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Summer 1975

VOLUME 37, NO. 2



The Passenger Pigeon

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"THE LAST YEAR OF THE PIGEONS WAS TERRIBLE"

By F. and F. HAMERSTROM

In 1939 we moved into the old Walter Ware place, in the northwest corner of section 5, T 19 N, R 8 E, as field headquarters for our Prairie Chicken research. Diagonally across the road to the northwest lived two genuine "old timers", Mr. and Mrs. George Schofield. Mr. Schofield was then in his eighties. Both had lived in the neighborhood since childhood and they both remembered Passenger Pigeons. Their house was about two miles east of the eastern edge of the great Passenger Pigeon nesting of 1871 (Schorger 1937, p. 9).

Recently, in rummaging around, we found the following record in one of our old notebooks for spring 1940 (we have added punctuation and corrected spelling).

"Pigeons"

"Called on our neighbors Mr. and Mrs. George Schofield. [The] last pigeons were here in a year of great abundance—nested clear from Portage along the jack pine ridge to Halliday's Mills [T 20 N, R 7 E, Sec 29 SE SE]. Mr. Schofield says nests flimsy—just a few twigs laid across a fork—2 eggs [but see Schorger 1937, footnote p. 20]. 20-30 nests per tree.

"Mr. Schofield was 12 or 14. Date of big nesting about 1871. [It was] the year before Mrs. Schofield went to school therefore she was four years old and is now 73. She remembers little about them except that they once flew so low that they could be touched with a long pole.

"Mr. Schofield says some pigeons came through each year—enough for good shooting, but nothing like the quantities seen in the last year of [the] pigeons—the year of the big nesting. [That year] George Schofield had to sit in [the] grain field with dog and gun every morning till 10 o'clock . . . to protect seeding (wheat—sown on top of ground, dragged in). [In spite of everything he could do, pigeons] spoiled crops that year. . . . In late afternoon—4:00 PM on—came from east, less trouble, as [their] crops [were] already full of wild rice.

"He says that there were many adult pigeons among the nests morning and evening, but few at noon. They used to poke the nests with long tamarack poles. If squabs flew out, they were old enough to eat. They were easily caught and the breasts were hulled out on the spot and thrown in a barrel. If the squabs were smaller, they were taken home and fattened up in the barn.

"Mr. Schofield told Frederick some time ago that his father once fattened up something like 1,700 in their barn—carried them home in dry goods boxes, etc.

"Mr. Schofield's mother salted down pigeon breasts and then dried them like venison. The breasts were strung on a string to dry. These were daily taken to school for lunch with bread.

"Spoke of squabs feeding from throats of old birds; spoke of extreme fatness of young. Thinks old birds abandoned fat young to let them starve down and learn to fly.

"Mr. Schofield says that for many years after he was old enough to have a gun (1869?) chickens were scarce, but he had good partridge shooting. . . .

"Walter Ware used a spring pole net, about the width of our kitchen [15 feet—just measured it. The old Walter Ware house is still standing] for trapping passenger pigeons [in front of the house]. Used a 'stool pigeon' for decoy—a live bird whose feet were fastened to a light board (thought the feet were passed through holes [and] fastened underneath, but not sure of exact method); board was tipped by a pull string—kept in motion so that [the] stool pigeon kept flapping [its] wings. [They] cleared space on [the] ground, baited with wheat; [the] net [was] sprung with [a] pull string from [a] blind."

As I sit transcribing these notes, I can almost hear old George Schofield talking—**sitting alongside the field, with my dog and the gun never saved the crop; we lost it ALL . . . them pigeons tasted awful . . . the meat was so DRY, and it's just about all we ever had in our school lunch—that dry salty meat. 'Course fresh breasts tasted fine and the squabs was nice.**

I can almost see him in his rocking chair—**there was an awful lot of work for a boy them days—we lost the whole crop—the last year of the pigeons was TERRIBLE.**

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June Bird Count In the Hayward District, Chequamegon National Forest

BY WILLIAM J. REARDON

The following is a list of birds that were observed on my route as collection officer through the Hayward District, Chequamegon National Forest during the month of June, 1973. Not all observations were recorded on the Hayward District however. The route to and from the city of Hayward is included along with small areas in the Washburn (Drummond and Delta area) and Glidden Districts. The observations in the Washburn District were usually made on my off days.

A total of 24 observation days make up the month. An average daily trip would be approximately 120 miles. The trips would be varied as much as possible each day to avoid recording the same individual several times. Undoubtedly, however, the same individuals were seen more than once in a few instances. These species would include the Broad-winged Hawks, Turkey Vultures, Hooded Merganser and Cliff Swallows. I consider this inconsequential in regards to numbers.

The results of this report should be considered conservative. Observations were mostly made from the road and many times while the vehicle was in motion. Hence many species would escape detection altogether while several others would not be recorded in their actual numbers. I hope this report will be appreciated as a general survey rather than that of a true bird community of the Hayward District.

FALCONIFORMES AND OTHERS

Species	June (24)		July (25)		August (6)	
	Days	Numbers	Days	Numbers	Days	Numbers
Common Loon	4	5	5	9	2	2
Great Blue Heron	13	20	11	18	2	2
American Bittern	1	1	6	6	0	0
Turkey Vulture	8	8	1	3	3	4
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	1	0	0	0	0
Cooper's Hawk	0	0	1	1	0	0
Red-tailed Hawk	4	6	9	12	2	2
Broad-winged Hawk	17	29	12	21	3	8
Bald Eagle	2	2	2	3	0	0
Marsh Hawk	1	1	3	3	0	0
Osprey	3	5	2	2	1	1
Sparrow Hawk	6	6	8	14	3	4
Ruffed Grouse	4	16	6	31	0	0
		100		123		23

Species seen in July and/or August that were not observed in June.

Cooper's Hawk; Bobwhite; Herring Gull; Barred Owl; Solitary Vireo; Mourning Warbler

TOTAL SPECIES FROM JUNE 1 TO AUGUST 6, 1973: 111

Explanations:

The number in parenthesis after the month indicates the days that records were kept for the month. I was out in the forest 24 days during the month of June.

"Days" mean that I observed that particular species a certain number of times during the month. For example: I observed a Common Loon 4 times during the month of June.

"Numbers" mean the total number that I observed for the month.

SURVEY OF THE BIRDS OF THE CHEQUAMEGON NATIONAL FOREST (HAYWARD DISTRICT) FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1973

Species	Observations (Days)	Numbers (Total)	Habitat	Remarks
Common Loon	4	5	Lakes	Suspect more numerous than record indicates
Pied-billed Grebe	1	1	Ponds	Probably common but difficult seeing
Great Blue Heron	13	20	Water	Common; observed even in deep forest
American Bittern	1	1	Marsh	Secretive habits prevent easy observation
Mallard	8	26	Water	Common breeding duck in district
Black Duck	2	5	Water	Fairly common
Blue-winged Teal	3	5	Water	Not commonly observed
Wood Duck	3	7	Ponds	Secretive
Ring-necked Duck	1	1	Ponds	Not common
Hooded Merganser	4	4	Ponds	Not common; number represents same individual
Turkey Vulture	8	8	Openings	Surprised at number of observations
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	1	Conifers	Uncommon
Red-tailed Hawk	4	6	Varied	Fairly common
Broad-winged Hawk	17	29	Varied	Most common hawk in all habitats
Bald Eagle	2	2	Water	Few with active nest in district
Marsh Hawk	1	1	Openings	Uncommon
Osprey	3	5	Water	Uncommon
Sparrow Hawk	6	6	Openings	Fairly common
Ruffed Grouse	4	16	Dry Woods	Commonly seen on roadsides
Sora Rail	1	1	Marsh	Heard but not seen
Killdeer	9	11	Fields	Common on dry roadsides
Woodcock	3	6	Woods	Especially common on roads after dark
Common Snipe	2	2	Wet Fields	Easily overlooked
Spotted Sandpiper	1	1	Mudflats	Not common
Black Tern	4	9	Marsh	Fairly common but local
Rock Dove	1	1	Fields	Not common on forest district
Mourning Dove	1	1	Openings	Not common on district
Black-billed Cuckoo	2	3	Brush	Secretive

SURVEY OF THE BIRDS OF THE CHEQUAMEGON NATIONAL FOREST (HAYWARD DISTRICT) FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1973 (continued)

Species	Observations (Days)	Numbers (Total)	Habitat	Remarks
Whip-poor-will	1	1	Woods	Commonly heard at night
Common Nighthawk	1	1	Openings	Crepuscular
Chimney Swift	13	22	Varied	Probably nests in old dead tree trunks
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	17	42	Varied	Observed many times on telephone wires
Belted Kingfisher	8	10	Water	Fairly common
Yellow-shafted Flicker	22	70	Varied	Common everywhere
Pileated Woodpecker	3	3	Hardwoods	Uncommon
Red-headed Woodpecker	3	4	Openings	Observed on fence posts, telephone poles, etc.
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	10	14	Woods	Common
Hairy Woodpecker	5	9	Woods	Fairly common
Eastern Kingbird	21	55	Varied	Quite common throughout district
Crested Flycatcher	10	20	Hardwoods	Common
Eastern Phoebe	12	20	Water	Usually nests under bridges
Traill's Flycatcher	4	5	Brush	Common but difficult to identify
Least Flycatcher	7	10	Hardwoods	Common but difficult to identify
Eastern Wood Pewee	4	8	Hardwoods	Common
Olive-sided Flycatcher	2	2	Varied	Uncommon
Tree Swallow	24	170	Varied	Abundant throughout forest
Bank Swallow	1	10	Mudbanks	Common in habitat
Barn Swallow	14	47	Buildings	Common in old buildings and under bridges
Cliff Swallow	12	91	Buildings	Locally common
Purple Martin	18	64	Wires	Commonly observed near habitation
Gray Jay	1	2	Conifers	Not common
Blue Jay	20	35	Woods	Common
Common Raven	14	30	Woods	Observed commonly on roadsides in forest
Common Crow	19	75	Varied	Common throughout forest district; roadsides
Black-capped Chickadee	4	5	Brush	Fairly common
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	2	Conifers	Uncommon

SURVEY OF THE BIRDS OF THE CHEQUAMEGON NATIONAL FOREST (HAYWARD DISTRICT) FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1973 (continued)

Species	Observations (Days)	Numbers (Total)	Habitat	Remarks
Brown Creeper	2	3	Woods	Difficult seeing
House Wren	2	2	Farmlots	Common
Winter Wren	2	4	Damp Woods	Locally common
Catbird	16	18	Brush	Common in thick brush; hedgerows
Brown Thrasher	19	40	Brush	Common in thick brush; hedgerows
Robin	24	254	Varied	Very abundant throughout forest
Hermit Thrush	6	6	Woods	Not easily observed; quiet
Veery	5	8	Woods	Common but difficult observing
Eastern Bluebird	9	23	Openings	Commonly seen on telephone wire
Cedar Waxwing	16	58	Openings	Very common throughout district
Starling	20	105	Varied	Observed mostly near habitation
Red-eyed Vireo	7	12	Hardwoods	Commonly heard
Black and White Warbler	5	5	Woods	Fairly common
Golden-winged Warbler	4	4	Hardwoods	Not commonly observed
Tennessee Warbler	2	3	Hardwoods	Not commonly observed
Nashville Warbler	3	3	Brush	Fairly common in alder thickets
Parula Warbler	1	2	Woods	Not commonly observed
Yellow Warbler	2	2	Brush	Observed near water
Magnolia Warbler	2	2	Woods	Not commonly observed
Cape May Warbler	1	1	Conifers	Uncommon
Black-throated Blue Warbler	1	1	Woods	Uncommon
Myrtle Warbler	3	3	Woods	Fairly common
Blackburnian Warbler	4	4	Woods	Fairly common
Chestnut-sided Warbler	7	13	Brush	Common
Blackpoll Warbler	1	1	Conifers	Uncommon
Pine Warbler	1	1	Conifers	Not commonly observed
Ovenbird	10	16	Hardwoods	Most common warbler observed
Yellowthroat	5	8	Brush	Common in thickets near water

SURVEY OF THE BIRDS OF THE CHEQUAMEGON NATIONAL FOREST (HAYWARD DISTRICT) FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1973 (continued)

Species	Observations (Days)	Numbers (Total)	Habitat	Remarks
Canada Warbler	1	1	Brush	In underbrush and not commonly observed
American Redstart	1	1	Hardwoods	Not commonly observed
House Sparrow	2	4	Farmlots	Near habitation
Bobolink	10	11	Fields	Fairly common on fences near hayfields
Eastern Meadowlark	3	6	Fields	Common in habitat
Western Meadowlark	2	2	Fields	Not common
Red-winged Blackbird	24	193	Varied	Abundant; prefers wet areas
Baltimore Oriole	9	12	Hardwoods	Common
Common Grackle	20	70	Varied	Very common
Brown-headed Cowbird	24	224	Openings	Abundant; seen commonly in fields and roadsides
Scarlet Tanager	8	10	Hardwoods	Fairly common in treetops
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	13	18	Hardwoods	Common
Indigo Bunting	14	33	Hardwoods	Quite common; seen on telephone wires
Purple Finch	8	30	Woods	Observed on roadsides and mixed woods
American Goldfinch	6	7	Openings	Easily identified by song and flight pattern
Rufous-sided Towhee	2	2	Brush	Stays near ground in thickets and hedgerows
Vesper Sparrow	1	1	Fields	Not commonly observed
Slate-colored Junco	4	4	Openings	Seen on roadsides near pine plantations
Chipping Sparrow	12	33	Openings	Common along roadsides throughout forest
White-throated Sparrow	2	3	Woods	Fairly common; heard more than seen
Song Sparrow	18	58	Varied	Common in forest
TOTAL SPECIES: 105		2336		

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS DURING THE SUMMER OF 1973

A Great Blue Heron rookery was found in T42N, R8W, sec. 13. I observed this from an area called Ghost Mountain. I did see several birds in the nest but I couldn't, on three tries, get to the nest site. Ghost Mountain is about the highest elevation in the vicinity and you can get a very good view looking West (the direction of the rookery).

There were a few active Bald Eagle nests in the Hayward District this summer. I think there were 4 or 5. One nest was reported to have 3 immature birds. I only heard of one Osprey nest in the District. There was one just west of the district on Nelson Lake. Someone said it contained two young. The Hayward District of the Chequamegon National Forest covers an area of more than 210,000 acres.

The Moquah Barrens Wildlife area appears to be an interesting birding area. It is located in Bayfield county and is in the Washburn District of the forest. On my occasional trips in that vicinity (none specific for birding) I was disappointed in not seeing much. I would think that some of the more uncommon species would be found there.

Of all the species that I recorded during the summer I was most happy with the large number of Broad-winged Hawks. They were literally everywhere. I was also surprised to see the number of Turkey Vultures that I saw. I suspect a nesting pair with young may or could have been recorded. I saw two Bobwhite on F.R. 164 that were probably escapees since they were very tame.

Possible sights??? Green Heron, Least Bitten, Goshawk, Swainson's Hawk, Pigeon Hawk, Bewick's Wren and Cardinal.

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Help Save

HABITAT FOR WILDLIFE

Mary and Charlie Nelson

A Comparison of Spring Waterfowl Populations In Barron County, Wisconsin

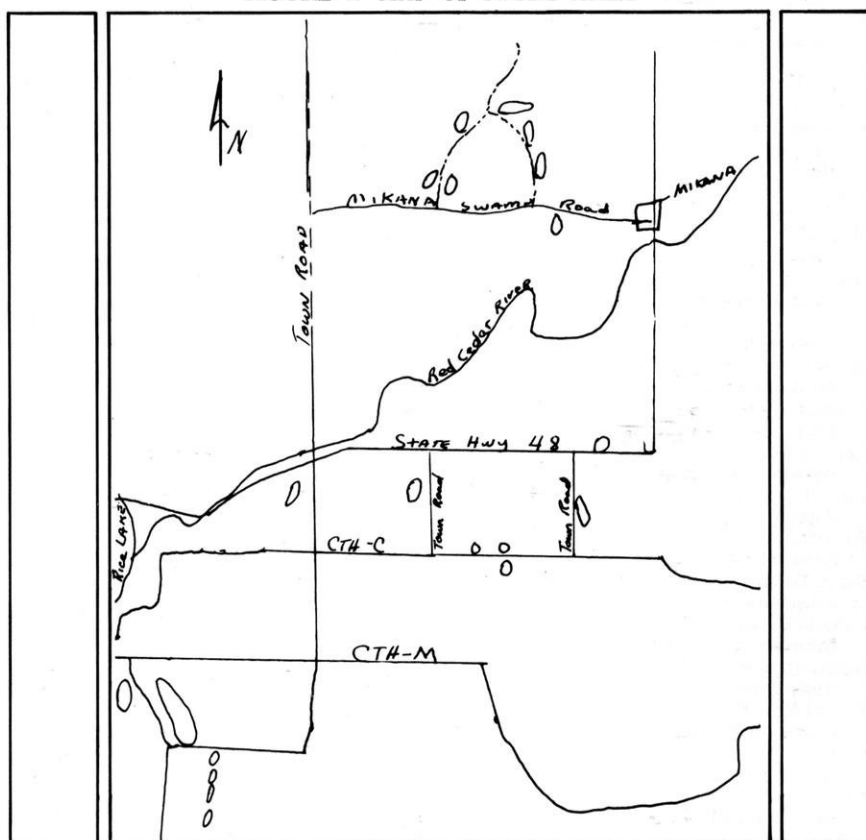
By CRAIG FAANES

Department of Biology, University of Wisconsin, River Falls

During the springs of 1973 and 1974, I conducted a study of the populations of waterfowl in Barron County. This two-year study was an attempt to determine: 1) species composition of waterfowl utilizing Barron County wetlands; 2) sex ratios of pre-breeding season populations; and 3) yearly changes in the numbers of waterfowl migrating to their northern breeding grounds.

The wetland areas studied were in Rice Lake (T35N R11W); Doyle (T35N R10W); and Cedar Lake (T36N R10W) townships, Barron County (Figure 1). I selected, after studying aerial photos and U. S. Geological Survey topographical maps, twenty wetlands ranging in size from 209 acres to 2 acres, for the survey.

FIGURE 1. MAP OF STUDY AREA



Each area was censused two times a week following the break up of ice until the major portion of the migration was over, and nesting activities had begun: 18 March-1 May 1973, and 30 March-11 May 1974. All species of waterfowl on each area were recorded on a data sheet according to species and sex. All censuses were conducted between 0900 and 1600 hours to insure no change in sampling technique and all censuses were conducted, as scheduled, regardless of weather conditions. The observations were made with a pair of 8-40 Bushnell binoculars, and a 20x Bushnell spotting scope.

Waterfowl populations for the two years totaled 3,025 in 1973, and 2,377 in 1974 (Table 1). This is a drop of 648 (21.4%) over the two years.

TABLE 1. WATERFOWL POPULATIONS IN 1973 AND 1974

Species & Scientific Name	1973	1974	Total	Change	% Total
Scaup	1,203	1,085	2,288	-121	42.3
<i>Aythya marila</i> , <i>affinis</i>					
Common Goldeneye	631	207	838	-424	15.5
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>					
Common Merganser	404	192	596	-212	11.0
<i>Mergus merganser</i>					
Coot	114	293	407	+179	7.5
<i>Fulica americana</i>					
Ring-Necked Duck	228	118	346	-110	6.4
<i>Aythya collaris</i>					
Mallard	110	170	280	+ 60	5.1
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>					
Bufflehead	113	52	165	- 61	3.0
<i>Bucephala albeola</i>					
Wood Duck	46	58	104	+ 12	1.9
<i>Aix sponsa</i>					
Blue-winged Teal	34	66	100	+ 32	1.8
<i>Anas discors</i>					
American Wigeon	12	32	44	+ 20	0.8
<i>Anas americana</i>					
American Green-winged Teal	29	14	43	- 15	0.8
<i>Crecca carolinensis</i>					
Red-breasted Merganser	15	28	43	+ 13	0.8
<i>Mergus serrator</i>					
Hooded Merganser	21	13	34	- 8	0.6
<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>					
Canvasback	21	9	30	- 12	0.5
<i>Aythya valisineria</i>					
Pintail	11	18	29	+ 7	0.5
<i>Anas acuta</i>					
Redhead	27	0	27	- 27	0.5
<i>Aythya americana</i>					
Black Duck	0	11	11	+ 11	0.2
<i>Anas rubripes</i>					
Canada Goose	0	4	4	+ 4	0.07
<i>Branta canadensis</i>					
Northern Shoveler	0	4	4	+ 4	0.07
<i>Anas clypeata</i>					
Whistling Swan	4	0	4	- 4	0.07
<i>Olor columbianus</i>					
Gadwall	0	3	3	+ 3	0.05
<i>Anas strepera</i>					
Barrows Goldeneye	2	0	2	- 2	0.03
<i>Bucephala islandica</i>					
TOTALS	3,025	2,377	5,402	-648	100.0

Sex ratios changed also between the two years. Of the species with evident sex differences, observed in 1973, 1,933 were males, and 974 were females. This is a sex ratio of 1.98 males / 1.0 females. In 1974, these numbers were 1,276 and 793 respectively. This is a ratio of 1.60 males / 1.0 females, a drop of 0.38 males per female. Sex ratios remained essentially constant for all species except the Wood Duck and Bufflehead. This apparently had no effect of the Wood Duck population, but it may have been an important factor in the large decline of the Bufflehead population (Table 2).

TABLE 2. SEX RATIOS BY SPECIES

Species	1973			1974		
	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
Scaup	831	372	2.2/1.0	679	406	1.6/1.0
Common Goldeneye	423	208	2.0/1.0	131	76	1.7/1.0
Common Merganser	249	155	1.6/1.0	114	78	1.5/1.0
Ring-necked Duck	152	76	2.0/1.0	77	41	1.9/1.0
Bufflehead	79	34	2.3/1.0	29	23	1.2/1.0
Mallard	64	46	1.4/1.0	101	69	1.5/1.0
Wood Duck	29	17	1.7/1.0	32	26	1.2/1.0
Blue-winged Teal	22	12	1.9/1.0	42	24	1.7/1.0

During the study, twenty-two species of waterfowl were observed. Fifteen species were observed both years. Those recorded only in 1973 were the Redhead, Whistling Swan, and Barrows Goldeneye. Those found only in 1974 were; Black Duck, Canada Goose, Northern Shoveler, and Gadwall.

In order to analyze the data, comparisons of species populations were only considered on those ducks with 100 or more individuals observed.

The scaup was by far the most abundant bird. These birds accounted for 42.3% of the total. The Common Goldeneye was second in abundance with 15.5%, and the Common Merganser third with 11.0%.

Of the birds analyzed, the Bufflehead had the most significant drop in numbers; from 113 in 1973, to 52 in 1974. This is a difference of 61, a drop of 54%. Buffleheads also had the most significant drop in sex ratio between the two years, from 2.3 males/female, to 1.2 males/female. The Common Merganser had the second most significant drop, from 404 to 192 (53.5%). The Common Goldeneye was third in decline, from 631 to 424 (32.8%). On the other hand, the Coot experienced the most significant increase, from 114 to 293. This is an increase of 62%. The second most important increase was noted in the Blue-winged Teal from 34 to 66 (48%). The Mallard was third with a 35.4% increase, from 110 to 170.

In 1974, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Services estimated a 14% drop in the waterfowl population for the entire North American continent (Unpublished data). Breeding duck populations in Wisconsin have shown a decline. Populations for the northwestern region of Wisconsin (Barron County included), have shown a considerable drop from 1965 (March, Martz, and Hunt 1973). The data obtained in this study did not vary much from that obtained by federal and state personnel.

I feel that the significant drop in numbers of the Common Goldeneye and Common Merganser is due to weather rather than an actual population decrease. In 1973, these birds were first observed on 5 March. In 1974, they were not observed on the study areas until 28 March. They were observed however, on many of the surrounding rivers, with open water, on 8 March. It is my opinion that the majority of these birds migrated through utilizing the open areas, and were not observed on the study areas as often for this reason. The drop in Buffleheads might be an actual population fluctuation as they arrived later and stayed later than the Common Goldeneyes and Common Mergansers both years (Table 3). In Coots, Mallards, and Blue-winged Teal, the increase might be explained by the fact that the study was extended two weeks later in 1974. The reason for this being the lateness of waters opening up which may have coincided with the major movement of these birds.

TABLE 3. AVERAGE DATES FOR NINE SPECIES

Species	Arrival	Peak	Departure
Scaup	1 April	15 April	6 May
Common Goldeneye	5 March	25 March	12 April
American Merganser	6 March	28 March	22 April
Coot	8 April	18 April	5 May
Ring-necked Duck	1 April	14 April	29 April
Mallard	23 March	16 April	Remained to nest
Bufflehead	4 April	21 April	4 May
Wood Duck	4 April	21 April	Remained to nest
Blue-winged Teal	13 April	26 April	Remained to nest

In summary, the data obtained indicates a drop in the number of waterfowl migrating through Barron County to their breeding grounds in Northern Wisconsin and Canada. This data is supported by federal and state research data. The study also shows that weather is an important factor in the onset of spring migration.

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A Tribute to Walter Scott

Reprinted from the Eau Claire Leader Telegram Times, March 28, 1975

By JOHN WYNGAARD

MADISON—For those persons devoted to the protection and improvement of the bountiful natural resource base of Wisconsin, there was disappointing news recently in the decision of one of the most valued of the key men in the state Department of Natural Resources to retire from his life-long service there.

For thousands of men and women in Wisconsin who observed the slow and often difficult and painful evolution of one of the major divisions of the state government, the departure of Walter E. Scott means a sharp break with the past.

He is one of the diminishing nucleus of those sturdy far-sighted and creative men who joined the infant state Conservation Department in the 1930s when much of Wisconsin was barren and fire-scarred and when the conviction came that natural endowments exploited heedlessly by profligate generations could be repaired by successor generations of vision and courage.

Walter Scott was something of a novelty when he turned up as a junior warden in 1934. He was a college man, no less, in a trade that in those times recruited mostly from what were regarded as a hardier class of young men.

But doubtless because of an advanced education he moved upward rapidly in the ranks of the comparatively small and struggling agency and during the subsequent decades had a greater variety of experiences in the evolving resource administration than most of his associates.

Scott was the department's generalist, its staff philosopher, and to a wholesome degree, the conscience of the front office administration during the last quarter of a century. An observant reporter once remarked that if Scott had not existed, the department's rulers over the years would have been required to invent a reasonable facsimile.

He has been the valued adviser of the more prominent department heads and division chiefs during nearly all of his long career, has been more closely associated and has had a more trusting relationship with the major organizations of the department's broad constituency than most of his superiors, and is by long odds the best informed man in Wisconsin on the history and evolution of the department and its services to which he has devoted his life.

Among his plans he has confided to friends, is the writing of a history of the resource protection and management movement in Wisconsin, a work that is surely needed, and one that he can produce more authoritatively and illuminatingly than any other qualified person who comes to mind.



Photo courtesy of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Walter Scott's private life is the mirror of his public service career. With his beloved wife Trudi and her aging mother, the Scott family lives in a small dreamland of wildflowers, plants, birds, shrubs, and trees in a profusion to warm the soul of nature lovers. His library of works on natural history is the envy of the neighborhood.

Over the years he has pursued records, reports, documents, minutes, speech manuscripts, and miscellaneous printed materials with such voracious zeal that he surely has the best private collection of resource matter on the natural history of Wisconsin and the state's protection and management efforts ever put together.

Nobody is better equipped to write the history of the checkered, usually noisy and difficult political history of the conservation movement in Wisconsin because he maintained such a virginal innocence of partisan interests, but yet could always be relied upon to be present and listening when any event of significance took place.

A public affairs reporter in the nature of his work is required to rely upon the Walter Scotts. This writer as a habitue of the lengthening bureaucratic corridors salutes one of his most valued sources of the decades.



FIELD NOTES

By ROCKNE KNUTH

Spring Season

April 1-May 31, 1974

Temperatures varied widely during the first two weeks of April, with winter-like conditions persisting in the north. Southern Wisconsin experienced periods of heavy rains and some snow, while several inches of snow fell in the north.

The third week of April was generally sunny and dry with temperatures slightly above normal. A gradual warming trend brought mid-day readings into the 70's by the end of the week, but violent stormy weather on April 21 brought tornadoes into Winnebago, Fond du Lac and Sheboygan counties.

Temperatures climbed well above normal during the fourth week of April with temperatures in the 80's by the end of the week. A major movement of migrants occurred on April 27 and 28.

The end of April and early May were near normal, temperature-wise, with a cool air mass moving in at the end of the first week of May.

Temperatures continued below normal halting migration. A break in the weather occurred on May 11 causing a massive movement of migrants through the state. The break was brief, however, and below normal temperatures, and wet weather returned and persisted until the end of the period.

Several rarities occurred this season including Black-throated Loon, Ruff, Great Black-backed Gull, Black-legged Kittiwake, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Black-billed Magpie, Black-headed Gull, and Black-headed Grosbeak.

Sixty-five observers in 55 counties reported a total of 293 species. The following species were present throughout the period, no comments are needed: Killdeer, Mourning Dove, Rock Dove, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Horned Lark, White-breasted Nuthatch, Starling, House Sparrow, Eastern and Western Meadowlark, Red-winged Blackbird, Common Grackle, American Goldfinch.

Season Summary

Common Loon: Present at the beginning of the period in Pierce, Waushara, Waukesha and Dane counties. Thirty were reported in Portage county on April 13 (F. and M. Baumgartner); and, 168 in Barron county on April 15 (C. Faanes). Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee, Marinette, Burnett, Barron and Vilas counties.

Black-throated Loon: One was reported at Loon Bluff in Ozaukee county, April 21-25 (M. Donald, D. Tessen).

- Red-throated Loon:** Up to four were seen in Ozaukee county, April 6-28 (M. Donald, L. Erickson, D. Tessen); two reported in Portage county, April 7 (S. Krings); and one in Burnett county, May 4 (N. Stone).
- Red-necked Grebe:** Six were found in St. Croix county, April 12-13 (P. Tweet); and three there on April 20 (C. Faanes). First noted on its Rush Lake breeding area in Winnebago county on April 18 (M. Donald, L. Erickson).
- Horned Grebe:** Present at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee (M. Donald, Bastens), and Dodge (T. Sanford) counties. Twenty were seen in Juneau county, April 25 (B. Ehlers). Present at the end of the period in Barron county (C. Faanes).
- Eared Grebe:** One was found in St. Croix county, April 13-20 (C. Faanes). Another was reported on Lake Winnebago, April 17 (M. Donald).
- Western Grebe:** One was in Burnett county, May 30 through the end of the period (C. Faanes).
- Pied-billed Grebe:** Present throughout the period. 270 were reported in Dodge county, April 25 (T. Sanford).
- White Pelican:** 22 were seen on Rice Lake in Barron county on May 11 (C. Faanes).
- Double-crested Cormorant:** First noted on its Grand River Marsh breeding area, Green Lake county, on April 1 (M. Donald, L. Erickson). 30 were counted there on May 4 (D. Tessen). Arrived at the Crex Meadows rookery in Burnett county, April 23; with up to 40 being counted on May 29 (J. Evrard). Present from May 18 through the end of the period in Portage county (Baumgartners). Additional reports came from Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Columbia, Dane (where 21 were counted on May 19 (J. and J. Seymour), Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, La Crosse and Bayfield counties.
- Great Blue Heron:** Present through the period. Movements were evident on April 2, 6 and 12. 323 were reported in Dodge county on April 7 (M. Donald, L. Erickson).
- Green Heron:** First noted in Juneau county, April 5 (B. Ehlers); and in Kenosha county, April 17 (R. Hoffmann). A movement was evident April 27-28. 100 were reported in Dodge county on May 10 (T. Sanford). Reports came from as far north as Ashland, Portage and Marinette counties.
- Little Blue Heron:** One was found in Dodge county, May 2-6 (T. Sanford); an immature in pied plumage was seen in Waukesha county on May 5 (C. Schultz); and one was reported in Racine county, May 11 (N. Hall).
- Cattle Egret:** Reported in eight counties: Two in Winnebago county (date excluded) (M. Donald); 10 in Dodge county, April 7 (M. Donald, L. Erickson), 20 there on May 10 (E. Peartree); La Crosse county, April 13 (J. Rosso); three in Fond du Lac county, April 21 (R. Knuth); three in Waukesha county, April 23 and May 22 (C. E. Nelson fide J. Bielefeldt); 18 in Jefferson county, May 11 (R. Sharp); one in Outagamie county, May 11 (D. Tessen); and four in Burnett county, May 24-28 (N. R. Stone).
- Great Egret:** Present at the beginning of the period in La Crosse county (J. Rosso). 40 were reported in Dodge county on May 30 (T. Sanford). Reports came from 18 counties as far north as Burnett and Oconto counties.
- Black-crowned Night Heron:** First noted in Pierce county, April 2 (C. Faanes). 30 were reported in Dodge county on April 16 (T. Sanford), and 17 in Oconto county on May 24 (J. Woodcock). Reported as far north as Burnett, Taylor and Oconto counties.
- Yellow-crowned Night Heron:** One was reported in Racine county, April 21-28 (W. Pugh).
- Least Bittern:** First noted in St. Croix county, April 25 (P. Tweet). Not reported again until May 16 in Chippewa county (S. Robbins). Additional reports came from Barron, Winnebago, Marinette, Green Lake and Ozaukee counties.
- American Bittern:** First noted in Burnett county, April 4 (J. Evrard, N. R. Stone). 30 were reported in Dodge county, April 16 (T. Sanford).
- Whistling Swan:** Present at the beginning of the period. A movement was evident on April 6. 300 were reported in Dodge county, April 2 (E. Peartree); 1120 in Dane county, April 6 (Seymours); 771 in Columbia county, April 7 (M. Donald, L. Erickson); 200 in Waushara county, April 10 (D. Greenman); 525 in Outagamie county, April 12 (D. Tessen); and 1500 in Milwaukee county, April 17 (J. Walker). Present at the end of the period in Burnett county (J. Evrard).

Canada Goose: Present at the beginning of the period. An individual with a pure white body and normal head and neck was found in Columbia county, April 6 (L. McMaster). Present at the end of the period in Burnett, St. Croix, Pierce, Barron, La Crosse, Juneau, Columbia, Dodge, Milwaukee and Racine counties.

White-fronted Goose: 50 were reported northeast of Waterloo, April 3 (J. March). Single birds were reported in Columbia county, April 6 (D. Tessen); Burnett county, April 16 (N. R. Stone); and Eau Claire county, May 7 (S. Robbins).

Snow (Blue) Goose: Present at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee, Racine, Dodge, and Burnett counties. A movement was evident on April 6. Last report came from Kenosha county on May 14 (J. Hamers). Reported in nine additional counties.

Mallard: Present throughout the period.

Black Duck: Present at the beginning of the period. 430 were reported in Dodge county, April 5 (T. Sanford); and 150 in Juneau county, April 15 (B. Ehlers).

Gadwall: Present at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee, Racine, Dane, Dodge and La Crosse counties. 530 reported in Dodge county, May 17 (T. Sanford). Present at the end of the period in Burnett, Barron, Dane and Dodge counties.

Pintail: Present throughout the period. 226 were reported in Racine county, April 12 (L. Erickson); 500 in Waushara county, April 13 (D. Greeman); 1085 in Dodge county, May 2 (T. Sanford); and 500 in Fond du Lac county, May 11 (R. Knuth). Reportedly above normal in Barron, Fond du Lac and Waushara counties.

Green-winged Teal: Present throughout the period. A movement was evident on April 7. 500 were reported in Juneau county, April 1 (B. Ehlers); and 1150 in Dodge county, April 5 (T. Sanford).

Blue-winged Teal: Present throughout the period. Movements were evident April 2 and 12. 4200 were reported in Dodge county on May 2 (T. Sanford); and 2500 in Juneau county, May 10 (B. Ehlers).

Cinnamon Teal: One male was found in Milwaukee county on April 13 (J. Barnes).

American Widgeon: Present throughout the period. A movement was evident on April 2. 1190 were reported in Dodge county on April 5 (T. Sanford).

Northern Shoveler: Present throughout the period. A movement occurred on April 12. 1180 were reported in Dodge county on May 2 (T. Sanford).

Wood Duck: Present throughout the period. 330 were reported in Dodge county on May 10 (T. Sanford); and 150 in Jackson county on May 31 (B. Ehlers).

Redhead: Present throughout the period. 179 reported in Racine county, April 2 (L. Erickson); 156 in Dane county, April 9 (R. Auler); and 1310 in Dodge county, May 10 (T. Sanford). Reportedly below normal in Barron, Bayfield and La Crosse counties.

Ring-necked Duck: Present at the beginning of the period. 120 were reported in Dane county, April 6 (Seymours); 600 in Juneau county, April 9 (B. Ehlers); and 330 in Dodge county, April 25 (T. Sanford). Present at the end of the period in Burnett, Barron, Pierce, Juneau, St. Croix and Dodge counties.

Canvasback: Present at the beginning of the period. A movement was evident on April 7. 180 reported in Dane county, April 1 (Seymours); 755 in Green Lake county, April 5 (M. Donald, L. Erickson). Last reported in Bayfield county, May 17 (A. Roy, Jr).

Greater Scaup: Present at the beginning of the period in Barron, Pierce, St. Croix, La Crosse, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac and Milwaukee counties. Present at the end of the period in Sheboygan (H. Koopman), and Milwaukee (Bastens) counties. Additional reports came from Racine, Winnebago, Door, Marinette, Marathon, Chippewa, Vilas and Bayfield counties.

Lesser Scaup: Present at the beginning of the period. 1550 were reported in Dane county, April 1 (Seymours); 1000 in Fond du Lac county, April 3 (R. Knuth); 760 in Dodge county, April 16 (T. Sanford); and 500 in Juneau county, April 25 (B. Ehlers). Present at the end of the period in Burnett, Barron, St. Croix, Dane and Columbia counties.

Common Goldeneye: Present at the beginning of the period. 300 were reported in Barron county, April 6 (C. Faanes); and 130 in Dodge county, April 16 (T. Sanford). Last reported in Door county on May 30 (A. Freitag).

- Bufflehead:** Present at the beginning of the period. 36 were reported in Dane county, April 8 (R. Auler); 50 in Juneau county, April 9 (B. Ehlers); 190 in Dodge county, April 25 (T. Sanford). Last reported in St. Croix county on May 24 (C. F. Faanes).
- Oldsquaw:** Present in Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee and Manitowoc counties at the beginning of the period. Last noted in Milwaukee county on May 10 (J. Idzikowski, L. Herbert).
- White-winged Scoter:** Reported in Ozaukee county, April 21 (D. Tessen); and in Milwaukee county, April 24 (M. Donald).
- Ruddy Duck:** Present throughout the period. 850 were reported in Dodge county, April 16 (T. Sanford).
- Hooded Merganser:** Present at the beginning of the period. 250 were reported in Dodge county, April 5 (T. Sanford); and 150 in Juneau county, April 15 (B. Ehlers). Present at the end of the period in Burnett, Barron, St. Croix, La Crosse, Pierce, Juneau and Winnebago counties.
- Common Merganser:** Present at the beginning of the period. 60 were reported in Portage county, April 2 (S. Krings); 130 in Marquette county, April 7 (M. Donald, L. Erickson); and 50 in Juneau county, April 9 (B. Ehlers). Last reported in Columbia county, May 17 (D. Tessen).
- Red-breasted Merganser:** Present at the beginning of the period. 300 were reported in St. Croix county, April 13 (P. Tweet); 300 in Kenosha county, April 16 (J. Hamers); 260 in Ozaukee county, and 260 in Racine county, April 28 (M. Donald, L. Erickson). Last reported in Portage county on May 23 (Baumgartners).
- Turkey Vulture:** An obvious movement into the state occurred April 6 and 7, with birds reported in Barron, Sauk, Waukesha, Dane and La Crosse counties. Present at the end of the period in Waukesha, Sauk, Dane, Marinette, Dodge and La Crosse counties. Reported in 10 additional counties.
- Goshawk:** Last reported in St. Croix county, May 18 (C. Faanes). Additional reports came from Barron, Juneau, Sauk and Chippewa counties.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk:** Present at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee (M. Donald), and Dane (W. Hilsenhoff) counties. Present at the end of the period in Dodge (G. Seegert), and Oconto (J. Woodcock) counties. Reports came from nine additional counties.
- Cooper's Hawk:** Present at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee (M. Donald), Dane (R. Auler), and Portage (Baumgartners) counties. Present at the end of the period in Portage (Baumgartners), and Marinette (H. Lindberg) counties. Reports came from eight additional counties.
- Red-tailed Hawk:** Present throughout the period.
- Red-shouldered Hawk:** Present at the beginning of the period in Barron, Burnett, St. Croix, La Crosse, Portage, Dane and Milwaukee counties. Present at the end of the period in Barron, Burnett, St. Croix, Portage and Marinette counties. Reports came from four additional counties.
- Broad-winged Hawk:** Present at the beginning of the period in Pierce (C. Faanes), Burnett (N. R. Stone), and Barron (A. Goff) counties. Present at the end of the period in Burnett, Barron, Dane, Portage, Chippewa, Marinette, Dodge, Oconto and Price-Sawyer counties.
- Swainson's Hawk:** Found in Pierce county, April 4 (C. Faanes); Chippewa county, April 21 (S. Robbins); and Sauk county, April 29 (E. Peartree).
- Rough-legged Hawk:** Reportedly above normal in Barron and Portage counties, with up to 35 counted in Portage county on April 12 (T. Sanford). Last reported in Burnett county on May 25 (N. R. Stone). Reports came from 18 additional counties.
- Golden Eagle:** Reported in Pierce county on April 2 (C. Faanes); and in La Crosse county on April 24 (J. Rosso).
- Bald Eagle:** Reports came from Dane, Burnett, Pierce, Barron, Green Lake, Juneau, Langlade, Vilas, Portage, Buffalo, Chippewa, Oconto and La Crosse counties.
- Marsh Hawk:** Present throughout the period. Reportedly above normal in Barron, and Portage counties. 20 were reported in Dodge county on May 10 (T. Sanford).

- Osprey:** First noted in Juneau (M. Donald, L. Erickson), and Barron (A. Goff) counties, April 6. All other reports came after April 13.
- Peregrine Falcon:** Two were found in Pierce county, April 4 (C. Faanes); one in Dane county, April 26 (Seymours); one in Columbia county, April 30 (M. Donald, L. Erickson); one in Dane county, May 6 (W. Hilsenhoff) two; in Burnett county, May 12 (C. Faanes); single bird in La Crosse (F. Leshner), Milwaukee (E. Sheridan), and Racine (Rick Zarwell fide F. Leshner) counties, May 14; one in Dodge county, May 22 (L. McMaster); and one in Racine county, May 26 (D. Tessen).
- Merlin:** First noted in Pierce county, April 4 (C. Faanes). Last reported in La Crosse county, May 24 (J. Rosso). Additional reports came from Dane, Sauk, Barron, Outagamie, Milwaukee and Ozaukee counties.
- American Kestrel:** Present throughout the period.
- Ruffed Grouse:** Reported in 24 counties throughout the period, as far south as Vernon, Dane and Waukesha counties.
- Prairie Chicken:** Reported in Portage county only (M. Donald, L. Erickson, D. Tessen, Baumgartners, M. Wierzbicki, F. Leshner).
- Sharp-tailed Grouse:** Reported in Burnett (J. Evrard, N. R. Stone), Juneau (B. Peterson), and Taylor (J. and L. Fadness) counties.
- Bobwhite:** Reported in Rock (Mrs. J. Mahlum), La Crosse (J. Rosso), Trempaleau (R. Lender), Buffalo (T. Roskos), and Barron (A. Goff) counties.
- Ring-necked Pheasant:** Present as far north as Burnett, Taylor, Marinette and Door counties.
- Chukar Partridge:** One was reported in Waukesha county, April 2 (J. Bielefeldt). This observer writes, "... after two 1972 reports of Chukar partridge in the county, a single bird showed up in another distant area on April 2. The source and size of these releases is unknown."
- Gray Partridge:** Reported in Pierce, Brown, Milwaukee, Dane, Columbia and Dodge counties.
- Turkey:** Reported in Juneau county where it is usual (B. Peterson, B. Ehlers). One was reported in Fond du Lac county on May 26 in Haskell Noyes Memorial Forest, Kettle Moraine area (Willard and Pat Brown). See "By the Wayside."
- Sandhill Crane:** Present at the beginning of the period in Dane, Juneau, Jackson, Dodge and Portage counties. A movement occurred April 5-6. 383 were reported in Green Lake county, April 7 (D. Greenman); and 50 in Juneau county, April 15 (B. Ehlers). Present at the end of the period in Dane, Burnett, Juneau, Waukesha, Jackson, Portage, Waushara and Marinette counties. Additional reports came from Milwaukee, Racine, Marquette, Taylor, Waupaca and Columbia counties.
- King Rail:** One was found in La Crosse county, May 20 (J. Rosso); and another in Columbia county, May 29 (S. Robbins).
- Virginia Rail:** First noted in Kenosha county, April 6 (J. Hamers). A movement occurred on May 4.
- Sora:** First noted in Racine (L. Erickson), St. Croix (C. Faanes), and La Crosse (J. Rosso) counties, April 13. Movements occurred April 20 and 27.
- Yellow Rail:** One was found in Chippewa county, May 16 (S. Robbins).
- Common Gallinule:** First noted in Dodge county, April 16 (T. Sanford). Additional reports came from Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Kenosha, Fond du Lac, Marinette, Oconto, Brown and La Crosse counties.
- Coot:** Present throughout the period.
- Semipalmated Plover:** First noted in St. Croix county, April 13 (C. Faanes). All other arrivals occurred after April 27. Present at the end of the period in Dane (P. Ashman), Dodge (T. Sanford), and Marinette (H. Lindberg) counties.
- Piping Plover:** One was found in Dodge county on May 4 (D. Tessen).
- Golden Plover:** First noted in Racine county, April 2 (L. Erickson). 300 were reported in Dodge county, May 4 (D. Tessen). Last reported in Columbia county, May 25 (T. Ashman). Additional reports came from St. Croix, Dane, Outagamie, Winnebago, Eau Claire, Chippewa, Kenosha and La Crosse counties.

- Black-billed Plover:** First noted in Racine county, May 5 (L. Erickson). 350 were reported in Racine county, May 26 (D. Tessen). Last reported in Dodge (D. Tessen), and Racine (D. Tessen) counties on May 30.
- Ruddy Turnstone:** First noted in Columbia county, April 26 (E. Peartree). 700 were reported in Winnebago County, May 19 (R. Knuth). Present at the end of the period in Winnebago (C. Schultz), and Marinette (H. Lindberg) counties.
- Woodcock:** Present throughout the period.
- Common Snipe:** Present throughout the period. Movements occurred April 6, and April 12-13.
- Whimbrel:** Twelve were found in Winnebago county, May 16 (J. Kaspar), and one was in Brown county, May 25 (J. Woodcock).
- Upland Sandpiper:** First noted in Winnebago (C. Schultz), and Portage (S. Krings) counties, April 20. Reported in 12 additional counties.
- Spotted Sandpiper:** First noted in Kenosha county, April 21 (J. Hamers). A movement occurred on April 25.
- Solitary Sandpiper:** First noted in St. Croix county, April 20 (C. Faanes).
- Willet:** One was in Marinette county, April 26 (H. Lindberg), three in Dane county (R. Auler), and five in Columbia county (L. McMaster), April 28; 18 in Milwaukee county (Bastens, M. Donald), and one in Eau Claire county (S. Robbins), April 29; two in Portage county (C. Faanes), and one in Columbia county (M. Donald, L. Erickson, W. Hilsenhoff), April 30; one in Dane county, May 8 (W. Hilsenhoff); one in St. Croix county, May 10 (C. Faanes); and one in Oconto county, May 24 (J. Woodcock).
- Greater Yellowlegs:** First noted in La Crosse county, April 3 (J. Rosso). Last reported in Chippewa county, May 17 (S. Robbins).
- Lesser Yellowlegs:** First noted in Milwaukee (B. Peterson), Juneau (M. Donald, L. Erickson), and Dane (D. Tessen, W. Hilsenhoff) counties, April 6. Last reported in Chippewa county, May 25 (S. Robbins).
- Red Knot:** 15 were in Dane county, May 23-25 (D. Tessen, W. Hilsenhoff); and two in Douglas county, May 29 (G. Baker).
- Pectoral Sandpiper:** First noted in Dodge (D. Tessen), Dane (D. Tessen), and Columbia (L. McMaster) counties, April 6. A movement occurred on April 27. Last reported in Dane county, May 25 (W. Hilsenhoff).
- White-rumped Sandpiper:** First noted in St. Croix county, April 14 (C. Faanes). 21 were reported in Dodge county, May 30 (D. Tessen); and 15 in Dane county, May 25 (D. Tessen). Present at the end of the period in Chippewa county (S. Robbins). Additional reports came from Racine, Trempealeau, La Crosse and Kenosha counties.
- Baird's Sandpiper:** First noted in St. Croix county, April 14 (C. Faanes). 60 were reported in Dodge county, May 12 (D. Tessen). Present at the end of the period in Marinette county (H. Lindberg). Additional reports came from Dane, Columbia, Trempealeau, Chippewa and La Crosse counties.
- Least Sandpiper:** First noted in St. Croix county, April 14 (C. Faanes). All other arrivals occurred after April 24, with a movement evident on May 11. Present at the end of the period in Marinette (H. Lindberg), and Winnebago (C. Schultz) counties.
- Dunlin:** First noted in La Crosse county, April 13 (J. Rosso); and in Dodge county, April 20 (D. Tessen). All other arrivals occurred after April 26. Present at the end of the period in Brown (M. Wierzbicki), Chippewa (S. Robbins), and Oconto (J. Woodcock) counties.
- Short-billed Dowitcher:** First noted in St. Croix county, April 21 (C. Faanes). Last report came from Brown county, May 24 (J. Woodcock). Additional reports came from Milwaukee, Racine, Waukesha, Dodge, Columbia, Dane, Eau Claire, Chippewa and La Crosse counties.
- Long-billed Dowitcher:** First noted in Eau Claire county, April 29 (S. Robbins). Last report came from St. Croix county, May 19 (P. Tweet). Additional reports came from Racine, Sheboygan and La Crosse counties.

Dowitcher sp.: Still present in Racine county, May 30 (D. Tessen); and additional reports came from Trempealeau and Fond du Lac counties. (Editor's Note: All Dowitcher reports where species is specified should be well documented.)

Stilt Sandpiper: Reported in Pierce county, April 30 (C. Faanes); La Crosse county, May 11 (F. Leshner); and three in Dane county, May 24-25 (D. Tessen).

Semipalmated Sandpiper: The only April reports were from St. Croix county, April 25 (P. Tweet); and Dane county, April 27 (D. Tessen). All other reports came after May 4. Present at the end of the period in Dane (D. Tessen), and Burnett (N. R. Stone) counties.

Western Sandpiper: Reported in Chippewa county, May 17 (J. Idzikowski, L. Herbert); and in Racine county, May 26 (D. Tessen).

Buff-breasted Sandpiper: Three were found in St. Croix county, May 10 (C. Faanes.)

Marbled Godwit: Six were found in St. Croix county, April 22 (C. Faanes); one in Columbia county, April 30 (M. Donald, L. Erickson), and May 6 (W. Hilsenhoff); one in La Crosse county, May 7 (J. Rosso); and one in Dane county, May 25 (D. Tessen).

Hudsonian Godwit: First noted in St. Croix (C. Faanes), and Winnebago (J. Kaspar) counties, May 10. Last reported in Dane county, May 25 (D. Tessen, W. Hilsenhoff). Additional reports came from La Crosse, Racine, Dodge, Barron, Sheboygan, Columbia, Chippewa and Brown counties.

Ruff: One was found in La Crosse county, May 12 (J. Rosso, F. Leshner).

Sanderling: First noted in St. Croix county, April 25 (C. Faanes). Present at the end of the period in Marinette county (H. Lindberg). Additional reports came from Racine, Winnebago, Dodge, Kenosha, Brown, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, La Crosse and Douglas counties.

American Avocet: One was found in Milwaukee county, April 27-30 (M. Donald, J. Idzikowski, L. Herbert).

Wilson's Phalarope: First noted in St. Croix county, April 25 (C. Faanes).

Northern Phalarope: Reported in St. Croix county, April 30-May 12 (C. Faanes).

Great Black-backed Gull: One was found in Pierce county, April 2 (C. Faanes).

Herring Gull: Present throughout the period. Movements inland occurred during the first two weeks of April.

Ring-billed Gull: Present throughout the period. Movements inland occurred during the first two weeks of April.

Laughing Gull: One was reported in Racine county, May 6 (L. Erickson).

Franklin's Gull: One was seen in Columbia county, May 14 (P. Ashman).

Black-headed Gull: One was seen among a large flock of Bonaparte's Gulls at Menomonee Park in Oshkosh, Winnebago county on May 14 (J. Kaspar, M. Shepard). Written documentation was not available at time of submission, however, Dr. Kaspar and M. Shepard described the bird as being noticeably larger than the Bonaparte's Gulls, having a wing pattern like the Bonaparte's Gull, but having a larger, distinctly red bill. It's breast was noticeably suffused with a rosey hue.

Bonaparte's Gull: First noted in Milwaukee county, April 1 (M. Donald). 395 were reported in Racine county, April 9 (L. Erickson); 200 in Milwaukee county, April 24 (Bastens); 1041 in Kenosha county, May 4 (J. Hamers, R. Hoffman); 120 in Winnebago county, May 4 (C. Schultz); 100 in Oconto county, May 10 (J. Woodcock); and 150 in Calumet county, May 11 (D. Tiede). Last reported in Winnebago county, May 26 (B. Parfitt).

Black-legged Kittiwake: An immature bird was found in Milwaukee county, April 21 (M. Donald).

Forster's Tern: First noted in Jefferson county, April 17 (W. Hilsenhoff).

Common Tern: First noted in Winnebago (D. Tessen), Fond du Lac (R. Knuth), and Kenosha (R. Hoffman) counties, April 20.

- Caspian Tern:** First noted in La Crosse county, April 30 (F. Lesher). Present at the end of the period in Marinette county (H. Lindberg). 108 were reported in Brown county, May 24 (J. Woodcock). Additional reports came from St. Croix, Barron, Milwaukee, Racine, Door, Winnebago, Kenosha, Burnett and Douglas counties.
- Black Tern:** First noted in Winnebago county, April 28 (C. Schultz). A movement was evident on May 11.
- Monk Parakeet:** One was reported in Brule, Douglas county, April 12 (B. Klugow fide I. Chipman).
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo:** First noted in Milwaukee county, May 20 (Strehlow). The only other reports came from Waukesha, Jefferson, Dane, Jackson, La Crosse and Kenosha counties.
- Black-billed Cuckoo:** First noted in St. Croix county, April 25 (P. Tweet). A movement occurred May 21-22.
- Screech Owl:** Reported in 10 counties as far north as Buffalo and Outagamie counties.
- Great Horned Owl:** Reported in 19 counties.
- Snowy Owl:** One was reported in Bayfield county (date ?) (A. Roy, Jr.); and another in Taylor county until April 15 (J. and L. Fadness).
- Barred Owl:** Reported in 17 counties.
- Long-eared Owl:** Two were reported in Milwaukee county, April 2-3 (Strehlow); and one in Outagamie county, April 11-May 10 (D. Tiede).
- Short-eared Owl:** Present at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee county (M. Donald). Last reported in Columbia county, April 14 (M. Donald, L. Erickson). Additional reports came from Dane, Portage and Dodge counties.
- Saw-Whet Owl:** One was reported in Oconto county, April 10 (J. Woodcock); and another in Eau Claire county, April 27 (S. Robbins).
- Whip-poor-will:** First noted in Milwaukee county, April 17 (M. Donald). A movement occurred April 26-28.
- Common Nighthawk:** First noted in St. Croix county, April 25 (C. Faanes). A movement was evident May 20-22.
- Chimney Swift:** First noted in Milwaukee county, April 19 (Strehlow). A movement occurred April 26-29.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird:** First noted in Milwaukee county, May 5 (J. Idzikowski, L. Herbert). Movements were evident May 11-12, and May 21-22.
- Belted Kingfisher:** Present throughout the period, with a movement occurring on April 6.
- Common Flicker:** Present throughout the period. Movements occurred April 2 and April 6.
- Pileated Woodpecker:** Reported in 18 counties. No reports from south of Oconto, or east of Waushara, Columbia and Dane counties.
- Red-bellied Woodpecker:** Present throughout the period as far north as Barron, Portage and Marinette counties.
- Red-headed Woodpecker:** Present throughout the period. Reportedly above normal in Juneau, and Waushara counties.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:** Present at the beginning of the period in St. Croix (C. Faanes), Milwaukee (Bastens), and La Crosse (J. Rosso) counties. A movement was evident April 6. Present at the end of the period in Burnett, St. Croix, Pierce, Barron, Buffalo, Jackson, Vilas, Chippewa, Marinette, La Crosse, Outagamie, Dodge and Milwaukee counties.
- Eastern Kingbird:** First noted May 1 in Waukesha county (J. Bielefeldt). Movements occurred May 14-20, peaking on May 19.
- Western Kingbird:** One was reported in Brown county, April 12-14 (E. Cleary, Bro. Columban).
- Scissor-tailed Flycatcher:** One was found in Juneau county, April 17 (B. Peterson).

- Great Crested Flycatcher:** First noted in Milwaukee county, May 3 (M. Donald, Bastens). A movement occurred May 11.
- Phoebe:** Present at the beginning of the period in Buffalo (T. Roskos), and Burnett (N. R. Stone) counties. Movements occurred April 6, and April 10-13.
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:** First noted in Pierce county, April 13 (C. Faanes). There were no other reports until May 14 in Milwaukee county (M. Donald, Bastens). Present at the end of the period in Pierce (C. Faanes), Dane (W. Hilsenhoff), Brown (M. Wierzbicki) and Milwaukee (J. Idzikowski, L. Herbert) counties.
- Acadian Flycatcher:** First noted in Milwaukee county, May 9 (Strehlow). Additional reports came from St. Croix, Green Lake, Waukesha, Racine, Sauk, Rock and Green counties.
- Alder Flycatcher:** First noted in Milwaukee county, May 2 (M. Donald). Successive reports came after May 21 from Dane, Winnebago, Chippewa, La Crosse, Walworth, Waushara, Waukesha, Taylor and Marinette counties.
- Willow Flycatcher:** First noted in Dane (P. Ashman), Manitowoc (J. Woodcock), and La Crosse (F. Leshner) counties, May 21. Successive reports came from Waukesha, Winnebago, Walworth, Taylor and Milwaukee counties. [Editor's Note: Little effort was made to document these observations. This should be done in order to clearly establish the distribution of these two "new" species in Wisconsin.]
- Least Flycatcher:** First noted in Dane county, April 13 (T. Ashman). All other reports came after April 27, with a movement evident on May 11.
- Eastern Wood Pewee:** First noted in Burnett county, April 26 (N. R. Stone). A movement occurred on May 15.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher:** First noted in Milwaukee county, May 9 (Strehlow, E. Judzewicz). Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee (Bastens), and Brown (M. Wierzbicki) counties. Additional reports came from Barron, Waukesha, Winnebago, Walworth, Jefferson, Juneau, Chippewa and Manitowoc counties.
- Tree Swallow:** Present at the beginning of the period in La Crosse (J. Rosso), Burnett (N. R. Stone) counties. A movement occurred April 12.
- Bank Swallow:** First noted in Barron county, April 15 (C. Faanes). All other arrivals occurred after April 20.
- Rough-winged Swallow:** First noted in Dane county, April 16 (P. Ashman). A movement occurred on April 27.
- Barn Swallow:** First noted in Winnebago county, April 12 (D. Tessen).
- Cliff Swallow:** First noted in Dane county, April 15 (R. Auler), and in Juneau county, April 16 (D. Tessen). All other arrivals occurred after April 23.
- Purple Martin:** First noted in Brown (E. Cleary, Bro. Columban), and La Crosse (F. Leshner) counties, April 5. Reportedly below normal in Rock, Price-Sawyer and Waushara counties.
- Gray Jay:** Reported in Forest (D. Tessen), Sawyer and Price (M. Hardy) counties.
- Blue Jay:** Ron Hoffman reported an abnormally dark bird in Kenosha county on April 28: "A flat purple, no iridescence, no sheen, entire body flat purple. White cheeks around eye, two blotches of white on wings and outer tail feathers. Flanks and underetail coverts, light blue, chin baby blue."
- Black-billed Magpie:** One was present in Milwaukee county, April 13-May 22 (Strehlow, E. Judzewicz). See "By the Wayside."
- Common Raven:** Reported in Burnett, Barron, Bayfield, Oneida, Vilas, Eau Claire, Chippewa, Marinette, Oconto, Price and Sawyer counties.
- Common Crow:** Present throughout the period.
- Black-capped Chickadee:** Present throughout the period. Reportedly below normal in Winnebago, Fond du Lac and Portage counties.
- Boreal Chickadee:** One was reported in Oneida county, April 15 (D. Tessen).

- Tufted Titmouse:** Reported throughout the period in Racine (M. A. Suppes), Vernon (V. Weber), Dane (P. Ashman, R. Auler, W. Hilsenhoff), Waukesha (E. Peartree), St. Croix (P. Tweet), Chippewa (S. Robbins), and La Crosse (J. Rosso) counties. Other reports came from Poynette, April 24 (B. Fiehweg); Sauk county, April 28 (E. Peartree); and Rock county, May 20 (Mrs. J. Mahlum).
- Red-breasted Nuthatch:** Reported in 13 counties. Present at the end of the period in Vilas, Oconto and Marinette counties.
- Brown Creeper:** Present at the beginning of the period in Waukesha, Bayfield, Buffalo, Dane, Portage, La Crosse and Outagamie counties. A movement occurred on April 13 when as many as 33 were counted in Kenosha county (R. Hoffman). Present at the end of the period in Outagamie (D. Tessen), Milwaukee (Strehlow), Marinette (H. Lindberg), and La Crosse (J. Rosso) counties.
- House Wren:** First noted in Milwaukee county on April 10 (Strehlow). A major influx occurred April 27-29.
- Winter Wren:** First noted in Milwaukee county, April 3 (M. Donald). A movement occurred April 6-9. Present at the end of the period in Marinette (H. Lindberg), and La Crosse (J. Rosso) counties.
- Carolina Wren:** Reported in Dane county May 21 (N. R. Barger), and May 29 (G. Seegert).
- Bewick's Wren:** One was reported in Kenosha county, April 20 (R. Hoffman).
- Long-billed Marsh Wren:** First noted in St. Croix county, April 12 (P. Tweet). Other April reports came from Racine, Winnebago and La Crosse counties. A movement occurred on May 4. Reported as far north as Burnett and Marinette counties.
- Short-billed Marsh Wren:** First noted in Waukesha county, April 28 (J. Bielefeldt), and in Pierce county, April 30 (C. Faanes). Reported as far north as Burnett and Marinette counties.
- Mockingbird:** Single birds were reported in Dane county, May 4 (N. R. Barger); La Crosse county, May 12 (F. Leshner); Kenosha county, May 18 (J. Hamers); Racine county, May 24 (H. Hansen); and Milwaukee county, May 29 (J. Idzikowski, L. Herbert).
- Gray Catbird:** First noted in Walworth county, April 27 (D. Tessen). Movements occurred April 29, and May 2.
- Brown Thrasher:** First noted in Brown county, April 5 (E. Cleary, Bro. Columban). Most arrivals occurred April 20-27.
- Curve-billed Thrasher:** A single female is still present in Buffalo county. "On May 20, she was observed carrying rootlets from our garden to her favorite nesting spot in the big blue spruce tree. By May 24th she was carrying horsehair to the nest, and is probably in the egg laying period just now. Still very much a loner." (L. Maier.)
- Robin:** Present throughout the period. Reportedly above normal in Milwaukee, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo and Marinette counties.
- Wood Thrush:** First noted in Milwaukee county, April 9 (M. Donald). Movements occurred May 4 and May 11.
- Hermit Thrush:** First noted in Milwaukee county, April 3 (Strehlow). Most arrivals occurred April 10-20. Last reported in Door county, May 22 (A. Freitag).
- Swainson's Thrush:** First noted in Kenosha county, April 9 (R. Hoffman, J. Hamers). All other arrivals occurred after April 15, with a movement evident on May 11. Present at the end of the period in Winnebago (C. Schultz), Milwaukee (Bastens), Brown (M. Wierzbicki), Dodge (G. Seegert), and Kenosha (J. Hamers) counties.
- Gray-cheeked Thrush:** First noted on April 10 in Milwaukee county (Strehlow). All other arrivals occurred after April 20, with a movement evident on May 11. Present at the end of the period in St. Croix (C. Faanes), and Pierce (C. Faanes) counties).
- Veery:** First noted in Kenosha county, April 8 (R. Hoffman). A movement occurred on May 11.
- Eastern Bluebird:** Present throughout the period. Reportedly below normal in Milwaukee, Waukesha, Sauk, Jackson, Fond du Lac, Chippewa and Kenosha counties. Above normal in Vernon and Portage counties.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Reported in 16 counties as far north as St. Croix, and Marinette counties. First noted in Milwaukee county, April 19 (Strehlow, E. Judzewicz). Present at the end of the period in Pierce, Waukesha, Dane, Marinette and Milwaukee counties.

Golden-crowned Kinglet: Present at the beginning of the period in Waukesha, Dane and Fond du Lac counties. A movement occurred April 4-6. Present at the end of the period in Oconto county (J. Woodcock).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: First noted in Pierce county, April 1 (C. Faanes). Movements occurred April 5, and April 20. Last noted in Milwaukee county, May 30 (Strehlow).

Water Pipit: First noted in Dodge (D. Tessen), and Columbia (B. Fiehweg) counties. Last reported in Columbia (B. Fiehweg), Sheboygan (H. Koopman), and Chippewa (S. Robbins) counties, May 17. Additional reports came from Barron, Dane and Eau Claire counties.

Cedar Waxwing: Present at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee, Barron, Dane and Dodge counties. Nearly all arrivals occurred May 20-27. Reportedly below normal in Milwaukee, Waukesha, St. Croix, Fond du Lac and Kenosha counties.

Northern Shrike: Present at the beginning of the period in Bayfield (A. Roy, Jr), and Barron (A. Goff) counties. Reported also in Oconto county, April 6-8 (J. Woodcock); and in Oneida county, April 15 (D. Tessen).

Loggerhead Shrike: Documented reports came only from Sauk county: April 6 (D. Tessen), April 28 (E. Peartree), April 30 (M. Donald, L. Erickson), May 12 (E. Peartree), May 19 (J. Idzikowski, L. Herbert), and May 25 (P. Ashman). An undocumented report came from Taylor county, April 7 (T. Roskos). Editor's Note: It was not apparent to the editor as to whether the Sauk county observations were of a single bird or of more than one. Due to the possible presence of both species of shrikes during the spring migration, it is necessary that observations of either be well documented, especially with the recent decline of the Loggerhead in Wisconsin.

White-eyed Vireo: Reported in Milwaukee county, May 2 (Bastens), May 5-6 (M. Donald), and May 5 (J. Idzikowski, L. Herbert); in Rock county, May 4 (N. R. Barger); and in Dane county, May 26 (W. Hilsenhoff).

Bell's Vireo: Reported in Door county, April 20 (A. Freitag); Milwaukee county, May 7 (M. Donald); Dane county, May 14 (T. Ashman); and Green Lake county, May 22 (F. Leshner).

Yellow-throated Vireo: First noted in Waukesha (R. Sharp), and Dane (P. Ashman) counties, April 27. Present at the end of the period in Vernon, Dane, St. Croix, Portage, Chippewa, Marinette and La Crosse counties.

Solitary Vireo: First noted in La Crosse county, April 17 (J. Rosso). A movement occurred on May 11. Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee county (Bastens).

Red-eyed Vireo: First noted in Dane county, May 2 (T. Ashman). Movements occurred May 20-21, and May 25.

Philadelphia Vireo: First noted in Racine county, May 11 (L. Erickson). Present at the end of the period in Pierce (C. Faanes), Barron (C. Faanes), Milwaukee (Bastens, Strehlow), and Dane (W. Hilsenhoff) counties.

Warbling Vireo: First noted in Dane county, April 30 (T. Ashman).

Black and White Warbler: First noted in Milwaukee county, April 4 (J. Idzikowski, L. Herbert). All other arrivals occurred after April 14, with movements evident April 27-28, and May 11. Present at the end of the period in Winnebago, St. Croix, Vilas, Brown, Eau Claire, Chippewa, Oconto, Milwaukee, Outagamie and Kenosha counties.

Prothonotary Warbler: First noted in Jefferson county, April 27 (R. Sharp). Present at the end of the period in Pierce (C. Faanes), Portage (S. Krings), and La Crosse (J. Rosso) counties. Additional reports came from Milwaukee, Grant, Vernon, Dane and Buffalo counties.

Worm-eating Warbler: Reported in Kenosha county, April 27 (G. Baker); Door county, May 12 (A. Freitag); Fond du Lac county, May 15 (R. Knuth); and Dane county, May 22 (P. Ashman).

Golden-winged Warbler: First noted in Brown county, May 2 (E. Cleary, Bro. Columban). A movement occurred May 11-12. Present at the end of the period in Barron, Waukesha, Portage, Chippewa, Marinette, Oconto and La Crosse counties.

- Blue-winged Warbler:** First noted in Vernon county, April 26 (V. Weber). Present at the end of the period in Waukesha, Vernon and La Crosse counties. Additional reports came from Pierce, Dane, Sauk, Milwaukee, Kenosha, Jefferson, Fond du Lac, Chippewa and Winnebago counties.
- Brewster's Hybrid:** One was found at Grand River Marsh in Green Lake county, May 11 (M. Donald).
- Lawrence's Hybrid:** One was reported in Door county, May 18 (A. Freitag).
- Tennessee Warbler:** First noted in Dane county, April 27 (T. Ashman). A movement occurred May 11-12. Present at the end of the period in St. Croix (P. Tweet, C. Faanes), Barron (C. Faanes), Winnebago (C. Schultz), and Dane (P. Ashman, W. Hilsenhoff) counties.
- Orange-crowned Warbler:** First noted in Dane (P. Ashman, D. Tessen), Brown (M. Wierzbicki), and Ozaukee (L. McMaster) counties, April 27. Last reported in Douglas county, May 29 (G. Baker).
- Nashville Warbler:** First noted in Pierce county, April 25 (C. Faanes). Movements occurred April 27, and May 11-12. Present at the end of the period in Barron, Chippewa, Oconto, La Crosse and Bayfield counties.
- Northern Parula Warbler:** First noted in Chippewa county, May 4 (S. Robbins). A movement occurred on May 11. As many as 13 were reported in Dane county on May 11 (W. Hilsenhoff). Reportedly above normal in Waukesha, and Winnebago counties. Present at the end of the period in Marinette county (H. Lindberg).
- Yellow Warbler:** First noted in Dane county, April 26 (R. Auler). Movements occurred on April 29, May 4-5, and May 10-11.
- Magnolia Warbler:** First noted in Pierce county, April 19 (C. Faanes). All other arrivals occurred after April 27, with movements occurring May 11-12, and May 14. Present at the end of the period in Jackson (D. Harmer), Dane (W. Hilsenhoff), Vilas (L. Thomas), Milwaukee (Bastens, J. Idzikowski, L. Herbert), Bayfield (G. Seegert), and Outagamie (D. Tiede) counties.
- Cape May Warbler:** First noted in Dane county, April 28 (W. Hilsenhoff). A movement occurred on May 11. Last reported in Brown (E. Cleary, Bro. Columban), Chippewa (S. Robbins), and Racine (D. Tessen) counties on May 26.
- Black-throated Blue Warbler:** First noted in Racine (B. Fiehweg), Outagamie (D. Tessen), and Fond du Lac (R. Knuth) counties on May 11. Last reported in Douglas (G. Baker), and Oconto (J. Woodcock) counties on May 29. Additional reports came from Milwaukee, Waukesha, Dane and Brown counties.
- Yellow-rumped Warbler:** One wintered and was still present in Portage county at the beginning of the period (F. and M. Baumgartner). First migrant was noted on April 1 in Milwaukee county (M. Donald). A movement occurred on April 13. Present at the end of the period in Dane (Seymours), Barron (A. Goff), Milwaukee (Strehlow, Bastens), Vilas (L. Thomas), and Marinette (H. Lindberg) counties.
- Black-throated Green Warbler:** First noted in Juneau (B. Fiehweg), Dane (D. Tessen), and Ozaukee (J. Idzikowski, L. Herbert) counties. A movement occurred on May 11. Present at the end of the period in Marinette (H. Lindberg) and Outagamie (D. Tiede) counties. Reportedly below normal in Milwaukee, Kenosha, Portage, Chippewa and La Crosse counties.
- Cerulean Warbler:** First noted in Dane county, April 27 (T. Ashman). Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee, Waukesha, Dane and La Crosse counties. Additional reports came from Pierce, Sauk, Grant, St. Croix, Buffalo, Chippewa and Ozaukee counties.
- Blackburnian Warbler:** First noted in Dane county, April 30 (R. Auler). A movement occurred on May 11. Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee (M. Donald), Winnebago (C. Schultz), Marinette (H. Lindberg), Dane (P. Ashman), and Bayfield (G. Seegert) counties.
- Yellow-throated Warbler:** One was found in Dane county on April 26 (W. Hilsenhoff).
- Chestnut-sided Warbler:** First noted in Milwaukee county, May 2 (M. Donald). A movement occurred May 11-12. Present at the end of the period in Barron, Milwaukee, Dane, St. Croix, Brown, Chippewa, Marinette, Dodge, Bayfield, Oconto and Outagamie counties.

- Bay-breasted Warbler:** First noted in Dane county, April 30 (T. Ashman). A movement occurred on May 25. Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee (M. Donald), Brown (M. Wierzbicki), and Bayfield (G. Seegert) counties.
- Blackpoll Warbler:** First noted in Bayfield county, May 3 (G. Seegert). Movements occurred May 11-12, and May 22. Present at the end of the period in St. Croix (C. Faanes), Milwaukee (M. Donald, Bastens), Winnebago (C. Schultz), Dane (P. Ashman, W. Hilsenhoff), Vilas (L. Thomas), and Bayfield (G. Seegert) counties.
- Pine Warbler:** First noted in Pierce county, April 19 (C. Faanes). Present at the end of the period in St. Croix (C. Faanes), Pierce (C. Faanes), Barron (C. Faanes), Portage (Baumgartners), Eau Claire (S. Robbins), Chippewa (S. Robbins), and Marinette (H. Lindberg) counties.
- Palm Warbler:** First noted in Dane county, April 20 (W. Hilsenhoff). An extensive movement occurred April 27-28. Present at the end of the period in Winnebago (C. Schultz), Vilas (L. Thomas), Portage (Baumgartners), and Brown (M. Wierzbicki) counties.
- Ovenbird:** First noted in Milwaukee county, April 8 (J. Idzikowski, L. Herbert); and in Kenosha county, April 20 (R. Hoffman). All other arrivals occurred after April 27, with movements occurring May 11, and May 14.
- Northern Waterthrush:** First noted in Milwaukee county, April 24. Movements occurred April 27, and May 11. Present at the end of the period in Barron, Marinette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Ozaukee and Barron counties.
- Louisiana Waterthrush:** Reported in Dane (P. Ashman), and Sauk (E. Peartree) counties, April 27; again in Sauk county, April 28 (S. Krings); in Racine (R. Hoffman), Portage (Baumgartners), and Calumet (D. Tiede) counties, May 11; in Milwaukee county, May 13 (Strehlow); in Eau Claire county, May 15-19 (S. Robbins); and in Grant county, May 25 (D. Tessen).
- Kentucky Warbler:** Reported in Milwaukee county, May 1-7 (Strehlow, E. Judziewicz); in Dane county, May 2 (P. Ashman), and May 12 (W. Hilsenhoff); in Sauk county, May 20 (M. Donald); and in Grant county, May 22 (F. Leshner).
- Connecticut Warbler:** First noted in Kenosha county, April 27 (J. Hamers). Present at the end of the period in Dane (R. Auler), and Vilas (L. Thomas) counties. Additional reports came from Pierce, Barron, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Winnebago, Wau-shara, Burnett, Shawano, Outagamie and Brown counties.
- Mourning Warbler:** First noted in Milwaukee county, May 3 (Bastens). A movement occurred on May 25. Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee (M. Donald, Bastens, J. Idzikowski, L. Herbert), Dane (P. Ashman), Chippewa (S. Robbins), and Marinette (H. Lindberg) counties.
- Common Yellowthroat:** First noted in Milwaukee county, April 24 (Strehlow). A movement occurred May 4-5.
- Yellow-breasted Chat:** Reported in Kenosha county, May 4 (J. Hamers, R. Hoffman); in Milwaukee county, May 9-23 (M. Donald); in Green Lake county, May 22 (F. Leshner); in Crawford county, May 25 (D. Tessen); and in Walworth (D. Tessen), and Brown (E. Cleary, Bro. Columban) counties, May 26.
- Hooded Warbler:** Reported in Milwaukee county on April 24 (M. Donald), and May 9 (Bastens).
- Wilson's Warbler:** First noted in Bayfield county, May 3 (G. Seegert). Movements occurred May 11 and May 14. Present at the end of the period in St. Croix (C. Faanes), Barron (C. Faanes, A. Goff), Waukesha (R. Sharp), Dodge (G. Seegert), Milwaukee (J. Idzikowski, L. Herbert), and Bayfield (G. Seegert) counties.
- Canada Warbler:** First noted in Kenosha county, May 10 (H. Hoffman). Movements occurred May 21, and May 25-26. Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee (M. Donald, Bastens, G. Seegert, J. Idzikowski, L. Herbert), Winnebago (C. Schultz), Brown (M. Wierzbicki), Oconto (J. Woodcock), and Bayfield (G. Seegert) counties.
- American Redstart:** First noted in Kenosha county, April 20 (R. Hoffman). Movements occurred on May 11, May 14-15, and May 19.
- Bobolink:** First noted in Kenosha county, April 27 (J. Habers). Movements occurred May 5, and May 11.

- Yellow-headed Blackbird:** First noted in Dodge county, April 6 (J. Idzikowski, L. Herbert). Reported in 20 additional counties throughout the state.
- Orchard Oriole:** Reported in Buffalo county, May 3-25 (L. Maier); in Racine (L. Erickson), and Winnebago (D. Tessen) counties, May 11; in Milwaukee county, May 14 (M. Donald); and May 20 (Strehlow); in Waukesha county, May 15 (J. Bielefeldt); in La Crosse county, May 17 to the end of the period (J. Rosso); in Trempealeau county, May 19 (D. Tessen, F. Leshner); and in Crawford (D. Tessen), and Kenosha (R. Hoffman) counties, May 25.
- Northern Oriole:** First noted in Vernon county, April 27 (V. Weber). Movements occurred May 4, May 11, and May 13. Reportedly above normal in Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Waushara, and Buffalo counties.
- Rusty Blackbird:** Present at the beginning of the period in Dane, Buffalo, and La Crosse counties. Last reported in Waushara county, April 30 (I. Chipman).
- Brewer's Blackbird:** Present at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee, Barron, Dane, La Crosse and Kenosha counties. Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee, Barron, Dane, La Crosse, Kenosha, Portage, Eau Claire, Chippewa, Marinette, Oconto and Brown counties.
- Brown-headed Cowbird:** Present throughout the period.
- Scarlet Tanager:** First noted in Waushara county, April 13 (I. Chipman). Two other April reports came from Milwaukee county (M. Donald, Bastens).
- Summer Tanager:** Reported in Kenosha county, April 27 (J. Hamers); and in Winnebago county, May 14 (J. Kaspar, fide B. Parfitt).
- Cardinal:** Present throughout the period as far north as Bayfield, Price, Sawyer and Marinette counties.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak:** First noted in Kenosha county, April 15 (R. Hoffman). Movements occurred May 5, May 10-11, and May 14.
- Black-headed Grosbeak:** One still present in Janesville until April 25 (M. Staab, M. Donald). See "By the Wayside."
- Indigo Bunting:** First noted in Milwaukee county, April 26 (Strehlow, E. Judziewicz).
- Dickcissel:** First noted in Kenosha (R. Hoffman), and La Crosse (J. Rosso) counties, May 4. Additional reports came from Waukesha, Dane, Rock, Columbia and St. Croix counties.
- Evening Grosbeak:** Reported in Barron, Milwaukee, Marquette, Juneau, Bayfield, Portage, Brown, Chippewa, Marinette, Oconto, Price, Sawyer, Burnett and Waushara counties. Present at the end of the period in Vilas county (L. Thomas).
- Purple Finch:** Present at the end of the period in Burnett, Barron, Racine, Vilas, Chippewa, Marinette, Oconto and Brown counties.
- Pine Grosbeak:** Reported only in St. Croix county, April 5 (P. Tweet).
- Hoary Redpoll:** Present at the beginning of the period in Barron (C. Faanes), Milwaukee (M. Donald), and Bayfield (A. Roy, Jr.) counties. Twelve were counted in Vilas county on May 9 (L. Thomas).
- Common Redpoll:** Reported in 21 counties from the beginning of the period. Present at the end of the period in Portage county (S. Krings).
- Pine Siskin:** Present throughout the period. Reportedly above normal in Waukesha, Barron and Chippewa counties. Present at the end of the period in Pierce, Racine, Buffalo, Barron, Waukesha, St. Croix, Vilas, Oconto, Winnebago, La Crosse and Waushara counties. A nest with three eggs was found in the La Crosse cemetery, but was destroyed on May 30 (F. Leshner).
- Red Crossbill:** Present at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee, Juneau, Bayfield, Dane, Portage and Marinette counties. Additional reports came from Eau Claire, Chippewa, Price and Sawyer counties. Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee (M. Donald), Buffalo (L. Maier), Portage (Baumgartners), and Marinette (H. Lindberg) counties.

- White-winged Crossbill:** Reported in Milwaukee (M. Donald), and Bayfield (A. Roy, Jr.) counties at the beginning of the period. Still present at the end of the period in Milwaukee county (M. Donald). Additional reports came from Brown, Dane, Eau Claire, Chippewa, Price and Sawyer counties.
- Rufous-sided Towhee:** Present at the beginning of the period in Dane county (P. Ashman, R. Auler). A movement occurred on April 27.
- Savannah Sparrow:** First noted in Racine county, April 1 (L. Erickson).
- Grasshopper Sparrow:** First noted in Barron (C. Faanes) and Vernon (V. Weber) counties, April 27. Reported in ten additional counties as far north as Burnett, Portage and Fond du Lac counties.
- LeConte's Sparrow:** Reported in four locations in Chippewa county, May 15-26 (D. Tessens, S. Robbins).
- Henslow's Sparrow:** First noted in Waukesha county, April 22 (J. Bielefeldt). Reported in 10 additional counties, as far north as Chippewa, Clark, Portage and Sheboygan counties.
- Vesper Sparrow:** Present at the beginning of the period in Sheboygan (Harold Koopman), and Brown (E. Cleary, Bro. Columban) counties. A movement occurred on April 13.
- Lark Sparrow:** Reported in St. Croix county, April 25 (P. Tweet); in Sauk county, April 28 (E. Peartree); in Portage county, May 11 to the end of the period (Baumgartners); in Dunn county, May 13 (S. Robbins); in La Crosse county, May 15 to the end of the period (J. Rosso); in Dane (D. Tessen), and Juneau (D. Tessen) counties, May 17; and in Eau Claire county, May 19 (S. Robbins).
- Dark-eyed Junco:** Last reported in Brown (E. Cleary, Bro. Columban), and Burnett (N. R. Stone) counties on May 26. A partial albino junco, with a white head, was found in Waushara county on April 12 (I. Chipman).
- Tree Sparrow:** Last reported in Kenosha (J. Hamers), and Portage (Baumgartners) counties on May 11.
- Chipping Sparrow:** First noted in St. Croix county, April 7 (C. Faanes). All other arrivals occurred April 26-28.
- Clay-colored Sparrow:** First noted in St. Croix county, April 7 (C. Faanes). All other arrivals occurred after April 25.
- Field Sparrow:** Present at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee (Bastens), and Brown (E. Cleary, Bro. Columban) counties. Movements occurred April 10, and April 13.
- Harris' Sparrow:** First noted in Bayfield county, May 5 (A. Roy, Jr.). Last reported in Barron county, May 24 (Strehlow). Additional reports came from St. Croix, Vernon, Dane, Milwaukee, Price, Sawyer, La Crosse and Kenosha counties.
- White-crowned Sparrow:** First noted in Racine county, April 3 (L. Erickson). All other arrivals occurred after April 21, with movements evident April 27-28, and May 11. Present at the end of the period in Barron county (C. Faanes).
- White-throated Sparrow:** Present at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee (Bastens), and Kenosha (R. Hoffman) counties. A movement occurred April 20-21. Present at the end of the period in Barron, Jackson, Vilas, Marinette, Oconto, Brown and Burnett counties.
- Fox Sparrow:** Last noted in Outagamie county, May 11 (D. Tessen).
- Lincoln's Sparrow:** First noted in La Crosse county, April 23 (F. Leshner). Movements occurred May 11, and 15. Last reported in Brown (M. Wierzbicki), and Milwaukee (J. Idzikowski, L. Herbert) counties, May 20. Reported in 14 additional counties.
- Swamp Sparrow:** Present at the beginning of the period in Kenosha (R. Hoffman), and Brown (E. Cleary, Bro. Columban) counties. A movement occurred on April 27.
- Song Sparrow:** Present throughout the period.
- Lapland Longspur:** Present at the beginning of the period in Dane county (W. Hilsenhoff). Last reported in Dodge county, May 12 (D. Tessen). Additional reports came from Pierce, Racine, Milwaukee, Brown and Chippewa counties.
- Snow Bunting:** Last reported in Taylor county, April 25 (J. and L. Fadness).

PREVIOUSLY UNPUBLISHED REPORTS

White Pelican: Lake Sinissippi, October 14, 1973 (H. E. Bilgrien).

Mute Swan: Jefferson county, March 15, 1974 (N. R. Barger).

Cattle Egret: Northern Door county, summer 1973 (Merlin Lang).

CORRECTION

Franklin's Gull: Reported March 2, 1973, in La Crosse county by F. Leshner (Pass. Fig. 36.1), should have read May 2.—editor

CONTRIBUTORS

Philip Ashman, Tom Ashman, Ron Auler, Greg Baker, F. and M. Baumgartner, N. R. Barger, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Basten, Peter Bente, John Bielefeldt, Irma Chipman, Edwin Cleary, Brother Columban, Mary Donald, Bradley Ehlers, Louise Erickson, Jim Evrard, Craig Faanes, John and Lois Fadness, Bob Fiehweg, Adrian Freitag, Alta Goff, Delbert Greenman, Mrs. Karl Hafemann, James Hamers, H. Hansen, Maybelle Hardy, Dorothy Harmer, Lisa Herbert, William Hilsenhoff, Ron Hoffmann, John Idzikowski, Emmet Judziewicz, John Kaspar, Rockne Knuth, Harold Koopman, Steven Krings, Ken Kuddleston, Ruth Lender, Fred Leshner, Harold Lindberg, Leta McMaster, Lorena Maier, Mrs. Joseph Mahlum, Jim March, Brue Parfitt, Ed Peartree, Bob Peterson, Sam Robbins, Tom Roskos, Jerome Rosso, Albert Roy, Jr., Alan Rusch, Thomas Sanford, Clark Schultz, Jon and Jackie Seymour, Richard Sharp, Mary Shepard, Edith Sheridan, N. R. Stone, Elmer Strehlow, Mary Ann Suppes, Gregg Seegert, Daryl Tessen, Linda Thomas, Darwin Tiede, Pete Tweet, John Walker, Viratine Weber, Melvin Wierzbicki, John Woodcock.

By the Wayside...

A BLACK-HEADED GROSBEEK IN JANESVILLE

The bird was first seen on March 23 at a small feeder of sunflower seed, just about 8 feet from our dining room window. I was astonished to see it as I walked into the room, not expecting a Grosbeak of any kind.

I was immediately impressed with the fact that it was a Grosbeak, however. I first thought it was a female Rose-breasted. It sat facing away from me, and as it looked over its shoulder toward the window, I noted the huge conical beak and a very sharply patterned facial area. The back was non-descript: brown and white, with a rather random spotty pattern. I had time in that instance to get my binoculars (7x35) and focus on the bird for a short while before it flew (I could not have been more than 15 or so feet away, even halfway across the room, at the time (about 9:00 a.m.). The light outdoors was more than adequate. It was a chunky bird, and I would have thought a female or young male Rose-breasted, but somehow that didn't seem right (outside of being far too early in the year). I think it was a wash of orangeness seen over its turned shoulder that started me wondering. The bird did not stay long enough for me to get to a field guide for a careful check of field marks on this occasion, however.

On March 29, I saw the bird clearly again at living room feeders, again 10-15 feet away. My notes on that day are—"definitely orange-hued and heavily patterned with dark areas"—Melva Maxson (of Milton) and Virginia Anderson came over in the afternoon. Virginia had a good look at him finally, and felt sure it was a Black-headed, having seen many of them around her campsite on a western trip.

It was seen each of the next five days, and seemed to be darkening; looking more like a full-plumaged male, but never with a completely black head. The conspicuous eye-stripe remained, as did a mottled area on the top and back of the head, for as long as we saw it. It did darken (or seem to, at least) enough to make me wonder how I could have thought it was a female Rose-breasted in its current condition.

It was seen several other times before Easter; once by Mary Decker.

Martin Stabb
Janesville, WI

(Editor's Note: An excellent color slide was taken confirming this observation.)

* * * * *

A BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE IN MILWAUKEE COUNTY

LOCATION: Root River Parkway, Greendale, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

DATES: April 13 and May 22, 1974.

TIME: 11:00 a.m. on April 13; 2:00 p.m. on May 22.

DISTANCE: 12 feet on April 13; 10 yards on May 22.

DESCRIPTION: An April 13 I saw it as it was flying up and away from me—black, grackle-sized, long tail, and white wing patches.

On May 22 I spotted it flying towards the location I'd seen it on April 13. It flew like a Blue Jay but had a suspiciously long tail and white wing patches. When I moved closer to the dung-pile where I thought it would be, it was there, and I got a good look at it. It looked larger than a Grackle. I saw the iridescent blue patches in the wings for the first time, as well as the more prominent white ones.

OPTICAL EQUIPMENT: Naked eye on April 13; 7x50 binoculars on May 22.

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH SPECIES: Have seen several individuals close at hand in Wyoming and western North Dakota.

Emmet Judziewicz
Franklin, WI

* * * * *

A TURKEY IN FOND DU LAC COUNTY

"While watching a pair of Barred Owls at the Haskell Memorial Forest in the Kettle Moraine area in southeastern Fond du Lac County, we were distracted by what sounded like a Turkey calling some 6 feet to our left. We went in search of it and Willard and Pat Brown saw the Turkey as it quickly ran through the undergrowth and disappeared.

Turkeys have been seen a little further south of that area in 1973 by Ann and Lawrence Marvin. Information they supplied led to the West Bend High School pupils project, setting free Wild Turkey chicks which were hatched and raised by said pupils the year before in the Kettle Moraine area."

Fran Brown
Fond du Lac, WI

MAY DAY COUNT-1974

The 14 counts submitted yielded a total of 229 species. The following is a summary of those counts:

APPLETON, May 11, 170 species, 29 observers (Daryl Tessen—compiler).

ASHLAND COUNTY, May 22, 118 species, ? observers (Richard Verch—compiler).

BARRON COUNTY, May 25, 93 species, 1 observer (Craig Faanes—compiler).

BUFFALO COUNTY, May 4, 64 species, 1 observer (Tom Roskos—compiler).

FOND DU LAC COUNTY, May 11, 119 species, 16 observers (Walter Gilles—compiler).

GREEN BAY, May 26, 133 species, 12 observers (E. Strehlow—compiler).

KENOSHA COUNTY, May 4, 144 species, 27 observers (Ron Hoffmann—compiler).

MARATHON COUNTY, May 11, 100 species, 26 observers (compiler—?).

MILWAUKEE-OZAUKEE COUNTY, May 11, 127 species, 17 observers (compiler—?).

PORTAGE COUNTY, May 11, 121 species, 50 observers (Marguerite Baumgartner—compiler).

PRICE-SAWYER COUNTIES, May 24, 75 species, 3 observers (Mayzelle Hardy—compiler).

RACINE COUNTY, May 11, 166 species, 29 observers (Louise Erickson—compiler).

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY, May 11, 87 species, 2 observers (Harold Koopman—compiler).

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, May 11, 131 species, 25 observers (compiled—?).

WAUKESHA COUNTY, May 12, 136 species, 38 observers (compiled—?). A complete list of species seen on the Waukesha count was not submitted, and therefore is not included in the following listing.—Seasonal Editor.

HIGHLIGHTS INCLUDED: Red-necked Grebe (Winnebago county), Little Blue Heron (Racine county), Cattle Egret (Appleton), Carolina Wren (Milwaukee-Ozaukee counties), Mockingbird (Racine county), Yellow-breasted Chat (Green Bay, Kenosha county, Milwaukee-Ozaukee counties), and Hooded Warbler (Milwaukee-Ozaukee counties).

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Racine, Wisconsin**

Unintentional Bird Mortality Caused by Mammal Trapping

By ROGER L. BOYER

Terrestrial ecological studies were conducted from April 1973 to May 1974 in the general vicinity of southeastern Lake Koshkonong. The exact location of the studies was in the southeast corner of Jefferson County (T5N-R13E and T5N-R14E). Much of the surrounding area is farmland, broken up by small woodlots, old fields, and substantial amounts of wetlands which border Lake Koshkonong.

The ecological studies were designed to document the seasonal parameters of the several terrestrial communities found in the area. Studies were separated into botanical and zoological segments. Only the spring avian and mammalian portions conducted in May 1974 will be considered here.

Thanks are given to the Wisconsin Electric Power Company, Milwaukee, for permission to use the data presented here.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Avian use of the area was determined by making two individual strip surveys (Pettingill 1971:402) on the mornings of 14, 15 and 17 May. Additional species of birds were recorded from miscellaneous observations made during the other portions of the sampling. The implications of these surveys will only be presented here, not the complete data.

Small mammal studies were conducted in two ways. Sherman live traps were set out in 50x50 m. grid pattern (Smith 1966:655). This involved 36 stations set at 10 m. intervals. Traps were checked morning and night for 4 days (14-17 May). Two traps were set at even numbered stations on the first and third days, and at odd numbered stations for the second and fourth days. Trap stations were alternated in this manner in order to discourage the recapture of trap-happy individuals (Seber 1973:84). Grids were placed in three separate communities—an old field dominated by Canada blue grass (*Poa compressa*), a marsh composed of mostly sedges (*Carex stricta*) and cattails (*Typha* spp.), and a forest which was dominated by black cherry (*Prunus serotina*) and buckthorn trees (*Rhamnus cathartica*).

Two trap lines using two Victor snap traps and one Victor rat trap per station (Golley et al. 1965) were used to assess small mammals in two other habitats. Ten stations, 15 m. apart, were used on each line. One line was set along a fence, which had Canada blue grass with small chokecherry (*Prunus virginianum*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.) trees, with an occasional large red oak (*Quercus rubra*). The other line was located in a forest-shrub community, dominated by buckthorn, hawthorn, nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*) and cherries. Traps were checked on each of 3 mornings (15-17 May).

Both live and snap traps were baited with a mixture of peanut butter, beef suet, paraffin, oatmeal, and raisins (Giles 1969:278). This particular bait was used because of its appeal to a large variety of small mammals.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of 109 species of birds were observed during both phases of the avian surveys. Thirty-five of the non-passerines were species which are closely associated with the extensive wetland habitats in the vicinity. Sixty of the species observed were passerines. Families represented by the most species were Fringillidae and Parulidae, with 14 and 13, respectively. Thirty-five of the 60 passerines were forest or forest-edge inhabiting species. These results indicated that the peak, or very nearly so, of the spring passerine migration was taking place. Passerines were found to be using nearly every available wooded habitat. Warblers were even observed to be using marshes and agricultural fields which had no trees present.

Three Swainson's Thrushes (*Catharus ustulata*), four Ovenbirds (*Seiurus aurocapillus*), and one White-footed Mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*) had been caught on the first morning in the forest (Table 1). Taking into account the high number of total individuals and species of passerines in the area, snap trapping was discontinued along the forest line. Passerines were so numerous that, before the traps which were checked 15 minutes earlier could be sprung, an additional thrush was caught. The second trap line along the fence resulted in one more thrush capture, but since this area had only minimal thrush and Ovenbird habitat, trapping was continued here. The thrush caught on this line was at a set placed under a large tree. But, on the third day's check, the traps contained two additional thrushes. Only one bird, a Catbird (*Drumetella carolinensis*), was caught during the entire 4-day live trapping effort. It was captured on the last day in the old field grid. Thus a total of 12 birds were unintentionally captured and 11 killed.

TABLE 1.

TRAPPING RESULTS OF THE 15-17 MAY 1974
LAKE KOSHKONONG AREA, WISCONSIN

Species	Number Trapped	Habitat
Swainson's Thrush	4	Forest
<i>Catharus ustulata</i>	3	Fence line
Ovenbird	4	Forest
<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>		
Short-tailed Shrew	2	Fence line
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>		
Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	2	Fence line
<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>		
Deer Mouse	6	Fence line
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>		
White-footed Mouse	1	Forest
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>		
Meadow Vole	1	Fence line
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>		

Observations indicated that birds were just as abundant in the forest where the live trapping was being conducted as in the forest-shrub community where the snap trapping was carried out. No birds, however, were caught in live traps there. The only apparent difference between the snap and live trapping was the visibility of the bait. Bait in the live traps was generally concealed. The bait on the snap traps was completely visible. Olfactory stimuli from the bait should have been equally perceivable from both types of traps. It is known that birds have poorly developed olfactory senses (Wallace 1963:122, Welty 1962:173, Pettingill 1971:126). Both of the bird species snap trapped spend large amounts of time foraging on the ground (Bent 1949:176, 1953:457). Possibly the traps were encountered at this time, investigated, and the bait was perceived as a source of food.

Weiner and Smith (1972) found the Museum Special snap traps were more successful than Victor snap traps and Sherman live traps in capturing all small mammals. No mention of other animals captured was made. Based upon the observation made during this study, it is concluded that snap trapping should not be conducted during the peak of the passerine migration period. When trapping cannot be avoided, live trapping methods should be used only.

SUMMARY

Avian strip surveys in May 1974 showed that the spring avian migration was close to the peak. Snap trapping and live trapping resulted in 12 unintentional captures of three species of birds. It was concluded that snap trapping methods should not be used during high periods of passerine migration.

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- Environmental Services, Dames and Moore, 1550 Northwest Highway, Park Ridge, Illinois 60068. (Present address: Landplan Systems Division, Commonwealth Associates, Inc., 209 E. Washington Avenue, Jackson, Michigan 49201.)

BIRDS IN MAN'S WORLD

By FRED BAUMGARTNER

Many WSO members are actively involved in the promotion and support of legislation and other governmental actions and decisions that effect the welfare of birds and other wildlife in our rapidly changing landscape. Since the constitution of our society states specifically that the organization has the major purpose of helping people understand and appreciate birds we have not taken an active role in lobbying for or against legislation. However, many members are active and effective working independently or affiliated with other citizens groups whose major objective is to promote and support legislation that will protect our natural resources and preserve an attractive and productive landscape.

The WSO Board recently recommended that the Conservation Committee provide a service to members by reporting on the merit of proposed legislation or administrative decisions. Since these decisions often come to a head more rapidly than I can anticipate I invite you to contact me if you want more detailed information on any of these issues. Many of you are aware of problems and proposals that have not only local but state wide significance. Please share your concerns with other members of WSO.

During the current session of the legislature a bill to establish regulations governing the zoning of the land uses within the state will undoubtedly be introduced. In the opinion of most environmental experts legislation that will establish a fair and realistic plan for regulating the various uses of our lands and waters would do more to insure the preservation of habitats for birds and other wildlife than any bill passed in many years. Current practices of largely uncontrolled development of land and water for real estate and other commercial purposes support the frightening prospect that uncontrollable floods, loss of productive farm and forest land to suburban sprawl and unsafe water supplies may become the way of life for many Americans. These same developments are thwarting the plans of local, state and federal agencies, private citizens and groups of citizens to set aside and protect those areas that are vital for the production of food and fiber, prevention of floods, severe erosion of soils, and preservation of unique and irreplaceable areas where people may have the opportunity to enjoy the natural environment.

Anyone who has made a study of the complex problems involved in land zoning has no illusions about the difficulties inherent in the development of fair and sensible regulations. Furthermore, violent opposition to most forms of zoning is found in many communities throughout the state. An effective, hard-hitting campaign must be developed to inform the citizens of Wisconsin of the perils of continuing on the present course and the real advantages of making those decisions that offer a much brighter future for both man and birds.

HARRIER PRODUCTION IN A CENTRAL WISCONSIN TOWNSHIP: A SUMMARY

By DON G. FOLLEN, SR.

In the spring of 1963 after conferring with with Fran Hamerstrom I decided to make a ten year Harrier production study in Arpin Township, Wisconsin. As stated in Passenger Pigeon 28:149-150 Winter 1966, Arpin Township lies directly in the center of the state.

From the period of early 1963 until late 1974 all the data that could be obtained on the production of Harriers in Arpin Township was done within the months of May until mid September. To my knowledge all Harriers nesting within the township during this period of time with the exception of 1969 were recorded. (During 1969 the writer spent the season on the northwest coast). This production is shown in table 1.

TABLE 1

Year	No. Nests	Successful	Unsuccessful	No. Young	Ave. Suc. Nest
1963	14	9	5	55	6.11
1964	10	8	2	31	3.88
1965	15	11	4	38	3.45
1966	4	4	0	13	3.25
1967	5	4	1	10	2.50
1968	5	2	3	5	2.50
1970	7	3	4	11	3.67
1971	1	1	0	4	4.00
1972	2	2	0	6	3.00
1973	7	6	1	18	3.00
1974	9	9	0	28	3.11
10 Yr. Totals	79	59	20	219	3.71

For the known period between 1963 and 1974 a total of seventy-nine Harrier nests were found. Of these fifty nine were successful and twenty were unsuccessful with a total of two hundred nineteen fledged and an overall average of 3.71 birds per nest replaced in the biosystem per nest per year.

I found by the end of the 1964 breeding season that it was necessary to use an additional mile buffer zone surrounding the thirty-six square mile township in order to record birds foraging for food from within the study area. In only two cases during this time were nests found within this buffer zone, one in 1966 and one in 1974.

The data gathered during this span of time does suggest that the versatile Harrier may have a long range reproduction cycle. More years of study is needed to settle this question.

For those interested in studying Harriers and nesting, I feel it is imperative to become familiar with the paper, "Some Hints to Reduce Nest Predation" by Frances Hamerstrom in Raptor Banding Information Exchange No. 1. Be wary of using naphthalene (moth crystals) around Harrier nests that are in fields, swamps, or mashes that are pastured by domestic cattle. My own experience is that this compound causes the cattle to become curious about the odor and they intend to investigate out of curiosity more than anything else. During the ten year period, I have used naphthalene crystals and on the two nests that were in pastures, both were destroyed by cattle. In pastures where it was not used the nests were successful.

I intend to keep up with this study as long as I am in the area and am intent on forwarding more information as it becomes available.

Literature Cited

Passenger Pigeon 28:149-150 Winter 1966.

Raptor Banding Information Exchange No. 1, p. 2.

Acknowledgements to the Hamerstroms, Jim Schounemann and all those who sent me reports on Harrier sightings in the area during the nesting season.

Financing for this project partly subsidized by \$100.00 from the 1974 Steenbock fund.



Illinois Black-crowned Night Herons Go To Wisconsin

By **KARL E. BARTEL**
Blue Island, Illinois

From 1937 through 1952 I have banded nestlings of Black-crowned Night Herons from three northern Illinois colonies. These totaled 1144 banded.

188 were banded at Winnebago, Illinois. 724 banded at Plainfield, Illinois, and 231 at Calumet Lake, southeast side of Chicago, Illinois.

From these I had 24 recovered. Seven of them were recovered in Wisconsin, four of them the same year as banded. This northward migration after nesting at first puzzled me. But now I seem to have the answer. "The birds are looking for a nesting site other than where they were born." Upon writing the persons finding the birds, they tell me there is a nesting colony nearby.

DATA ON RECOVERED BIRDS

How Obtained	Date Banded	Date Recovered	Age	Illinois Colony	Where Recovered
	6-11-39	1-27-40	7 Mo.	Winnebago	Belize, British Honduras
"	"	8-21-39	2 Mo.	"	Cedar Grove, Wis.
F. Dead	6- 2-40	2-11-55	14 Yr. 8 Mo.	"	Randall Lake, Wis. via N. R. Barger
Shot	6- 9-40	9-24-40	3 Mo.	"	State Fish Hatchery, Madison, Wis.
F. Dead	6- 7-41	7- -41	2 Mo.	Plainfield	Lemont, Ill. 20 miles east of colony
"	"	5- 1-44	2 Yr. 1 Mo.	"	Rising, Ill. 150 miles south of colony
Shot	6-12-41	11- 4-41	5 Mo.	"	Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.
F. Dead	"	7-10-41	1 Mo.	"	Plainfield, Ill., near colony
Shot	6- 5-43	10- -43	4 Mo.	"	Belize, British Honduras
"	6-15-45	10-12-45	4 Mo.	"	Janesville, Wis.
F. Dead	6- 6-47	9- 3-59	12 Yr. 3 Mo.	"	Monroe, Ill. 40 miles SE of colony, found fresh
"	6- 7-47	11- 1-51	4 Yr. 5 Mo.	"	Thiensville, Wis., Milwaukee River
"	6- 8-47	7-21-47	1 Mo.	"	Lake Michigan, Ill., Ind., border
"	"	9-16-53	6 Yr. 3 Mo.	"	Channahon, Ill. 10 miles south of the colony
Shot	6- 5-48	10-25-48	4 Mo.	"	Ladysmith, Wis.
"	6- 9-49	11- 3-49	5 Mo.	"	Daleville, Ala.
"	6-15-49	4-26-51	1 Yr. 10 Mo.	"	South Coast Habana, Cuba
"	"	6- 5-53	4 Yr.	"	Six miles north of Milwaukee, Wis.
Found Inj.	6-19-49	8- 9-49	2 Mo.	"	Naperville, Ill., three miles north
Sick	7- 1-50	8-14-50	1 Mo.	"	Naperville, Ill., three miles north
F. Dead	6-16-51	5-18-53	1 Yr. 11 Mo.	Calumet Lake	Stevenson, Ala.
"	"	11-24-51	5 Mo.	"	Dundee, Ill., 20 miles west
"	"	12- 5-59	8 Yr. 6 Mo.	"	Victoria de Las Tunas Oriente, Cuba
"	6-24-51	1-30-52	7 Mo.	"	Bonfield, Ill., 40 miles south

[EDITOR'S NOTE: It is appalling to me how many birds were shot.]

Letters to the Editor

12 February, 1975

Dear Dr. Kemper

The Fall 74 issue of the Passenger Pigeon was welcome as usual and read with interest. I like very much your use of Letters to the Editor and am of the opinion that there is much to be learned from them as well as from the more formal contributions.

In this issue I especially enjoyed the study made by John Bielefeldt on Blue Jay abundance in relation to oak stands throughout Wisconsin.

This is something I had not been particularly aware of but it makes sense and seems verified by this study.

Without taking issue as to the general soundness and accuracy of the division lines on Map 1, page 100, it is my opinion that both the solid and dotted lines should, along the west border of the state, extend more than halfway through Polk County to end at the St. Croix river some three miles north of the city of St. Croix Falls. My reasons are these: First, that oak both burr and red, are very common here and no doubt others or subspecies. Here at our home called Gray Rock, about a mile southeast of St. Croix Falls, our grounds still have on them some dozen or more fine big burr oaks the oldest of which were probably young trees when the first log cabin was built on what is now our front lawn in 1864. And there are literally hundreds of them on this old farm place, both burr and red.

Second, in line with Mr. Bielefeldt's study, Blue Jays are equally plentiful here. Just before starting this letter I counted 7 of them at our front feeder or perched nearby. It is not unusual to see a dozen or more in our dooryard. I agree that the concentration of them is due to our feeding program, but that the winter populations of them is high in this area there is no doubt. Many homes have feeders and Blue Jays are regular customers at practically all of them. So I would assume that the Blue Jay population here is probably as high as, for example, Pierce County farther south.

When one considers the vast numbers of bird feeders which are operated in our state, many of them on a year-around basis, the question arises, "What effect does this deliberate feeding, especially of our resident birds, have on their population, their health and capacity to adjust in time of need? Or the broader impact of their change of diet due to a dependable food supply? What about the health of vegetation when woodpeckers depend too much on suet instead of insects such as borers and their eggs and larvae? I think, for example, of parent Downy Woodpeckers which, as soon as their young are able to fly, bring them to the feeders and teach them how to eat suet, perhaps as some sort of a cradle-to-grave security against hunger."

Up to this point, at least, my own theory is that feeding the birds probably does more net good than harm, and that bringing them through the winter in good health means more of them to pursue their normal bug-hunting at the time vegetation is most vulnerable to insect attacks. And I have had sort of a suspicion that feeders help to stabilize the population of some of the less common birds, as, for example, the Red-bellied Woodpecker which, here in central Polk county must be near the northern edge of it's range.

There seems no question but that this artificial feeding of birds is becoming more popular each year. Consider, for example, that our local feed mill started out selling sunflower seeds some 25 years ago with a first-season sale of about 1000 pounds. During the winter season of 1971-72 sunflower seed sales had risen to 40 tons, 80,000 pounds! During the past two years the amount had dropped about a third due to the much higher prices so that feeders of birds are shifting to more cracked corn, millet and other cheaper foods. I suppose the situation is that, whatever

seeds are used, feeding continues at a high level and will continue to increase.

All this leads to the conclusion that the whole subject of bird feeding may well deserve some study by qualified people so that we who enjoy our bird-feeding activities so much may have some solid information as to the real impact of what we are doing and whether the net result is bad, or, hopefully, good.

Philip J. Hummel
Gray Rock
St. Croix Falls, Wis. 54024

* * * * *

May 13, 1975

Dear Dr. Kemper:

I have read with interest the sighting reports of two exotic swans as published in the Winter, 1974 issue of *The Passenger Pigeon*. The report of the Australian Black Swan is of particular interest to me. It may explain a sighting which I made on April 19, 1975 in the town of Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI.

At about 10:30 AM near the intersection of highways US 41 and WI 110, I was watching several flocks of 20 to 30 swans each. It was a spectacular sight. The swans were brilliantly lighted from the side as they flew at about 300 ft. to 400 ft. altitude into a strong headwind and against a backdrop of dark gray clouds. The flocks were moving west from Lake Winnebago to Lake Butte Des Mortes. Though spectacular, the overall lighting conditions were less than ideal.

In one flock there was one very dark (apparently black) bird. I was somewhat puzzled because at that distance ($\frac{1}{4}$ miles with 7x35 mm binoculars) I should have been able to see the white "bib" had the bird been a Canada Goose. I did not see the "bib". The bird was slightly smaller than the swans and the length of the neck in proportion to the wing span was shorter than that of the swans. In my four years residence in Winnebago county, I have never before seen a Canada Goose flying in the company of swans, and therefore do not know if this is a common occurrence. To date, I have considered the sighting to be that of a Canada Goose under unfavorable lighting conditions.

I submit that the possibility exists that this sighting could have been an Australian Black Swan, however remote the probability. Since there is documented proof of at least one sighting (transient) in the state, we should be alert to the possibility that the individual sighted in 1974 may have intermingled with the native Whistling Swan population and may now be migrating with them.

I acknowledge that this is at best a very tenuous identification, but I am submitting it in the possibility that it may, at a future date, prove valuable to someone.

George E. Goghill
2196 Island Beach Rd.
Oshkosh, Wis. 54901

P.S.: I would be interested to know if it is a common occurrence for Canada Geese to intermix with Whistling Swans during migration.

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