

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.

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: bowguh 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) F Fall (September-November)

W Winter (December-February)

C Common (likely to be seen in suitable habitat)

U Uncommon (present but not certain to be seen)

0 Occasional (seen only a few times during a season)

R 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

Open Water

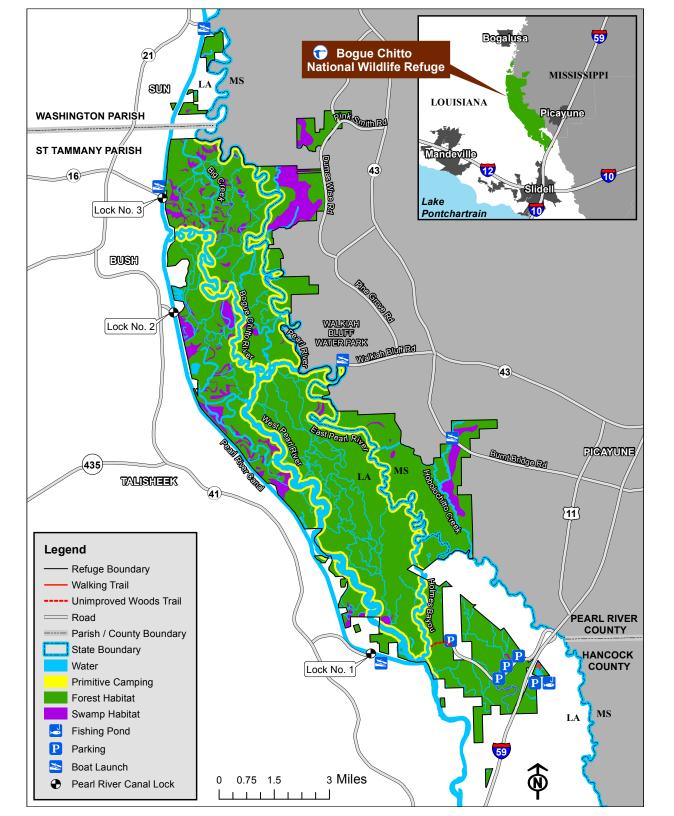
Swamp

photo: Bill Lang

	Sp	Su	F	W	Habitat		Sp	Su	F	W	Hab
Species	~ F					Northern Harrier	~ _F			R	S
Ducks (Anatidae)						Sharp-shinned Hawk	U		U	U	\mathbf{F}
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	U	U	U	U	S	Cooper's Hawk *	U	U	U	U	F
Canada Goose	R	R	R	R	A	Red-shouldered Hawk	C	C	C	C	F
Wood Duck	C	C	C	C	F	Broad-winged Hawk	ŏ	Ŭ	Ŏ	Ŭ	F
Mallard	ŏ	$\overset{\circ}{\mathrm{R}}$	0	U	W	Red-tailed Hawk	$\ddot{\mathrm{C}}$	$\ddot{\mathrm{C}}$	Č	С	F
Blue-winged Teal	U	R		U	W	red tailed Hawk			O	U	•
Ring-necked Duck	U	1	U	U	W	Sandpipers (Scolopacidae)					
Lesser Scaup	O	TO SE	O	R	W	Spotted Sandpiper	0		0	U	S
Hooded Merganser *	C	C	C	C	F	Solitary Sandpiper *	R		R	U	S
	U		U	C	W		п		п	D	r.
Ruddy Duck	U		U		VV	Least Sandpiper	D			R	S F
N W 110 11/01 (1 11 X						Wilson's Snipe	R			0	
New World Quail (Odontophoridae)	~	~	~	~		American Woodcock *	U		U	U	S
Northern Bobwhite	C	C	C	C	F				10		
						Gulls and Terns (Laridae)					
Turkeys (Phasianidae)						Laughing Gull		0	300		
Wild Turkey	C	C	C	C	F	Least Tern		0	33		
Grebes (Podicipedae)				E		Pigeons (Columbidae)					
Pied-billed Grebe	0	11	0	U	W	Rock Pigeon ^	U	U		U	F
	160	1/1/1/1	UKT	V		Eurasian Collared-Dove ^	R	R		R	F
Cormorants (Phalacrocoracidae)	19		MINE		and the same	White-winged Dove			0	O	F
Double-crested Cormorant	C	C	C	C	W	Mourning Dove	C	C	C	C	F
Anhingas (Anhingidae)	1/	41	1		3	Cuckoos (Cuculidae)	4		3		
	C	C	C	0	W	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	TI	U	TT	75	T
Anhinga			C	C	VV			U	U	1	F
Havena (Audaidae)				4.30		Black-billed Cuckoo	R		R		F
Herons (Ardeidae)		a	a	a	C	0 1 (0):11					
Great Blue Heron	C	C	C	C	S	Owls (Strigidae)	TT	TT	TT	TT	
Great Egret	C	C	C	C	S	Eastern Screech-Owl	U	U	U	U	F
Snowy Egret	C	C	C	C	S	Great Horned Owl	C	C	C	C	F
Little Blue Heron	U	C	U	U	S	Barred Owl	C	C	C	C	F
Tricolored Heron	O	0	0	0	S						
Cattle Egret ^	U	U	U	U	F	Nightjars (Caprimulgidae)					55.
Green Heron	O	C	O		S	Common Nighthawk	0	U	0		F
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	U	C	U		S	Chuck-will's-widow *	U	U	U		F
Ibises (Threskiornithidae)		14				Swifts (Apodidae)					-
White Ibis	U	U	U	TT	S	Chimney Swift	C	C	C		A
Roseate Spoonbill *		R	U	0	S	Ciminicy Switt					Jy.
		V				Hummingbirds (Trochilidae)	11		F		33
New World Vultures (Cathartidae)						Ruby-throated Hummingbird	C	C	C		F
Black Vulture	CC	C	C	C	A	Rufous Hummingbird				R	F
Turkey Vulture	C	C	C	C	A						
Pandionidae (Osprey)						Kingfishers (Alcedinidae) Belted Kingfisher	C	C	С	C	W
	0	0	0	0	A						
TARREST HOLD BOOK						Woodpeckers (Picidae) Red-headed Woodpecker * Red-bellied Woodpecker Yellow-bellied Sapsucker Downy Woodpecker					1
Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies (Ac	cipit	ridae)			Red-headed Woodpecker *	U	U	U	U	F
Swallow-tailed Kite *	U	U			A	Red-bellied Woodpecker	C	C	\mathbf{C}	C	/ F
Mississippi Kite	Ü	C			A	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Ü		C	O C C C	न न न
Bald Eagle *	Ü	R	II	U	A	Downy Woodpecker	Č	C	C	C	F
_ 414 114510		10				Don'il, Hoodpecher	\sim			\sim	-

		Su	F		Habitat		Sp	Su	F	W	Habitat
Hairy Woodpecker	R	R	R	R	F	Creepers (Certhiidae)	0				Б
Northern Flicker	U C	U	U	U	F	Brown Creeper	O		U	U	\mathbf{F}
Pileated Woodpecker	C	С	\mathbf{C}	\mathbf{C}	F	Wrens (Troglodytidae)					
Falcons (Falconidae)						House Wren	U		U	\mathbf{C}	\mathbf{F}
American Kestrel *	U	R	U	U	F	Winter Wren	R		R	R	F
Merlin	O	10	O	R	F	Carolina Wren	C	С	C	C	F
Peregrine Falcon *			R	R	F	Caronna Wien	O	O	O	O	•
					_	Kinglets (Regulidae)					
Tyrant Flycatchers (Tyrannidae)						Golden-crowned Kinglet	U		С	U	\mathbf{F}
Olive-sided Flycatcher *				\mathbf{R}	\mathbf{F}	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	\mathbf{C}		C	C	\mathbf{F}
Eastern Wood-Pewee	U	C	C		F	<u> </u>					
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher			R		F	Gnatcatchers (Polioptilidae)					
Acadian Flycatcher	U	C	U		\mathbf{F}	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	C	C	C	U	F
Alder Flycatcher		Y	0		\mathbf{S}						
Least Flycatcher		catio	0		F	Thrushes (Turdidae)					
Eastern Phoebe	U	-	C	C	$\underline{\mathbf{F}}$	Eastern Bluebird	C	C	C	C	F
Great Crested Flycatcher	U	C	U		$\underline{\mathbf{F}}$	Veery	R		R		\mathbf{F}
Eastern Kingbird	U	U	U		F	Gray-cheeked Thrush	0		0		F
01 11 11 11 1						Swainson's Thrush	0		0		F
Shrikes (Laniidae)	~	~		~	-	Hermit Thrush	0		U	0	F
Loggerhead Shrike *	С	С	C	C	F	Wood Thrush *	U	U	U	a	F F
Virgos (Virgonidas)		-	300			American Robin	U		С	C	F.
Vireos (Vireonidae)	U		U		F	Mockingbirds and Thrashers (Mim	(aabi				
White-eyed Vireo Yellow-throated Vireo	Ü	C	U		F	Gray Catbird			C	U	C
Blue-headed Vireo	Ü	C	U	U	F	Brown Thrasher	C	C	Č	C	S S
Warbling Vireo	R		R	U	F	Northern Mockingbird	C		C	C	F
Philadelphia Vireo	R		U		F	Northern Mockingbird	O	O	O	O	r
Red-eyed Vireo	C	C	C		F	Starlings (Sturnidae)					
ned eyed vires					•	European Starling ^	C	C	C	С	\mathbf{F}
Jays and Crows (Corvidae)										Ň	_
Blue Jay	C	C	C	C	F	Pipits (Motacillidae)					
American Crow	C	C	C	C	F	American Pipit	0		0	U	F
Fish Crow	C	C	C	C	W	1/2/19/19/19/19					
						Waxwings (Bombycillidae)					
Swallows (Hirundinidae)						Cedar Waxwing	C		0	C	F
Purple Martin	U	C	0		A						
Tree Swallow	С	٠.	C	C	A	Wood-Warblers (parulidae)			0		
Northern Rough-winged	0					Ovenbird	0	-	0	4	F
Swallow	0	0	U		A	Worm-eating Warbler *	R		R		F
Bank Swallow	R	TT	R		A	Louisiana Waterthrush *	U	C	D	0	S S
Cliff Swallow	U	U	U		A	Northern Waterthrush	R		R	0	S
Barn Swallow	С	C	C		A	Golden-winged Warbler *	R		R U		S F
Titmice (Paridae)						Blue-winged Warbler * Black-and-white Warbler	U	R	0		F
01: 01::-11	C	C	C	C	\mathbf{F}	Duothonotowy Worklan *	C	C	C		S
Zarolina Chickadee Zufted Titmouse	C	C	C	C	F	Swainson's Warbler *	U	C	U		S
E	C	C	C	C	ľ	Tennessee Warbler	U	C	U		F
$\overset{\circ\circ}{\mathcal{D}}$ Nuthatches (Sittidae)						Swainson's Warbler Swainson's Warbler Tennessee Warbler Orange-crowned Warbler	Ü		U	С	\mathbf{F}
			R	R	\mathbf{F}	ordinge crowned war sici	$^{ m R}$		R	U	\mathbf{F}
ಪ್ಪRed-breasted Nuthatch Brown-headed Nuthatch *	\mathbf{C}	С	C	C	F	SNashville Warbler Mourning Warbler	R		R		F
a		C	_	\sim	•		10				•

Kentucky Warbler *Common YellowthroatHooded WarblerAmerican Redstart *	Sp U C U O	Su C C C U		<i>W</i> C	Habitat F S F F	Brown-headed Cowbird
Cerulean Warbler * Northern Parula Magnolia Warbler Bay-breasted Warbler	R C U O	С	R C U O		F F F	Finches (Fringillidae) House Finch
Blackburnian Warbler Yellow Warbler Chestnut-sided Warbler Palm Warbler _Pine Warbler	0 0 R R C	C	O U R R C	R C	F S F F F	Old World Sparrows (Passeridae)House Sparrow ^ U U U U F
Yellow-rumped Warbler Yellow-throated Warbler Prairie Warbler * Black-throated Green Warbler Canada Warbler *	R	0	C O R U O	C R	F F F F	
Wilson's WarblerYellow-breasted Chat Emberizids (Emberizidae)	R U	C	R U	R	F F	
Eastern Towhee Bachman's Sparrow * Chipping Sparrow Field Sparrow Savannah Sparrow * Henslow's Sparrow * Fox Sparrow Song Sparrow Swamp Sparrow White-throated Sparrow White-crowned Sparrow Dark-eyed Junco		CU	C U U O U C U O U	C U O O O R C C C U U	FFFFSFFFSSFFF	
Cardinals and Allies (Cardinalidae) Summer Tanager Scarlet Tanager Northern Cardinal Rose-breasted Grosbeak Blue Grosbeak Indigo Bunting Painted Bunting * Dickcissel *	U R C O U U U R	C C C U R	U U	R C	F F F F F F F F F	sano
Blackbirds (Icteridae) Red-winged Blackbird Eastern Meadowlark Rusty Blackbird * Common Grackle Boat-tailed Grackle	U U U C C	U U C U	U U U C U	U U C U	S F S F S	photo: ©John Flores



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

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