

223 Cedar Waxwing	1-3-81
224 Northern Shrike	12-26-81
225 Loggerhead Shrike	1-3-81
226 Starling	1-1-81
227 White-eyed Vireo	4-29-81
228 Bell's Vireo	5-10-81
229 Yellow-throated Vireo	5-15-81
230 Solitary Vireo	4-29-81
231 Red-eyed Vireo	5-1-81
232 Philadelphia Vireo	5-15-81
233 Warbling Vireo	4-17-81
234 Black & White Warbler	4-4-81
235 Prothonotary Warbler	6-3-81
236 Swainson's Warbler	
237 Worm-eating Warbler	4-29-81
238 Golden-winged Warbler	5-15-81
239 Blue-winged Warbler	
240 Tennessee Warbler	5-2-81
241 Orange-crowned Warbler	4-29-81
242 Nashville Warbler	5-1-81
243 Parula Warbler	4-17-81
244 Yellow Warbler	4-27-81
245 Magnolia Warbler	5-12-81
246 Cape May Warbler	
247 Black-throated Blue Warbler	
248 Yellow-rumped Warbler	1-24-81
249 Black-throated green Warbler	4-29-81
250 Cerulean Warbler	
251 Black-burnian Warbler	5-15-81
252 Yellow-throated Warbler	
253 Chestnut-sided Warbler	5-14-81
254 Bay-breasted Warbler	
255 Black-poll Warbler	5-20-81
256 Pine Warbler	
257 Prairie Warbler	
258 Palm Warbler	5-9-81
259 Ovenbird	5-14-81

260	Northern Waterthrush	5-3-81
261	Louisiana Waterthrush	4-11-81
262	Kentucky Warbler	4-28-81
263	Connecticut Warbler	
264	Mourning Warbler	5-14-81
265	Common Yellowthroat	4-26-81
266	Yellow Breasted Chat	5-20-81
267	Hooded Warbler	
268	Wilson's Warbler	5-11-81
269	Canada Warbler	
270	American Redstart	5-12-81
271	House Sparrow	1-1-81
272	European Tree Sparrow	
273	Bobolink	5-10-81
274	Eastern Meadowlark	1-26-81
275	Western Meadowlark	(sp 1-12) 1-25-81
276	Yellow headed Blackbird	4-14-81
277	Red winged Blackbird	1-3-81
278	Orchard Oriole	4-26-81
279	Northern Oriole	4-26-81
280	Rusty Blackbird	3-5-81
281	Brewer's Blackbird	2-21-81
282	Great tailed Grackle	3-17-81
283	Common Grackle	1-3-81
284	Brown headed Cowbird	1-3-81
285	Bronzed Cowbird	
286	Scarlet Tanager	5-1-81
287	Summer Tanager	5-10-81
288	Cardinal	1-1-81
289	Rose breasted Grosbeak	4-26-81
290	Black headed Grosbeak	
291	Blue Grosbeak	6-26-81
292	Indigo Bunting	4-28-81
293	Painted Bunting	
294	Wickiassal	4-27-81
295	Evening Grosbeak	
296	Purple Finch	1-8-81

297	Pine Grosbeak	
298	Hoary Redpoll	~~1-22-81~~
299	Common Redpoll	1-22-81
300	Pine Siskin	1-1-81
301	American Goldfinch	1-1-81
302	Red Crossbill	11-15-81
303	White-winged Crossbill	11-22-81
304	Rufous-sided Towhee	1-13-81
305	Dark Bunting	
306	Savannah Sparrow	3-19-81
307	Grasshopper Sparrow	4-12-81
308	Bairds Sparrow	
309	Leconte Sparrow	
310	Henslows Sparrow	
311	Sharp tailed Sparrow	
312	Vesper Sparrow	3-21-81
313	Lark Sparrow	4-18-81
314	Bachmans Sparrow	
315	Dark-eyed Junco	1-1-81
316	Tree Sparrow	1-3-81
317	Chipping Sparrow	4-9-81
318	Clay colored Junco	4-29-81
319	Field Sparrow	3-26-81
320	Harris Sparrow	1-4-81
321	White-crowned Sparrow	1-3-81
322	White-throated Sparrow	1-21-81
323	Jay Sparrow	1-21-81
324	Lincoln Sparrow	1-26-81
325	Swamp Sparrow	1-17-81
326	Song Sparrow	1-3-81
327	Lopland Longspur	1-24-81
328	Smiths Longspur	
329	Snow Bunting	
330	Tulvous Whistling Duck	6-3-81

(Blue) Goose Snow

(Harlan's) Redtail Hawk

Common (Red-shafted) Flicker

Dark-eyed (Oregon) Junco

1-8-81

1-22-81

1-4-81

11-4-81

Out of State Birds

- 1 Red necked Grebe
- 2 Least Grebe
- 3 Brown Pelican
- 4 Northern Sannet
- 5 Great Cormorant
- 6 Olivaceous Cormorant
- 7 Pelagic Cormorant
- 8 American Anhinga
- 9 Magnificent Frigatebird
- 10 Reddish Egret
- 11 Wood Stork
- 12 Roseate Spoonbill
- 13 Trumpeter Swan
- 14 Fulvous Tree Duck
- 15 Mottled Duck
- 16 European Wigeon
- 17 Gallinule Duck
- 18 King Eider
- 19 White-tailed Hawk
- 20 Harris Hawk
- 21 Crested Caracara
- 22 White-tailed Ptarmigan
- 23 Sage Grouse
- 24 Scaled Quail
- 25 Mountain Quail
- 26 Chukar
- 27 Clapper Rail
- 28 North American Jacana
- 29 American Oystercatcher
- 30 Wilsons Plover
- 31 Mountain Plover
- 32 Purple Sandpiper
- 33 Greater Black-backed Gull
- 34 California Gull
- 35 Gull-billed Tern
- 36 Royal Tern
- 37 Black Skimmer

(Missouri)

6-3-81

- 38 Ground Dove
- 39 Inca Dove
- 40 Poor will
- 41 Parakee
- 42 Black Swift
- 43 Whitethroated Swift
- 44 Black-chinned Hummingbird
- 45 Broad-tailed Hummingbird
- 46 Golden-fronted Woodpecker
- 47 Lewis' Woodpecker
- 48 Williamsons Sapsucker
- 49 Ladder backed Wood pecker
- 50 Cassins Kingbird
- 51 Ash-throated fly catcher
- 52 Black Phoebe
- 53 Say's Phoebe
- 54 Hammonds Flycatcher
- 55 Dusky Flycatcher
- 56 Gray Flycatcher
- 57 Western Flycatcher
- 58 Western Wood Pewee
- 59 Vermillion Flycatcher
- 60 Violet Green Swallow
- 61 Gray Jay
- 62 Stellers Jay
- 63 Scrub Jay
- 64 Black-billed Magpie
- 65 Yellow-billed Magpie
- 66 Northern Raven
- 67 White-necked Raven
- 68 Pinon Jay
- 69 Mountain Chickadee
- 70 Black-crested Titmouse
- 71 Plain Titmouse
- 72 Verdin
- 73 Brown-headed Nuthatch
- 74 Pygmy Nuthatch

- 75 North American Dipper
- 76 Canyon Wren
- 77 Rock Wren
- 78 Long billed Thrasher
- 79 Sage Thrasher
- 80 Western Bluebird
- 81 Virginian Warbler
- 82 Black throated Gray Warbler
- 83 Grace's Warbler
- 84 MacGillivray's Warbler
- 85 Boat tailed Grackle
- 86 Western Tanager
- 87 Pyrrololus
- 88 Lazuli Bunting
- 89 Cassin's Finch
- 90 House Finch
- 91 Brown-capped Rosy Finch
- 92 Lesser Goldfinch
- 93 Green-tailed Towhee
- 94 Brown Towhee
- 95 Seaside Sparrow
- 96 Cassin's Sparrow
- 97 Black-throated Sparrow
- 98 Gray-headed ~~Sparrow~~ Junco
- 99 Brewer's Sparrow
- 100 McCown's Longspur
- 101 Chestnut-collared Longspur
- 102 Alder Flycatcher

Audubon's Warbler
Bullock's Oriole
Ipswich Sparrow
Greater Snow Goose

1. The first step in the process of the scientific method is to ask a question. This question should be based on an observation or a problem that you want to solve. For example, you might notice that a plant is growing slowly and ask, "What factors affect the growth of a plant?"

2. Next, you need to do some background research. This means looking up information about the topic you are studying. You can find this information in books, articles, or on the internet. This research will help you understand what is already known about the topic and what you need to find out.

3. After you have done your research, you should form a hypothesis. A hypothesis is a statement that you think is true, but you need to test it to see if it is. For example, you might hypothesize that "A plant will grow faster if it gets more water."

4. The next step is to design an experiment. This means deciding how you will test your hypothesis. You need to decide what you will change (the independent variable), what you will measure (the dependent variable), and what you will keep the same (the control variables). For example, you might decide to give one plant more water than another and measure how tall they grow.

5. Once you have designed your experiment, you need to carry it out. This means actually doing the experiment and collecting data. You should keep a record of what you do and what you observe.

6. After you have collected your data, you need to analyze it. This means looking at the data to see if it supports your hypothesis. You might use graphs or tables to help you see the patterns in the data.

7. Finally, you need to draw a conclusion. This means deciding whether your hypothesis was correct or not. If the data supports your hypothesis, then you can say that your hypothesis is correct. If the data does not support your hypothesis, then you need to think about why not and maybe try a different hypothesis.

8. The last step in the scientific method is to communicate your results. This means sharing what you have learned with other people. You can do this by writing a report, giving a presentation, or publishing your findings in a journal. This is important because it allows other people to learn from your work and to use your findings in their own work.

9. The scientific method is a process that helps us to understand the world around us. It is a way of thinking that is based on evidence and logic. By using the scientific method, we can answer questions about the natural world and make discoveries that can help us improve our lives.

10. The scientific method is a process that is used by scientists to study the natural world. It is a way of thinking that is based on evidence and logic. By using the scientific method, scientists can answer questions about the natural world and make discoveries that can help us improve our lives.

11. The scientific method is a process that is used by scientists to study the natural world. It is a way of thinking that is based on evidence and logic. By using the scientific method, scientists can answer questions about the natural world and make discoveries that can help us improve our lives.

12. The scientific method is a process that is used by scientists to study the natural world. It is a way of thinking that is based on evidence and logic. By using the scientific method, scientists can answer questions about the natural world and make discoveries that can help us improve our lives.