the winter distribution of Oklahoma's birds. Coverage of about 600 randomly selected blocks of land throughout Oklahoma forms the core of the project, but there are selected species for which we desire information regardless of their location in the state. **If you see any of the following species between December 1 and February 14 anywhere in Oklahoma, please fill out and return a Special Interest Species form.** For more information contact: Winter Bird Atlas, Sutton Avian Research Center, P.O. Box 2007, Bartlesville, OK 74005-2007. Phone (918) 336-7778. E-mail GMSARC@AOL.COM

Red-throated Loon
Pacific Loon
Yellow-billed Loon
Trumpeter Swan
Tundra Swan
White-winged Scoter
Black Scoter
American Black Duck
Long-tailed Duck
Northern Goshawk
Harris's Hawk
Gyr Falcon
Greater Prairie-Chicken
Lesser Prairie-Chicken
Virginia Rail
American Woodcock
Little Gull
Iceland Gull
Thayer's Gull
Lesser Black-backed Gull
Glaucous-winged Gull
Glaucous Gull
Great Black-backed Gull
White-winged Dove
Inca Dove
Western Screech-Owl
Burrowing Owl
Long-eared Owl

Short-eared Owl
Any hummingbirds
Lewis's Woodpecker
Red-cockaded Woodpecker
Northern Shrike
Blue-headed Vireo
Fish Crow
Chihuahuan Raven
Mountain Chickadee
Black-crested Titmouse
Verdin
Sedge Wren
Marsh Wren
Sage Thrasher
Lark Bunting
Purple Finch
Cassin's Finch
Red Crossbill
White-winged Crossbill
Common Redpoll
Evening Grosbeak

And any other notably rare wintering species in Oklahoma (if in doubt, ask or go ahead and send in a form).

SPECIAL INTEREST SPECIES OBSERVATION FORM

(For sightings of special interest species anywhere in the state from 1 Dec to 14 Feb)

SPECIES Lark Bunting NAME Jane Birder
COUNTY Greer ADDRESS Box 21
SPECIFIC LOCATION Two miles south Anytown, OK 77777
of Brinkman EMAIL janebirder@bol.com
ATLAS BLOCK (if in) 7654321.12
DATE 8 Jan YEAR 2005
NUMBER OBSERVED 1

Description (include details of voice, size, shape, plumage, etc., and especially compare/contrast to similar species). You may attach photos or additional sheets if you need more space.

Sparrow size, with a thick blue bill. Brownish above, heavily streaked below, with a large white patch in the wing and black wingtips. Perched on barbed wire fence by a pasture. Mockingbird has a longer, thinner bill and a longer tail, and lacks streaks below.

Habitat (general): Rangeland

Habitat (specific): Perched on a fence at pasture edge along roadside.

Return form to: Oklahoma Winter Bird Atlas
Sutton Avian Research Center
P.O. Box 2007
Bartlesville, OK 74005-2007

OKLAHOMA WINTER BIRD ATLAS PROJECT

LAKE VISITATION DATA FORM (use one for each lake and each winter)

Use to report wintering aquatic species at Oklahoma lakes during 2003-2008

NAME: Jane Birder COUNTY: Greer/Kiowa

ADDRESS: Box 21 LAKE: Altus Lake

Anytown, OK 77777 WINTER: 2004-2005

PHONE: (580) 555-1212 E-MAIL: janebirder@bol.com

Lake Visitation Record (indicate the month, day, and year of each visit)

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| 1. December 7, 2004 | 16 |
| 2. December 30, 2004 | 17 |
| 3. January 10, 2005 | 18 |
| 4. January 21, 2005 | 19 |
| 5. February 7, 2005 | 20 |
| 6 | 21 |
| 7 | 22 |
| 8 | 23 |
| 9 | 24 |
| 10 | 25 |
| 11 | 26 |
| 12 | 27 |
| 13 | 28 |
| 14 | 29 |
| 15 | 30 |

Record the species you observe on the back of this form

Please read instruction handbook before filling out data form.

Return forms to: Winter Bird Atlas
Sutton Avian Research Center
P.O. Box 2007
Bartlesville, OK 74005-2007

NAME Jane Birder LAKE Altus WINTER 2004-2005

Record the abundance category for each aquatic species (include Bald Eagle) you observe at this lake in the appropriate winter period column. If on a subsequent visit during the same period you see enough of any species to qualify for a higher category, you can update the abundance letter. Please visit the lake at least once in both winter periods if possible.

Early Period = 1 December to 7 January Late period = 8 January to 14 February

Abundance Codes: A = 1–9 B = 10–99 C = 100–999 D = 1000–9999

| SPECIES | ABUNDANCE | |
|--------------------------|-----------|------|
| | EARLY | LATE |
| Red-throated Loon* | | |
| Pacific Loon* | | |
| Common Loon | | A |
| Yellow-billed Loon* | | |
| Pied-billed Grebe | | |
| Horned Grebe | | |
| Eared Grebe | A | A |
| Western Grebe | | |
| American White Pelican | | |
| Double-crested Cormorant | B | |
| Great Blue Heron | A | A |
| Gr. White-fronted Goose | | |
| Snow Goose | | |
| Ross's Goose | | |
| Canada Goose | | |
| Trumpeter Swan* | | |
| Tundra Swan* | | |
| Wood Duck | | |
| Gadwall | B | A B |
| American Wigeon | | |
| American Black Duck* | | |
| Mallard | B | B |
| Blue-winged Teal | | |
| Cinnamon Teal | | |
| Northern Shoveler | B | B |
| Northern Pintail | B | B |

| SPECIES | ABUNDANCE | |
|------------------------|-----------|------|
| | EARLY | LATE |
| Green-winged Teal | | |
| Canvasback | | |
| Redhead | A | A |
| Ring-necked Duck | A | A |
| Greater Scaup* | | |
| Lesser Scaup | | A B |
| Surf Scoter* | | |
| White-winged Scoter* | | |
| Long-tailed Duck* | | |
| Bufflehead | | |
| Common Goldeneye | | |
| Hooded Merganser | | |
| Common Merganser | | |
| Red-breasted Merganser | | |
| Ruddy Duck | B | B |
| Bald Eagle | A | A |
| American Coot | B | B C |
| Bonaparte's Gull | B C | B |
| Ring-billed Gull | B | B |
| Herring Gull | A | |
| Glaucous Gull* | | |
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* Fill out a SIS form for these species.

Include any other related species seen and use SIS.

OKLAHOMA WINTER
BIRD ATLAS PROJECT

VOLUNTEER

I always ask permission before
entering private property.