## **Bogue Chitto National Wildlife Refuge**

Bird list

This blue goose, designed by J.N. "Ding" Darling, has become a symbol of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Bogue Chitto National Wildlife Refuge offers some of the least disturbed southern swamplands in the United States. It conserves over 36,000 acres of the Pearl River Basin, most of which is accessible only by boat. The refuge's remoteness is the draw for many visitors. The bottomland hardwood forests and cypress and tupelo swamps that make up most of the refuge were set aside in 1980 to preserve and enhance a unique ecosystem threatened by agriculture, residential, and commercial development. It is one of over 560 National Wildlife Refuges in the United States, located only 40 miles north of New Orleans along the Louisiana/Mississippi state line. Interlaced by the Pearl and Bogue Chitto River systems, the refuge provides nesting, wintering and breeding habitat for nearly 200 species of birds. The forest fills with twittering sound in the fall as neotropical migratory songbirds such as prothonatory and Swainson's warblers, flycatchers, yellow-billed cuckoo, and white-eyed vireo arrive during their migration south for the winter. Many of these birds will rest only briefly before continuing their journey to wintering lands further south, while other birds such as raptors and vultures call the refuge home year round.

**Bogue Chitto National Wildlife Refuge** 61389 Hwy 434 Lacombe, LA 70445 985/882 2000 http://www.fws.gov/boguechitto/

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service 1 800/344 WILD

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The refuge quiets in winter, echoing the low call of wood ducks, mallards and hooded mergansers. With a rush of Spring rains and floods, wild turkey retreat from sandbars to forested areas, but the abundant water draws wading egrets and herons to the rivers and bayous. By summer, the seasonal migration has ended, and most ducks and other wintering birds have returned north to their nesting grounds. Nesting residents such as swallow-tailed and Mississippi kites soar in the thick air of summer, heavy with the soft chirp of year-round residents such as warblers, chickadees, and wrens which can be found in abundance.

The lifeblood of this ecosystem is the Pearl River. The name of the refuge, Bogue Chitto, is derived from a Choctaw phrase meaning "large stream." The original pronunciation is very close to how it is said today: bow-guh chit-uh. Opportunities for bird watching along its banks are plentiful. The boardwalk trail located at the Pearl River turnaround site offers a picturesque sampling of habitats found throughout the refuge, and an ideal setting for wildlife observation. The egret rookery located at this site, is not to be missed during the May-June nesting season. To reach the boardwalk area, take I-59N to the Pearl River Turnaround (Exit 11), then turn right and backtrack down the frontage road about a mile. Entrance to the site is on the left.

Responsible birders should abide by the



**American Birding Association's Code of Birding Ethics. More** information can be found at http://www.aba.org

Report your sightings on eBird



This online checklist program provides birders and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service staff with updated birding reports. The database is populated

with bird observations made each year by both recreational and professional bird watchers. The program is one of the largest and fastest growing biodiversity data resources in existence. The reports on eBird serve as a vital foundation for better understanding bird distribution. The program resources are free to access and are used by a global community of educators, land managers, ornithologists and conservation biologists.

The following bird list contains 183 species, representing observations on and adjacent to Bogue Chitto National Wildlife Refuge. Sightings of unlisted species should be reported to: Refuge Manager, Bogue Chitto NWR.

This list conforms to the nomenclature and arrangement established by the American Ornithologists' Union (1998).

Symbols used in this brochure represent the following:

Sp Spring (March-May)

Summer (June-August)

Fall (September-November)

Winter (December-February)

Common (likely to be seen in suitable habitat)

IJ Uncommon (present but not certain to be seen)

Occasional (seen only a few times during a season)

Rare (seen at intervals of 2 to 5 years)

Species of special concern

Non-native/exotic species

## Four primary habitats common to the refuge are identified as follows:

F Forest

Aerial Flyover Α

Open Water

Swamp



	Sp	Su	F	W	Habitat		Sp	Su	F	W.	Habitat
Species	1					Gulls and Terns (Laridae)	1				
Ducks (Anatidae)						Laughing Gull		O			
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	U	U	U	U	S	Least Tern		O			
Canada Goose Wood Duck	R C	R	R C	R C	A	Diggono (Columbidos)					
Mallard	0	$_{ m R}^{ m C}$	O	U	F W	Pigeons (Columbidae)Rock Pigeon ^	U	U	U	U	F
Blue-winged Teal	Ŭ	R	Ü	Ü	W	Eurasian Collared-Dove ^	$\overset{ m O}{ m R}$	$\overset{ m O}{ m R}$	$\stackrel{ m C}{ m R}$	$^{ m R}$	F
Ring-necked Duck	Ū		Ū	Ū	W	White-winged Dove			O	O	$\mathbf{F}$
Lesser Scaup				R	W	Mourning Dove	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{F}$
Hooded Merganser *	С	$\mathbf{C}$	С	C	F	0					
Ruddy Duck	U		U	С	W	Cuckoos (Cuculidae) Yellow-billed Cuckoo	TT	U	U		F
New World Quail (Odontophoridae)						Black-billed Cuckoo	U R	U	R		F
Northern Bobwhite	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{F}$	Black shied caches	10				•
<del></del>						Owls (Strigidae)					
Turkeys (Phasianidae)	~	~	~	~	Б	Eastern Screech-Owl	U	U	U	U	F
Wild Turkey	С	С	$\mathbf{C}$	С	$\mathbf{F}$	Great Horned Owl Barred Owl	C C	$^{ m C}_{ m C}$	${ m C}$	C C	F F
Grebes (Podicipedae)						Barred Owl	C	C	C	C	Г
Pied-billed Grebe	O		O	U	W	Nightjars (Caprimulgidae)					
<del></del>						Common Nighthawk	O	U	O		$\mathbf{F}$
Cormorants (Phalacrocoracidae)	~	~	~	~	777	Chuck-will's-widow *	U	U	U		$\mathbf{F}$
Double-crested Cormorant	С	С	$\mathbf{C}$	С	W	Swifts (Anadidae)					
Anhingas (Anhingidae)						Swifts (Apodidae)Chimney Swift	$\mathbf{C}$	С	С		A
Anhinga	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	W		C	O			11
						Hummingbirds (Trochilidae)					
Herons (Ardeidae)	~	~	~	~	~	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	т.	F
Great Blue Heron	С	C	$\mathbf{C}$	C	$_{ m S}$	Rufous Hummingbird				R	F
Great Egret Snowy Egret	$^{ m C}_{ m C}$	$_{\mathrm{C}}^{\mathrm{C}}$	$^{\mathrm{C}}$	$_{\mathrm{C}}^{\mathrm{C}}$	S S	Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)					
Little Blue Heron	Ü	$\overset{\circ}{\mathrm{C}}$	Ü	Ü	$\ddot{ ext{S}}$	Belted Kingfisher	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	С	$\mathbf{C}$	W
Tricolored Heron	O	O	O	O	$\mathbf{S}$						
Cattle Egret ^	U	U	U	U	$\operatorname*{F}_{lpha}$	Woodpeckers (Picidae)					_
Green Heron	O U	$_{\mathrm{C}}^{\mathrm{C}}$	O U		S S	Red-headed Woodpecker *	U	$_{ m C}^{ m U}$	U C	U	F F
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	U	C	U		S	Red-bellied Woodpecker Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	C U	C	C	$^{\mathrm{C}}_{\mathrm{C}}$	r F
Ibises (Threskiornithidae)						Downy Woodpecker	$\ddot{\mathrm{C}}$	$\mathbf{C}$	Č	$\ddot{\mathrm{C}}$	F
White Ibis	U	U	U	U		Hairy Woodpecker	$\mathbf{R}$	$\mathbf{R}$	$\mathbf{R}$	$\mathbf{R}$	$\mathbf{F}$
Roseate Spoonbill *		R			$\mathbf{S}$	Northern Flicker	U	U	U	U	F
New World Vultures (Cathartidae)						Pileated Woodpecker	С	С	$\mathbf{C}$	С	F
Black Vulture	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	A	Falcons (Falconidae)					
Turkey Vulture	$\tilde{\mathrm{C}}$	$\overset{\circ}{\mathrm{C}}$	$\ddot{\mathrm{C}}$	$\tilde{\mathrm{C}}$	A	American Kestrel *	U	$\mathbf{R}$	U	U	$\mathbf{F}$
						Merlin				$\mathbf{R}$	$\mathbf{F}$
Pandionidae (Osprey)	0	0	0	0		Peregrine Falcon *			R	R	$\mathbf{F}$
Osprey	О	О	O	O	A	Tyrant Flycatchers (Tyrannidae)					
Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies (Accip	itridae	)				Olive-sided Flycatcher *				R	F
Swallow-tailed Kite *	U	U			A	Eastern Wood-Pewee	U	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$		$\overline{\mathrm{F}}$
Mississippi Kite	U	C	<b>.</b> -		A	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<del>-</del> -	~	R		F
Bald Eagle *	U	R	U	U	A	Acadian Flycatcher	U	$\mathbf{C}$	U		F
Northern Harrier Sharp-shinned Hawk	U		U	R U	S F	Alder Flycatcher Least Flycatcher			0		S F
Cooper's Hawk *	Ü	U	Ü	Ü	F	Eastern Phoebe	U		Č	С	F
Red-shouldered Hawk	$\dot{\mathrm{C}}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{F}$	Great Crested Flycatcher	U	$\mathbf{C}$	U		$\mathbf{F}$
Broad-winged Hawk	0	U	0	~	$\mathbf{F}$	Eastern Kingbird	U	U	U		$\mathbf{F}$
Red-tailed Hawk	С	C	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{F}$	Shrikaa /Laniidaa\					
Sandpipers (Scolopacidae)						Shrikes (Laniidae) Loggerhead Shrike *	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	F
Spotted Sandpiper	O		O	U	$\mathbf{S}$		U	$\circ$	O	U	T.
Spotted Sandpiper Solitary Sandpiper *	$\overset{\circ}{\mathrm{R}}$		R		$\mathbf{S}$	Vireos (Vireonidae)					
Least Sandpiper	_			R	$\mathbf{S}$	White-eyed Vireo	U		U		$\underline{\mathbf{F}}$
Wilson's Snipe	R		т.	0	$\mathbf{F}$	Yellow-throated Vireo	U	$\mathbf{C}$	U		F
American Woodcock *	U		U	U	S	Blue-headed Vireo	U R		U R	U	F F
						Warbling Vireo Philadelphia Vireo	R R		K U		F
						Red-eyed Vireo	C	$\mathbf{C}$	Č		F
						•	-				

	Sp	Su	F	W.	Habitat		Sp	Su	F	WI	Habitat
Jays and Crows (Corvidae) Blue Jay	$\mathbf{C}$	С	С	С	F	Swainson's Warbler * Tennessee Warbler	U U	С	U U		S F
American Crow	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{F}$	Orange-crowned Warbler	U		U	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{F}$
Fish Crow	С	С	С	$\mathbf{C}$	W	Nashville Warbler Mourning Warbler	R R		R R		F F
Swallows (Hirundinidae)						Kentucky Warbler *	U	C	U		$\mathbf{F}$
Purple Martin Tree Swallow	$_{\mathrm{C}}^{\mathrm{U}}$	С	O C	$\mathbf{C}$	A A	Common Yellowthroat Hooded Warbler	C U	$^{ m C}_{ m C}$	C U	С	S S
Northern Rough-winged				C		American Redstart *	0	Ü	U		$\mathbf{F}$
Swallow Bank Swallow	O R	O	U R		A A	Cerulean Warbler * Northern Parula	R C	$\mathbf{C}$	R C		$_{ m F}$
Cliff Swallow	U	U	U		A	Magnolia Warbler	U	O	U		$\mathbf{F}$
Barn Swallow	$\mathbf{C}$	С	$\mathbf{C}$		A	Bay-breasted Warbler Blackburnian Warbler	0		0		F F
Titmice (Paridae)						Yellow Warbler	0		U		$\mathbf{S}$
Carolina Chickadee Tufted Titmouse	$_{\mathrm{C}}^{\mathrm{C}}$	$_{ m C}^{ m C}$	C	$_{\mathrm{C}}^{\mathrm{C}}$	F F	Chestnut-sided Warbler Palm Warbler	R R		R R	R	$_{ m F}$
Turted Titinouse	C	C	C	C	Г	Pine Warbler	C	С	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	F
Nuthatches (Sittidae) Red-breasted Nuthatch			D	R	I.	Yellow-rumped Warbler	C	O	$_{\mathrm{O}}^{\mathrm{C}}$	C R	F F
Brown-headed Nuthatch *	С	С	R C	C	F F	Yellow-throated Warbler Prairie Warbler *	O R	U	R	π	r F
						Black-throated Green Warbler	U		U		F
Creepers (Certhiidae) Brown Creeper	O		U	U	$\mathbf{F}$	Canada Warbler * Wilson's Warbler	R R		O R	R	F F
						Yellow-breasted Chat	U	$\mathbf{C}$	U		$\mathbf{F}$
Wrens (Troglodytidae) House Wren	U		U	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{F}$	Emberizids (Emberizidae)					
Winter Wren	R	~	R	$\mathbf{R}$	F	Eastern Towhee	C	С	С	С	F
Carolina Wren	С	С	С	С	F	Bachman's Sparrow *Chipping Sparrow	U U	U	U U	U U	F F
Kinglets (Regulidae)			~			Field Sparrow	O		O	O	$\mathbf{F}$
Golden-crowned Kinglet Ruby-crowned Kinglet	U C		C C	U C	F F	Savannah Sparrow Grasshopper Sparrow *	U O		U	U O	S F
						Henslow's Sparrow *	Ö		Ŏ	O	$\mathbf{F}$
Gnatcatchers (Polioptilidae) Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	$\mathbf{C}$	С	$\mathbf{C}$	U	$\mathbf{F}$	Fox Sparrow Song Sparrow	U		U	R C	$_{ m S}^{ m F}$
						Swamp Sparrow	$\mathbf{C}$		$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{S}$
<b>Thrushes (Turdidae)</b> Eastern Bluebird	$\mathbf{C}$	С	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	F	White-throated Sparrow White-crowned Sparrow	U O		U	C U	F F
Veery	$\mathbf{R}$	Ü	$\mathbf{R}$	Ŭ	$\mathbf{F}$	Dark-eyed Junco	Ŏ		Ŭ	Ŭ	F
Gray-cheeked Thrush Swainson's Thrush	0		0		F F	Cardinals and Allies (Cardinalidae)					
Hermit Thrush	O		U	O	$\mathbf{F}$	Summer Tanager	U	$\mathbf{C}$	U	R	$\mathbf{F}$
Wood Thrush * American Robin	U U	U	U C	$\mathbf{C}$	F F	Scarlet Tanager Northern Cardinal	R C	$\mathbf{C}$	R C	$\mathbf{C}$	$_{ m F}$
	O		C	C	1	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	O	O	U	O	$\mathbf{F}$
Mockingbirds and Thrashers (Mimidae) Gray Catbird	С		С	U	S	Blue Grosbeak Indigo Bunting	U U	$\mathbf{C}$	U U		$_{ m F}^{ m F}$
Brown Thrasher	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{S}$	Painted Bunting *	U	U	U		$\mathbf{F}$
Northern Mockingbird	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	C	$\mathbf{C}$	F	Dickcissel *	R	R	R		F
Starlings (Sturnidae)						Blackbirds (Icteridae)					
European Starling ^	С	С	$\mathbf{C}$	С	F	Red-winged Blackbird Eastern Meadowlark	U U	U U	U U	U U	S F
Pipits (Motacillidae)	_		_	_	_	Rusty Blackbird *	U		U	U	$\mathbf{S}$
American Pipit	О		O	U	$\mathbf{F}$	Common Grackle Boat-tailed Grackle	C C	$_{ m U}^{ m C}$	C U	C U	F S
Waxwings (Bombycillidae)						Brown-headed Cowbird	$\overset{\circ}{\mathrm{C}}$	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{C}$	Č	$\mathbf{F}$
Cedar Waxwing	С		O	С	$\mathbf{F}$	Orchard Oriole * Baltimore Oriole	0	U	0		F F
Wood-Warblers (parulidae)	_		_		_	<del></del>	J		J		1.
Ovenbird Worm-eating Warbler *	O R	R	O R		F F	Finches (Fringillidae) House Finch ^	U	U	U	U	F
Louisiana Waterthrush *	U	C			$\mathbf{S}$	Pine Siskin		U		$\mathbf{R}$	$\mathbf{F}$
Northern Waterthrush	R R		R R	O	$\mathbf{S}$	American Goldfinch	U		U	U	F
Golden-winged Warbler * Blue-winged Warbler *	K U		K U		S F	Old World Sparrows (Passeridae)					
Black-and-white Warbler	O	R	O		$\mathbf{F}$	House Sparrow ^	U	U	U	U	F
Prothonotary Warbler *	С	С	$\mathbf{C}$		$\mathbf{S}$						

