



theWildSide

FALL/WINTER 2005 Newsletter of the Wildlife Diversity Program • Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation

A Glimpse Back at the Wildlife Expo

Visitors Explore Oklahoma's Outdoors

Have you ever seen a day-old alligator snapping turtle, shot a bow and arrow, ridden a mountain bike, or felt the gentle tickle of a butterfly? Have you ever experienced that all in the same day? If you were at the Oklahoma Wildlife Expo, you probably have.

More than 45,000 people spent a sunny weekend in August discovering Oklahoma's outdoors at the first Wildlife Expo hosted by the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation. Many visitors reported "outdoor firsts" related to the wildlife and recreational activities of this state.

Unusual daytime sounds of turkey calls and coyote barks accented chatter and laughter as Expo participants explored the transformed arena and grounds of the Lazy E. Two indoor



Visitors came from all across the state, Texas and Kansas; 80 percent were families.

ponds were constructed for the event. Visitors enjoyed kayaking and watching dog retrievers on the 100-foot long ponds. Kayaking may have been followed by a simulated nighttime walk through an Oklahoma prairie or by a visit to the 50-foot-long bass tank to learn tips from a professional bass fisherman and to view fish.

Delighted visitors gazed in amazement at newly born Graham's crayfish snakes and other native snakes, turtles and frogs. Children touched furs and skulls and tickled tadpoles in the touch pond in the Forest of Family Fun. Craftsmen carved wooden ducks, chefs served up deer jerky and fried catfish samples. Expo sponsors made prizes possible every hour.

Each corner of the indoor arena showcased a garden designed with native Oklahoma plants. Susan Chambers of Rose Rock Landscape & Design created the Wildscapes and Oklahoma Master Gardeners helped with exhibit interpretation. Many visitors were surprised to learn native plantings can resemble a maintained landscape rather than a jungle; native plants require less watering and other maintenance; and they offer pleasant surprises when critters like birds and frogs appear.

That was a sample from inside; meanwhile, outside...

Expo activities spilled out the arena doors

and onto multiple archery and shooting areas. Children and adults alike covered the climbing wall, ATV course, and mountain biking trail.

Outdoor enthusiasts gathered to learn how to start a fire without matches in the primitive camping area, and they learned about camping equipment, backpacking and outdoor cooking in the modern campsite.

The majority of visitors who cast a line into the outdoor pond reeled in a catfish, small sunfish or bluegill. And visitors who peered through the bird blind spied upon the antics of a hummingbird, tufted titmouse, or Carolina chickadee.

That was a splash of the more than 100 hands-on activities offered for FREE at the Wildlife Expo. If you missed it, don't worry. The Wildlife Department and more than 700 volunteers and sponsors had so much fun sharing their love of Oklahoma's outdoors there will be another Wildlife Expo in 2006. 



The Wild Bird Center donated feeders and bird seed to the birding area where visitors spied birds while camouflaged behind a blind built by Oklahoma Master Naturalists and Audubon Society chapters.

IN THIS ISSUE

- Wildlife Expo1
- Wildlife Action Plan2
- Bald Eagles2
- Mountain Plovers3
- Win a Field Guide3
- Winter Bird Survey4-5
- Winter Bird Survey Form6
- Ways to Help7
- Wildscapes Program7
- Whooping Cranes7
- Supporter Recognition7

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JANET SHERRY



JEFF RIFE

Wildlife biologists measure a cave myotis bat at Sandy Sanders Wildlife Management Area. Improving knowledge about wildlife on public lands is a need identified in Oklahoma's Wildlife Action Plan. The work shown here is part is a State Wildlife Grants project to inventory all types of species living on department lands, which had not been done before. This information helps biologists identify conservation issues and set actions before those issues threaten wildlife and affect humans.



JEFF RIFE



JEFF RIFE

Watch for Bald Eagles in the Winter Sky

Oklahoma has more miles of shoreline than the east and west coasts combined. All that water makes Oklahoma one of the top ten states in the nation for bald eagle viewing. As northern lakes freeze over, 750-1,000 eagles migrate here in search of food.

Watch the winter sky for a soaring 7-foot wingspan and telltale white head. The word "bald" originally mean "white-headed." If the head isn't white, you may be seeing a young eagle. The feathers on the head remain brown until an eagle reaches the age of four or five. Look up to spot the nation's emblem and one of the largest birds of prey in the world.

All-Wildlife Plan Will Help Rare and Declining Wildlife

Oklahoma completes plan to conserve wildlife and natural areas for future generations

Oklahoma's plan to conserve all native wildlife in the state is complete. The Wildlife Action Plan is the result of sixteen months of work by scientists, sportsmen, conservationists, and other members of the community.

"This pro-active conservation plan will benefit wildlife and people by conserving wildlife before they become more rare and more costly to protect," said Mark Howery, a biologist for the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation.

The health of wildlife is often an early indicator of disease and pollution that affect people, as well.

"We conserve wildlife by protecting natural places, which contribute to clean air and clean water – making both wildlife and people healthier," he said. "Not only do these places contribute to the quality of life we've come to expect here in Oklahoma, they're also important to many of our family traditions."

Oklahoma's Wildlife Action Plan is a massive document and not exactly afternoon

reading material. It's a comprehensive roadmap for conservation with an emphasis on rare and declining wildlife. The plan's strength, according to Howery, is its focus on entire habitats over individual species.

"Oklahoma has about 250 species that need conservation work today to keep their populations at healthy levels," Howery said. "If you want to protect a species, protect the habitat."

For every common species in the state, there is also a rare one. Of Oklahoma's 800 vertebrate wildlife species, about 120 are currently actively managed.

"It's cost-effective to focus efforts on declining species before their populations fall too low," Howery said. "This Action Plan helps us identify and treat wildlife issues before they threaten wildlife and affect humans. We need to invest now."

The action plan, also known as the Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy, may be viewed at wildlifedepartment.com/CWCS.htm. ↩

There's a large bird soaring in the winter sky – is it an eagle?



Bald Eagles - wings straight across and splayed wingtips.



Turkey Vultures - wings in a "V" shape.



Red-tailed Hawks - wings straight across and splayed wingtips turned upwards.

Discover the best places to spot eagles in Oklahoma:

View 18 eagle-viewing locations and events at wildlifedepartment.com or call for a free brochure (405) 521-4616. Events are statewide. Most are free and take place the first few weekends of January. These locations are good places to spot eagles all winter, not just during an event. ↩

Mountain Plovers Extend Breeding Range

Biologists made history when they discovered the first known mountain plover nest in Texas County in June 2004. Historically, the only place this rare prairie bird was known to nest in Oklahoma was in western and central Cimarron County.

The biologists had been searching Oklahoma's panhandle for mountain plovers and long-billed curlews when they came across the mountain plover pair and two chicks. Over a two-day period, they discovered four additional breeding locations in Texas County. During June and July 2005, the same area again revealed breeding Mountain Plovers. These sightings extend the birds' breeding range farther east than ever before known.

Oklahoma State University researchers made the discovery. The project was funded by the Wildlife Department's State Wildlife Grants program with matching dollars provided by Oklahoma State University.

The mountain plover, which scurries around on toothpick legs and picks off insects in shortgrass prairie habitats of the Great Plains, is an Oklahoma species of greatest conservation need. Mountain plovers breed in



A mountain plover chick. This species is an unusual shorebird - it lives in dry regions away from water. It prefers shortgrass prairies and dry lowland areas and is often found on grassy or bare dirt fields. It feeds on grasshoppers, beetles, flies, crickets and other insects.

a narrow band of the High Plains stretching from northern Montana to northeastern New Mexico.

The grasslands of Oklahoma's High Plains are important natural places for many wildlife species relying upon shortgrass prairie habitat including swift fox, burrowing owl, black-tailed prairie dog and ferruginous hawk. Action items, outlined in Oklahoma's Wildlife Action Plan, to conserve these and other wildlife throughout the High Plains region will prevent further declines before these species become more rare and more costly to protect. ✈

DOUG BACKLUND



The Wildlife Diversity Program is responsible for monitoring, managing and promoting Oklahoma's wildlife species not fished or hunted.

The program is found within the Natural Resources Section of the Wildlife Department.

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This newsletter published free for Oklahoma's wildlife and outdoor enthusiasts.

Please e-mail
jthom@odwc.state.ok.us
with comments, article ideas
or suggestions.



win a field guide

Would you like to see another critter on the wildlife conservation license plates? How do you feel about the current designs? Take an on-line survey and tell us what you think.

Go to wildlifedepartment.com/tagsurvey.htm.

Ten lucky participants will receive the newly published "A Field Guide to Oklahoma's Amphibians and Reptiles." The book won't be available until March. This is your chance to have one of the first copies – straight off the presses. The ten winners will be contacted by Feb. 27.

Winter Bird Survey Results

For 18 years you've been helping biologists follow the birds at Oklahoma winter feeders. If you've got two days between Thursday, Jan. 12 and Sunday, Jan. 15, the Wildlife Diversity Program is eager to learn what you're seeing this winter. Save a stamp and turn in your results on-line at wildlifedepartment.com/wbs06.htm.

Participation was up 33 percent as people from 539 locations watched and recorded winter birds during last season's mild winter. Several species seem to be adapting well to urban feeder locations. The Morning Dove has been the sixth most reported species for two years straight, and it wasn't even in the top ten in 1999. House Finches were also more abundant – they moved up two spaces last year and were the fifth most commonly reported species.

Thanks to your participation, biologists know more about a few other species: the Eurasian Collared Dove, Inca Dove and White-winged Dove. Eurasian Collared Dove reports have increased from six counties in 2002 to last year's 35 counties. This included reports from nine new counties, indicating this dove's range continues to expand.

While reports came in from new counties, the total number of Eurasian Collared Doves was slightly lower than in 2004. This is

Top 10 Most Commonly Seen Birds in 2005

Species	Number Reported	% of Yards
American Goldfinch	8,402	80%
Dark-eyed Junco	5,609	84%
House Sparrow	4,551	62%
Northern Cardinal	4,365	93%
House Finch	2,881	67%
Mourning Dove	2,637	60%
Red-winged Blackbird	2,510	27%
Carolina Chickadee	1,841	75%
European Starling	1,767	36%
Harris's Sparrow	1,562	37%

* as reported by 539 locations



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The Winter Wren might be spotted in the eastern part of the state during the winter months.

attributed to last year's mild winter, when naturally occurring food supplies were plentiful. During such times, groups of flocking birds at feeders tend to be smaller.

Having received write-in reports of Inca Dove appearances in seven counties during 2004, the species was officially added to last year's survey. 2005 survey reports noted Inca Doves feeding in 25 counties.

The Inca Dove is expanding northward from Texas. As expected by the state's biologists, many of the sightings came from counties along the Red River, which runs the border between Oklahoma and Texas. However, survey participants in Oklahoma, Tulsa and Cleveland counties also reported Inca Doves. These sightings from urbanized pockets of the state show how easily the species is adapting to urban habitats.

The White-winged Dove, although not officially added to the survey, appears as write-in accounts. Six counties reported 35 White-winged Doves in 2005, as compared with five birds from four counties in 2004.

This dove is expanding north out of Texas and appearing in low numbers in Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Strong Appearances Last Season

One write-in species that was seen in unusually large numbers last year was the Ruby-crowned Kinglet. In most years, four to

eight of these tiny birds are reported. In 2005, 25 Ruby-crowned Kinglets were reported at 22 feeding stations across the state. The mild winter was the most likely reason for the high frequency of kinglet observations.

Dark-eyed Juncos are nomadic birds that may not return to the same place each winter. For that reason, the species' population levels vary greatly from year to year. Relative to past years, Dark-eyed Juncos had a strong winter season in Oklahoma.

Several other unusual birds were seen by survey participants in 2005. These included: Chipping Sparrows and Wild Turkeys; small numbers of Ladder-backed Woodpeckers, Rufous-crowned Sparrows, Orange-crowned Warblers, Vesper Sparrows, Lincoln Sparrows, and Red Crossbills; and individual sightings of Brown-headed Nuthatch, Baltimore Oriole, Black and White Warbler, Smith's Longspur and Common Redpoll. 



The Bewick's Wren is the second most commonly reported wren species.

BILL HORN

Wrens 101

Certain species seem trickier than others to differentiate, especially if you're a new birder. The wrens, energetic and petit brown birds with short upright tails, sometimes cause confusion.

Food Requirements:

All wrens forage close to the ground. They are usually found searching for insects and spiders in leaf litter under trees or in thickets and brush piles. You'll rarely see them at seed feeders. If they do drop in, they're most likely searching for insects between the seeds and hulls of the feed.

Wrens do enjoy suet feeders, though. They'll also feed on peanut butter, chopped apple, chopped pecans, and homemade miracle meal (a mix of 1 part lard, 1 part peanut butter and 3 parts corn meal).

Which Wren is it?

Survey participants reported four wren species during the 2005 survey period: the Carolina Wren, Bewick's Wren, House Wren and Winter Wren. All are small. All are brown. All have a narrow and slightly down-curved bill. Upon closer examination, subtle differences in color, tail-shape and behavior begin to emerge.

There are four additional species of wren in Oklahoma: the Canyon Wren, Rock Wren, Marsh Wren and Sedge Wren; but it would be rare to see any of these species at a backyard feeder. Living in specialized habitats such as mountains and marshes, these species occur in specific and localized areas of the state.

Carolina Wren

If there's a wren in your yard, it's most likely a Carolina Wren. Nearly the size of a sparrow, this is Oklahoma's largest wren. Its head, back and tail have rich, reddish-brown coloration. Its breast and belly are a soft cinnamon color. It has a white or cinnamon-tinged stripe above each eye. The species lives here year-round, and the birds maintain pair bonds through the winter months. As a result, Carolina Wrens are often seen as pairs visiting feeders and backyards.

Carolina Wrens are widespread in Oklahoma and can be found in all counties except for the panhandle and the western tier of counties in the main body of the state.



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FACTOID: Carolina Wrens are vulnerable to severe weather events. During the harsh winters of the late 1970s, the ice and snow greatly reduced Carolina Wren numbers across the state. Since that time their populations have increased and recovered.

They are commonly found in forested habitats, thickets, woodlands and creek bottoms.

Thirty-two percent of 2005 survey participants saw one or more Carolina Wren.

Bewick's Wren

(pronounced "buick's")

This wren is slim and streamlined with a relatively long tail. Each long tail feather is tipped with white, and several fine, black bars run across the tail width. Its head, back and tail are a medium brown. Its throat, breast and belly are pale gray to white. It has a white stripe on each side of the head above the eye. This stripe is a more brilliant white than the stripe found on the Carolina Wren. This species usually makes solo appearances during the winter, but it may be seen in pairs.

Bewick's Wrens are found in thickets and woodlands statewide during the winter, but it would be unusual to see them in the panhandle's prairies or agricultural lands, or in heavily forested parts of eastern Oklahoma.

Twelve percent of 2005 survey participants reported seeing the Bewick's Wren.

Winter Wren and House Wren

The two remaining wren species are far less common and found over a smaller por-

tion of the state. A tiny percentage were seen during the 2005 survey period.

The Winter Wren is Oklahoma's smallest wren. It has a very dark chocolate-brown color on the upper half of its body and many fine, dark bars on its belly, tail and wings. It has a very short tail and short, thin bill. Unlike the Carolina and Bewick's wrens, the eye stripes are faint and brownish in color.

In Oklahoma, this species is only found during the winter months. It primarily occurs in the eastern half of the state in heavily forested bottomlands within ravines and along streams. It may be solitary or found in small groups. It is almost always found near the ground and near the cover of brush or rocks.

The House Wren is a plain, brown wren. Its head, back, tail, breast and belly are a soft grayish-brown. The tail is a moderate length but lacks the white found in the Bewick's Wren. Like other wrens, its wings and tail feathers have fine dark barring, but its belly and sides do not. Each eye lacks a noticeable stripe but is circled by a light-colored ring.

House Wrens nest in Oklahoma during the summer months, and they winter in the Gulf Coast states, Mexico and Central America.

Occasionally, a few solitary House Wrens winter in Oklahoma, if the weather is mild. ↩

2006 Winter Bird Survey

Survey Period:
Thursday, Jan. 12 - Sunday, Jan. 15

SAVE A STAMP: Enter your results online at wildlifedepartment.com/wbs06.htm

Directions:

- 1 - Choose **two consecutive days within the 4-day survey period** to watch and tally birds seen at bird feeders around your home.
- 2 - Count birds at least four times on each of the two days.
- 3 - Record the greatest number of species feeding together at one time. If you see six goldfinches at 10 a.m. but later see a group of 12, record 12.
- 4 - Only count birds seen at or around your feeders - flybys don't count!

Tips:

- Always provide numbered responses. If you can't make an exact count, record your best estimate.
- The Eurasian collared dove and Inca dove were added to the list in 2003 and 2004, respectively. Play a role in tracking the presence of these new species throughout the state
- Birds are listed taxonomically rather than alphabetically on the form.
- Results published in the Wildlife Diversity Program's newsletter, "The Wild Side," and the November/December issue of "Outdoor Oklahoma."

Complete all eight parts of this survey:

1. Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Zip _____
County _____ Phone # _____

2. Have you participated in this survey before?

- No
- Yes, How many years? _____

3. Mark the statement that best describes the area within a 200-yard radius of your yard. Only choose one.

- A. Suburban area with small to moderate-sized trees.
- B. Suburban area with many large and mature trees.
- C. Neighborhood bordering or near rural area.
- D. Rural in an agricultural area.
- E. Rural in a forested area.

4. Check the following descriptions that best fit the area where your feeder is located.

A. Evergreen Cover:

- Little or none
- Moderate
- Abundant

B. Winter Food Plants:

- Little or none List types: _____
- Moderate _____
- Abundant _____

C. Is water readily available (bird bath, pond, etc)?

- Yes No

D. What other features are offered for birds?

- Brushpile Dense shrubbery
- Roost boxes Snags

5. Check the type of feeder(s) in your yard.

- Corn Thistle Suet/Miracle Meal
- Millet Fruit Sunflower
- Milo Mixed Seeds
- Other _____

6. Describe your ability to identify winter birds:

- Excellent (identify most)
- Good (identify some)
- Fair (identify only a few)

7. Write the greatest number of birds seen at your feeders at any one time during two consecutive days. *Use numbers, not checkmarks.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Bobwhite | <input type="checkbox"/> European Starling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rock Dove (pigeon) | <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Cardinal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mourning Dove | <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Towhee |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inca Dove | <input type="checkbox"/> Spotted Towhee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eurasian Collared Dove | <input type="checkbox"/> Fox Sparrow |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pileated Woodpecker | <input type="checkbox"/> American Tree Sparrow |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Red-headed Woodpecker | <input type="checkbox"/> Song Sparrow |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Red-bellied Woodpecker | <input type="checkbox"/> Field Sparrow |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-bellied Sapsucker | <input type="checkbox"/> White-throated Sparrow |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Downy Woodpecker | <input type="checkbox"/> White-crowned Sparrow |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hairy Woodpecker | <input type="checkbox"/> Harris' Sparrow |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flicker (all races) | <input type="checkbox"/> House Sparrow |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blue Jay | <input type="checkbox"/> Dark-eyed Junco |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crow | <input type="checkbox"/> Brewer's Blackbird |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Carolina Chickadee | <input type="checkbox"/> Rusty Blackbird |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tufted Titmouse | <input type="checkbox"/> Red-winged Blackbird |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Red-breasted Nuthatch | <input type="checkbox"/> Common Grackle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> White-breasted Nuthatch | <input type="checkbox"/> Great-tailed Grackle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brown Creeper | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadowlark |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Carolina Wren | (eastern & western) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bewick's Wren | <input type="checkbox"/> Brown-headed Cowbird |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Bluebird | <input type="checkbox"/> House Finch |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Robin | <input type="checkbox"/> Purple Finch |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Mockingbird | <input type="checkbox"/> Pine Siskin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brown Thrasher | <input type="checkbox"/> American Goldfinch |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cedar Waxwing | <input type="checkbox"/> Evening Grosbeak |

List other birds seen at feeders: _____

List other birds seen in the yard but not at feeders: _____

8. **Return Survey by February 6, 2006:**

Mail To: **Winter Bird Survey, Wildlife Diversity Program,**
PO Box 53465, Oklahoma City, OK 73152

Or Enter Results Online at: www.wildlifedepartment.com

**The Winter Bird Survey is a project of the Oklahoma
Department of Wildlife Conservation.**

Help Make a Difference

You help make the difference between good and better wildlife conservation in Oklahoma. The Wildlife Department receives no state tax appropriations. Donations and proceeds to the Wildlife Diversity Program benefit 82 percent of the state's wildlife. This includes 250 rare and declining species. Your support helps conserve wildlife and natural places for future generations of Oklahomans.

Ways to Help:

Share with wildlife at tax time!

Donate a portion of your state income tax refund to the Wildlife Diversity Program.

Purchase a Product!

Visit the Outdoor Store – found in this newsletter and online at wildlifedepartment.com.

Show your wild side with a wildlife conservation license plate!

Applications available at your local tag agency, at wildlifedepartment.com, or call (405) 521-2468.

Support Oklahoma's Wildlife Action Plan!

State Wildlife Grants funds the plans conservation work. But the grants aren't automatic. Congress votes on funding them each year. Let your Congressman know you support the new conservation work happening in Oklahoma through State Wildlife Grants. 



US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Whooping cranes migrate through Oklahoma from late October to late November.

New Additions to the Network of Oklahoma Wildscapes

Habitat Level

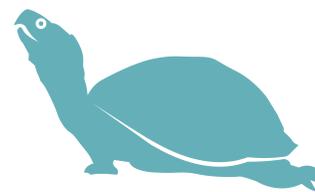
- 422 Bud & Sue Mellicker Owasso
- 423 Todd Owens, Oklahoma City
- 424 Bob Lastowski, Oklahoma City
- 425 Hancock Family, Oklahoma City
- 426 Glen Gebhard, Stillwater
- 427 Harry & Barbara Moore, Owasso
- 428 James & Shirley Meadows, Harrah
- 429 Brenda Phillips & Dave Neal, Stillwater
- 430 Ronald L. Hull, Tulsa
- 431 Warren's River Bend Farms, Shawnee
- 432 Roy & Georgia Cooper, Oklahoma City

Garden Level

- 041 Cleveland County Master Gardeners Association Teaching Garden, Norman

These property owners landscaped using native plants and others that benefit wildlife. The 475 members of Oklahoma Wildscapes network spend fewer hours doing yard work and more time enjoying the birds, butterflies and other critters right outside their windows.

Winter is the perfect time to plan next season's plantings. Wildscaped properties don't have to look "wild"- they can resemble well-manicured landscapes. Learn how it's done with the how-to do guide "Landscaping for Wildlife" in the Outdoor Store. 



Record Year for Whoopers

Last year was record breaking for one of North America's rarest birds. For the first time in over 100 years, the wild population of endangered whooping cranes grew to more than 200 birds. A total 217 whooping cranes completed the migration from breeding grounds in Canada to wintering grounds along the Texas Coast during the fall of 2004.

During the trek, 43 percent of that group appeared at Oklahoma's Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge. That set another record: the most whooping cranes seen in one place during a migration. Five appeared at Hackberry Flat Wildlife Management Area.

These cranes are part of the last remaining, self-sustaining population in the world. The population was down to 15 whooping cranes in 1941. All cranes that exist today are descendent from this original migratory population.

A total 341 whooping cranes live in the wild and 136 survive in captivity. In addition to the migratory population, there are two small, human-established populations in Florida. One migrates and the other does not. 

Recent Program Donors

Scissortail Supporters (\$10 - \$39)

Thelma Willis
 Elaine McIlroy-Hargrove
 Lisa Thomas
 Kathy Lowe
 Joann Nitzel
 Chris Adock
 Bob Humphrey
 Zada Sery
 Ray Homer
 All holders of Wildlife Conservation Tags

Prairie Dog Pioneers (\$40 - \$74)

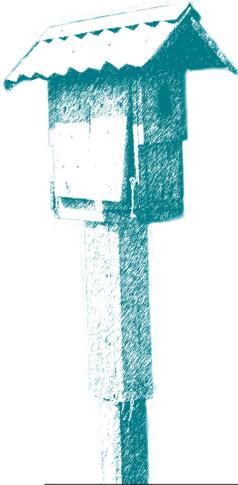
Richard D. Jeager
 Grand Lake Audubon Society
 Jack Bass

Nongame Conservator (\$200 +)

Oklahoma City Zoo - \$5,000

theOutdoorStore

You help conserve Oklahoma's wildlife when you purchase a product.



- A) **Dial-A-Bird House** — (Limited Quantity Available) This red cedar birdhouse is perfect for bluebirds, wrens and chickadees.
- B) **Cedar Nesting Shelf** — Attract robins, phoebes, wrens and house finches with this red cedar shelf.
- C) **Birds of North America** — 360-page illustrated bird identification handbook.
- D) **Butterflies of Oklahoma, Kansas & N Texas** — 282-page field guide to 100 species with full-color pictures and range maps; Identifying butterflies in the field has never been so easy!
- E) **Bat House Builder's Handbook** — 36-page guide with bat house plans, mounting suggestions and tips.
- F) **Oklahoma Wildscapes Certification Packet** — Landscape a home for wildlife and certify your efforts.
- G) **Pocket Guide To Prairie Birds** — Shows photo, range map, food & habitat icons for 86 species, color, 3.25" x 4.25"
- H) **Posters** (folded) — Neotropical Migrant Birds or Nesting Birds: add \$1 for rolled poster.
- I) **Landscaping for Wildlife: A Guide to the Southern Great Plains** — Turn your yard into a nature park! The color pictures, detailed illustrations and helpful tables of this 209-page guidebook will help you attract wildlife to your yard.

Each	Quantity	Total
A)	23.00	
B)	16.00	
C)	13.00	
D)	20.00	
E)	7.50	
F)	6.50	
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Prices include postage and handling.
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TOTAL

FREE Pocket Guide with Donation Please send a "Pocket Guide To Prairie Birds" FREE with my donation of \$10 or more.
 I prefer not to receive a "Pocket Guide To Prairie Birds" with my donation.

FORM ENCLOSED! 2006 Winter Bird Survey

Nonprofit Org.
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 Oklahoma City, OK
 Permit No. 317


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