



The Scissortail

a newsletter of the
Oklahoma Ornithological Society

Volume 73, Number 3

Fall 2023

President's Message

Dear Members,

As I write this letter, we are still in the grips of Summer. However, there are signs that Fall is approaching. In Tulsa, Purple Martins can be seen gathering in very large numbers every evening to roost. Shorebirds have started moving through on their way south.

School supplies are gathered in my house, and we are trying to get back into a regimented schedule. To all the students, educators, school administrators, and support staff, I wish you a safe and successful school year. If you are an educator, school administrator or support staff, thank you so much for your dedication and hard work. You are my heroes!

Speaking of students and educators, the OOS Fall Meeting is an excellent place to present your bird-related research. And while these projects are often associated with formal education, that is not always the case. I know each of you has some observation or experience that would benefit the group. I encourage any and everyone to consider presenting or participating in the many events of the meeting.

I am really looking forward to the meeting. Be on the lookout for more details in the future. I hope to see you there!

Regards,

 Zach Poland

2023 Fall Meeting

The OOS Fall Meeting will be held on Saturday, Oct 20th, 2023, at the Arcadia Conservation Education Area (ACEA) outside of Edmond. The ACEA is centrally located within the state and is a top-notch facility. And there will be good birding opportunities in proximity.

Check okbirds.org to register and updates. **All**

activities are free except the dinner event on Saturday evening.

OOS is also interested in providing financial support to students who attend the Fall Meeting. If you are willing to help donate to student support, please contact Zach Poland via email.

(10/20/2023) Friday evening:

- **6:30-8:30 pm.** Come and Go Meet and Greet and Wingspan Games, location TBD.

(10/21/2023) Saturday:

- **8:00 am.** Field Trip 1: Myriad Botanical Gardens and Scissortail Park, Downtown Oklahoma City lead by Zach Poland. Meet at Devon Pavilion on north side of Crystal Bridge Conservatory.
- **TBD.** Field Trip 2: Lake Hefner and Area with Joe Grzybowski.
- Lunch is on your own.
- **1:00-3:00 pm.** Oklahoma Ornithological Society Board Meeting (Arcadia Conservation Education Area, 7201 E 33rd St, Edmond, OK 73013)
- **3:30-5:00 pm.** Talks and Presentations by members and guests. (Arcadia Conservation Education Area)
- **6:00-8:00 pm.** Dinner and Presentation on Northern Saw-whet Owls in Oklahoma by Laura Hulbert* (Arcadia Conservation Education Area).

*Laura Hulbert is a graduate student at Northeastern State University who is conducting research on the Northern Saw-whet Owl. Laura will be talking about her research on Saw-whets and their migration through Oklahoma.

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Member Information
as of 09/01/2023

Total Current Members: 147

Contributions

Tim O'Connell

If you haven't renewed your membership yet, please do so via the OOS website (https://www.okbirds.org/get_involved) or by mailing a check to:

Oklahoma Ornithological Society
P.O. Box 35413
Tulsa, OK 74153

OOS Officers and Chairpersons
as of 09/01/2023

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VACANT POSITIONS:

- **Business Manager**
- **President-elect**

Red-cockaded Woodpeckers Have a Good Year:

Oklahoma has only a small and somewhat precarious population of Red-cockaded Woodpeckers (RCW). These birds are found in the McCurtain County Wildness Area and an adjacent two-square-mile unit of the Ouachita National Forest. This population represents the most northwestern extent of the RCW's range and is one of the few in a mountainous landscape (most RCW populations occur in open pine woodlands on level or gently rolling terrain). The Oklahoma population has struggled for many years, but there have been some positive signs recently. Thirty years ago, the population fluctuated between 11 and 13 family groups and contained about 40 birds. Today, the population remains small but fluctuates between 17 and 19 family groups. The 2022 nesting season was the best in recent memory, with 28 chicks fledged across 13 pairs. The 2023 nesting season was also good, with at least 22 fledglings across at least ten pairs.



Photo of a Red-cockaded Woodpecker in W.G. Jones State Forest, Texas by OOS Member Jake Kirkland 4/2023

In the late 1990s, the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service formed the RCW Western Range Translocation Cooperative to coordinate population monitoring and facilitate information sharing between the woodpecker populations in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. The group, which also includes the state wildlife agencies and other land management groups in the four “western” states, periodically recommends and facilitates the translocation of juvenile birds from larger populations to augment smaller populations in the region and diversify the genetics of these populations. The birds are moved during the fall and placed into empty cavities near existing family groups,

anticipating that some of the birds (typically 30 to 50%) will stay in their new population and either form a new breeding group or integrate into an existing one. In 2019, ten juvenile RCWs were translocated from the Sam Houston National Forest in Texas to the Oklahoma population, with at least four remaining birds. As a result of that successful translocation and several good breeding seasons, the Oklahoma population has been given the green light to receive six juvenile birds this fall or in the fall of 2024, with the birds most likely coming from a national forest in Louisiana.

Recovering America’s Wildlife Act (RAWA) Update:

Many of you who read the Scissortail Conservation Report know that I periodically provide updates on a federal wildlife funding bill known as the Recovering America’s Wildlife Act (RAWA). RAWA aims to create a new source of wildlife conservation funding directed toward reversing or stabilizing the declining trends in a wide range of animal species across the United States by focusing efforts on “at-risk” species and the habitats on which they depend. As currently written, the bill would redirect nearly \$1.4 billion annually in federal tax revenue to two new programs. Just under \$1.3 billion would be made available to state and territorial wildlife agencies on a 75:25 cost-share basis for wildlife conservation. Another \$97 million would be granted to Native American tribes for the same purposes. Both programs would focus on rare and declining wildlife species across the entire spectrum from insects and freshwater mussels to fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals, and birds. At a minimum, 15% of this funding would be used toward the recovery of the 1,200 species that are listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. Also, 5% of the funds would be available to conserve rare and endangered plants (plants comprise almost 25% of the species protected under the ESA).

This bill has been introduced into each of the three previous congressional cycles (2017-2018, 2019-2020, 2021-2022) and gains a wider circulation and a little more momentum each time. Substantial progress occurred during the last Congress, especially in calendar year 2022, when the bill passed a floor vote in the House of Representatives with a bipartisan majority and passed out of the Senate’s Natural Resources Committee with a bipartisan vote.

However, the Senate leadership did not advance the bill to the Senate floor, and the process must start again in the current Congress. So far, there are optimistic signs for RAWA in both the House and the Senate. In the Senate, the RAWA bill (S. 1149) was reintroduced on March 30 by lead co-sponsors Martin Heinrich (D-NM) and Thom Tillis (R-NC). It currently has 16 co-sponsors (8 Rs, 6 Ds, and 2 Is) in the Senate, with more joining monthly. In the House, two versions exist - a Republican-backed bill by Natural Resources Committee Chairman Bruce Westerman (R-AR) and last year's version championed by Debbie Dingell (D-MI). Both Westerman and Dingell appear to be committed to working together to meld their bills into one that maintains the backing of both parties. They aim to reintroduce a stronger RAWA bill in the House this fall. Time will tell what the fate of RAWA is in this Congress.

Endangered Species Act Turns 50:

The Endangered Species Act will turn 50 this December. The Endangered Species Act (ESA), as we know it, was signed into Law by President Nixon on December 28, 1973. Currently, 96 species of birds in the U.S. and its territories are protected and managed under the ESA. Island birds are particularly vulnerable due to isolation and small population sizes, so it's not too surprising that roughly a third of our

U.S. threatened and endangered birds are found only in the state of Hawaii and the territories of Puerto Rico, Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands.

To commemorate the ESA's 50th anniversary, the American Bird Conservancy has produced a webinar and companion report highlighting the Act's impact on rare and imperiled birds, which can be found here: <https://img1.wsimg.com/blobby/go/2fc20911-0914-42e1-b9f9-d56153754101/downloads/ESA%2050th%20Anniversary%20Report.pdf?ver=1684253496599>

Although not every threatened and endangered species listing leads to a successful recovery, the ESA can be credited with stabilizing and maintaining species that likely would have been lost to extinction. Among U.S. birds, at least 46 (48%) threatened or endangered species and subspecies show stable or increasing population trends. Additionally, since the mid-1990s, 15 threatened or endangered birds (not reflected in the numbers above) have been delisted due to recovery! These include the familiar Bald Eagle, Peregrine Falcon, Brown Pelican, Interior Least Tern, and Black-capped Vireo.



Mark Howery, Norman, Oklahoma

Challenges of bird identification: Purple Finches and House Finches—and a story.

Purple and House finches are both species that have undergone significant status changes in Oklahoma during the past 30-40 years. Before 1990, House Finches were almost non-existent in Oklahoma except for Cimarron County in the western Panhandle. Purple Finches were then the common finch species appearing at feeders routinely in eastern and central Oklahoma during winter. However, beginning in the 1990s, House Finches invaded and became a common resident statewide. At the same time, Purple Finches are now rarer, with numbers varying widely from winter to winter and more restricted to eastern and central Oklahoma.

Individuals using older field guides and resources may need to be made aware of this incursion of House Finches in recent decades and led astray by outdated depictions of range. Such has created an ID bias where feeder-watchers presume they are seeing Purple Finches when, instead, they have House Finches in their yards. Some difficulty and confusion

in identification also add to presumptive IDs. The best way is to check for the distinguishing characters.

The Story: House Finches have had an interesting invasion history in Oklahoma. They were native to the western United States but were introduced into the eastern United States when illegally caged birds were released in New York City in about 1940. In Oklahoma, Tate (1925), who lived in Kenton, Oklahoma (far western Oklahoma Panhandle), writes of birds from western populations appearing for the first time there during the summer of 1919. Sutton, by 1967, cited only three records of House Finches in western Oklahoma away from Cimarron County and noted no records for Arkansas. James and Neal (1986) indicated the arrival of presumed eastern-population House Finches in Arkansas during the 1970's. A few birds reached central Oklahoma during the 1980s (Tyler 1992). Thus, Oklahoma was in the middle of birds spreading eastward slowly from western populations and westward more rapidly from

the introduced eastern populations.

In the early 1990's and through the decade, significant increases in House Finches occurred in Oklahoma. And it was difficult to claim their origin—from west or east. Simultaneously, Purple Finches declined. Purple Finches nest north of Oklahoma, so only winter here. And their numbers can vary substantially from year to year.

Curiously, eastern House Finches had become sensitive to *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, an odd bacterium (no distinct cell wall) present in poultry, causing conjunctivitis. Epidemics originated in the eastern populations in the mid-1990s and spread (Dhondt et al. 1998). While other wild bird species can be infected with Mycoplasma (Ley et al. 2016), eastern House Finches seemed more susceptible. Thus, infected House Finches can be noted coming to feeders in Oklahoma.

IDENTIFICATION TIPS. There are several easy and quick ways to distinguish these species—first, the males. Male House Finches can vary substantially in the amount and extent of red in their plumage, some being quite red, others duller. However, even the reddest House Finch will have very noticeable streakings on the flanks below the red chest. These are absent or very obscure in Purple Finches. The red tones in male Purple Finches are more rose-colored



House Finch



Purple Finch

As distinctive, are differences in the bill. The culmen (the top ridge of the bill) is distinctly curved (almost parrot-like) in House Finches (left) but straight in Purple Finches (right). This can be used for both males and females.

For females (and young) (below): Purple Finches (right image below) have a distinct face pattern with pale superciliary (line over the eye) and a check patch. In House Finches (left image below), there is no real face pattern. In Purple Finches, the underparts are distinctly streaked more dark on light. Female House Finches are well-streaked but with dull streaking on a tanner background. **If in doubt, the culmen, curved in House Finch, straight in Purple Finch, can clinch it.**



House Finch



Purple Finch

Literature Cited:

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Photo credits: House Finch-Joe Grzybowski; Purple Finch-Jim Arterburn.



Joe Grzybowski, Norman, Oklahoma.

Request for Call Types of Red Crossbills and Evening Grosbeaks

In recent years, Oklahoma has had a scatter of Red Crossbill and Evening Grosbeak reports. Wanderings and irruptions can bring these species to Oklahoma. This year, Oklahoma has seen almost random appearances of crossbills, so more might be expected.

Both Red Crossbills and Evening Grosbeaks have recognized call types. There are at least 10 Red Crossbill and 5 Evening Grosbeak call types, each associated with their own core zones of occurrence. Cassia Crossbill *Loxia sinesciuris*—Type 9 call—occurring in southern Idaho, was recently distinguished as a separate species. See: <https://ebird.org/news/recrtype/>



Birds can wander off-season. There is growing interest in trying to identify the types of Red Crossbills, in part because they may be distinguished as separate, albeit cryptic, species down the road. Only one Red Crossbill type (Type 9) has been so recognized so far, but others may follow. In Oklahoma, Type 2 has been the most expected and most commonly reported, but types 3, 4, 5, 10 have also been at least presumptively reported. Red Crossbill types can be identified by flight call. They can be recorded using a smartphone recorder or other recording equipment. If you encounter a Red Crossbill this fall/winter, please try recording the bird if it's calling and upload the call onto your Ebird checklist, or send it to the addresses below.

There are five call types recognized for Evening Grosbeak, one largely in the Northeast and the boreal forests of Canada, and others in the Pacific and Mountain West and northwestern Mexico. <https://blog.aba.org/2012/12/five-species-of-evening-grosbeakslets-find-out-together.html> Details of these call types can be found at <https://ebird.org/news/evening-grosbeak-call-types-of-north-america>

If you record a Red Crossbill, please enter it as “Red Crossbill” in eBird, [upload the recording](#) to your checklist, and send the link to the checklist to Matt Young or Tim Spahr (may6@cornell.edu or info@finchnetwork.org or tspahr44@gmail.com) for assistance with identification to specific call type. If identification to Type can be confirmed via the recording, you can easily use the new “[Change Species](#)” feature to search for the correct crossbill type and revise the identification. If you try to identify the type yourself, do not worry if you misidentify the

proper call type; one of the authors will contact you after listening to your recording. Keep in mind many crossbills can be typed from very poor recordings, so don't be afraid to submit low-quality media, as these often turn into high-value data.

In addition to Red Crossbills, Evening Grosbeaks also have various call types. While much rarer than Red Crossbill in the state, less is known of which types occur in Oklahoma. Sutton (1967) recognized the presence of the subspecies *brooksi* (type 1 call) of the Pacific Northwest and the northern Rockies, but information is still very limited. Populations of Evening Grosbeaks plummeted significantly in the 1990s, also leading to an almost complete void of Oklahoma records for 20-some years, with the species still most rare in eastern Oklahoma. So it is most worthwhile to get recordings of their flight calls

given that we likely get several different types in the state.

Photo Credit: Jim Arterburn and Joe Grzybowski



Landon Neumann, Stillwater, OK, and Joe Grzybowski, Norman, OK.

For more information related to the current Red Crossbill irruption in the US - <https://finchnetwork.org/irruption-alert-crossbills...>

For more information on different Red Crossbill types and how to identify them - <https://ebird.org/news/recrtype/>

For more information on different Evening Grosbeak types and how to identify them - <https://ebird.org/.../evening-grosbeak-call-types-of...>

The Birder's Toolbox: Windy.app Windy Weather Map

Most who have been fortunate to spend time in Oklahoma know how windy it can be. It can be a factor in any outdoor event in the state. I try to plan my outdoor activities around the weather as much as possible. Windy.app is my preferred wind forecast tool. Windy.app is available on both Apple and Android app stores on your smartphone. It was developed originally for wind sport enthusiasts (sailing, kite surfing, surfing, etc.). Still, I have found its utility for most of my outdoor plans, from birding and fishing to sports or even agricultural applications.

Windy.app offers a free version and a paid version (termed "pro"). The only benefits in the paid version over the free version are extended forecasts (10 days vs. 6) and more wind models in the paid version. This allows you to "stack" the various models to see where there is overlap/similarities, leading to greater confidence in the overlapping portions of the forecast. These are nice features, but the free version is more than adequate for my use.

Windy.app has worldwide coverage and the user can select specific locations (and create a favorites

list). When a location is set, the app provides a daily forecast in one-hour or three-hour increments for each day for ≥ 6 days (depending on whether it is the free or "pro" version). The forecast includes cloud cover, average wind speed, wind gust speed, wind direction, temperature, precipitation rates, and Barometric Pressure. Wind speed is listed in knots, but knots are approximately miles per hour at low wind speeds or can be easily converted. I have found the wind model to be pretty reliable.

In winter, I check Windy.app the day before heading out to the local lakes to avoid having to scan during maximum waves, if I can. Many times, I cannot, but at least I know that going in. I imagine it should increase my chances of finding a rare duck, grebe, or loon by not having to battle the most significant waves, though history would suggest otherwise.

Oh, well! I like this app. Maybe you will find it beneficial, too. Good luck!



Zach Poland

Noteworthy Records of Birds in Oklahoma: Fall 2022 Period

The following is a listing of noteworthy records of birds for the Fall period—August through November 2022. It incorporates records outside or near limits of expected occurrence delimited by the DATE GUIDE to the Occurrences of Birds in Oklahoma, Seventh Edition (Oklahoma Bird Records Committee (OBRC), 2019 Oklahoma Ornithological Society, Norman, OK). Also included are noteworthy high counts. **Exceptional records reviewed and found acceptable by the Oklahoma Bird Records Committee are given in bold.** Species whose names are followed by an (R) are expected, but RARE in very low frequencies. Underscores depict records for date or locality outside limits specified in the DATE GUIDE. High counts are also underscored. m. ob. = multiple observers.

Fall is generally a period of high population numbers after the breeding season, so there are also noteworthy records among all taxonomic groups. However, as in the previous year, perhaps fewer unusual waterfowl were noted partly because of remaining northward longer in the recent decade. And again, the season had a limited number of reports for uncommon neotropical migrants, particularly warblers. No special irruptions of montane or fringillid species occurred, although there was a small scatter of records for Red Crossbills.

Among significant rarities this season, the **Zone-tailed Hawk** breeding last year and this in the Wichita Mountains WR was noted into mid-September (pers. comm.). The surge in **Limpkin** records this spring and summer, a phenomenon being recorded across the southeastern United States, included multiple birds at Red Slough WMA, with a late bird salvaged in Cleveland County during November. The **Mexican Duck** reported here is the first State record accepted by the OBRC [note that a 2007 photographic record was evaluated but found insufficient because only photographed from the front.] Other exceptional species with fewer than ten state records noted this season were **Broad-billed Hummingbird**, **Arctic Tern**, **Reddish Egret**, and **Brown Booby**, the latter recorded for the third time (!!!!) this year.

Not to be left out of very exceptional were fall records for Hudsonian Godwit and White-rumped Sandpiper. These species are common in Oklahoma during spring migration but migrate along and off the East Coast during fall, so they are quite exceptional in Oklahoma at that time. Also exceptional for fall was a Gray-cheeked Thrush, a species also migrating east of Oklahoma during fall.

SPECIES	NUMBER	DATE (2022)	COUNTY	LOCALITY	OBSERVER
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (R)	2	1 Aug 2022	Payne	Sanborn Lake	Landon Neumann
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (R)	2	2 Aug 2022	Carter		Don Pearson
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (R)	2-12	<u>19-27 Aug 2022</u>	<u>Woods</u>	<u>Alva Sewage Ponds</u>	Aaron Short
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (R)	11	<u>30 Aug 2022</u>	Major	Ames	Adrianh Martinez Orozco
Trumpeter Swan (R)	1	15, 17 Nov 2022	Alfalfa	Great Salt Plains SP	Betty Evans, Randy Soto
Trumpeter Swan (R)	1	18 Nov 2022	Cleveland	Lake Thunderbird, East Sentinel	Joe Grzybowski
Trumpeter Swan (R)	7	25 Nov 2022	Beckham	Sayre	Jack Olson
Mexican Duck	1	30 Nov 2022	Custer	Foss Reservoir	Joe Grzybowski, Jack Olson
Ring-necked Duck	1	<u>21 Sep 2022</u>	Cimarron	Lake Carl Etling	Randolph King
Surf Scoter (R)	1	<u>29 Oct-5 Nov 2022</u>	Oklahoma	Lake Hefner	Alex & Julie Harman, Carrie Pratt
Surf Scoter (R)	3	27 Nov 2022	Oklahoma	Lake Arcadia	Rod Lusey
White-winged Scoter (R)	1	24-28 Nov 2022	Kay	Ponca City Lakes	T.J. Walker, Trina Arnold, Lela Bouse McCracken
Western Grebe (R)	1-3	22 Oct-6 Nov 2022	Oklahoma	Lake Hefner	Michael Reichert, m. ob.

Western x Clark's Grebe hybrid	1	24-28 Nov 2022	Kay	Ponca City Lakes	T.J. Walker, Alex Harman, Carrie Pratt, Lele Bouse McCracken
Eastern Whip-poor-will	1	18 Sep-1 Oct 2022	Wagoner	Bixhoma Lake	Mathew Radford, Virginia Soukup
Ruby-thr. Hummingbd. (R)	1	8 Sep 2022	<u>Texas</u>	<u>Guymon</u>	David D. Jones
Calliope Hummingbird	1	1-3 Sep 2022	Garfield	Enid	Curtis Stewart, m. ob.
Rufous Hummingbird (R)	1	1 Aug 2022	<u>Cleveland</u>	<u>Norman</u>	Abdul Dominguez
Rufous Hummingbird (R)	1	14-15 Aug 2022	Comanche	Lawton	Kurt Meisenzahl
Rufous Hummingbird (R)	3	1 Sep 2022	<u>Carter</u>	<u>Majestic Hills</u>	Matt Argo
Rufous Hummingbird (R)	1	7 Sep 2022	<u>Oklahoma</u>	<u>Bethany</u>	Frank Walker
Rufous Hummingbird (R)	1	10 Sep 2022	<u>Rogers</u>	<u>Owasso</u>	Nicholas Del Grosso
Broad-billed Hummingbird	1	8 Oct- 20 Dec 2022	Oklahoma	Edmond	Marcia Palmer, m. ob.
Yellow Rail (R)	1	10 Oct 2022	McCurtain	Red Slough WMA	David Arbour
Common Gallinule	2	<u>23 Nov 2022</u>	McCurtain	Red Slough WMA	David Arbour, Patty Kirk
Limpkin	1-4	1-28 Aug 2022	McCurtain	Red Slough WMA	David Arbour, m. ob.
Limpkin	1	5 Aug-3 Oct 2022	Tulsa	Oxley Nature Center	Josh Smith, m. ob.
Limpkin	1	11 Nov 2022	Cleveland	east of Lexington	Angela and Tim Adkins
Black-necked Stilt (R)	2	<u>7 Oct 2022</u>	Carter	Healdton Lake	Don Pearson
American Golden Plover	1	<u>5 Aug 2022</u>	Alfalfa	Salt Plains NWR	Glen Hensley
Piping Plover (R)	1	5-8 Aug 2022	Tulsa	Lake Yahola	Montez Mutzig, m. ob.
Piping Plover (R)	1-2	11-18 Aug 2022	Oklahoma	Lake Hefner	Steve Davis, m. ob.
Piping Plover (R)	1	11 Sep 2022	Alfalfa	Great Salt Plains SP	Curtis Stewart
Long-billed Curlew (R)	1	3 Aug 2022	Oklahoma	Lake Hefner	Grace Huffman, Chase Moxley
Long-billed Curlew	1	25 Aug, 7 Sep 2022	Alfalfa	Salt Plains NWR	Glen Hensley, Joe Grzybowski
Hudsonian Godwit	1	<u>8 Sep 2022</u>	Canadian	Calumet	Jacob Kirkland
White-rumped Sandpiper	1	<u>19 Sep 2022</u>	Alfalfa	Salt Plains NWR	Joe Grzybowski
Short-billed Dowitcher (R)	1	29 Aug 2022	Cleveland	Lake Thunderbird, East Sentinel	Joe Grzybowski
Short-billed Dowitcher (R)	1	<u>24 Sep 2022</u>	McCurtain	Red Slough WMA	Mike Weber
Red-necked Phalarope (R)	1	<u>17-21 Aug 2022</u>	Oklahoma	Lake Hefner	Steve Davis, m. ob.
Red-necked Phalarope	2, 7, 8	25 Aug, 7, 19 Sep 2022	Alfalfa	Salt Plains NWR	Glen Hensley, Joe Grzybowski
Red-necked Phalarope (R)	1	9 Sep 2022	Osage	Keystone Lake--Osage Point Park	Lucas Bobay
Red-necked Phalarope (R)	1	18 Sep 2022	Oklahoma	Lake Hefner	Joe Grzybowski, m. ob.
Red-necked Phalarope	1	1 Oct 2022	Woods	Alva Sewage Ponds	Aaron Short

Red Phalarope	1	7-8 Oct 2022	Oklahoma	Lake Hefner	Devin Bosler, m. ob.
Solitary Sandpiper	1	<u>3 Nov 2022</u>	Johnston	Milburn Sewag Ponds	Justin Roach
Parasitic Jaeger	1	25 Oct 2022	Greer	Quartz Mountain SP	Tony Leukering, Kathy Mihm Dunning
Sabine's Gull (R)	1	11-24 Sep 2022	Oklahoma	Lake Hefner	Chase Moxley, m. ob.
Sabine's Gull (R)	1	25 Sep 2022	Blaine	Canton Reservoir	Lucas Bobay
Sabine's Gull (R)	1	6 Oct 2022	Alfalfa	Salt Plains NWR	Glen Hensley, Joe Grzybowski
Laughing Gull (R)	1	1-3 Aug 2022	Cleveland	Lake Thunderbird, East Sentinel	Joe Grzybowski
Laughing Gull (R)	1-2	1-6 Aug 2022	Oklahoma	Lake Hefner	Steve Stone, m. ob.
Laughing Gull (R)	1	18 Aug 2022	Wagoner	Talor Ferry North	Jim Arterburn
California Gull (R)	2	19 Sep 2022	Alfalfa	Salt Plains NWR	Joe Grzybowski, Glen Hensley
California Gull (R)	1	17 Oct-14 Nov 2022	Oklahoma	Lake Hefner	Joe Grzybowski, m. ob.
Lesser Black-backed Gull	1-3	<u>29 Jul-Sep 2022</u>	Oklahoma	Lake Hefner	Chase Moxley, m. ob.
Common Tern (R)	1	15, 24 Sep 2022	Payne	Boomer Lake	Scott Loss, Alex Harman et al.
Common Tern (R)	2	20 Sep 2022	Washington	Copan Lake	Mark Peterson
Common Tern (R)	1	20 Sep 2022	Cleveland	Lake Thunderbird, East Sentinel	Joe Grzybowski
Common Tern (R)	1-5	22-25 Sep 2022	Oklahoma	Lake Hefner	Brian Marra, Grace Hoffman, m. ob.
Common Tern (R)	3	6 Oct 2022	Alfalfa	Salt Plains NWR	Glen Hensley, Joe Grzybowski
Common Tern (R)	1	<u>29 Oct 2022</u>	Oklahoma	Lake Hefner	Steve Stone, Zach Poland
Arctic Tern	1	13 Oct 2022	Oklahoma	Lake Hefner	Tabitha Olsen, Sean Verkamp
Red-throated Loon (R)	1	30 Nov 2022	Noble	Sooner Lake	Logan Kahle
Pacific Loon (R)	1	21-30 Nov 2022	Oklahoma	Lake Hefner	Joe Grzybowski, m. ob.
Brown Booby	1	17-18 Aug 2022	Payne	Boomer Lake	Michael Reichert, m. ob.
Tricolored Heron (R)	1, 1, 2	6 Aug- <u>5 Oct 2022</u>	McCurtain	Red Slough WMA	David Arbour, m. ob.
Tricolored Heron (R)	1	10 Sep 2022	Choctaw	Hugo Lake	Vince Cavalleri
Reddish Egret	1	5 Oct-4 Nov 2022	Oklahoma	Lake Hefner	Megan Miguez, m. ob.
Reddish Egret	1	20-21 Nov 2022	Tulsa	Keystone Dam	Bill Carrell, m. ob.
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	1	<u>3 Nov 2022</u>	Oklahoma	OKC Community College	Trina Arnold
White Ibis (R)	3, 3, 1	18, 22, 23 Aug 2022	<u>Osage</u>	<u>Keystone Lake--Osage Point Park</u>	Jana Singletary, Terry Mitchell
White Ibis (R)	1	20 Aug 2022	<u>Alfalfa</u>	<u>Salt Plains NWR</u>	Aaron Short
White Ibis (R)	1	<u>8 Oct 2022</u>	Johnston	Tishomingo NWR	Don Pearson
Glossy Ibis (R)	1	<u>24-25 Sep 2022</u>	Payne	Cushing WTP	Scott Loss et al., m. ob.
Glossy Ibis (R)	1	<u>27 Sep 2022</u>	Cleveland	Lake Thunderbird, North Sentinal	
Swallow-tailed Kite (R)	1	7 Sep 2022	<u>Payne</u>	<u>Stillwater</u>	Lucas Bobay
Zone-tailed Hawk	1	4 Sep 2022	Comanche	Wichita Mountains WR	Lucas Bobay
Northern Saw-whet Owl	1-2	26 Oct-17 Nov 2022	Cherokee	Nickel Family Preserve	Laura Hulbert

Red-headed Woodpecker	<u>30-50</u>	10 Sep 2022	Osage	Wooloroc	Janis Blanton
Hammond's Flycatcher (R)	1	<u>29 Sep 2022</u>	Cimarron	east of Wheelless	Joe Grzybowski
Say's Phoebe (R)	1	<u>13 Sep 2022</u>	Alfalfa	Salt Plains NWR	Aaron Short
Say's Phoebe (R)	1	<u>12 Nov 2022</u>	<u>Pawnee</u>	<u>Sooner Lake</u>	Landon Neumann, Lucas Bobay
Western Kingbird	1	<u>16 Oct 2022</u>	Oklahoma	Crystal Lake	Grace Huffman, Brian Marra
Cassin's Vireo (R)	1	3 Sep 2022	<u>Texas</u>	<u>Optima NWR</u>	Brian Marra et al.
Cassin's Vireo (R)	1	5 Sep 2022	Cimarron	Felt	Brian Marra et al.
Philadelphia Vireo (R)	1	28 Sep 2022	<u>Cimarron</u>	<u>Black Mesa SP</u>	Joe Grzybowski
Northern Shrike (R)	1	<u>6 Nov 2022</u>	Noble	Sooner Lake	Scott Loss, Lucas Bobay
Northern Shrike (R)	1	<u>17 Nov 2022</u>	<u>McCurtain</u>	<u>Red Slough WMA</u>	David Arbour
Cave Swallow (R)	1	<u>12-13 Sep 2022</u>	McCurtain	Red Slough WMA	David Arbour
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	<u>23 Aug 2023</u>	Comanche	Lawton	Carmen Ricer
Rock Wren	1	3 Nov 2022	<u>Wagoner</u>	<u>Northeastern State Univer. wetlands</u>	Mathew Radford
<u>Bewick's Wren (eastern race)</u>	1	2 Nov 2022	McCurtain	Red Slough WMA	David Arbour
Gray-cheeked Thrush	1	<u>2 Oct 2022</u>	<u>Garfield</u>	<u>Weldon Park</u>	Curtis Stewart
Swainson's Thrush (R)	1	<u>2 Sep 2022</u>	Tulsa	Woodward Park	Zach Poland
Swainson's Thrush (R)	1	18 Sep 2022	Comanche	Lawton	Kurt Meisenzahl
Swainson's Thrush (R)	1	27-28 Sep 2022	Payne	Sanborn Lake	Scott Loss et al.
Swainson's Thrush (R)	1	<u>5 Oct 2022</u>	Tulsa	Owasso	Nathan Moses
Evening Grosbeak	1	14 Nov, 1 Dec 2022	Comanche	Lawton	Kurt Meisenzahl
Evening Grosbeak	6	26 Nov 2022	Cimarron	Kenton	Steve Metz
Cassin's Finch (R)	1	<u>12 Nov 2022</u>	Cimarron	Lake Carl Etling dam	Nick Varvel, Bryan White
Red Crossbill (R)	8	<u>28 Oct 2022</u>	Texas	Guymon	Lucas Bobay
Red Crossbill (R)	1	<u>29 Oct 2022</u>	Cimarron	Black Mesa Trail	Lucas Bobay
Red Crossbill (R)	4	19 Nov 2022	Texas	Thompson Park, Guymon	Aaron Short, Bryan Box
Red Crossbill (R)	1	21 Nov 2022	Woodward	Fort Supply Reservoir	Steve Metz
Red Crossbill (R)	3	30 Nov 2022	Payne	Lake Carl Blackwell	Scott Loss
Lesser Goldfinch	1	<u>7 Nov 2022</u>	<u>Rogers</u>	<u>Owasso</u>	Terry Brunholtz
White-throated Sparrow (R)	1	5 Nov 2022	Cimarron	Keyes	Joe, Jordan, Whitney & Cathy Cochran
White-throated Sparrow (R)	1	15 Nov 2022	Cimarron	Black Mesa SP	Brandon Percival
Eastern Towhee	1	16 Nov 2022	<u>Cimarron</u>	<u>Felt</u>	Steve Stone
Baltimore Oriole	1	<u>8 Oct 2022</u>	Oklahoma	Martin Park Nature Center	Steve Stone
Ovenbird (R)	1	10 Sep 2022	Oklahoma	Myriad Botanical Gardens	Braden Farris, Chase Moxley, m. ob.
Golden-winged Warbler (R)	1	<u>4 Sep 2022</u>	Tulsa	Oxley North Woods	Curtis Stewart, Terry Mitchell
Golden-winged Warbler (R)	1	<u>11 Sep 2022</u>	<u>Payne</u>	<u>Sanborn Lake Park</u>	Scott Loss
Blue-winged Warbler (R)	1	<u>18, 21, 31 Aug 2022</u>	<u>Tulsa</u>	<u>Oxley Nature Center</u>	Josh Smith, Dan King, Terry Mitchell

Blue-winged Warbler (R)	1	<u>5 Sep 2022</u>	<u>Wagoner</u>	<u>Northeastern State Univer. wetlands</u>	Mathew Radford, Levi Radford
Hooded Warbler	1	26 Sep 2022	<u>Tulsa</u>	<u>Oxley Nature Center</u>	Terry Mitchell
Hooded Warbler	1	<u>29 Oct 2022</u>	<u>Alfalfa</u>	<u>Salt Plains NWR</u>	Miguel Demeneghi
Bay-breasted Warbler (R)	1	11 Sep 2022	<u>Oklahoma</u>	<u>Myriad Botanical Gardens</u>	Randy Soto, m. ob.
Bay-breasted Warbler (R)	1	<u>12 Oct 2022</u>	Tulsa	Williams Green	Zach Poland
Chestnut-sided Warbler (R)	1	<u>1 Sep 2022</u>	Tulsa	Oxley Nature Center	Lisa Miller
Prairie Warbler	1	<u>5 Sep 2022</u>	Tulsa	Oxley Nature Center	Tad Alford
Black-throated Green Warbler (R)	1	1 Oct 2022	Cimarron	Black Mesa SP	Joe Grzybowski
Black-headed Grosbeak	1	<u>17 Sep 2022</u>	<u>Oklahoma</u>	<u>Crystal Lake</u>	Brian Marra, Grace Huffman
Black-headed Grosbeak	1	<u>22 Sep 2022</u>	Garfield	Weldon Park	Curtis Stewart

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