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The *Passenger* **PIGEON**



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Send all manuscripts and related correspondence to the Editors. Information for "Seasonal Field Notes" should be sent to the Bird Reports Coordinator (see inside back cover). Art work and questions about the art should be sent to the Assistant Editor for art (see left column). Manuscripts that deal with Wisconsin birds, ornithological topics of interest to WSO members, and WSO activities are considered for publication. For detailed submission guidelines, see pages 131–132 of the Summer 2007 issue (Vol. 69, No. 2) or contact the Editors. As a general guide to style, use issues after Vol. 60, No. 1, 1998.

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Front Cover: Greater Yellowlegs by Jack Bartholmai.

Activities and Opportunities

Ah, Summer. A time to recover from the excitement and adrenaline rush of spring migration. Warbler neck is but a distant memory. These lazy days are a time to relax . . . or are they? As I write this, WSO has a number of great initiatives and activities underway or being considered, so I thought I would take this opportunity to update you on a few of them.

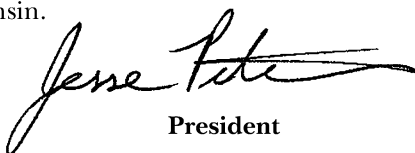
An important program enhancement recently put in place by the WSO Board of Directors is the "WSO Large Grants or Donations Program." As stated in the program definition document, this new program "is intended to support activities that will result in tangible benefits to Wisconsin's birdlife and thus serve the mission of WSO, through research, education, outreach, and conservation-related projects, including habitat protection and management. Proposed projects must relate directly to Wisconsin birds—including breeding, migratory, and wintering species. The geographic scope of proposals can include Wisconsin and the nearby waters of the Great Lakes, as well as areas used by Wisconsin birds during migration and as wintering grounds." Available funding for a given year will be determined by the WSO Board of Directors and individual grants may range from \$500 to \$10,000. This new program will be directed by Sheldon Cooper, WSO's Research Committee Chair. More information on this program will be forthcoming.

One of the most exciting projects we have going is an update to our web site. Jeff Baughman, WSO Board Member and long-time teacher in the Campbellsport School District, has recruited a talented student at Campbellsport High School to redesign the web site as part of an independent study project. With continued help from Lennie Lichter, WSO's Webmaster, the new web site is taking shape nicely and, if all goes as planned, we hope to launch it soon.

One last item that I will mention is WSO's Honey Creek property. A while back, Mike Mossman announced his desire to give up the Honey Creek Committee Chair role. We thank Mike for his efforts on behalf of Honey Creek and WSO.

After a bit of a search, Levi Wood of Madison has accepted our invitation to chair the Honey Creek Committee. Over the past several weeks, Levi has been gathering information, walking the property, and otherwise jumping right into this new role. I am sure that Levi, Carl Schwartz (organizer of the Honey Creek Birdathon/Bandathon), and past and future volunteers will do a great job managing the Honey Creek property.

These are just a few of our ongoing activities and opportunities. As you can see, there is no summer break for WSO. We continue to work on behalf of the birds and birders of Wisconsin.



President



Chipping Sparrow by Jack Bartholmai

The 2008 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts

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Wisconsin woke the morning of 24 November with the land blanketed in snow and more snow falling. It was the first measurable snowfall of the season. As this snow was about to vanish, another snow arrived on 1 December. Although the snow amount on the ground decreased and increased with thaws and then added falls, the state was never free of snow the entire count period. The total amount was equal to or even exceeded the record accumulation of the winter before. All counts reported snow cover, with about half reporting a foot or more of depth. Most shallow lakes and ponds were frozen by mid-November, leaving little reason for water-related birds to remain. Deep snow and frozen water can produce decent count numbers as such conditions tend to concentrate birds and also make them more visible. Such conditions can be good for feeder watchers. But this winter produced the added feature of having numerous days with active weather. Most counts are done on weekends and many weekends this year experienced high winds, extremely low temperatures, heavy

snow or heavy rain or freezing sleet, blizzards, and even dense fog. Such conditions are not conducive to finding birds and are dangerous for people who are out and about. Driving conditions were often nearly impossible. Numerous counts needed to be postponed, only to find the later date with weather as unattractive as the first date. Eventually a number of counts were cancelled due to weather. Nearly half the counts in the state are conducted on the first available Saturday. Wisconsin was fortunate with the weather that day, 20 December. The day before had snow that would have put many counts out of contention. The day after that count there was a blizzard that canceled several counts. What counts were taken on the 21st had poor attendance and poor results due to the harsh conditions. Although there was fresh, deep snow on the 20th and many birding spots were out of bounds due to the deep snow and unplowed roads, the conditions were adequate enough that all counts could be held.

Because of the snow and ice and because of poor birding conditions

on numerous count days, many species totals were well below 10-year averages. Water-related species were dramatically low, raptors were well below average, and owls were difficult to locate. Common land birds (such as woodpeckers, jays, chickadees, and nuthatches) were found in average to above average numbers. It was a great count for sparrows, with many found in record numbers. This was also a finch winter. And, as the winter proceeded, the high number of finches found on the counts would have been significantly enhanced had the count period been later in the season. A total of 146 species was found on count days, with an additional two during count weeks. This contrasts to 152 species in the harsh count of 2007 and the 156 species in the record warm count of 2006. It is the lowest count day total of species since 144 in 2000.

The two count week species are Snow Goose (Racine) and Black-legged Kittiwake (Sheboygan). This was a difficult count for geese. For the Snow Goose, this was the first time not reported on a count day since 1964. The only previous CBC reports of the Black-legged Kittiwake are 14 December 1974 (Madison) and 15 December 1984 (Madison). Among the more notable species found on count days in 2008 are Greater White-fronted Goose, Cackling Goose, Tundra Swan, Harlequin Duck, Barrow's Goldeneye, Common Loon, Horned Grebe, Am. White Pelican, Turkey Vulture, King Rail, Townsend's Solitaire, Northern Mockingbird, Gray Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Pine Warbler, Chipping Sparrow, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, and Hoary Redpoll.

LOCATIONS AND DETAILS OF THE COUNTS

The details of weather and participation for each count are reported in Table 1. There were 101 counts in 2008. The only years with more counts are 2006 and 2007 with 105. Perhaps, if the weather had been more acceptable on count days, this could have been a record year for counts. Four counts were canceled due to weather. Those four are Brussels, Cassville, Field, and Rosendale. Another three counts (La Farge, Lakewood, and Seymour) failed to send reports. These lost seven were replaced with three counts not reported in 2007. The added three are Birchwood (a new circle in northwestern Wisconsin), Merrill (first time in counts since 2003), and Stockbridge. Carroll Rudy has been the compiler for the Stockbridge Count since organizing it in 1974. After 33 years at the helm (and not submitting a report in 2007), Carroll has released her responsibilities to Terri Welisek. Terri then adjusted the historic center of the circle north. Carroll, thanks for 33 years of great work. Terri, thanks for continuing this count.

As could be expected with the weather conditions, there were fewer circles reporting 50 or more species. There were 28 such circles. In the harsh count of 2007, there were 31 circles reporting 50 or more species. Also, as could be expected, Madison led the state in number of species with 83. Other circles with 70 or more were Milwaukee (75) and Riveredge (73). Madison has led the state in the number of species reported every year starting with 1979. During this 30 year reign, Madison has been tied for the

Table 1. Details of the 2008-2009 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts.

Name of Count	Date	Sky	Snow Inches	Wind Dir.	Wind mph.	Temp. °F		Observers		Parties	Party Hours	Owling Hours
						Low	High	Feeder	Field			
Antigo (34)	12/21	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	6	E	3-10	0	14	0	4	3	18.50	0.00
Appleton (65)	12/20	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	9	NE	10	13	22	12	31	19	112.00	2.50
Armstrong Creek (16)	1/2	Clear-PCL	6-18	NW	3-20	7	19	4	7	4	34.25	1.00
Arpin (38)	1/1	Cloudy-Snow	12	SW	10-15	6	23	2	10	4	31.00	5.50
Ashland (4)	12/27	Cloudy	8-10	NW	3-5	34	39	1	7	4	32.00	0.00
Baraboo (96)	12/30	Cloudy	14	NE	0-20	14	21	15	16	8	54.75	5.50
Bayfield (3)	12/29	Cloudy-PCL	14	NW	8-24	18	26	8	12	4	23.00	0.00
Beloit (92)	12/14	Cloudy	4-7	SW	5-20	38	42	5	17	10	61.50	2.00
Birchwood (8)	1/3	Cloudy	8-12	W	5-15	11	28	8	5	3	10.50	0.00
Black River Falls (30)	12/20	Cloudy	12	NW	0-5	10	22	4	7	3	14.25	0.75
Blanchardville (94)	12/16	Cloudy-Snow	0-6	NW	5-10	-4	8	0	4	3	25.50	4.50
Bridgeport (100)	12/22	Clear	14	N-NW	0-5	-8	5	2	13	6	37.50	1.50
Brodhead (93)	12/17	Clear-PCL	6-8	SE-S	5-10	7	20	0	7	5	32.25	2.75
Brussels	Canceled due to weather											
Burlington (77)	1/4	Cloudy	2-5	NW	5-20	25	32	0	5	4	26.25	2.50
Cable (6)	12/20	Cloudy	12-25	SE	2-10	6	19	11	4	4	15.00	0.00
Caroline (45)	1/1	Clear-Cloudy	2.5	?	4-5	5	21	2	2	2	18.00	1.00
Cassville	Canceled due to weather											
Cedar Grove (58)	12/18	Clear-PCL	8	SW	1-3	-2	20	0	12	6	46.00	4.00
Chippewa Falls (22)	12/20	Cloudy	3-6	W	4-8	10	20	0	8	4	30.50	0.00
Clam Lake (9)	12/19	Cloudy-Lt. Snow	10-12	NNE	0-10	9	20	1	8	5	43.50	3.75
Clyde (97)	1/5	Clear	4-20	SW	5-15	4	26	1	6	5	46.00	1.00
Columbus (85)	12/21	Cloudy	12	W	15-30	-10	-5	15	11	6	27.50	0.00
Cooksville (91)	1/3	Clear-PCL	2	E	5-15	16	31	1	11	6	41.00	3.50
Durand (21)	12/27	?	3	W	10-15	27	37	0	21	8	46.75	0.00
Ephraim (52)	12/20	Cloudy-Snow	8	Calm	0	9	23	36	13	9	59.00	1.50
Fifield	Canceled due to weather											
Florence (15)	1/3	Cloudy	6-18	SE	1-10	8	20	13	15	8	57.50	1.25
Fond du Lac (67)	12/14	Cloudy	8	S	?	35	42	1	9	5	38.50	2.00
Fort Atkinson (90)	12/20	Cloudy	14	E	10	27	30	13	11	4	20.00	1.00
Fremont (42)	1/4	Cloudy-Clear	21 Ice	NW	0-20	24	30	0	7	5	30.50	0.00
Friendship (40)	1/3	Cloudy	5-15	E	9-14	8	28	0	17	7	37.00	2.00
Gilman (24)	12/21	Cloudy	6-10	NW	15	-14	6	3	18	8	59.25	0.00
Grantsburg (17)	12/20	Cloudy-Snow	12	?	3-15	17	19	0	14	7	24.00	1.50

(Continued)

Table 1. (continued.)

Name of Count	Date	Sky	Snow Inches	Wind Dir.	Wind mph.	Temp. °F		Observers			Party Hours	Owling Hours
						Low	High	Feeder	Field	Parties		
Green Bay (49)	12/20	Cloudy-Snow	12-18	N	2-15	9	22	10	28	13	77.00	13.50
Green Lake (79)	12/31	Clear	8-12	W	10-15	3	11	0	10	7	37.25	5.50
Gurney (5)	12/21	Cloudy-Snow	18	W	5-10	-7	8	2	9	5	12.00	0.00
Hales Corners (61)	12/20	Cloudy	11	SSE	13-18	22	29	8	15	8	34.75	1.75
Hartford (73)	12/23	Cloudy-Snow	18	S	15-25	15	25	2	7	5	39.00	0.00
Hayward (7)	12/20	Cloudy	12-25	SE	2-10	6	19	10	4	4	12.50	0.00
Herbster (2)	12/28	Cloudy-PCL	14	W-SW	4-7	17	26	8	5	3	12.00	0.00
Holcombe (23)	12/16	Cloudy-Snow	3	WSW	3-5	-11	3	0	9	4	30.25	0.00
Horicon Marsh (83)	12/20	Cloudy-Snow	12-15	W	5-15	18	22	2	10	7	37.25	1.00
Hudson (19)	1/1	Cloudy-Clear	6-8	S-SW	7-15	18	28	3	11	4	23.50	1.25
Hustisford (84)	12/29	Clear	1-8	SW-W	10-30	28	40	1	10	6	37.00	1.50
Kenosha (63)	12/20	Cloudy	12-15	E	10-25	26	30	0	1	1	10.00	0.00
Kettle Moraine (72)	12/27	Fog-Rain	12-18	S	0-10	41	49	1	6	5	27.50	0.00
Kewaunee (54)	1/3	Partly Cloudy	10	NE	3-20	12	32	2	10	6	30.75	0.00
Kickapoo Valley (99)	12/29	PCL-Clear	6-8	S-NW	10-30+	20	28	1	5	5	25.00	1.00
La Crosse (32)	12/20	Cloudy-Snow	2-6	N-NE	5-10	15	25	24	31	19	86.00	9.00
Lake Geneva (78)	12/20	Cloudy	11-14	E	10-15	24	26	11	13	6	30.25	1.25
Madison (88)	12/20	Cloudy-Snow	10	W	8	9	26	11	82	32	224.75	11.25
Manitowish Waters (10)	12/14	Snow-Rain	12	SW	3-4	30	33	7	14	4	20.00	0.00
Meadow Valley (29)	12/18	Clear	12	SW	0-5	-14	20	0	7	5	33.50	2.00
Medford (25)	1/3	Cloudy	10-20	?	5-16	13	25	10	10	5	42.75	1.50
Merrill (35)	12/28	Cloudy-Clear	6-8	?	0-5	20	22	2	2	1	8.50	0.00
Milwaukee (60)	12/20	Cloudy	10-12	E-SE	13-20	26	29	11	59	25	99.00	1.00
Minocqua (11)	12/20	PCL	9	E	0-5	-12	18	5	11	5	33.00	4.00
Montello (80)	12/18	Clear-PCL	6	W-SW	5-10	-6	15	7	14	6	37.00	5.00
Mount Horeb (95)	12/28	Clear	9	W	10-20	15	20	25	48	21	99.75	3.00
Nelson (20)	1/3	Cloudy	3-4	SE	10-12	18	30	0	18	8	48.50	0.00
New Franken (50)	12/14	Cloudy-Rain	6-10	SE	3-22	30	39	45	21	21	46.50	6.50
New Richmond (18)	12/20	Cloudy-Snow	3-6	SE	4-12	15	23	0	7	5	23.50	0.00
Norske (44)	12/29	Clear-Cloudy	20-24	N-NW	?	17	32	3	3	2	16.00	0.75
Oconomowoc (74)	12/30	Cloudy	0-4	E-NE	5-15	23	27	2	20	10	60.50	3.25
Oshkosh (66)	12/14	Cloudy	13	S	17-34	36	41	14	8	6	40.50	1.00
Owen (26)	12/27	Cloudy	6	SW-NW	7-10	30	42	3	13	7	53.50	0.75
Palmyra (76)	12/28	Clear	0-6	WSW	9-17	23	28	1	20	9	55.25	5.00
Pardeeville (81)	12/15	Clear	3-6	NW	12-35	-5	11	13	15	10	50.00	2.25
Pensaukee (64)	12/17	Cloudy	12-16	SW	5-10	4	13	2	2	2	15.00	0.50
Peshigo (48)	12/20	Cloudy	2-8	E-NE	5-15	8	24	3	8	4	28.50	2.00
Phelps (12)	12/14	Cloudy/rain/snow	6	SE-E	0-5	29	38	3	5	4	19.00	0.00
Platteville (101)	12/17	Clear	3	W	5-10	4	16	0	3	2	15.00	1.75
Plymouth (71)	12/28	Clear	?	W	15-30	21	23	9	10	7	36.00	0.00
Poynette (86)	12/28	Clear	8-16	W	0-15	20	25	19	26	12	65.25	0.00
Racine (62)	12/14	Cloudy	0-5	S-SW	13-22	39	48	4	12	7	35.75	0.50
Randolph (82)	12/14	Cloudy	10	S	10-20	38	41	7	13	7	44.50	1.00
Rhineland (14)	12/14	Cloudy	2-6	SE	0-6	33	41	29	4	4	29.50	7.75
Richland Center (98)	12/20	Cloudy-Snow	12	Calm	0	21	25	4	38	18	76.00	12.00
Riveredge (59)	12/20	Cloudy	15	E	10-15	23	25	27	59	21	156.25	17.50
Rosendale	Canceled due to weather											
Sauk City (87)	12/28	Clear	8	W-SW	5-10	12	28	6	24	14	90.50	2.00
Shawano (46)	12/20	Cloudy	12+	NW	1-2	8	24	22	14	7	24.50	4.00
Sheboygan (57)	1/1	Cloudy	15-20	SSE	10-25	13	27	0	9	3	22.50	2.50
Shiocton (47)	1/3	Cloudy	15+	S-SE	5-7	16	28	4	15	7	33.75	2.50
Solon Springs (1)	12/27	Cloudy	12+	SW	4-5	34	38	0	4	2	10.00	0.00
Spencer (27)	12/16	Cloudy-Rain	0-6	SE	5-10	37	41	3	10	6	53.00	4.50
Stevens Point (37)	12/20	Cloudy- Snow	8	NE	5-15	7	20	7	31	8	60.75	5.75
Stockbridge (68)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt. Rain	8-10	SW-NW	12-30	28	43	3	10	6	40.75	6.25
Sturgeon Bay (51)	12/20	Cloudy- Snow	4-6	N	10-15	13	21	27	22	10	49.50	0.00
Summit Lake (33)	12/22	Clear	5-7	NW-W	4-10	-9	7	0	7	4	27.50	2.75
Three Lakes (13)	12/21	Cloudy- Snow	10	NW	5-10	1	12	0	4	2	12.00	0.00
Trempealeau (31)	12/14	Cloudy-PCL	6	S-SW	0-10	37	43	7	12	6	38.00	1.50
Washington Island (53)	12/27	Fog-Rain	6-18	S	5-8	40	48	7	7	4	34.50	0.00
Waterloo (89)	12/16	Cloudy-Snow	2	E	0-5	1	11	8	18	11	70.50	2.25
Waukesha (75)	12/20	Cloudy	10-24	E	10-15	22	30	3	31	8	69.00	4.50
Waupaca (43)	12/22	Clear	6-12	?	light	-10	15	1	4	4	28.00	0.75
Wausau (36)	12/20	PCL-Cloudy	6	?	0-12	7	20	4	18	8	36.75	2.00
Wautoma (41)	12/26	Cloudy-Fog	24	SE	14-20	19	37	8	8	5	23.50	2.00
Willard (28)	12/23	PCL-Clear	6-12	NW-S	5-15	14	29	3	10	5	43.25	0.50
Wisconsin Rapids (39)	12/27	Fog-Rain	10	SW-NW	5-10	32	45	2	14	8	37.00	0.00
Woodland Dunes												
NE (55)	1/4	Cloudy-Clear	25+	W	0-20	16	32	2	10	8	32.50	0.00
NW (69)	1/3	Cloudy	20+	SE	2-8	21	28	3	10	6	28.50	0.00
SE (56)	12/21	Cloudy-Blizzard	14+	W	20-30	0	5	1	2	2	8.50	0.00
SW (70)	12/20	Cloudy	24-30	W	0-8	20	25	0	6	4	17.25	0.00
TOTAL								630	1,368	705	4,120.50	220.75

Bold lettering within a count indicates the highest totals for the state.

high count twice. Those years were 1989 (with Newburg, now Riveredge) and 2005 (with Milwaukee). In the years 1940 through 1978, Madison has had the high count each year except for the following—Milwaukee (1946–1953), Milwaukee (1962), Appleton (1970), and Milwaukee (1977–1978). Milwaukee also matched Madison for the state high in 1976. There are four years in which Madison has recorded 90 or better species. Those years are 1974 (91), 1987 (91), 1997 (95), and 1998 (92).

Feeder watchers in nearly record numbers reported birds in 2008. The report of 630 feeders is second only to the 644 in 2007. Previous to 2007, the record high had been 526 in 2005. Despite the dangerous weather and despite four counts being canceled, the 1,368 field birders were the sixth highest number in the history of the CBCs.

The location of each count circle is shown in Figure 1. Count names can be matched with count numbers by looking at the alphabetical listing of counts in the first column of Table 1. Data from counts that include areas in other states show only the species and participation for the Wisconsin portion of the count. For details on count compilers and count centers, consult the Appendix.

SUMMARY OF SPECIES

Results from the 2008 counts are reported in Tables 2–9. Tables 2–8 show the more common species, while Table 9 shows the less common species (species seen on 12 or fewer counts). The common species have their counts divided into seven regions, each region having its own

table. Table 8 includes the statewide number of individuals found for each common species and compares that total with the average total (adjusted for party hours) over the past 10 years.

Geese and Swans—With the early ice and snow, most geese had left the state before the count period. Canada Geese were 89% below their 10-year average, while Snow Geese were not found on a count day for the first year since 1964. A Greater White-fronted Goose was reported from Madison. The Trumpeter Swan (460 over 11 counts) was record high in counts and individuals. The 407 found at Hudson is significantly higher than the previous statewide high of 349 set in 2005. Mute Swans (33 over 8 counts) had their lowest numbers in both counts and individuals since 1995, when only 26 were noticed over 6 counts. The current number would have been elevated had it not been for a dense fog on the Washington Island Count. This fog prevented some 100 Mutes from being seen just off shore.

Ducks—Ducks, in general, had their worst showing since 1985. Mallards were 48% below their 10-year average and had the lowest number of individual since 1985. The American Black Duck had perhaps its worst numbers in the history of the CBCs. Gadwalls were 91% below average and, as with the Mallards, had their worst showing since 1985. Only one American Wigeon was located (Oconomowoc). This is the lowest total since 1985, when none were reported. Diving ducks fared little better. The Canvasback was better than 99% below its 10-year average and the Redhead 76% below average. Of the more common ducks, the Greater Scaup was 21% below its 10-year aver-

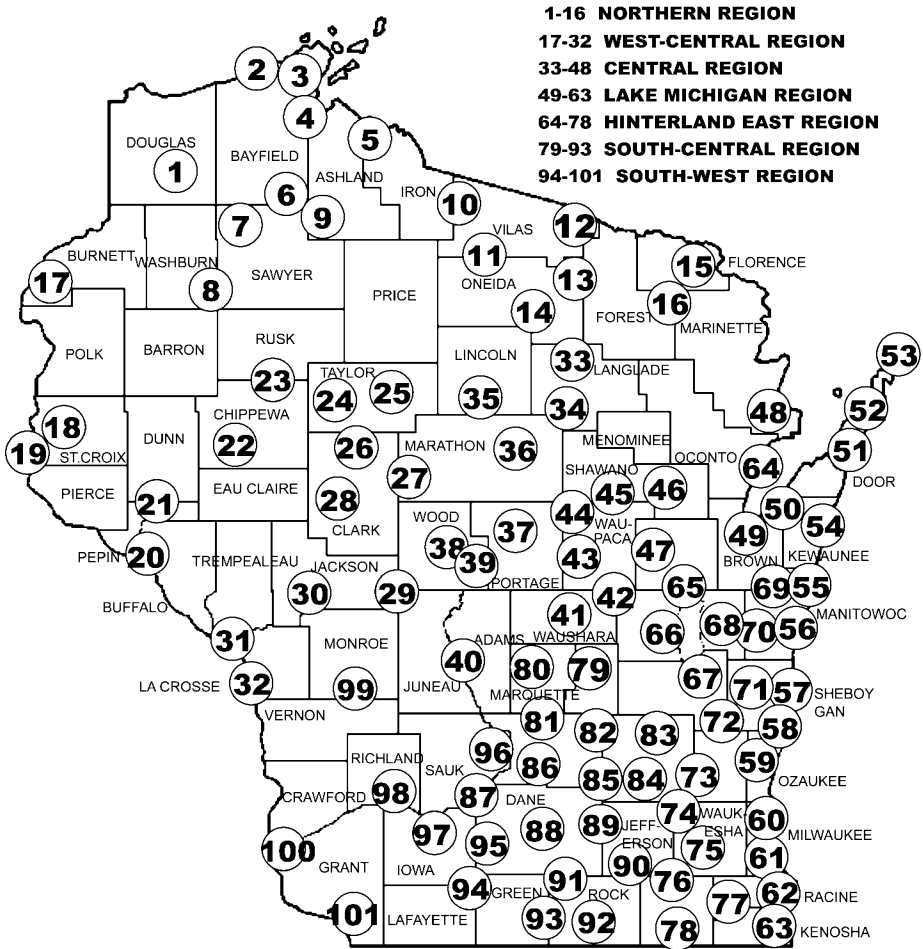


Figure 1. Locations of the count circles in 2008.

age, the Bufflehead 55% below average, the Hooded Merganser 65% below average, and the Common Merganser 31% below average. The one duck with strong numbers was the Common Goldeneye, being 38% above its 10-year average. An impressive number of 2,563 goldeneye was reported from Sheboygan. Also reported from Sheboygan was this year's sole Barrow's Goldeneye along with

the only Harlequin Duck. This is the first count since 2001 in which all three scoter species were not reported. The only scoter this year was the White-winged (reported from Madison and Milwaukee). In 2007, a total of 5,967 Long-tailed Ducks was counted, with 1,500 or more found at Sheboygan, Sturgeon Bay, and Woodland Dunes NE. In 2008, the statewide total came to 108 Long-tailed.

Table 2. Number of each species in northern Wisconsin found on 13 or more counts.

Species	Solon Springs 1	Herb- ster 2	Bay- field 3	Ash- land 4	Gurney 5	Cable 6	Hay- wood 7	Birch wood 8	Clam Lake 9	Manit- owish Waters 10	Minoc- qua 11	Phelps 12	Three Lakes 13	Rhine- lander 14	Flor- ence 15	Arm- strong Creek 16	Region Totals
Canada Goose	31	0	0	31	0	27	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104
Gadwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Black Duck	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Mallard	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	47	0	0	76
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Goldeneye	0	2	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Common Merganser	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ring-necked Pheasant	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Ruffed Grouse	4	9	7	2	5	26	8	3	27	11	2	4	2	7	21	29	167
Wild Turkey	4	5	6	CW	3	13	0	49	3	3	20	0	0	103	370	50	629
Bald Eagle	1	7	11	15	2	3	5	5	2	7	7	5	4	4	13	4	95
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	0	1	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Cooper's Hawk	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Red-tailed Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5
Rough-legged Hawk	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	7
American Kestrel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Coot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson's Snipe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring Gull	0	75	503	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	584
Rock Pigeon	12	34	0	232	0	0	4	91	0	0	10	21	42	128	53	627	627
Mourning Dove	3	41	66	32	37	4	7	5	0	35	12	13	61	199	275	167	957
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Great Horned Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	7
Barred Owl	0	1	2	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	26
Red-bellied Woodpecker	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	19	0	0	1	2	1	5	2	2	37
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Downy Woodpecker	3	39	22	13	8	38	11	26	3	40	17	13	4	34	58	22	351
Hairy Woodpecker	3	20	14	5	5	40	13	23	18	46	16	12	11	27	54	11	318
Northern Flicker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pileated Woodpecker	0	2	4	5	2	4	3	7	7	14	15	6	2	12	13	4	100
Northern Shrike	0	3	2	7	0	0	0	CW	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	19
Blue Jay	16	87	133	74	111	159	42	97	34	45	61	28	32	62	377	119	1477
American Crow	37	63	138	161	5	36	26	30	44	65	68	128	38	49	270	130	1288
Common Raven	0	59	31	26	23	27	10	5	108	26	31	22	10	4	105	85	572
Horned Lark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black-capped Chickadee	29	215	145	198	103	134	52	74	259	218	376	176	101	425	1105	816	4426
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-breasted Nuthatch	4	27	15	8	1	27	4	1	76	41	44	46	16	58	241	189	798
White-breasted Nuthatch	3	27	26	19	5	46	12	32	10	40	49	23	5	59	115	47	518
Brown Creeper	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	4	0	4	2	0	1	3	1	20
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	10	6	19
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Robin	0	1	0	76	0	0	1	4	1	12	1	0	0	1	1	0	98
European Starling	5	53	284	367	6	CW	5	22	0	0	0	42	32	62	367	148	1393
Cedar Waxwing	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	24	5	0	0	73	71	0	202
American Tree Sparrow	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	3	6	0	2	6	CW	40	0	63
Fox Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
White-crowned Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dark-eyed Junco	4	0	9	12	1	22	17	1	2	3	0	2	2	9	13	5	102
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snow Bunting	0	3	CW	1	0	CW	18	345	7	0	CW	302	0	9	130	0	815
Northern Cardinal	0	4	3	11	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	1	12	7	3	49
Red-winged Blackbird	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Common Grackle	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purple Finch	0	6	0	4	0	38	0	1	4	2	0	1	2	12	66	29	165
House Finch	0	0	2	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	40
White-winged Crossbill	0	18	2	5	0	16	0	0	183	14	35	26	18	6	277	262	862
Common Redpoll	0	24	6	81	58	94	0	53	573	316	230	52	99	56	1343	395	3380
Pine Siskin	60	2	40	185	0	23	92	3	172	3	87	46	15	393	470	399	1990
American Goldfinch	16	236	109	126	101	141	69	50	100	321	306	54	98	354	732	259	3072
House Sparrow	0	9	23	180	20	0	8	13	0	0	7	1	8	51	45	73	438
Total Species	19	33	31	35	25	26	24	29	32	26	27	28	25	39	43	36	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 3. Number of each species in west-central Wisconsin found on 13 or more counts.

Species	Grants- burg 17	New Rich- mond 18	Hud- son 19	Nel- son 20	Durand 21	Chip- pewa Falls 22	Hol- combe 23	Gilman 24	Med- ford 25	Owen 26	Spencer 27	Will- ard 28	Meadow Valley 29	Black River Falls 30	Trem- pealeau 31	La Crosse 32	Region Totals
Canada Goose	56	1241	903	193	0	1084	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	3487
Gadwall	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6
American Black Duck	0	3	9	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	24
Mallard	36	468	691	259	33	330	0	0	559	0	0	0	0	0	71	498	2945
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Goldeneye	0	0	807	631	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	1	1439
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Merganser	0	0	1956	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1960
Ring-necked Pheasant	21	26	3	4	6	4	0	4	0	19	8	4	0	1	1	2	103
Ruffed Grouse	6	2	0	1	2	0	1	15	31	6	9	14	5	0	0	0	92
Wild Turkey	14	86	22	222	181	114	45	95	95	193	216	246	59	34	77	86	1785
Bald Eagle	4	3	14	113	35	3	3	20	2	2	3	8	11	2	66	11	300
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	10
Cooper's Hawk	0	CW	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	5	17
Red-tailed Hawk	2	8	15	61	23	6	6	8	8	14	23	21	2	3	6	18	224
Rough-legged Hawk	1	0	1	16	12	4	4	6	6	2	5	9	3	0	8	2	79
American Kestrel	0	0	1	4	7	0	1	0	0	8	16	1	0	2	4	9	53
American Coot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wilson's Snipe	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Herring Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rock Pigeon	70	44	76	353	689	118	207	264	171	454	729	586	0	90	276	263	4390
Mourning Dove	0	19	16	62	114	34	51	53	171	297	327	363	41	21	82	273	1924
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Horned Owl	0	CW	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	CW	0	2	0	1	8	14
Barred Owl	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	10
Belted Kingfisher	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	4	14
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	11
Red-bellied Woodpecker	7	3	15	46	28	10	5	7	5	24	21	23	3	15	17	34	263
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Downy Woodpecker	18	9	23	73	66	32	50	65	31	64	58	55	16	22	25	95	702
Hairy Woodpecker	12	1	5	17	10	12	18	43	24	33	18	18	19	10	14	27	281
Northern Flicker	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	1	5
Pileated Woodpecker	11	0	7	9	9	1	3	7	3	3	3	4	11	6	6	16	99
Northern Shrike	1	0	2	13	10	4	3	8	6	14	13	4	8	0	3	1	90
Blue Jay	109	57	39	211	114	157	127	161	142	213	120	251	190	39	65	92	2087
American Crow	79	627	448	707	1281	238	173	320	231	235	387	493	97	209	199	224	5948
Common Raven	6	0	0	1	1	0	2	77	16	5	1	26	20	0	0	0	155
Horned Lark	0	0	0	38	53	15	0	0	0	58	17	9	0	0	0	78	268
Black-cap. Chickadee	118	102	131	432	151	151	478	624	739	767	580	524	143	64	76	350	5430
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	6	5	12	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	21	20	75
Red-breasted Nuthatch	5	0	0	5	4	4	1	6	17	6	10	3	4	15	2	0	82
White-breasted Nuthatch	26	5	34	86	60	36	32	40	49	79	69	86	17	34	26	87	766
Brown Creeper	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	18	32
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	21	30
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	12	0	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	50
American Robin	0	250	1064	448	1039	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	0	9	45	633	3499
European Starling	26	68	301	854	1092	217	367	168	109	1796	1180	546	3	0	551	604	7882
Cedar Waxwing	25	36	27	0	43	0	44	7	30	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	219
American Tree Sparrow	54	183	109	839	498	86	263	128	41	250	411	74	59	3	266	66	3330
Fox Sparrow	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	1
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	CW	3	5
White-crowned Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dark-eyed Junco	57	199	93	1942	1282	304	144	54	96	161	229	232	201	195	373	306	5868
Lapland Longspur	0	137	0	1	77	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	219
Snow Bunting	87	0	190	66	152	3	85	898	1211	854	628	668	142	0	0	0	4984
Northern Cardinal	7	29	12	188	59	23	21	7	27	39	51	49	4	20	46	130	712
Red-winged Blackbird	115	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	CW	3	122
Common Grackle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0
Purple Finch	0	0	8	51	11	0	17	8	18	1	0	4	1	7	9	9	144
House Finch	0	8	12	35	108	25	3	0	3	66	25	38	1	2	13	139	478
White-winged Crossbill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	17	34	49	0	2	0	0	0	163
Common Redpoll	163	0	0	31	6	88	133	517	234	25	72	49	69	0	0	0	1387
Pine Siskin	161	3	9	84	62	12	19	0	265	29	3	4	11	9	38	23	732
American Goldfinch	234	81	77	491	178	295	282	426	367	345	187	250	75	107	48	184	3627
House Sparrow	37	17	23	786	273	137	169	285	161	952	656	588	0	0	106	482	4672
Total Species	32	32	42	49	43	37	33	40	40	43	41	39	33	26	46	52	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 4. Number of each species in central Wisconsin found on 13 or more counts.

Species	Summit			Stevens			Wisc. Rapids	Friend-ship	Wau-toma	Fre-mont	Wau-paca	Norske	Car-oline	Sha-wano	Shi-octon	Pesh-tigo	Region Totals
	Lake 33	Antigo 34	Merrill 35	Wausau 36	Point 37	Arpin 38											
Canada Goose	0	0	0	0	19	0	2	79	224	0	10	0	2	59	0	0	395
Gadwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Black Duck	0	0	0	10	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	9	3	0	31
Mallard	0	0	0	104	435	0	512	19	125	0	87	3	143	844	21	25	2318
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Common Goldeneye	0	0	0	0	228	0	722	29	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	9	1001
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Merganser	0	0	0	0	26	0	5	29	3	0	1	0	0	17	0	12	93
Ring-necked Pheasant	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	CW	3	10
Ruffed Grouse	4	0	1	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	8	27
Wild Turkey	4	138	3	194	370	127	183	257	47	68	31	152	84	410	118	385	2571
Bald Eagle	4	0	0	1	4	2	2	9	4	4	2	4	3	5	6	9	59
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	11
Cooper's Hawk	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	4	1	2	11
Red-tailed Hawk	2	0	0	2	12	23	5	9	9	21	5	6	3	9	21	5	132
Rough-legged Hawk	1	0	0	1	4	7	1	1	4	20	0	1	2	2	2	10	56
American Kestrel	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	10	2	25
American Coot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson's Snipe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rock Pigeon	68	40	15	373	380	155	75	117	83	338	326	158	81	428	622	633	3892
Mourning Dove	70	44	6	173	438	97	310	100	313	161	54	69	60	389	393	301	2978
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Great Horned Owl	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	0	12
Barred Owl	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	10
Belted Kingfisher	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	7
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	14
Red-bellied Woodpecker	0	CW	1	10	26	7	2	33	11	17	5	6	2	32	19	11	182
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Downy Woodpecker	8	6	4	32	83	15	16	66	45	37	11	13	9	86	52	46	529
Hairy Woodpecker	10	5	3	24	52	9	21	14	19	11	4	7	5	48	20	42	294
Northern Flicker	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	15
Pileated Woodpecker	4	CW	0	1	9	2	4	4	6	1	2	2	1	16	1	11	64
Northern Shrike	2	3	1	5	6	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	2	2	36
Blue Jay	63	9	7	78	270	87	82	392	66	53	23	43	88	264	78	157	1760
American Crow	116	90	35	321	377	261	135	436	671	386	79	235	147	921	321	267	4798
Common Raven	7	11	0	0	2	0	0	10	3	5	2	1	5	11	0	16	73
Horned Lark	0	0	0	9	0	7	0	0	0	24	104	3	3	7	63	0	220
Black-capped Chickadee	230	56	16	287	523	140	79	318	144	204	51	53	124	341	205	262	3033
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Red-breasted Nuthatch	19	7	0	19	63	0	4	27	16	5	3	12	3	19	5	13	215
White-breasted Nuthatch	13	1	5	30	95	6	18	93	29	32	16	15	11	79	54	23	520
Brown Creeper	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	17
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	20	0	0	23
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Robin	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	17	73	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	106
European Starling	245	33	19	192	604	184	50	69	1507	548	113	36	150	1726	1442	1465	8383
Cedar Waxwing	0	0	0	18	45	0	0	197	106	6	9	9	3	5	11	0	409
American Tree Sparrow	9	6	0	15	192	83	4	113	92	140	204	44	62	156	267	58	1445
Fox Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-throated Sparrow	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
White-crowned Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dark-eyed Junco	12	11	0	91	490	100	99	403	593	337	359	188	131	444	379	214	3851
Lapand Longspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	25
Snow Bunting	44	250	0	63	35	37	0	0	0	100	370	28	0	28	101	20	1076
Northern Cardinal	0	4	0	35	77	23	19	15	43	40	13	28	15	75	68	37	492
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Grackle	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Purple Finch	17	CW	0	16	4	0	0	4	15	1	25	9	6	53	2	18	170
House Finch	0	4	0	107	140	6	74	2	26	73	47	5	6	151	128	25	794
White-winged Crossbill	50	0	0	5	44	40	21	139	15	874	0	0	0	0	6	15	1209
Common Redpoll	142	3	0	39	0	86	0	17	0	8	35	9	22	50	0	3	414
Pine Siskin	36	16	0	92	332	0	92	22	16	85	12	135	40	573	96	141	1688
American Goldfinch	172	52	11	406	540	125	114	164	106	312	126	103	73	654	489	615	4062
House Sparrow	89	27	0	144	295	108	64	64	75	1133	4	22	42	568	364	153	3152
Total Species	32	24	14	36	48	34	34	40	41	39	37	38	38	55	42	43	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 5. Number of each species along Lake Michigan in Wisconsin found on 13 or more counts.

Species	Green Bay 49	New Franken 50	Sturgeon Bay 51	Ephraim 52	Washington Island 53	Kenau- nee 54	Woodland Dunes		Sheboygan 57	Cedar Grove 58	River-edge 59	Milwaukee 60	Hales Corners 61	Racine 62	Kenosha 63	Region Totals
							NE 55	SE 56								
Canada Goose	324	48	227	1	CW	855	130	11	1500	1061	1341	572	103	828	121	7122
Gadwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
American Black Duck	329	0	2	40	0	4	0	0	6	0	3	23	0	25	0	432
Mallard	2443	CW	181	125	CW	244	73	67	412	22	315	1371	94	601	64	6012
Bufflehead	1	0	45	28	1	7	1	0	25	71	21	498	30	150	28	906
Common Goldeneye	80	0	32	45	21	952	156	39	2563	754	28	1588	138	326	29	6751
Hooded Merganser	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	9	CW	21
Common Merganser	75	0	45	55	1	29	11	11	100	13	256	247	115	76	4	1038
Ring-necked Pheasant	0	49	4	2	4	6	0	0	1	13	11	0	0	1	4	95
Ruffed Grouse	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Wild Turkey	157	472	270	117	88	230	139	0	95	140	398	24	0	0	CW	2130
Bald Eagle	17	4	3	2	1	10	0	0	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	46
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	10
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	4	4	0	CW	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	3	1	1	21
Cooper's Hawk	16	9	3	CW	0	2	0	0	8	2	14	24	9	3	2	92
Red-tailed Hawk	76	24	12	2	1	23	4	2	18	36	57	41	15	16	3	330
Rough-legged Hawk	3	2	7	0	0	13	2	0	7	7	15	1	1	0	CW	58
American Kestrel	3	30	2	CW	0	4	0	0	1	5	10	4	2	6	2	69
American Coot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	6	3	15
Wilson's Snipe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ring-billed Gull	14	5	1	19	2	25	0	0	33	3	118	278	182	95	217	992
Herring Gull	84	153	7	25	12	509	539	18	759	91	85	1671	454	587	47	5041
Rock Pigeon	591	500	358	6	CW	545	33	1	189	843	545	295	243	237	23	4409
Mourning Dove	1088	512	432	143	43	197	60	7	79	385	616	576	120	144	114	4516
Eastern Screech-Owl	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	3	CW	CW	21
Great Horned Owl	7	7	CW	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	41	6	7	CW	CW	90
Barred Owl	0	1	CW	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	8	0	0	21
Red-bellied Woodpecker	35	43	40	15	5	12	6	0	5	21	110	42	15	9	5	363
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
Downy Woodpecker	53	133	61	19	18	24	15	2	12	69	241	102	39	25	11	824
Hairy Woodpecker	18	57	54	20	14	7	5	0	7	16	88	30	13	3	1	333
Northern Flicker	1	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	CW	0	11	5	1	0	CW	25
Pileated Woodpecker	1	4	9	14	6	0	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	42
Northern Shrike	5	1	1	CW	CW	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	15
Blue Jay	80	136	146	52	55	53	12	0	28	60	236	20	14	9	8	909
American Crow	168	305	413	103	76	515	81	8	89	219	544	226	32	84	17	2880
Common Raven	0	2	14	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Horned Lark	0	22	0	0	0	137	0	0	159	18	133	0	0	0	9	478
Black-capped Chickadee	219	273	270	185	184	119	48	5	89	318	1046	407	102	83	32	3380
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
Red-breasted Nuthatch	7	33	38	14	27	4	6	0	15	21	19	12	1	3	3	203
White-breasted Nuthatch	63	96	50	24	25	11	8	3	12	59	227	80	33	13	7	711
Brown Creeper	2	0	5	1	CW	0	0	0	4	2	7	7	2	0	0	30
Golden-crowned Kinglet	2	1	3	0	0	1	3	1	0	4	9	9	CW	4	0	37
Eastern Bluebird	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	11	2	9	0	46
American Robin	49	2	20	CW	1	52	1	0	29	2	101	380	66	61	5	769
European Starling	1443	963	392	145	28	1182	49	0	115	1775	1509	1678	227	881	182	10569
Cedar Waxwing	63	57	26	0	0	142	0	0	218	68	417	341	100	82	8	1522
American Tree Sparrow	74	135	36	8	6	41	20	0	101	285	289	63	23	23	12	1116
Fox Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Song Sparrow	0	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	18	20	13	3	2	2	69
Swamp Sparrow	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	14	21
White-throated Sparrow	5	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	12	10	1	11	62
White-crowned Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	7
Dark-eyed Junco	272	332	374	85	15	115	85	16	111	521	1579	428	93	140	115	4281
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Snow Bunting	47	341	362	0	0	95	152	0	297	1	115	2	0	0	21	1433
Northern Cardinal	36	159	109	42	18	49	28	2	83	67	402	390	99	53	31	1668
Red-winged Blackbird	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	8
Common Grackle	2	1	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20
Brown-headed Cowbird	108	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	3	131
Purple Finch	2	34	16	6	6	1	1	0	2	0	48	6	16	0	0	138
House Finch	642	217	61	3	0	15	24	14	101	213	353	401	90	89	12	2235
White-winged Crossbill	0	0	41	0	0	84	8	0	32	4	40	0	0	0	0	209
Common Redpoll	0	30	0	42	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	CW	81
Pine Siskin	53	61	194	98	6	5	135	0	22	20	67	18	13	7	1	700
American Goldfinch	831	894	560	315	169	117	81	14	286	262	649	355	96	149	92	4870
House Sparrow	1438	387	86	5	CW	277	62	17	101	822	848	910	240	174	91	5458
Total Species	58	53	50	46	31	48	43	19	56	58	73	75	52	48	51	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 6. Number of each species in hinterland east Wisconsin found on 13 or more counts.

Species	Pen- saucee 64	Apple- ton 65	Osh- kosh 66	Fond du Lac 67	Stock- bridge 68	Woodland Dunes		Ply- mouth 71	Kettle Moraine 72	Hart- ford 73	Ocono- mowoc 74	Wauk- esha 75	Pal- myra 76	Bur- lington 77	Lake Geneva 78	Region Totals
						NW	SW									
						69	70									
Canada Goose	0	832	42	32	2	0	9	23	0	11	2449	288	343	1500	1567	7098
Gadwall	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	8	23
American Black Duck	7	11	16	26	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	6	1	1	74
Mallard	216	634	1855	507	0	4	1	39	4	86	542	216	128	222	198	4652
Bufflehead	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	123
Common Goldeneye	4	1057	412	CW	0	0	3	0	0	0	19	1	0	CW	570	2066
Hooded Merganser	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11
Common Merganser	85	533	43	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	0	0	974	1652
Ring-necked Pheasant	8	2	12	5	6	1	1	5	18	5	4	7	3	8	1	86
Ruffed Grouse	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Wild Turkey	47	161	43	58	119	208	73	201	33	205	417	51	85	CW	69	1770
Bald Eagle	5	213	6	0	CW	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	CW	7	239
Northern Harrier	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	8
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	13
Cooper's Hawk	1	18	7	5	0	0	2	4	3	3	11	2	1	3	3	63
Red-tailed Hawk	6	87	17	19	20	12	6	26	10	22	51	40	38	34	17	405
Rough-legged Hawk	5	15	2	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	10	2	7	3	7	65
American Kestrel	1	17	11	19	22	1	4	2	5	4	6	0	2	1	3	98
American Coot	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	15
Wilson's Snipe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Ring-billed Gull	0	2	1	45	123	10	0	13	0	0	14	15	12	38	212	485
Herring Gull	3	38	2735	65	542	302	9	9	2	1	157	0	78	73	32	4046
Rock Pigeon	180	1416	209	392	485	433	47	343	451	456	977	27	293	209	60	5978
Mourning Dove	135	618	505	152	123	111	101	216	199	227	373	111	157	105	95	3228
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	2	2	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	5	2	3	2	1	22
Great Horned Owl	2	11	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	4	9	8	4	3	0	48
Barred Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	6	2	1	1	13
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-bellied Woodpecker	5	27	15	8	29	4	5	17	20	44	40	20	24	17	21	296
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	CW	0	3
Downy Woodpecker	13	72	49	13	38	19	8	35	49	99	90	33	48	30	30	626
Hairy Woodpecker	7	43	15	5	8	6	4	18	10	19	18	18	19	11	9	210
Northern Flicker	1	4	1	1	2	0	0	1	21	7	2	5	1	0	0	46
Pileated Woodpecker	5	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	1	0	0	10
Northern Shrike	1	7	0	3	4	1	2	1	3	2	4	4	3	4	1	40
Blue Jay	40	125	30	33	50	33	21	72	130	99	116	27	43	23	32	874
American Crow	102	508	228	223	314	284	60	327	215	450	442	222	574	323	182	4454
Common Raven	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Horned Lark	0	171	15	41	55	CW	0	45	25	186	6	0	15	22	149	730
Black-capped Chickadee	83	229	135	66	69	39	26	119	286	544	524	249	292	165	103	2929
Tufted Titmouse	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	11	0	1	22
Red-breasted Nuthatch	5	11	1	2	0	3	0	3	23	13	3	27	22	3	4	120
White-breasted Nuthatch	18	73	55	12	24	15	4	24	69	96	103	51	50	36	27	657
Brown Creeper	0	6	5	1	5	CW	0	0	2	2	2	4	7	1	2	37
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	0	8	4	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	5	11	0	2	38
Eastern Bluebird	0	2	2	5	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	7	2	2	0	24
American Robin	1	61	125	5	7	3	0	1	8	8	1	65	38	5	2	330
European Starling	312	3600	1830	1563	4307	248	54	510	720	365	1831	518	685	625	562	17730
Cedar Waxwing	9	55	40	35	37	5	35	125	4	37	105	145	0	22	0	654
American Tree Sparrow	232	277	298	686	591	99	1	148	316	523	615	40	193	108	269	4396
Fox Sparrow	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	6
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	3	4	3	0	1	3	2	24
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
White-throated Sparrow	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	12
White-crowned Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dark-eyed Junco	46	550	336	273	234	152	31	316	400	772	931	205	273	285	335	5139
Lapland Longspur	0	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	0	5	0	0	52
Snow Bunting	23	15	376	406	420	15	203	11	18	432	8	0	CW	0	102	2029
Northern Cardinal	20	175	124	33	52	47	10	76	145	218	211	76	89	83	111	1470
Red-winged Blackbird	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	35	0	55
Common Grackle	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	10
Brown-headed Cowbird	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	12
Purple Finch	38	5	2	3	0	6	0	5	18	4	5	8	1	CW	19	114
House Finch	14	317	154	29	61	18	17	59	145	213	343	25	35	78	52	1560
White-winged Crossbill	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	85	102	48	0	64	69	5	0	375
Common Redpoll	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	CW	50
Pine Siskin	90	159	7	73	0	90	12	51	45	81	15	25	50	22	14	734
American Goldfinch	170	321	237	140	59	67	99	240	285	261	259	84	121	69	90	2502
House Sparrow	88	1452	1591	351	442	162	46	239	651	857	868	71	280	225	156	7479
Species Total	48	62	57	48	36	37	32	47	42	44	55	53	57	46	57	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 7. Number of each species in south-central Wisconsin found on 13 or more counts.

Species	Green Lake 79	Mon- tello 80	Pardec- ville 81	Ran- doph 82	Horicon Marsh 83	Hustis- ford 84	Colum- bus 85	Poy- nette 86	Sauk City 87	Madi- son 88	Water- loo 89	Fort Atkinson 90	Cooks- ville 91	Beloit 92	Brod- head 93	Region Totals
Canada Goose	485	471	38	186	0	47	73	581	705	2813	0	82	969	821	551	7822
Gadwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	35	0	4	15	0	0	58
American Black Duck	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	8	17	0	33
Mallard	138	146	48	0	0	80	4	154	585	1157	372	238	630	647	1	4200
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Goldeneye	440	2	1	0	0	0	0	28	57	22	0	0	16	94	0	660
Hooded Merganser	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	43	0	0	0	0	0	47
Common Merganser	108	4	6	0	0	1	0	102	233	44	0	0	22	27	0	547
Ring-necked Pheasant	6	3	2	9	2	18	10	147	5	1	10	7	1	4	39	264
Ruffed Grouse	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Wild Turkey	230	167	444	267	98	29	41	229	249	155	111	46	225	190	177	2658
Bald Eagle	10	6	5	2	0	1	0	15	39	14	0	0	4	4	2	102
Northern Harrier	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	8
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	3	3	6	1	1	1	0	22
Cooper's Hawk	1	1	2	4	5	6	2	7	10	23	3	7	3	10	3	87
Red-tailed Hawk	37	45	47	43	31	50	12	77	74	95	49	7	33	35	40	675
Rough-legged Hawk	9	15	2	4	4	1	4	11	15	8	6	0	6	0	13	98
American Kestrel	4	0	2	15	6	15	3	1	4	3	9	1	3	1	0	67
American Coot	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	16	0	0	0	3	0	28
Wilson's Snipe	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	9
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	7	3	1	2	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	223	0	243
Herring Gull	1	0	0	5	0	10	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	36	0	57
Rock Pigeon	235	235	232	506	373	766	173	403	660	347	491	207	135	654	214	5631
Mourning Dove	99	401	215	394	239	281	176	548	385	355	361	133	180	280	126	4173
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	1	22	6	1	9	2	5	53
Great Horned Owl	2	3	0	3	3	4	1	3	5	17	3	0	8	2	1	55
Barred Owl	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	15
Belted Kingfisher	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	10	0	1	2	3	1	31
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-bellied Woodpecker	33	34	55	51	20	34	21	66	89	187	58	23	19	31	43	764
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	15
Downy Woodpecker	49	61	118	65	40	48	56	115	143	345	130	54	60	57	47	1388
Hairy Woodpecker	22	25	37	13	12	11	22	45	47	112	27	22	12	12	13	432
Northern Flicker	3	7	3	7	3	2	1	9	7	28	4	1	0	3	0	78
Pileated Woodpecker	3	8	5	2	0	0	0	3	15	2	0	0	1	0	1	40
Northern Shrike	7	7	1	5	4	7	1	1	7	2	8	0	2	1	3	56
Blue Jay	103	141	198	150	52	85	54	243	246	151	189	53	60	51	95	1871
American Crow	336	539	315	452	135	331	217	854	1151	1179	482	162	231	283	223	6890
Common Raven	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Horned Lark	92	4	0	60	144	184	213	33	34	20	23	90	49	68	138	1152
Black-capped Chickadee	253	158	367	142	148	225	147	380	465	1220	430	182	128	158	103	4506
Tufted Titmouse	1	4	25	5	0	0	0	60	49	9	10	1	7	24	8	203
Red-breasted Nuthatch	15	12	3	2	3	2	4	7	6	12	4	0	3	0	0	73
White-breasted Nuthatch	60	60	109	62	51	54	39	100	135	317	129	41	48	49	37	1291
Brown Creeper	5	3	3	2	0	3	0	7	34	99	5	7	5	14	6	193
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	20	3	0	1	3	0	35
Eastern Bluebird	9	15	20	3	0	1	0	81	58	12	7	6	4	11	0	227
American Robin	55	3	18	19	0	1	0	425	490	117	5	18	4	83	1	1239
European Starling	420	501	480	2878	2909	2556	587	384	1038	2029	1235	1107	1150	1611	829	19714
Cedar Waxwing	42	220	104	18	11	0	0	28	227	189	73	0	12	79	53	1056
American Tree Sparrow	233	295	822	2170	402	975	671	557	439	781	1398	257	613	186	710	10509
Fox Sparrow	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	2	0	0	0	1	12
Song Sparrow	0	1	4	12	3	6	13	12	23	61	34	13	13	17	22	234
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	17	0	0	0	0	0	20
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	43	5	0	CW	1	1	57
White-crowned Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	CW	16	0	3	2	1	27
Dark-eyed Junco	793	1281	2232	2411	302	781	1197	1181	1581	1572	2759	772	342	496	841	18541
Lapland Longspur	33	0	0	0	7	76	80	0	20	2	0	0	0	0	13	231
Snow Bunting	60	CW	CW	877	559	880	978	6	33	10	0	75	0	160	450	4088
Northern Cardinal	104	59	146	111	61	109	103	202	240	785	232	155	111	155	165	2738
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	65	3	0	73
Common Grackle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	1	2	0	3	0	91
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	19	3	0	0	0	4	5	0	2	3	1	37
Purple Finch	5	28	38	20	12	0	10	37	36	5	7	11	7	1	0	217
House Finch	87	176	127	94	74	154	32	183	209	890	184	88	131	151	41	2621
White-winged Crossbill	100	19	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	49	0	0	200
Common Redpoll	12	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	20
Pine Siskin	84	94	6	15	0	3	8	17	73	690	47	55	58	18	7	1175
American Goldfinch	325	319	196	141	135	297	197	473	393	1192	453	171	256	148	184	4880
House Sparrow	290	59	445	1110	566	1282	655	576	690	1744	1813	168	432	437	719	10986
Total Species	51	58	51	48	35	47	37	63	64	83	51	43	54	56	46	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 8. Number of each species in southwestern Wisconsin found on 13 or more counts.

Species	Blanchardville 94	Mount Horeb 95	Baraboo 96	Clyde 97	Richland Center 98	Kickapoo Valley 99	Bridgeport 100	Plattville 101	Region Totals	Number of Counts	No. of Individuals	Percent Change
Canada Goose	0	11	16	0	0	0	0	23	50	62	26,078	-89%
Gadwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	91	-91%
American Black Duck	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	39	594	-36%
Mallard	6	25	37	12	1	0	29	23	133	71	20,336	-48%
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1034	-55%
Common Goldeneye	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	48	42	11,976	+38%
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	13	80	-65%
Common Merganser	0	0	12	0	2	0	0	0	14	44	5306	-31%
Ring-necked Pheasant	12	12	1	3	19	8	3	0	58	67	619	0%
Ruffed Grouse	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	42	296	-3%
Wild Turkey	108	338	193	222	577	42	34	40	1554	92	13,097	+30%
Bald Eagle	4	8	20	9	28	10	47	21	147	82	988	-16%
Northern Harrier	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	21	37	-82%
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	CW	0	0	2	CW	0	0	3	48	83	-17%
Cooper's Hawk	0	8	5	3	3	1	6	0	26	62	298	+28%
Red-tailed Hawk	30	81	56	20	40	35	50	14	326	86	2097	-18%
Rough-legged Hawk	5	9	13	9	17	1	19	10	83	76	446	-20%
American Kestrel	2	0	3	3	8	5	6	3	30	62	342	-53%
American Coot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	59	-99%
Wilson's Snipe	0	0	CW	2	1	CW	1	0	4	14	19	-42%
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	1724	-85%
Herring Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	9728	-55%
Rock Pigeon	130	601	342	51	642	247	262	78	2353	93	27,280	-16%
Mourning Dove	54	232	189	71	180	56	211	36	1029	99	18,805	-7%
Eastern Screech-Owl	8	0	6	0	0	0	6	4	24	30	122	-35%
Great Horned Owl	11	1	5	1	2	3	3	1	27	52	253	-35%
Barred Owl	1	2	4	2	1	0	1	1	12	34	60	-37%
Belted Kingfisher	1	CW	CW	3	0	3	1	0	8	36	76	-26%
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	7	22	79	+26%
Red-bellied Woodpecker	66	109	111	39	100	26	73	29	553	92	2458	+29%
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	8	22	33	+65%
Downy Woodpecker	82	160	119	88	109	45	56	28	687	101	5107	+8%
Hairy Woodpecker	46	51	39	10	37	11	26	4	224	100	2092	+20%
Northern Flicker	5	4	11	2	7	1	3	0	33	49	202	+3%
Pileated Woodpecker	2	13	23	3	18	7	6	2	74	73	429	+40%
Northern Shrike	4	0	4	3	3	7	3	1	25	78	281	+39%
Blue Jay	176	304	269	55	463	67	167	38	1539	100	10,517	+11%
American Crow	215	679	629	210	732	304	286	58	3113	101	29,371	-22%
Common Raven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	839	+5%
Horned Lark	21	133	52	0	46	61	155	67	535	53	3383	-3%
Black-capped Chickadee	191	613	477	162	446	143	237	41	2310	101	26,014	-1%
Tufted Titmouse	6	80	59	7	58	13	91	3	317	40	643	+26%
Red-breasted Nuthatch	3	4	20	1	4	1	6	0	39	89	1530	+4%
White-breasted Nuthatch	108	204	153	87	125	35	79	18	809	101	5272	+3%
Brown Creeper	1	2	14	5	7	0	6	1	36	60	365	+52%
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	43	186	-12%
Eastern Bluebird	4	11	20	27	18	0	8	6	94	39	441	+59%
American Robin	2	9	33	1	2	1	48	0	96	73	6137	+47%
European Starling	129	891	567	70	1697	205	303	120	3982	95	69,653	-16%
Cedar Waxwing	2	2	143	0	0	CW	255	0	402	64	4464	-14%
American Tree Sparrow	777	457	373	72	648	80	849	296	3552	90	24,411	+37%
Fox Sparrow	0	2	4	1	4	0	CW	0	11	16	32	+41%
Song Sparrow	20	6	0	15	3	2	15	18	79	43	414	+50%
Swamp Sparrow	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	3	10	13	53	-18%
White-throated Sparrow	2	12	2	0	0	0	2	1	19	34	160	-4%
White-crowned Sparrow	0	1	CW	1	0	0	1	0	3	13	37	+56%
Dark-eyed Junco	1447	1455	1724	234	2847	397	1854	711	10,669	98	48,451	+43%
Lapland Longspur	0	0	1	0	0	CW	9	3	13	22	535	-77%
Snow Bunting	26	69	75	0	0	CW	183	45	398	69	14,823	+105%
Northern Cardinal	270	292	212	57	514	52	228	67	1692	93	8821	+8%
Red-winged Blackbird	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	12	28	272	-82%
Common Grackle	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	17	149	-23%
Brown-headed Cowbird	27	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	50	18	234	-61%
Purple Finch	29	6	42	4	28	3	46	6	164	79	1112	-24%
House Finch	6	125	93	12	44	15	84	12	391	84	8119	-5%
White-winged Crossbill	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	45	46	3063	+3061%
Common Redpoll	0	0	22	2	0	0	0	0	24	50	5356	+168%
Pine Siskin	2	27	99	5	16	4	44	0	197	93	7216	+282%
American Goldfinch	450	738	613	132	770	233	536	29	3501	101	26,514	+47%
House Sparrow	726	568	404	228	727	294	874	245	4066	93	36,251	-21%
Total Species	50	47	61	46	45	37	47	43				

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. Bold lettering within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 9. Species found on 14 or fewer counts.

Species	Number of Counts	Number of Birds	Count and Number
Gr. White-fronted Goose	1	1	Madison 1
Snow Goose	0	0	(Racine)
Cackling Goose	2	55	Cedar Grove 1, Madison 54
Mute Swan	8	33	Ephraim 10, (Kenosha), Lake Geneva 1, Madison 15 , Milwaukee 1, Racine 1, Riveredge 3, Washington Island 1, Wisconsin Rapids 1
Trumpeter Swan	11	460	Hudson 407 , La Crosse 6, Madison 3, Manitowish Waters 2, Nelson 14, New Richmond 4, Palmyra 3, Platteville 7, Shawano 3, Solon Springs 6, Stevens Point 5
Tundra Swan	3	16	(La Crosse), Madison 10 , Milwaukee 5, Poynette 1, (Washington Island)
Wood Duck	6	10	(Bridgeport), Green Bay 1, Milwaukee 2, Oshkosh 1, Palmyra 2, Pardeeville 4 , Wautoma 1
American Wigeon	1	1	Oconomowoc 1
Northern Shoveler	6	256	Lake Geneva 1, Madison 220 , Oconomowoc 31, Oshkosh 1, Waukesha 1, Woodland Dunes NE 2
Northern Pintail	3	3	Appleton 1, La Crosse 1, Riveredge 1
Green-winged Teal	7	8	Kettle Moraine 2 , Montello 1, Pardeeville 1, Poynette 1, Shiocton 1, Trempealeau 1, Woodland Dunes NE 1
Canvasback	3	8	Kenosha 2, La Crosse 1, Riveredge 5
Redhead	8	77	Cedar Grove 3, Kenosha 3, La Crosse 1, Lake Geneva 6, Milwaukee 38 , Racine 11, Riveredge 8, Sheboygan 7
Ring-necked Duck	4	11	Lake Geneva 3, Madison 3, Oconomowoc 4 , Poynette 1, (Racine), (Washington Island)
Greater Scaup	10	8429	Appleton 1, Cedar Grove 819, Hales Corners 197, Kenosha 38, Kewaunee 12, Milwaukee 6683 , Riveredge 235, Sheboygan 157, (Washington Island), Woodland Dunes NE 4
Lesser Scaup	9	370	Appleton 2, Fond du Lac 3, (La Crosse), Madison 2, Milwaukee 336 , Oshkosh 20, Racine 1, Riveredge 1, (Sheboygan), Solon Springs 3, Woodland Dunes NE 2
Harlequin Duck	1	1	Sheboygan 1
White-winged Scoter	2	7	Madison 1, Milwaukee 6 , (Sheboygan)
Long-tailed Duck	6	108	Appleton 2, Cedar Grove 16, (Kenosha), Milwaukee 16, Oshkosh 1, Sheboygan 70 , Sturgeon Bay 3, (Washington Island)
Barrow's Goldeneye	1	1	Sheboygan 1
Red-breasted Merganser	11	1203	Cedar Grove 94, Ephraim 9, Hales Corners 22, Kenosha 2, Milwaukee 739 , Racine 206, Riveredge 113, Shawano 1, Sheboygan 12, Sturgeon Bay 3, Washington Island 2
Ruddy Duck	5	9	Appleton 1, (Kenosha), Milwaukee 2 , Oshkosh 2 , Racine 2 , Riveredge 2
Gray Partridge	1	2	Kenosha 2
Greater Prairie-Chicken	1	26	Arpin 26
Northern Bobwhite	2	9	Baraboo 3, New Franken 6 , (Pardeeville)
Common Loon	1	3	Ephraim 3, (Kenosha)
Pied-billed Grebe	3	5	(Cooksville), Kenosha 1, Lake Geneva 3 , Pardeeville 1
Horned Grebe	1	1	Milwaukee 1
Am. White Pelican	2	5	Appleton 1, Green Bay 4
Double-cr. Cormorant	5	30	Appleton 5, Cedar Grove 15 , Fond du Lac 4, Green Bay 4, Sauk City 2
Great Blue Heron	12	21	Beloit 4 , (Brodhead), Burlington 1, Cedar Grove 1, Clyde 1, (Hales Corners), Lake Geneva 1, Madison 2, Mount Horeb 1, Palmyra 2, Poynette 4 , (Racine), Sauk City 2, (Trempealeau), Waterloo 1, Waukesha 1
Turkey Vulture	1	11	(Baraboo), Palmyra 11
Northern Goshawk	10	12	Armstrong Creek 1, Clam Lake 2 , Gilman 1, (Kenosha), Kewaunee 1, Medford 2 , Montello 1, Nelson 1, Owen 1, Plymouth 1, Shawano 1, (Spencer), (Washington Island)
Red-shouldered Hawk	10	12	Baraboo 1, (Cooksville), Kettle Moraine 1, Milwaukee 1, Montello 3 , Nelson 1, Pardeeville 1, Peshtigo 1, Poynette 1, Sauk City 1, Trempealeau 1
Golden Eagle	10	24	Bridgeport 2, Brodhead 1, Caroline 1, Gilman 2, Kickapoo Valley 1, Meadow Valley 3, Montello 2, Nelson 10 , Sauk City 1, (Wautoma), Willard 1
Merlin	10	11	Appleton 1, Bridgeport 1, Clam Lake 1, Durand 1, Green Lake 1, Gurney 1, Kewaunee 1, Montello 1, Spencer 1, Sturgeon Bay 2
Peregrine Falcon	4	6	Appleton 1, Cedar Grove 1, Green Bay 3 , (Kenosha), Racine 1
King Rail	1	1	Poynette 1
Virginia Rail	3	7	Madison 2, Palmyra 2, Poynette 3
Sandhill Crane	3	3	Fort Atkinson 1, Pardeeville 1, Spencer 1
Killdeer	2	4	Bridgeport 2, Platteville 2, (Racine)
Thayer's Gull	4	4	(Appleton), Green Bay 1, Milwaukee 1, Riveredge 1, Sheboygan 1
Iceland Gull	3	3	Milwaukee 1, Riveredge 1, Sheboygan 1
Lesser Black-backed Gull	1	1	Milwaukee 1, (Sheboygan)
Glaucous Gull	6	19	Bayfield 2, Kewaunee 2, Milwaukee 4, Oshkosh 1, Racine 2, Sheboygan 8
Great Black-backed Gull	6	17	Bayfield 1, Cedar Grove 1, Kewaunee 3, Milwaukee 2, Sheboygan 6 , Woodland Dunes SE 4
Black-legged Kittiwake	0	0	(Sheboygan)
Eurasian Collared-Dove	2	5	Bridgeport 2, Hales Corners 3
Snowy Owl	4	6	Cedar Grove 1, Green Bay 1, (Hales Corners), (Kenosha), (Medford), Milwaukee 1, Oshkosh 3 , (Shawano), (Sturgeon Bay), (Washington Island)
Long-eared Owl	5	5	Baraboo 1, Fond du Lac 1, Milwaukee 1, Montello 1, Waterloo 1
Short-eared Owl	3	4	Bridgeport 1, New Franken 1, Stockbridge 2 , (Waterloo)
N. Saw-whet Owl	8	12	Baraboo 3 , Cooksville 1, Madison 1, Montello 2, Palmyra 2, Rhinelander 1, Stevens Point 1, Waukesha 1
Black-backed Woodpecker	2	5	Clam Lake 4 , Herbster 1
Gray Jay	6	25	Armstrong Creek 2, Cable 4, Clam Lake 8 , Florence 1, Rhinelander 5, Summit Lake 5
Boreal Chickadee	2	2	Armstrong Creek 1, Cable 1
Carolina Wren	3	4	Baraboo 1, (Hales Corners), Madison 1, Milwaukee 2 , (Randolph)
Winter Wren	8	15	(Baraboo), Blanchardville 1, Clyde 3, Ephraim 1, Green Bay 1, Madison 6 , Milwaukee 1, Poynette 1, Waukesha 1
Townsend's Solitaire	1	1	Baraboo 1
Hermit Thrush	5	7	Brodhead 1, Hales Corners 1, Madison 2 , Milwaukee 2 , (Palmyra), Waukesha 1

(Continued)

Table 9. (Continued)

Species	Number of Counts	Number of Birds	Count and Number
N. Mockingbird	1	1	Pardeeville 1
Gray Catbird	2	2	Madison 1, Riveredge 1
Brown Thrasher	2	2	Hales Corners 1, Spencer 1
Bohemian Waxwing	2	70	Florence 18, Grantsburg 52 , (Woodland Dunes NW)
Yellow-rumped Warbler	8	20	Baraboo 4, Burlington 6 , Hales Corners 1, Madison 1, Milwaukee 3, Poynette 1, Sauk City 3, Waukesha 1
Pine Warbler	1	1	Green Bay 1
Eastern Towhee	3	3	(Beloit), Bridgeport 1, Plymouth 1, Sauk City 1
Chipping Sparrow	1	1	Madison 1
Field Sparrow	3	6	Bridgeport 4 , Kettle Moraine 1, Lake Geneva 1
Lincoln's Sparrow	3	4	Baraboo 1, Bridgeport 2 , Cedar Grove 1
Harris's Sparrow	2	2	Cedar Grove 1, Gurney 1, (Oshkosh)
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	2	2	Clyde 1, Kenosha 1
meadowlark sp.	3	4	Bridgeport 2 , Oconomowoc 1, Platteville 1, (Sturgeon Bay)
Rusty Blackbird	1	1	Cooksville 1
Brewer's Blackbird	1	2	Burlington 2
Pine Grosbeak	10	125	Arpin 47 , Cable 6, Clam Lake 14, Gilman 9, Gurney 6, Manitowish Waters 6, New Franken 2, Peshtigo 29, Shawano 5, Woodland Dunes NW 1
Red Crossbill	11	130	Armstrong Creek 1, (Bayfield), Cable 17, Clam Lake 54 , Florence 3, Madison 6, Minocqua 16, Phelps 2, Rhinelander 12, Shawano 6, Stevens Point 7, Summit Lake 6
Hoary Redpoll	1	2	Florence 2
Evening Grosbeak	11	63	Armstrong Creek 10, Bayfield 5, Clam Lake 5, (Ephraim), Florence 14 , Gilman 2, Herbster 2 Medford 1, New Franken 4, Peshtigo 4, (Phelps), Shawano 1, Three Lakes 15

Parentheses indicate species was seen within 3 days of the count but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Partridge through Quail—The counts of 2007 and 2008 were similar in that both had deep snow through much of the count period. Generally snow should be good for finding birds in this grouping and, to that matter, the count of 2007 was record breaking in the number of such birds reported. In the count of 2008, although showing respectable numbers, those numbers were starkly less than the year before. The two most numerous birds in this grouping are the Ring-necked Pheasant and the Wild Turkey. In 2007, the pheasant was record shattering with 1,507 individuals reported over 78 circles. In 2008, there were 619 reported over 67 circles. In a similar fashion, the 2007 count reported a record shattering 18,825 Wild Turkey over 96 circles. In 2008, although 30% above the 10-year average, turkey numbers were down to 13,097 individuals over 92 circles. After an encouraging count of 45 individuals over 4 circles in 2007, the Gray Partridge was back down to 2 birds found on one count (Kenosha). This matches 2006 for the lowest total since 1945. Sharp-tailed Grouse were not reported for only the third time since 1974; the Greater Prairie-Chicken was reported from only one count (Arpin). The Northern Bobwhite had one of its weakest totals (9 over 2 counts) in the history of the CBCs.

Loons through Vultures—For the second consecutive year, no Red-throated Loons were found. The Common Loon was reported only from Ephraim (Door County). Five Pied-billed Grebes were reported over 3 counts. The only count documenting a Horned Grebe was Milwaukee. As is now nearly an annual event, American White Pelicans were found

at Green Bay. Another such pelican was found at Appleton. After two severe winters, Great Blue Heron numbers (21 over 12 counts) were the lowest since 1995 (16 over 11 counts). Despite the weather, the Palmyra Count was able to document 11 Turkey Vultures. These 11 vultures break the old single circle high of 9 set in 2006 and 2007 at Palmyra.

Hawks and Eagles—As can be expected in years with early snow and ice, raptor numbers were low. Under such conditions, the typical species to show decreases are the Northern Harrier and the American Kestrel. The harrier was 82% below its 10-year average, the kestrel was 53% below average. The number of kestrels (342 over 62 counts) was the lowest since 1985 (251 over 49 counts). For the first time since 2000, Bald Eagle numbers fell below 1,000 (988 over 82 counts). Numbers along the Mississippi River were particularly weak. Helping eagle numbers were the impressive 213 reported from Appleton. This unusually high number away from the Mississippi was due to a fish die-off in the near-by lakes. There have been but 10 circles in the history of the CBCs to report 200 or better Bald Eagles. Except for Sauk City (with 201 in 1989) all such circles have been along the Mississippi. The highest single circle count of Bald Eagles was 470 (Nelson in 1997). The most common species in this grouping is the Red-tailed Hawk. Its numbers (2,097 over 86 counts) were the lowest since 1998 and were 18% below the 10-year average. The one species to counter the trend was the Golden Eagle. The 10 circles reporting Golden Eagles matches the record high set in 2001, 2004, and 2005. The 24 individuals re-

ported is a record high (the old record being 17 set in 2004). The 10 Golden Eagles reported from Nelson are a record high for a single circle. The old high had been 7 set at Meadow Valley in 2006.

Rails through Shorebirds—A King Rail was heard on the Poynette Count. This marks the 6th year this rail has been reported. In 5 of these 6 years, the King Rail was reported from the same location on the Poynette Count. The only other count to report a King was Madison in 1974. The Virginia Rail is now nearly annual. It has been reported every count (except 2000) starting in 1993. In 2008, it was reported from Madison, Palmyra, and Poynette. After having an average of 5,368 individuals reported per count year over the last ten years, there were but 59 American Coots located in 2008. This is the worst showing of coots since the very early years of the CBCs. As can be expected in harsh and early winters, there were but three lone Sandhill Cranes reported over three counts. Unlike the historic count of 2007, when three rare species of shorebirds were documented from Racine (Spotted Sandpiper, Purple Sandpiper, and Dunlin), the count of 2008 brought Wisconsin back to the basic duo of Killdeer and Wilson's Snipe. The Killdeer was reported on count days for the first time since 2005.

Gulls—As expected in harsh winters, the two common winter gulls (Ring-billed and Herring) were well below normal numbers. The less winter-hardy Ring-billed was 85% below its 10-year average, while the Herring was 55% below average. Less common gulls (such as the Thayer's, Iceland, Lesser Black-backed, Glaucous, and

Great Black-backed) were found in rather normal numbers. Unlike the last count, in which most of these less common species were found away from Lake Michigan, this count found them almost exclusively along Lake Michigan. The exceptions were a Thayer's Gull at Green Bay, two Glaucous in Bayfield and one at Oshkosh, plus a Great Black-backed at Bayfield. In contrast to the uncommon gulls, the highest number of Herring Gulls (2,735) was found away from Lake Michigan at Oshkosh. The high count of Herring Gulls along Lake Michigan was 1,671 at Milwaukee, followed by 759 at Sheboygan. The one unusual find was a count week Black-legged Kittiwake at Sheboygan.

Doves—After an unprecedented number in 2007, in which 33,117 Mourning Doves were counted, the 2008 total came to 18,805. This is only 57% of the 2007 total. Likewise, the Rock Pigeon had its lowest total of individuals since 2000 and was 16% below its 10-year average. Eurasian Collared-Doves continued to be found at Bridgeport and Hales Corners but in smaller numbers than in the past, with only 2 at Bridgeport and 3 at Hales Corners.

Owls—Perhaps due to the weather, owl numbers were low. All three common owls (Eastern Screech, Great Horned, and Barred) were about 35% below their 10-year averages. Although it was a good winter for Snowy Owls not many showed on count days (6 over 4 counts). Both the Long-eared (5 over 5 counts) and the Short-eared (4 over 3 counts) owls had among their worst counts in history. The Northern Saw-whet Owl (12 over 8 counts) had its lowest numbers since 2000 (2 over 2 counts).

Kingfishers—As with many water-related species, the Belted Kingfisher (76 over 36 counts) had its weakest showing since 2000 and was 26% below its 10-year average.

Woodpeckers—This was a good count for woodpeckers with all species being above their 10-year average. Although no species had record highs, the Red-bellied Woodpecker was 29% above its 10-year average and the Pileated was 40% above its average. Even the Red-headed Woodpecker was 26% above average. This is due in part to the addition of the Birchwood Count in Washburn and Sawyer counties. This is a new circle for Wisconsin. Before the counts began, the compiler commented that Birchwood had a large number of Red-headed and that the addition of Birchwood would brighten the outlook for this woodpecker. Nineteen such woodpeckers were found in this circle, giving it the highest total for the state. The Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (33 over 22 counts) had its second best year in history. The only year to top it was 2005 with 50 over 28 counts. Black-backed Woodpeckers were found at Clam Lake and Herbster.

Shrikes through Ravens—Although Northern Shrikes (281 over 78 counts) were significantly lower than the record 485 over 94 counts in 2007, they had their third best showing in the nearly 70 year history of the CBCs and were 39% above the 10-year average. The Gray Jay (25 over 6 counts) had its second worst count since 1980. The only count with weaker numbers was 1999 (23 over 6 counts). The Blue Jay had its second consecutive strong year, being 11% above its average. The American Crow was 22% below its average and had the lowest count of in-

dividuals since 1998. Common Ravens were found in normal numbers.

Larks—Horned Larks (3,383 over 53 counts) had a strong count. The only years with more larks are 2000 (with 10,764) and 2005 (with 6,703).

Chickadees, Titmouse, Nuthatches, and Creepers—Black-capped Chickadees were found in normal numbers, while only 2 Boreal Chickadees were found over two counts (Armstrong Creek and Cable). Despite two harsh winters in succession, Tufted Titmouse were 26% above average and the 40 counts reporting them were second only to the 43 in 2006. Both Red-breasted and White-breasted Nuthatch numbers were normal. The 241 Red-breasted found at Armstrong Creek were impressive. The only circles with a higher number in past years are Clam Lake (366 in 2006), Fiefield (284 in 2006), and Brule (261 in 1977). After weak numbers in 2007, Brown Creepers (365 over 60 counts) were strong this year. The number of individuals is surpassed only by the 368 in 1979 and the 372 in 1997. The 99 creepers reported from Madison were second only for a single circle to the 101 reported from Madison in 1988.

Wrens and Kinglets—After impressive counts in 2005 (22 over 15 counts), 2006 (28 over 13 counts), and 2007 (19 over 13 counts), the Carolina Wren fell to 4 individuals over 3 counts in 2008. These are the lowest numbers since 2000. In contrast, the Winter Wren (15 over 8 counts) had a strong year. Although significantly better than 2007 (76 over 24 counts), the Golden-crowned Kinglet (186 over 43 counts) was still 12% below its 10-year average.

Thrushes—For the fourth consecu-

tive year, there have been Eastern Bluebird numbers (441 over 39 counts) that top anything before this period. A lone Townsend's Solitaire came from Baraboo, where the Solitaire is known to overwinter most years. The American Robin continued its string of consecutive counts with high numbers that date back to 1998. The 73 circles reporting Robins matches the previous high set in 2002 and 2007. The 6,137 individuals are 47% above the average and are third only to the 7,751 of 1998 and the 6,719 of 2005. The Varied Thrush has now not been reported on a count day since 2005.

Mockingbirds through Waxwings—

A Northern Mockingbird was found at Pardeeville. Gray Catbirds were reported from Madison and Riveredge, while Brown Thrashers were reported from Hales Corners and Spencer. The European Starling was 16% below its 10-year average. The Cedar Waxwing, as with the American Robin, continued its consecutive years of strong numbers that date back to 1999. Despite the relatively high number of 4,464 individuals, this total is less than any year back to the 2,492 of 2000 and is 14% below the 10-year average. Bohemian Waxwings were scarce, with birds reported only from Florence and Grantsburg.

Warblers—Despite the difficult weather, the Yellow-rumped Warbler (20 over 8 counts) had its strongest numbers since 2003. A Pine Warbler was documented from Green Bay. This is the fourth count on which a Pine Warbler has been found. The other three are 1974 (Durand), 1980 (Woodland Dunes SE), and 1990 (La Crosse).

Towhees and Sparrows—

The Eastern Towhee was found on three counts (Bridgeport, Plymouth, and Sauk City). This was a great year for sparrows. The two common winter sparrows are the American Tree Sparrow (24,411 over 90 counts) and the Dark-eyed Junco (48,451 over 98 counts). The American Tree Sparrow was 37% above its 10-year average; the Dark-eyed Junco was 43% above its average. The only years with more American Tree Sparrows were 2000 (with 26,586) and 2005 (with 24,812). No other count year has found so many juncos. In the nearly 70 year history of the WSO CBCs, only three times have better than 10 Dark-eyed Juncos been reported per field party hour. Those three years are 2000 (12.2 juncos per hour), 2005 (10.6 juncos per hour), and 2008 (11.8 juncos per hour). The 2,847 juncos reported from Richland Center and the 2,759 reported from Waterloo are outnumbered only by the 3,216 from Poynette in 1987. After a weak year in 2007, in which it was 44% below its average, the Song Sparrow (414 over 43 counts) sprang back in 2008, being 50% above its 10-year average. A Chipping Sparrow was well documented from Madison. An impressive 4 Field Sparrows were documented from Bridgeport. Other Field Sparrows were documented from Kettle Moraine and Lake Geneva. Lincoln's Sparrows were documented from Baraboo, Bridgeport, and Cedar Grove. The three counts reporting Lincoln's matches the previous high of 3 in 2000. The two Lincoln's documented from Bridgeport is the third time any count has reported better than one individual. The other two counts are Newberg in 1988 and Madison in 1993. Harris's Sparrows were

reported from Cedar Grove and Gurney. As with so many other sparrows, the Fox Sparrow had a wonderful count. The 16 circles reporting Fox Sparrows is second only to the 25 of 2005; the 32 individuals is third only to 64 in 2005 and 39 in 2007. The White-crowned Sparrow (37 over 13 counts) was record high in counts (the old high being 11 set in 2006) and second in individuals only to the 91 of 2002.

Longspurs through Grosbeaks—As with the year before, there was a large discrepancy between longspur and bunting numbers. The Lapland Longspur (535 over 22 counts), although having stronger numbers than the year before, was still 77% below its 10-year average. In contrast, the Snow Bunting (14,823 over 69 counts) was a striking 105% above its average. The number of counts reporting Snow Buntings was record high (the old high being 67 in 2000). The number of individuals was third only to the 16,384 of 1989 and the 18,501 of 1996. Northern Cardinals were found in normal numbers. The Rose-breasted Grosbeak was documented from Clyde and Kenosha.

Blackbirds—As is to be expected in years with an early onset of winter, blackbird numbers were low. Of the three common winter blackbirds, the Red-winged was 82% below its 10-year average, the Common Grackle was 23% below that average, and the Brown-headed Cowbird was 61% below average. Just one Rusty Blackbird was reported (that from Cooksville), while just two Brewer's Blackbirds were reported (those from Burlington). One must reach back in time to the year 1949 to find another count with so few Rusty Blackbirds

(and in 1949 there were but 28 count circles). One need not reach so far to touch another year with so few Brewer's. In 2007 there was just one Brewer's reported (that from New Richmond).

Finches—This was one of the stronger finch years in the history of the CBCs. The most talked-about bird was the White-winged Crossbill and its high and wide-ranging numbers. In 2008, there were 3,063 White-winged Crossbills found over 46 counts. This is a huge contrast to the 15 such crossbills reported over 2 counts in 2007. In the history of the CBCs, there have been only three years in which there have been 30 or more counts reporting White-winged or having 1,000 or more individuals. Those three years are 1977 (1,766 over 36 counts), 1981 (653 over 33 counts), and 1989 (3,107 over 37 counts). As can be noticed, the 46 counts reporting White-winged in 2008 exceed the former high of 37 in 1989. The 3,063 individuals reported in 2008 is just shy of the 3,107 set in 1989. Fremont reported 874 crossbills. This is a new single circle high, the old high being 684 at Gilman in 1989. If the counts had been held later in the winter, the number of circles reporting White-winged Crossbills would have increased. This is because the White-winged spread further south as the winter advanced. Another winter finch that had high count numbers and, later in the winter, spread further south across the state is the Common Redpoll (5,356 over 50 counts). This is the sixth consecutive year with strong redpoll numbers. This streak is something that has never happened before in the history of redpolls in Wisconsin. There once was a pattern

of this redpoll being common every other year with certain somewhat predictable peculiarities to the pattern. But we are now in uncharted territory. Counts taken in even-numbered years had, according to the old pattern, low numbers of redpolls. This year, an even-numbered year, produced the highest total of individuals since the 8,044 of 1997. Also, in this supposed off year, the redpoll was 168% above its 10-year average. The 1,343 Common Redpolls tabulated at Armstrong Creek was by far the high count circle. Armstrong Creek was followed by Clam Lake (573) and Gilman (517). In the past, 6 circles have reported 1,500 or better redpolls. The highest total for a single circle is 2,857 by Adams in 1955. Armstrong Creek was also the only count to report Hoary Redpolls. The Pine Siskin was another species in this grouping to experience a banner year. The 7,216 individuals found over 93 counts was in contrast to the 739 found over 47 counts in 2007. The number of counts reporting siskins was record high by a wide margin. The old high was 80 set in 1995. The number of individuals reported was 282% above the 10-year average. The only years with a higher number of individuals are 1980 (7,887), 1987 (10,407), and 1989 (15,001). The American Goldfinch (26,514 over 101 counts) was record high and 47% above its 10-year average. The old high for individuals was 24,301, set in 2005. The 6.4 goldfinches found per party hour tops the 5.6 per hour also set in 2005. While many finches experience great numbers, others did less well. The Pine Grosbeak in 2007 had one of its best years with 1,693 found over 35 counts. In 2008, those numbers fell to 125

over 10 counts. The number of individuals was 72% below average and was the worst showing since 40 over 6 counts in 2002. Although widespread, being found on 79 counts, the Purple Finch was 24% below its 10-year average. Of all the species reported, perhaps the worst numbers belong to the Evening Grosbeak (63 over 11 counts). One must go back to the strange count of 1956 to find a year with fewer than 100 such grosbeaks. The last year in which better than 1,000 grosbeaks were found was 2001 (with 1,580). Given these recent numbers, it is difficult to imagine that at one time the Evening Grosbeak was one of the most common species on Wisconsin Christmas Counts. The best year was 1980, when 12,885 individuals were reported from 69 of 79 counts.

House Sparrow—House Sparrow numbers have been dropping for years but the 36,251 individuals reported in 2008 are 21% below the 10-year average and are one of the steepest drops experienced by this species.

APPENDIX

An alphabetical listing of the counts follows. This listing includes the location of the count center plus the name, address, telephone number, and email address of the compiler. For birders wanting to join a count, it is suggested they contact the count compiler. For those wanting to start a new count, they must first contact the state compiler whose address is located at the beginning of this article.

Antigo (34); Jct. of 45 and 7th Ave, Antigo; Nancy Richmond, N3480

County Road S, Antigo, WI 54409; 715. 623. 6850; polarpastor@gmail.com. **Appleton** (65); Jct. Hwys. 47 and 125, Outagamie Co.; John Shillinglaw, 1952 Palisades Dr., Appleton, WI 54915; 920. 731. 4222; jashlaw@aol.com. **Armstrong Creek** (16); Jct. of Hwys. 8 and 101, Forest County; Kay Kavanagh, 712 Lakeview Ln., Niagara, WI 54151; 715. 589. 2299; kkav@uplogon.com. **Arpin** (38); 1/2 mi. N of Jct. Hwy. C and Oak Rd., Wood Co.; Dennis SeEVERS, 5969 Butternut Rd., Arpin, WI 54410; 715. 569. 4260; rock-cut@sdaos.net. **Ashland** (4); Jct. Hwy. 2 and Sanborn Ave., Ashland; Dick Verch, 906 Ellis Ave., Ashland, WI 54806; 715. 682. 5453; dverch2@charter.net. **Baraboo** (96); Jct. City View Rd. and Hwy. A, Baraboo; Scott Swengel, 909 Birch St., Baraboo, WI 53913; 608. 356. 9543; swengel@naba.org. **Bayfield** (3); T 50 N, R 5 W, S-22; David A. Bratley; Box 518, Washburn, WI 54891; 715. 373. 2564. **Beloit** (92); Jct. Tracy and Eau Claire Rds., about two miles W of Rock Co. Airport; Brad Paulson, 15034 W. Carroll Rd., Brodhead, WI 53520; 608. 879. 2647; bradp@ruppseeds.com. **Birchwood** (8); MacRae Lake, Washburn County; Rick Pertile, 1818 Laurel Ave. West, Minneapolis, MN 55405; 612. 373. 3417; mugzy1960@msn.com. **Black River Falls** (30); Jct. Hwys. H and 54, Jackson Co.; Judy Allen, W12866 River Rd., Black River Falls, WI 54615; 608. 488. 4150; knothole@centurytel.net. **Blanchardville** (94); 2.5 miles SW of Blanchardville; David Willard, Bird Division, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605; 312. 665. 7731; willard@fieldmuseum.org. **Bridgeport** (100); Hwy. 18 bridge over Wisconsin R.; Dennis Kirschbaum, 1505 E. Par-

rish St., Prairie du Chien, WI 53821; 608. 326. 2718; kad9801@centurytel.net. **Brodhead** (93); Jct. of Golf Course Rd. and Sugar River Trail, Green Co.; Quentin Yoerger, 6831 N. Francis Dr., Evansville, WI 53536; 608. 882. 6078; harrierqman@gmail.com. **Brussels** (canceled due to weather); Jct. Hwy. 57 and Stevenson Pier Rd., Door Co.; Charlotte Lukes, 3962 Hillside Rd., Egg Harbor, WI 54209; 920. 823. 2478; Rnclukes@mwweb.net. **Burlington** (77); Jct. Hwy. A and Crossway Rd., Racine Co.; John Bielefeldt, Box 283, Rochester, WI 53167; 262. 514. 2376; rafinesq@yahoo.com. **Cable** (6); Jct. Hwys. M and D, Bayfield Co.; Cully Shelton, Cable Natural History Museum, P.O. Box 416, Cable, WI 54821; 715. 798. 3890; cully@cablemuseum.org. **Caroline** (45); 2 miles W of Caroline; Jan Hewitt, 1074 E. Paulson Rd., Iola, WI 54945; 715. 445. 2489; jah@mwweb.net. **Cassville** (canceled due to weather); Jct. Garden Prairie and Muskellunge Rds., Grant Co.; David Sikorski, 449 N. 39th St., Milwaukee, WI 53208; 414. 379. 9650; akela317@aol.com. **Cedar Grove** (58); Jct. Hwy. G and Palmer Rd., Sheboygan Co.; Tom Uttech, 4305 Hwy. O, Saukville, WI 53080; 262. 675. 6482; tuttech@wi.rr.com. **Chippewa Falls** (22); Jct. Hwys. 178 and S, Chippewa Co.; Charles A. Kemper, 727 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; 715. 723. 3815; charleskemper@sbcglobal.net. **Clam Lake** (9); 7 miles SE of Clam Lake; Keith Merkel, 11722 Robin Rd., Marshfield, WI 54449; 715. 384. 2383; keith.merkel@wick-mail.com. **Clyde** (97); Jct. Hwy. ZZ and Weaver Rd., Iowa Co.; Steve Greb, 1714 Labrador Rd., Oregon, WI 53575; 608. 835. 5266; steven.greb@gmail.com. **Columbus** (85); Jct. John-

son and Jahnke Sts. (south of Columbus); Larry Michael, 713 Clinton St. Apt. 103, Horicon, WI 53032; 920. 485. 2936; lamichael@charter.net. **Cooksville** (91); Cooksville, Rock Co.; David and Anna Marie Huset, 242 W. Church St., Evansville, WI 53536; 608. 882. 5648; huset@att.net. **Durand** (21); Jct. Hwys. 25 and DD 3 miles N of Durand, Dunn Co.; Charles A. Kemper, 727 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; 715. 723. 3815; charleskemper@sbcglobal.net. **Ephraim** (52); Hwy. A 3 miles S of Jct. with Hwy. 42, Door Co.; Karen Newbern, P.O. Box 152, Baileys Harbor, WI 54202; 920. 839. 2802; karen@ridgesanctuary.org. **Fifield** (canceled due to weather); Fifield Post Office; Thomas Nicholls, W7283 Walnut St. P.O. Box 63, Fifield, WI 54524; 715. 762. 3076; nicho002@umn.edu. **Florence** (15); just NE of center of Section 19, Town of Commonwealth, Florence Co.; Kay Kavanagh, 712 Lakeview Ln., Niagara, WI 54151; 715. 589. 2299; kkav@uplogon.com. **Fond du Lac** (67); Jct. Tower and Cody Rds., Fond du Lac Co.; Jeff Baughman, W2640 Middle Road, Campbellsport, WI 53010; 920. 960. 4732; jbaughman@csd.k12.wi.us. **Fort Atkinson** (90); Jct. Hwy. K and Hackbarth Ave., Jefferson Co.; Richard Wanie, W5920 Lee Dr., Fort Atkinson, WI 53538; 920. 563. 6274; crwanie@compufort.com. **Fremont** (42); Jct. Hwys. I and HH 4 miles SW of Fremont; Larry Riedinger, 2620 N. Helen St. #204, Appleton, WI 54911; 920. 284. 1830; riedingerl.aves@yahoo.com. **Friendship** (40); Jct. 16th Ave. and F, Adams Co.; Jym Mooney, 2183 N 54th St., Milwaukee, WI 53208; 414. 875. 6825; hopmoon@milwpc.com. **Gilman** (24); 1 mile W of Miller Dam, Taylor Co.; Janice Luepke, B-

894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479; 715. 659. 3910; hawkowl1@verizon.net. **Grantsburg** (17); Jct. Hwys. 70 and 48 in Grantsburg; Dennis Allaman, 506 W. St. George Ave., Grantsburg, WI 54840; 715. 463. 2365; allaman@usa.net. **Green Bay** (49); Jct. Allouez and S. Webster Aves.; John Jacobs, 2373 Libal St., Green Bay, WI 54301; 920. 432. 2438; Jacobs-rs@yahoo.com. **Green Lake** (79); Jct. Hwy. J and Swamp Rd., Green Lake Co.; Thomas Schultz, N6104 Honey-suckle Lane, Green Lake, WI 54941; 920. 294. 3021; trschultz@centurytel.net. **Gurney** (5); Hwy. 169 in Gurney; Joan Elias, 11140 W. Edwards Rd., Saxon, WI 54559; 715. 893. 2358; joan-elias@nps.gov. **Hales Corners** (61); Jct. 27th St. and Rawson Ave., (Milwaukee Co. only); Mark Verhagen, 9701 W. College Ave., Franklin, WI 53123; 414. 425. 8550; mark.verhagen@ces.uwex.edu. **Hartford** (73); Jct. Hwys. 60 and 83 in Hartford; Bob Domagalski, W140 N8508 Lilly Rd., Menomonee Falls, WI 53051; 262. 251. 6259; rcd2@wi.rr.com. **Hayward** (7); boat landing at Phipps near Hwy. 63, Sawyer Co.; Cully Shelton, Cable Natural History Museum, P.O. Box 416, Cable, WI 54821; 715. 798. 3890; cully@cablemuseum.org. **Herbster** (2) Hwy. 13, 1 mile W of Herbster; Barbara Moldenhauer, 86405 Bark River Rd., Herbster, WI 54844; 715. 774. 3700; boatnbird@msn.com. **Holcombe** (23); Chippewa-Rusk county line, 1 mile E of Hwy. 27; Charles A. Kemper, 727 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; 715. 723. 3815; charleskemper@sbcglobal.net. **Horicon Marsh** (83); Jct. Main Ditch and Main Dike in Refuge; Bill Volkert, DNR, N7725 Hwy. 28, Horicon, WI 53032; 920. 387.

7877; brchwood@thesurf.com. **Hudson** (19); Afton, MN; Joseph Merchak, 1723 Laurel Ave., Hudson, WI 54016; 715. 531. 0542; jmerchak@ci.invergrove-heights.mn.us. **Hustisford** (84); Jct. Hwys. CJ and M, just east of Clyman; Bob Domagalski, W140 N8508 Lilly Rd., Menomonee Falls, WI 53051; 262. 251. 6259; rcd2@wi.rr.com. **Kenosha** (63); Jct. Hwys. 158 and 104th Ave. (Kenosha Co. only); Ron Hoffmann, Box 886, Kenosha, WI 53141; 262 654. 5854. **Kettle Moraine** (72); Hwy. DD, W of Auburn Lake, Fond du Lac Co.; Bill Volkert, W996 Birchwood Dr., Campbellsport, WI 53010; 920. 387. 7877; brchwood@thesurf.com. **Kewaunee** (54); Jct. Hwys. 42 and D, Kewaunee Co.; William Mueller, 1242 S. 45 St., Milwaukee, WI 53214; 414. 698. 9108; iltlawas@earthlink.net. **Kickapoo Valley** (99); Jct. Hwys. T and 131, Monroe Co.; Eric Epstein, 22505 Kensington Rd., Norwalk, WI 54648; 608. 823. 7837; tickcity@centurytel.net. **La Crosse** (32); La Crosse Courthouse; Dan Jackson, S2256 CTH K, Chasburg, WI 54621; 608. 483. 2271; Dan-Jackson@LBWhite.com. **La Farge** (no report submitted); La Farge, Vernon County; Cathy Pierce, E14214 County Road D, La Farge, WI 54639; 608.625.2084; cathy.pierce@organicvalley.com. **Lake Geneva** (78); Interlaken Lodge, Hwy. 50 (approx. 2 M east of Jct. with Hwy 67); Patricia Parsons, N3241 Williams St., Lake Geneva, WI 53147; 262. 248. 1232; parsons@genevaonline.com. **Lake-wood** (no count in 2008). **Madison** (88); State Capitol; Aaron Stutz, 2014 Martin St., Madison, WI 53713; 608. 294. 9618; agstutz@sbcglobal.net. **Manitowish Waters** (10); Jct. Hwys. 51 and W, Vilas Co.; John Bates, 4245 Hwy. 47, Mercer, WI 54547; 715. 476. 2828; Manitowish@centurytel.net. **Meadow Valley** (29); Jct. Jackson, Juneau, and Wood Cos.; Andy Paulios, 101 S. Webster St. Madison, WI 53558; 608. 264. 6137; andy.paulios@wisconsin.gov. **Medford** (25); 2.5 miles NE of Whittlesey, Taylor Co.; Susanne Adams, W2272 Rustic Rd., Rib Lake, WI 54470; 715. 748. 5014; bradams@newnorth.net. **Merrill** (35); Jct. of Hwy. 107 and Southend Road, Merrill, Lincoln County; Sherry Frazier, W4990 Fowler Dr., Merrill, WI 54452; 715. 536. 7969; racin64@whoever.com. **Milwaukee** (60); Jct. Port Washington Rd. and Hampton Ave., Glendale; Andrea Szymczak, 822 Lemira Ave., Waukesha, WI 53188; harrierhawk1@hotmail.com. **Minoqua** (11); Jct. Hwys. 70 and 51 in Minocqua, Oneida County; Guy David, P.O. Box 462, Lac Du Flambeau, WI 54538; 715. 588. 3694; bgdavid@earthlink.net. **Montello** (80); Harrisville, Marquette Co.; Daryl Christensen, P.O. Box 182, Montello, WI 53949; 608. 296. 3068; gr8fish@palacenet.net. **Mount Horeb** (95); Jct. Hwys. 78 and Bus. 18/151, Mount Horeb; Kenneth Wood, P.O. Box 81, Black Earth, WI 53515; 608. 767. 3343; kwwood@tds.net. **Nelson** (20); 1 mile S of Jct. Hwys. I and D; Charles A. Kemper, 727 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; 715. 723. 3815; charleskemper@sbcglobal.net. **New Franken** (50); Jct. Hwys. P and SS, Brown County; Ed Houston, 2818 Sugarbush Ct., Green Bay, WI 54301; 920. 339. 3273; ezehouston@aol.com. **New Richmond** (18); 2 miles E of Boardman, St. Croix Co.; Joseph Merchak, 1723 Laurel Ave., Hudson, WI 54016; 715. 531. 0542; jmerchake@ci.invergrove-heights.mn.us. **Norske** (44); 1 mile E

- of Jct. Hwy P and Rustad Rd., Wau-paca Co.; Jan Hewitt, 1074 E. Paulson Rd., Iola, WI 54945; 715. 445. 2489; jah@mwwb.net. **Oconomowoc** (74); Hwy 67, 2 miles N of Oconomowoc; Larry Michael, 713 Clinton St. Apt. 103, Horicon, WI 53032; 920. 485. 2936; lamichael@charter.net. **Oshkosh** (66); Jct. Hwys. 21 and 41 in Oshkosh; Thomas Ziebell, 1638 White Swan Dr., Oshkosh, WI 54901; 920. 235. 0326; cziebell@new.rr.com. **Owen** (26); Hwy. D 2.5 miles N of Hwy. 29, Clark Co.; Gayle Davis, N 1503 Putnam Dr., Owen, WI 54460; 715. 229. 2022; humnbrd@peoplepc.com. **Palmyra** (76); 0.5 miles N of Jct. Hwy 20 and Nelson Rd., Walworth Co.; Eric Howe, N9564 Nature Rd., Eagle, WI 53119; 262. 594. 5853; cbc@hoyaudubon.org. **Pardeeville** (81); north end of access road that comes from Monthey Rd. into the south side of French Creek Wildlife Area, Columbia Co.; Paul and Glenna Schwalbe, 203 Breezy Point Dr., Pardeeville, WI 53954; 608. 429. 4365; p.g6schwalbe@gmail.com. **Pensaukee** (64); Pensaukee; Thomas Erdman, 4094 Hwy. S, Rte. 2, Oconto, WI 54153; 920. 465. 2713; erdmant@uwgb.edu. **Peshtigo** (48); Harmony Corners, Marinette Co.; Barb Bereza, N3175 County RW, Peshtigo, WI 54157; 715. 582. 0884. **Phelps** (12); Jct. FR 2199 and FR 2533, 2 miles SW of Phelps; Bill Reardon, 1700 Open Acres Ln., Eagle River, WI 54521; 715. 479. 8055; breardon@nnex.net. **Platteville** (101); Cornelia on Ct. O, Grant Co.; Karl and Dorthy Legler, 429 Franklin St., Sauk City, WI 53583; 608. 643. 4926; karlndot@chorus.net. **Plymouth** (71); Jct. Hwys. 23 and C, Sheboygan Co.; Robert Brigham, 851 Chaplin Ct., Plymouth, WI 53073; 920. 892. 7716; rbrigham@wi.rr.com. **Poynette** (86); Jct. Hwys. 51 and CS; Mark and Sue Martin, W7503 Kampen Rd., Arlington, WI 53911; 608. 635. 4160; goosep@chorus.net. **Racine** (62); Hwy. H 0.5 miles S of Hwy. K (Racine Co. only); Eric Howe, N9564 Nature Rd., Eagle, WI 53119; 262. 594. 5853; cbc@hoyaudubon.org. **Randolph** (82); Hwy. P midway between Cambria and Randolph, Columbia Co.; Larry Michael, 713 Clinton St. Apt. 103, Horicon, WI 53032; 920. 485. 2936; lamichael@charter.net. **Rhineland** (14); Rhineland; Vanessa Haese-Lehman, 333 E. Rives St., Rhineland, WI 54501; 715. 369. 3708; vhaeselehman@printpack.com. **Richland Center** (98); Jct. Hwys. O and TB SE of Richland Center; Robert Hirschy, University of Wisconsin Center-Richland, 1200 Hwy. 14 West, Richland Center, WI 53581; 608. 647. 3042; robert.hirschy@uwec.edu. **Riveredge** (59); Jct. Hwy. 33 and Lakeland School Rd., Ozaukee Co.; Mary Hollebeck, c/o Riveredge Nature Center, P.O. Box 26, Newburg, WI 53060; 800. 287. 8098; maryh@riveredge.us. **Rosendale** (canceled due to weather); 2.5 miles S of junc. of Hwys. 23 and 26, Fond du Lac Co.; Seth Cutright, 3352 Knollwood Rd., West Bend, WI 53095; 262. 675. 2443; ferruginous.hawk82@gmail.com. **Sauk City** (87); 2.5 miles SE of Witwen, Sauk Co.; Karl and Dorothy Legler, 429 Franklin St., Sauk City, WI 53583; 608. 643. 4926; karlndot@chorus.net. **Shawano** (46); 3 miles N of Lunds, Shawano Co.; Tim Ewing, W5646 Lindsten Rd., Shiocton, WI 54170; 715. 758. 6999; nnc@navarino.org. **Sheboygan** (57); Jct. 10th St. and Erie Ave., Sheboygan; Scott Baughman, 3043 Rolling Meadows Dr., Sheboygan, WI 53083; 920.

457. 5574; baughman@charter.net. **Shiocton** (47); Jct. Hwys. M and 54, Outagamie Co.; Steven Petznick, Mosquito Hill Nature Center, N3880 Rogers Rd., New London, WI 54961; 920. 779. 6433; petznisj@co.outagamie.wi.us. **Solon Springs** (1); Jct. Hanson and Hruska Rds., Douglas Co.; Nancy Raffetto, 7106 S. Steele Lake Rd, Lake Nebagamon, WI 54849; 715. 374. 3007; Raffetto@wisc.edu. **Spencer** (27); Jct. Hwys. F and 153, Marathon Co.; Janice Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479; 715. 659. 3910; hawkow11@verizon.net. **Stevens Point** (37); Old Main Bldg., U.W.-Stevens Point; Nancy Stevenson, 1890 Red Pine Ln., Stevens Point, WI 54481; 715. 341. 0084; gypsysigma@yahoo.com. **Stockbridge** (68); intersection of County BB and Killsnake Rd., Calumet County; Terri Welisek, W4923 Golf Course Rd, Sherwood, WI; 920. 989. 1880; terriw@new.rr.com. **Sturgeon Bay** (51); Jct. Hwys. 57 and P, Door Co.; Charlotte Lukes, 3962 Hillside Rd., Egg Harbor, WI 54209; 920. 823. 2478; Rnclukes@mwweb.net. **Summit Lake** (33); Jct. of Fitzgerald Dam Rd. and T, Langlade Co.; Joel A. Flory, 3131 Pleasure Point Dr., Rhinlander, WI 54501; 715. 490. 3039; joelflory@frontiernet.net. **Three Lakes** (13); 6 miles E of Three Lakes; Bill Reardon, 1700 Open Acres Ln., Eagle River, WI 54521; 715. 479. 8055; breardon@nnex.net. **Trempealeau** (31); Jct. Hwy. K and Fremont St., Trempealeau; Al Wernecke, 23787 Trail View Lane, Trempealeau, WI 54661; 608. 534. 6330; ajja701@triwest.net. **Washington Island** (53); Washington Island; Ursula Petersen, 3112 Sunnyside St., Stoughton, WI 53589; 608. 873. 0294; buboarco@aol.com. **Waterloo** (89); Jct. of Hwys. O and B on Jefferson/Dane county line, 5 miles west of Lake Mills; Bob Domagalski, W140 N8508 Lilly Rd., Menomonee Falls, WI 53051; 262. 251. 6259; rcd2@wi.rr.com. **Waukesha** (75); Jct. Hwy. D and Brookhill Rd., Waukesha Co.; Walter Hahn, 213 W. Newhall Ave., Waukesha, WI 53186; 262. 547. 1004. **Waupaca** (43); Jct. Hwy. 49 & Smokey Valley Rd, Waupaca Co.; Jan Hewitt, 1074 E. Paulson Rd., Iola, WI 54945; 715. 445. 2489; jah@mwweb.net. **Wausau** (36); Jct. Grand Ave. and Thomas St., Wausau; Jane Raymond-Wood, 1417 Skyline Lane, Wausau, WI 54403; 715. 845. 3969; tjwood@dwave.net. **Wautoma** (41); Mount Morris, Waushara Co.; Chip Hutler, W6378 Cty. Rd. YY, Neshkoro, WI 54960; 920. 293. 4500; clhutler@wildblue.net. **Willard** (28); 1 mile E and 1.5 miles S of Willard, Clark Co.; Janice Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479; 715. 659. 3910; hawkow11@verizon.net. **Wisconsin Rapids** (39); Wisconsin Rapids Airport; Darwin Tiede, 2809 Schaefer Circle, Appleton, WI 54915; 920. 997. 9418; ctiede@new.rr.com. **Woodland Dunes NE** (55); Mishicot; **NW** (69); Menchalville; **SE** (56); 2 mi. S of Newtonburg; **SW** (70); 3 miles W of St. Nazianz on Hwy. C; all counts only in Manitowoc Co.; Bernard Brouchoud, Woodland Dunes Nature Center, P.O. Box 486, Two Rivers, WI 54241; 920. 793. 4007; woodland-dunes@lakefield.net.



Brown Creeper by Jack Bartholmai

Birds of Wisconsin— An Annotated Checklist

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ABSTRACT

This paper provides a checklist of 431 bird species that have been found in Wisconsin during the past 160 years. A code following the name of each species gives information regarding the status of all species included, including their relative abundance in Wisconsin, and whether the species is a migrant, a breeding species, a permanent resident, a winter resident, or a rare and occasional vagrant.

Since the 1840s, ornithologists, naturalists, and birders have recorded 431 species of birds in the state of Wisconsin. Some species are defined as rare. Rarity is described in varying degrees, and the following list includes a set of codes which denote whether the species is rare but regular and found each year, or rare and seen only a few times over the period of years for which we have records. Previously-unrecorded species new to the state are still occasionally seen in Wisconsin. Decisions

regarding the inclusion of additional species to this list are made by the Records Committee of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology.

ABUNDANCES CODES

- a: abundant (very easy to find; very numerous and widespread)
- c: common (easy to find in the appropriate habitat and season)
- uc: uncommon (requires additional effort to find)
- r1: rare, but regular (seen somewhere in WI annually)
- r2: casual (no more than one record every 1–5 years)
- r3: accidental (less than one record every 5 years)—(Those species designated “r3” are in some cases considered “vagrants.” They do not necessarily fit into a category such as “migrant” or “winter resident.”)

The abundance of a species can vary dramatically through the seasons. A given species can be abundant during migration, but rare during the breeding season. The abundance codes Mueller has attached to the species on this list show a rather “average” value, for the sake of simplicity. This is very subjective, of course, and is based on his own experience and the use of various references, given at the end of this checklist.

RESIDENT, BREEDING, MIGRANT, AND CONSERVATION STATUS CODES

: breeds in WI; also found as a migrant. The asterisk is in parentheses if the species very rarely breeds in WI: (). Those species listed thus (*) are not found breeding in the state every year.

*PR: permanent resident; at least some individuals remain and are nonmigratory, though some may migrate.

M: migrant; seen in WI during migratory periods. (Some species are found during migration and during winter also.)

WR: winter resident (Permanent residents are also automatically considered winter residents. Wintering species of course also migrate into and out of the state.)

E: Endangered in WI (species in danger of extinction in our state)

THR: Threatened in WI (species with very limited population; possibly could become endangered)

SC: Special Concern

SGCN: Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Wisconsin's **Species of Greatest Conservation Need** are listed and described in the Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan. See more about their conservation status, management needs, and information on population at the following online sources:

Priority Species—Wisconsin All-Bird Conservation Plan: <http://www.wisconsinbirds.org/plan/species/priority.htm>

Species Profiles from the Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/land/er/wwap/explore/profiles.asp>

Example: The Red-necked Grebe is listed as “r1; SC; SGCN”, that is, it is found breeding in a few areas of the state regularly and annually; it is considered a Special Concern species, and as a Species of Greatest Conservation Need in Wisconsin. The number of young produced each year is small.

The headings in **bold type** in the list are **order** and **family** divisions. For more about taxonomic status, consult the American Ornithologists' Union Check-List of North American Birds, online at the AOU website at this link: <http://www.aou.org/checklist/north/index.php>

A note of caution: The categories used here are not rigid. Some individuals of some species may be able to be described in a number of ways. For example, we might refer to the Bald Eagle as an uncommon breeding species, as well as a winter resident. Some of the individuals present here during winter have arrived here from breeding areas outside our borders, while some winter residents were fledged here. In addition, there continue to be numerous threats to the

Bald Eagle breeding population as well as to those individuals that winter here, which cause this species to have its SC, SGCN status, despite its designation as merely “uncommon.” In some geographic areas of Wisconsin, especially within areas having winter concentrations, the Bald Eagle can locally seem to be very common.

Some relatively common species are undergoing dramatic changes in abundance and distribution as a result of environmental and other factors. For example, while one would certainly describe the Great Blue Heron as a common bird in Wisconsin, some breeding colonies of this species in this state are in decline. Many of the individuals we see are nonbreeders. The status of many bird species continues to be in a state of flux, reflecting a changing environment; loss or alteration of habitat; the effects of climate change; threats such as collisions, pesticides, and lead poisoning; along with a host of other factors.

This list is the result of a combination of our own research and field experience, the use of the references listed below, and conversations with

experienced ornithologists and birders. For the first and some subsequent editions of this list, we were especially influenced by conversations with Bob Domagalski, John Idzikowski, and the late Professor Charles M. Weise of the Department of Biological Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. We are indebted to them for advice regarding the status and distribution of bird species in our state. Additional comments provided by the following people greatly improved various versions of the manuscript, and we express our gratitude to them: Professor Bill Brooks of Ripon College, Brian Bub, Dr. Noel Cutright, Jan Hansen, Randy Hoffman, and Tom Schultz. Any errors are of course our own responsibility. Recent name changes mandated by the “Committee on Classification and Nomenclature of North and Middle American Birds” of the American Ornithologists’ Union are used throughout. Previously used common names are in parentheses after the name now officially in use.

This is the March 2009 version of the checklist; it supersedes all previous versions.

ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF WISCONSIN'S BIRDS

Name	rarity code	breeding status	migratory status	winter status	WI conservation status	notes
ORDER: Anseriformes						
FAMILY: Anatidae Ducks/Geese/Swans						
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>)	r3	(*)				One breeding record, 1999, with some unresolved questions; a few small flocks of migrants.
Fulvous Whistling-Duck (<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>)	r3					One record only, from 1989.
Greater White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons</i>)			ucM			More frequent migrant in recent years.
Snow Goose (<i>Chen caerulescens</i>)			ucM	rare WR		Common migrant in some parts of WI (more frequent in central counties); most of mid-continent population migrates west of WI.
Ross's Goose (<i>Chen rossii</i>)	r1					Formerly more rare; now an annual migrant.
Brant (<i>Branta bernicla</i>)	r2					Infrequent vagrant/casual migrant.
Cackling Goose (<i>Branta hutchinsii</i>)			ucM			A recent split from Canada Goose; somewhat limited distribution in WI during migration.
Canada Goose (<i>Branta canadensis</i>)	a*	aM		c WR		Many more migrants than breeders; several possible subspecies seen in WI; urban flocks in se WI are PR.
Mute Swan (<i>Cygnus olor</i>)		uc*		uc WR		Introduced; a potential problem species - control efforts underway.
Trumpeter Swan (<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>)	r1	r1*	r1M	r1 WR		Soon to be de-listed; SGCN Successful reintroduction effort has increased population; slated for de-listing; a percentage of the population does not leave WI in winter.
Tundra Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>)			cM	rare WR		Common migrant across mid-section of state.
Wood Duck (<i>Aix sponsa</i>)		c*	cM	somewhat rare	WR	Common breeding species and migrant.
Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>)		uc*	mostly ucM	rare WR		Common migrant, uncommon breeding species - increasing continental population.
Eurasian Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>)	r2		r2M			Infrequent vagrant; still no N. American breeding records?
American Wigeon (<i>Anas americana</i>)		uc*	cM	rare WR		Common migrant; few breeding records in WI.
American Black Duck (<i>Anas rubripes</i>)		uc*	ucM	uc WR	SC; SGCN	Declining; special concern.
Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)		a*	aM	cWR		Abundant cosmopolitan species.
Blue-winged Teal (<i>Anas discors</i>)		c*	aM	rare WR	SC; SGCN	Some declines; special concern.
Cinnamon Teal (<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>)	r2		r2M			Infrequent vagrant; some may be escapes from private waterfowl collections.
Northern Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>)		uc*	cM	rareWR		Common migrant but local breeder.
Northern Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>)		uc*	cM	rare WR	SC	Rare breeder; declines in continental population; special concern.
Green-winged Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>)		uc*	cM	rareWR		Limited breeding population but widespread and common migrant.
Canvasback (<i>Aythya valisineria</i>)		(*)	cM	rare WR	SC; SGCN	Is perennially a species of concern; major percentage of continental population migrates through Mississippi Valley.
Redhead (<i>Aythya americana</i>)		c* locally	cM	ucWR	SC; SGCN	Common breeder in some locations (Horicon Marsh, etc.), but uncommon breeder elsewhere in WI, special concern.

a= abundant; c=common; uc=uncommon; r1=rare/regular; r2=casual; r3= accidental; PR=permanent resident; M= migrant; WR= winter resident; E= endangered; THR= threatened; SC= special concern; SGCN= Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Name	rarity code	breeding status	migratory status	winter status	WI conservation status	notes
Ring-necked Duck (<i>Aythya collaris</i>)		c*	cM	rare WR		Increasing but somewhat localized breeder, common migrant.
Greater Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>)			cM	cWR		Most birds are on Great Lakes, some declines.
Lesser Scaup (<i>Aythya affinis</i>)		(*)	cM	cWR	SC; SGCN	Declining, rare breeder in WI; special concern.
King Eider (<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>)	r2		r2M	r2WR		Very rare on Great Lakes (mostly Lake Michigan), mostly 1st year birds.
Common Eider (<i>Somateria mollissima</i>)	r3					Extremely rare, mostly on Great Lakes.
Harlequin Duck (<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>)	r1			r1WR		Formerly more rare, now annual on Lake Michigan.
Surf Scoter (<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>)			ucM	uc WR some years, rare other years		Mostly on Great Lakes, rare on inland waters; seems to be becoming more common in relation to the other 2 scoters.
White-winged Scoter (<i>Melanitta fusca</i>)			ucM	uc WR some years, rare other years		Mostly on Great Lakes, rare on inland waters.
Black Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>)		(*)	ucM	ucWR some years, rare other years		Mostly on Great Lakes, rare on inland waters; only one breeding record.
Long-tailed Duck (<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>)			uc or cM	uc to c WR		Mostly on Great Lakes, rare on inland waters; formerly much more common in winter; shifting distribution and abundance.
Bufflehead (<i>Bucephala albeola</i>)			cM	c WR		Common migrant and winter resident, esp. on Great Lakes.
Common Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>)		(*)	cM	c WR	SC	Rare breeder.

Barrow's Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala islandica</i>)	r2		r2M	r2 WR		Formerly more rare; now annual or nearly so.
Smew (<i>Mergellus albellus</i>)	r3					One record only.
Hooded Merganser (<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>)		uc*	cM	rare WR		Continental population is increasing.
Common Merganser (<i>Mergus merganser</i>)		uc*	cM	c WR		Common migrant and winter resident, esp. on Great Lakes, limited distribution and local but increasing breeding population.
Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>)		(*) some local exceptions	cM	c WR	SC	Rare breeder; special concern.
Masked Duck (<i>Nomonyx dominicus</i>)	r3					Only one old record.
Ruddy Duck (<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>)		uc*	ucM	rare WR		Declining, local breeder.
ORDER: Galliformes						
FAMILY: Phasianidae - Partridges/Grouse/Turkeys/Quail						
Gray Partridge (<i>Perdix perdix</i>)		uc*PR		uc PR		Declining; much less common than a half-century ago; complex reasons for decline incl. changing agricultural practices.
Ring-necked Pheasant (<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>)		c*PR		c PR		Populations are affected by harsh winters.
Ruffed Grouse (<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>)		c*PR		c PR		Cyclic population numbers; ten-year cycles; population decline in SW WI.
Spruce Grouse (<i>Falcipennis canadensis</i>)	r1	r1*PR		r1 PR	THR; SGCN	A rare species, with some concerns about long-term declines in WI - habitat loss may be responsible for declines; WI Threatened species.
Willow Ptarmigan (<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>)	r3					Old record from 19th century; not likely to re-occur.
Sharp-tailed Grouse (<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>)		very local uc*PR		uc PR	SC; SGCN	Declining; intensive management needed for population stabilization; special concern.

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Name	rarity code	breeding status	migratory status	winter status	WI conservation status	notes
Greater Prairie-Chicken (<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>)		very local uc*PR		ucPR	THR; SGCN	Threatened and declining across its North American geographic range; needs large expanse of habitat—is the focus of intense research; WI Threatened species.
Wild Turkey (<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>)		a*PR		aPR		Abundant and increasing primarily in southern 2/3 of WI; a conservation success story.
FAMILY: Odontophoridae New World Quail Northern Bobwhite (<i>Colinus virginianus</i>)		uc*PR		ucPR		Declining; sustaining breeding population is in SW 1/4 of WI; changing agricultural practices related to decline; needs cover such as hedgerows, thickets or brushpiles to survive harsh winters.
ORDER: Gaviiformes FAMILY: Gaviidae Loons Red-throated Loon (<i>Gavia stellata</i>)			ucM	rare WR		Primarily on Great Lakes.
Pacific Loon (<i>Gavia pacifica</i>)	r2		r2M			Now nearly annual on some large inland lakes; still a casual migrant only.
Common Loon (<i>Gavia immer</i>)		c*	cM	very rare WR	SC	Serious potential threats remain from environmental contamination and disturbance on nesting lakes, during migration and on wintering areas; special concern.
ORDER: Podicipediformes FAMILY: Podicipedidae Grebes Pied-billed Grebe (<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>)		c*	cM	rare WR		Common on deep marshes; widespread.
Horned Grebe (<i>Podiceps auritus</i>)		(*)	cM	very rare WR	SC; SGCN	Very rare breeder; declining; special concern.
Red-necked Grebe (<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>)	r1	r1*; local	r1M	extremely rare WR	SC; SGCN	Very local breeder; WI Endangered species.
Eared Grebe (<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>)	r1	(*)	r1M			Rare migrant; extremely rare breeder.
Western Grebe (<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>)	r1	(*)	r1M	extremely rare WR	SC	Rare migrant; extremely rare breeder; special concern.
ORDER: Pelecaniformes FAMILY: Pelecanidae Pelicans American White Pelican (<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>)		uc*	ucM	rare WR in Green Bay	SC	Increasing; now an annual breeder during mild winters in several colonies, special concern.
Brown Pelican (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>)	r3					Very few records of vagrants from southern US.
FAMILY: Phalacrocoracidae Cormorants Double-crested Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>)		c*	cM	very rare WR		Increasing; many conflicts over status and presence.
FAMILY: Anhingidae—Darters Anhinga (<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>)	r3					Extremely rare vagrant during migration or summer.
FAMILY: Fregatidae Frigatebirds Magnificent Frigatebird (<i>Fregata magnificens</i>)	r3					Extremely rare vagrant during migration or summer.
ORDER: Ciconiiformes FAMILY: Ardeidae Herons/Bitterns/Allies American Bittern (<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>)		uc*	ucM		SC; SGCN	Declining; needs relatively undisturbed wetlands; special concern.
Least Bittern (<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>)		uc*	ucM		SC	Declining; needs relatively undisturbed wetlands; special concern.
Great Blue Heron (<i>Ardea herodias</i>)		c*	cM	uc WR in southern WI	SC	Wide distribution, but many non-breeders and relatively few large breeding colonies; needs wetlands in good condition; special concern.
Great Egret (<i>Ardea alba</i>)		uc*	ucM	very rare in winter	THR; SGCN	WI threatened species; relatively few breeding colonies; sensitive species.

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Snowy Egret (<i>Egretta thula</i>)	r1	(*)	r1M		END; SGCN	WI endangered species; rare visitor to most of state, a few breeders in Brown County.
Little Blue Heron (<i>Egretta caerulea</i>)	r1	(*)	r1M			Rare post-breeding wanderer to WI; a few young seen in 1974, but no accepted evidence of breeding.
Tricolored Heron (<i>Egretta tricolor</i>)	r2		r2M			Rare post-breeding wanderer to WI.
Cattle Egret (<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>)		r1*	ucM		SC	Rare breeder and very local; most in Brown County or Horicon Marsh, special concern.
Green Heron (<i>Butorides virescens</i>)		c*	cM			Common and widespread.
Black-crowned Night-Heron (<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>)		uc*	ucM	rare WR	SC	Nesting colonies primarily in east-central WI, some declines in decades past; sensitive to chemical contaminants; special concern.
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>)	r1	r1*			THR; SGCN	Threatened status in WI; few nesting records in any year; most nesting takes place in riverbottom swamps.
FAMILY:Threskiornithidae Ibises/Spoonbills						
White Ibis (<i>Eudocimus albus</i>)	r3					One record.
Glossy Ibis (<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>)	r2					A casual visitor, sometimes in spring or in mid-summer; no breeding birds in any nearby states.
White-faced Ibis (<i>Plegadis chihi</i>)	r3					A casual visitor, sometimes in spring or in mid-summer; no breeding birds in any nearby states.
Roseate Spoonbill (<i>Platalea ajaja</i>)	r3					No records since mid-1800s.
FAMILY: Ciconiidae Storks						
Wood Stork (<i>Mycteria americana</i>)	r3					Accidental; only a handful of records.

ORDER: Falconiformes**FAMILY: Cathartidae New World Vultures**

Black Vulture (<i>Coragyps atratus</i>)	r3					Accidental; very few records of this southern species.
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Turkey Vulture (<i>Cathartes aura</i>)		c*	cM	rare in winter		Increasing.
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FAMILY: Accipitridae Hawks/Kites/Eagles/Allies

Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>)		c*	cM	very rare in winter	THR; SGCN	About to be de-listed from threatened status in 2009; gradual increase in population; has responded to provision of nesting platforms and protection.
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Swallow-tailed Kite (<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>)	r3					Accidental; old nesting records from 19th century.
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White-tailed Kite (<i>Elanus leucurus</i>)	r3					Two records; accidental.
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Mississippi Kite (<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>)	r2					Casual; not seen in WI annually, but possibly more frequently in recent years; increasing in western IL.
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Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)		c*	cM	cWR	SC; SGCN	One of “the” conservation success stories; increasing as a breeder and during winter; more recent successful nests in southern third of WI.
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Northern Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)		c*	cM	ucWR	SC; SGCN	Fairly common, but at risk due to loss of grassland and wet meadow habitat; special concern.
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Sharp-shinned Hawk (<i>Accipiter striatus</i>)		c*	cM	ucWR		Fairly common, but some declines in northern US and Canada in last half of 20th century; some sources imply an increasing population today.
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Cooper’s Hawk (<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>)		c*	cM	uc to c WR		Once hard-hit by pesticides, but now increasing; widely found today in urban and suburban habitats.
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Northern Goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>)		uc*	uc and irr M	uc WR	SC; SGCN	At risk; needs mature forest; cyclic high numbers during some migrations; special concern.
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Name	rarity code	breeding status	migratory status	winter status	WI conservation status	notes
Harris's Hawk (<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>)	r3					Only one record, very out-of-range; unlikely to be seen again in WI.
Red-shouldered Hawk (<i>Buteo lineatus</i>)		uc*	ucM	uc WR; mostly in s WI	THR; SGCN	A WI Threatened species, in decline across wide sections of range, but possibly stable in WI; sensitive to habitat loss or alteration.
Broad-winged Hawk (<i>Buteo platypterus</i>)		c*	cM	very rare in winter; some records may be mis-IDs		Common breeder in northern third of WI; common migrant.
Swainson's Hawk (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>)	r2		r1M			Rare migrant, nearly annual but very few records in any one year.
Red-tailed Hawk (<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>)		c*	cM	c WR		Widespread and common raptor; increasing.
Ferruginous Hawk (<i>Buteo regalis</i>)	r2		R2m	r3WR		Casual; not seen annually; vagrant from the west, usually only seen during migration, but a few winter records.
Rough-legged Hawk (<i>Buteo lagopus</i>)			cM	c WR		Late fall (most after mid-October), winter, and early spring visitor from arctic; years with deep snow hold fewer birds in mid-winter as some move further south.
Golden Eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)	r1		ucM	ucWR		Rare but annual late fall and early spring migrant, plus several dozen wintering birds annually, mostly in s-w and w-c WI; recent research in n. WI and n. MI shows that 50-75-100 (or perhaps even more) migrate through western Great Lakes states in fall and spring; are our migrants all Canadian arctic breeders?
FAMILY: Falconidae Caracaras/Falcons						
American Kestrel (<i>Falco sparverius</i>)		c*	cM	c WR		Most common falcon, some degree of increase in WI, but some worrying declines in some parts of N. America.
Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>)		uc*	c to ucM	ucWR	SC	Increasing breeding population in WI; western Great Lakes shores are important migratory pathway for this species.
Gyr Falcon (<i>Falco rusticolus</i>)	r2		r2M	r2WR		Very rare, but nearly annual; few seen in migration; a winter visitor to Lake Superior ports; some seen on Lake Michigan hawkwatches in late fall.
Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)		uc* but very local		WRE	END; SGCN	A successful population restoration still underway; was de-listed federally, but still has Endangered status in WI; most breeding pairs in the Midwest are now urban nesters.
ORDER: Gruiformes						
FAMILY: Rallidae Rails/Gallinules/Coots						
Yellow Rail (<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>)	r1	(*)	r1M		THR; SGCN	Rare breeder; very rarely found during migration; a WI Threatened Species.
Black Rail (<i>Lateralus jamaicensis</i>)	r2/r3				SC	Extremely rare, but at least a possibility it may breed in WI; one of our most secretive birds, and poorly-known.
King Rail (<i>Rallus elegans</i>)	r1	r1*			SC; SGCN	Some evidence of decline, but secretive and poorly-known; special concern.
Virginia Rail (<i>Rallus limicola</i>)		c*	c to ucM	rare WR		Common but still poorly-known; widespread; as with many marsh birds, population has not been effectively assessed by some monitoring programs up until the present day.
Sora (<i>Porzana carolina</i>)		c*	c to ucM			Common and widespread, but still not well-known; some concern about declines.
Purple Gallinule (<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>)	r3					Accidental; only a few vagrant records spread over many years.

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Common Moorhen (<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>)		uc*			SC	Has declined; special concern.
American Coot (<i>Fulica americana</i>)		a to c*	aM	cWR		Still common and widespread, but numbers are lower than in the past.
FAMILY: Gruidae Cranes						
Sandhill Crane (<i>Grus canadensis</i>)		c*	cM	rare WR		Increasing population; was rare by 1930s, but wetland conservation has worked well for this species.
Whooping Crane (<i>Grus americana</i>)	(r3 and re-intro)				XN; SGCN	Endangered, only a recent nesting success, and reintroduction effort still underway; still at risk from powerline collisions and an array of other threats; majority of sightings in WI would not likely be of technically “countable” birds as of 2009.
ORDER: Charadriiformes						
FAMILY: Charadriidae Lapwings/Plovers						
Black-bellied Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>)			ucM			Fairly common migrant.
American Golden-Plover (<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>)			ucM		SC; SGCN	Fairly common migrant, but numbers seen in Illinois are usually greater than those seen in WI; do some overfly us?
Snowy Plover (<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Wilson's Plover (<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Semipalmated Plover (<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>)			ucM			Fairly common migrant.
Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)	r1	*E			END; SGCN	Rare but somewhat regular, but very small numbers, a WI Endangered species. Only a few breeding records in recent decades.
Killdeer (<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>)		a*	a to c M			Common breeder and migrant, but some evidence of decline.
FAMILY: Recurvirostridae Stilts/Avocets						
Black-necked Stilt (<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>)	r2	(*)	r2M			A few breeding records; few migrants; somewhat more regular in last decade.
American Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>)	r1	(*)	r1M			Rare but annual; one older breeding record.
FAMILY: Scolopacidae Sandpipers/Phalaropes/Allies						
Spotted Sandpiper (<i>Actitis macularius</i>)		c*	cM			Common but some evidence of decline.
Solitary Sandpiper (<i>Tringa solitaria</i>)			cM		SC; SGCN	Common migrant; occasionally found into early summer.
Greater Yellowlegs (<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>)			cM			Common migrant - some population declines.
Willet (<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>)	r1		ucM			Uncommon-to-rare but annual migrant.
Lesser Yellowlegs (<i>Tringa flavipes</i>)			cM			Abundant migrant.
Upland Sandpiper (<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>)		uc*			SC; SGCN	Declining, now very uncommon breeder and migrant; special concern.
Eskimo Curlew (<i>Numenius borealis</i>)	r3					No recent records from Wisconsin; extremely rare anywhere in North America; may be near extinction.
Whimbrel (<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>)	r3		uc or r1M		SC; SGCN	Rare away from Great Lakes shorelines; regular and annual along Lake Michigan during migration.
Long-billed Curlew (<i>Numenius americanus</i>)	r3					Only WI record since 1976, in 2008. Casual migrant.
Hudsonian Godwit (<i>Limosa haemastica</i>)	r1		ucM		SC; SGCN	Rare but regular.
Marbled Godwit (<i>Limosa fedoa</i>)	uc to r1		ucM		SC; SGCN	Rare-to-uncommon, but regular; small numbers in any given year.
Ruddy Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>)			ucM			Regular but declining migrant.

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Black Turnstone (<i>Arenaria melanocephala</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>)			uc and r1M			Declining subspecies <i>C. c. rufa</i> is fast disappearing in the East; fewer birds also in WI in recent years, but bulk of population does not pass through WI.
Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>)			cM			Declining but still fairly common.
Semipalmated Sandpiper (<i>Calidris pusilla</i>)			cM			Common migrant.
Western Sandpiper (<i>Calidris mauri</i>)	r1		r1M			Rare but annual or nearly so.
Least Sandpiper (<i>Calidris minutilla</i>)			cM			Common migrant.
White-rumped Sandpiper (<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>)			ucM			Uncommon migrant.
Baird's Sandpiper (<i>Calidris bairdii</i>)			ucM			Uncommon migrant.
Pectoral Sandpiper (<i>Calidris melanotos</i>)			cM			Common migrant.
Purple Sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>)	r2		r2M	r2WR		Casual late fall migrant; occasionally stays into early winter; almost annual.
Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)			cM		SC; SGCN	Fairly common migrant, but special concern; some declines.
Curlew Sandpiper (<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>)	r3					Very rare; only a few records overall.
Stilt Sandpiper (<i>Calidris himantopus</i>)			ucM			Uncommon migrant.
Buff-breasted Sandpiper (<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>)	r1/r2		r1M		SC; SGCN	Quite rare but more regular and annual than formerly; most records are in early fall.
Ruff (<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>)	r3		r2M			Casual migrant, quite rare.
Short-billed Dowitcher (<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>)			cM		SC; SGCN	Fairly common migrant.
Long-billed Dowitcher (<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>)			ucM			Uncommon migrant.
Wilson's Snipe (<i>Gallinago delicata</i>)		c*		cWR		Common breeder and migrant.
American Woodcock (<i>Scolopax minor</i>)		c*			SC; SGCN	Common but declining breeder and migrant.
Wilson's Phalarope (<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>)		uc*	ucM		SC; SGCN	Uncomon breeder and migrant; special concern.
Red-necked Phalarope (<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>)	r1		r1M			Rare but fairly regular (annual) migrant.
Red Phalarope (<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>)	r2		r2M			Casual migrant; a pelagic species when away from the tundra breeding grounds; most seen in WI are on the Great Lakes.
FAMILY: LARIDAE Gulls and Terns						
Black-legged Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>)	r1/r2		r2M	r2WR		Rare-to-casual migrant; an ocean-going species, most are on the Great Lakes; usually in late fall or early spring, but occasionally in winter.
Ivory Gull (<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>)	r3			r2WR		Casual and very rare; usually only on the Great Lakes in winter; few records overall.
Sabine's Gull (<i>Xema sabini</i>)	r2		r2M			Formerly casual but now seen nearly annually on western Lake Superior; another pelagic gull.
Bonaparte's Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i>)		(*)	cM	cWR	SC	Common during migration; some immature birds may summer here during some years, rare in winter.
Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>)	r2		r2M			Casual migrant; very rare winter visitor.
Little Gull (<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>)	r1/r2	(*)			SC	Rare breeder in eastern WI during the 1980s and 1990s, now rarely seen during migration.
Ross's Gull (<i>Rhodostethia rosea</i>)	r3					One record; accidental.

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Laughing Gull (<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>)	r2		r1M			Rare vagrant away from salt water, but many records in WI over the years.
Franklin's Gull (<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>)			ucM			Uncommon migrant.
Black-tailed Gull (<i>Larus crassirostris</i>)	r3					One record; accidental.
Mew Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>)	r2			cWR		Rare, and usually in winter.
Ring-billed Gull (<i>Larus delawarensis</i>)		c*	cM			Abundant breeder and migrant; most depart from WI during 2 coldest months; increasing population and the focus of many conflicts with humans.
California Gull (<i>Larus californicus</i>)	r2					Casual migrant and winter visitor.
Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>)		c*	cM	cWR		Abundant, especially along Great Lakes and some rivers; common in winter.
Thayer's Gull (<i>Larus thayeri</i>)	r1			ucWR		Very uncommon-to-rare winter visitor in increasing numbers; to some degree numbers are difficult to assess because of perceived difficulty of identification; present along Great Lakes. during more months than previously known or recognized; see Iceland Gull
Iceland Gull (<i>Larus glaucoideus</i>)	r1			r1WR		Rare winter visitor, somewhat obscure or unclear taxonomic relationship with Thayer's Gull; individuals in WI are often "Kumlien's" Gull, a subspecies or form; exact status is the subject of ongoing study and debate.
Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>)	r1		r1M	r1WR		Increasing but still very uncommon-to-rare; mostly in migration and winter, but some are seen in every month of the year.
Slaty-backed Gull (<i>Larus schistisagus</i>)	r3					Few records, casual; mostly in winter - only a recent addition to WI avifauna.
Glaucous-winged Gull (<i>Larus glaucescens</i>)	r3					Few records, casual; mostly in winter.
Glaucous Gull (<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>)			ucM	ucWR		Regular late fall migrant, uncommon winter visitor; mostly on Great Lakes shores; rare inland.
Great Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus marinus</i>)		(*)	ucM	ucWR	SC	Formerly rare but now regular on Great Lakes; rare inland; most are seen in winter, but some are present all year along Lake Michigan especially in Sheboygan, Manitowoc counties.
Sooty Tern (<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>)	r3					Accidental; one record of a hurricane waif.
Least Tern (<i>Sternula antillarum</i>)	r2		r2M			Casual, rare migrant or summer visitor.
Caspian Tern (<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>)		very uc*			END; SGCN	WI Endangered species; few breeding colonies in this state. Some individuals summer along Great Lakes (esp. Lake Michigan), but may not breed within our boundaries.
Black Tern (<i>Chlidonias niger</i>)		uc*	ucM		SC; SGCN	Special concern; declining.
White-winged Tern (<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>)	r3					One old record.
Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>)		r1*	ucM		END; SGCN	WI Endangered species, very few breeding colonies. Most birds seen here are migrants.
Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>)	r2		r2M			Casual migrant; very rare.
Forster's Tern (<i>Sterna forsteri</i>)		uc*	ucM		END; SGCN	WI Endangered species. More of these are present (primarily on inland marshes, Green Bay) than the other two endangered tern species. Some recovery in some areas of the state following restoration of colonies utilizing provision of artificial nesting platforms.
Royal Tern (<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>)	r3					Records of several birds in mid-1980s.

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FAMILY: Stercorariidae Jaegers						
Pomarine Jaeger (<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>)	r2		r2M			Casual migrant; more records in recent years from September WSO trip to Wisconsin Point.
Parasitic Jaeger (<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>)	r1		r1M			Rare but regular; most records from Wisconsin Point.
Long-tailed Jaeger (<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>)	r2					Very rare; few records of this casual migrant.
FAMILY: Alcidae Auks/Murres/Puffins						
Dovekie (<i>Alle alle</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Thick-billed Murre (<i>Uria lomvia</i>)	r3					One old record.
Ancient Murrelet (<i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>)	r3					Accidental.
ORDER: Columbiformes						
FAMILY: Columbidae Pigeons/Doves						
Rock Pigeon (<i>Columba livia</i>)		a*		aPR		Ubiquitous feral species (introduced).
Band-tailed Pigeon (<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>)	r3					Accidental migrant.
Eurasian Collared-Dove (<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>)		uc*				Some slightly increasing numbers; now widespread around U.S. lower 48 states; gradual increase in WI.
White-winged Dove (<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>)	r3					Accidental migrant.
Mourning Dove (<i>Zenaida macroura</i>)		a*		aWR		Common and increasing; many in winter throughout southern 2/3 of WI.
Passenger Pigeon (<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i>)	E	Extinct			Extinct	Extinct; formerly bred in WI in millions; last big colonies in mid-1800s.
Common Ground-Dove (<i>Columbina passerina</i>)	r3					Accidental migrant.
ORDER: Psittaciformes						
FAMILY: Psittacidae Parakeets/Macaws/Parrots						
Carolina Parakeet (<i>Conuropsis carolinensis</i>)	E	extinct			extinct	A very old WI record.
ORDER: Cuculiformes						
FAMILY: Cuculidae Cuckoos/Roadrunners/Anis						
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>)		uc*			SC; SGCN	Less common than formerly; some declines—special concern.
Black-billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>)		c*			SGCN	Less common than formerly; some declines.
Groove-billed Ani (<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>)	r3					Accidental.
ORDER: Strigiformes						
FAMILY: Tytonidae Barn Owls						
Barn Owl (<i>Tyto alba</i>)	r1	(*)		r1WR	END; SGCN	WI Endangered species; declining in many other Midwestern States as well.
FAMILY: Strigidae Typical Owls						
Eastern Screech-Owl (<i>Megascops asio</i>)		uc*	ucM	ucWR		Fairly common permanent resident.
Great Horned Owl (<i>Bubo virginianus</i>)		c*		cPR		Common permanent resident.
Snowy Owl (<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>)			irrM	irr& ucWR		Irregular winter visitor; some birds are seen every year, with greater numbers on a cyclic basis.
Northern Hawk Owl (<i>Surnia uhula</i>)	r2	(*)	irrM	r2 and irrWR	SC	Casual winter visitor, mostly in far northern WI.
Burrowing Owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	r2/r3		r2M			Casual vagrant; few records.
Barred Owl (<i>Strix varia</i>)		c*		cPR		Common permanent resident.
Great Gray Owl (<i>Strix nebulosa</i>)	r1	(*)		r1WR	SC	Rare and irregular winter visitor, extremely rare breeder.
Long-eared Owl (<i>Asio otus</i>)		uc*	ucM	ucWR	SC	Uncommon breeder, migrant, and winter resident; some evidence of declines.

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Short-eared Owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)		(*)	ucM	ucWR	SC; SGCN	Uncommon migrant and winter resident, very rare breeder.
Boreal Owl (<i>Aegolius funereus</i>)	r2		r2M	r2WR		Casual migrant and winter resident; very secretive and difficult-to-detect.
Northern Saw-whet Owl (<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>)		uc*	cM	ucWR		Fairly common - to- uncommon breeder, common migrant, uncommon and difficult-to-detect winter resident.
ORDER: Caprimulgiformes						
FAMILY: Caprimulgidae Goatsuckers						
Common Nighthawk (<i>Chordeiles minor</i>)		c but declining*	cM			Declining; formerly much more common.
Chuck-will's-widow (<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>)	r1/r2		r2M			Casual migrant and summer resident; recent evidence suggests a single breeding record.
Whip-poor-will (<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>)		c but declining*			SC; SGCN	Declining but still relatively common in some regions of the state.
ORDER: Apodiformes						
FAMILY: Apodidae Swifts						
Chimney Swift (<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>)		c*	cM			Common migrant and breeder; some declines.
FAMILY: Trochilidae Hummingbirds						
Green Violetear (<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Green-breasted Mango (<i>Anthracothorax prevostii</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Broad-billed Hummingbird (<i>Cynanthus latirostris</i>)	r3					One record - accidental.
Ruby-throated Hummingbird (<i>Archilochus colubris</i>)		c*	cM			Common breeder and migrant.
Anna's Hummingbird (<i>Calypte anna</i>)	r3					Accidental - a few records.
Rufous Hummingbird (<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>)	r1		r2M			Rare but regular - now an annual visitor or nearly so.
ORDER: Coraciiformes						
FAMILY: Alcedinidae Kingfishers						
Belted Kingfisher (<i>Megasceryle alcyon</i>)		c*	cM	rareWR		Common breeder and migrant; some individuals stay into winter annually; overwintering success varies with weather conditions.
ORDER: Piciformes						
FAMILY: Picidae Woodpeckers/Allies						
Lewis's Woodpecker (<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>)	r3					Accidental migrant - only a few records.
Red-headed Woodpecker (<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>)		uc*	ucM	ucWR	SC; SGCN	Uncommon and declining; WI population ~70% reduced; overwinters in years of high mast (acorn and beechnut) production; special concern.
Red-bellied Woodpecker (<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>)		c*		cPR		Increasing, common permanent resident.
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>)		c*	cM	cWR		Common migrant and breeding species.
Downy Woodpecker (<i>Picoides pubescens</i>)		c*		cPR		Abundant permanent resident.
Hairy Woodpecker (<i>Picoides villosus</i>)		c*		cPR		Common permanent resident; requires somewhat larger habitat blocks than Downy.
American Three-toed Woodpecker (<i>Picoides dorsalis</i>)	r2			very rare WR		Casual; most records in winter.
Black-backed Woodpecker (<i>Picoides arcticus</i>)	r1			PR	SC; SGCN	Rare but regular permanent resident; habitat-specific.
Northern Flicker (<i>Colaptes auratus</i>)		c*		cWR		Still common but has declined by 50%; breeder and migrant, occasional winter resident.
Pileated Woodpecker (<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>)		uc*		ucPR		Has increased as harvested forests have matured; permanent resident.

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ORDER: Passeriformes						
FAMILY: Tyrannidae Tyrant Flycatchers						
Olive-sided Flycatcher (<i>Contopus cooperi</i>)		uc*	ucM		SC; SGCN	Declining species; uncommon breeding species and migrant.
Western Wood-Pewee (<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Eastern Wood-Pewee (<i>Contopus virens</i>)		c*	cM			Common but showing some declines; breeding species and migrant.
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>)			uc*	ucM	SC	Uncommon breeder and migrant.
Acadian Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax virescens</i>)		uc*	ucM		THR; SGCN	WI Threatened species; uncommon breeding species and migrant.
Alder Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>)		c*	cM			Common breeder and migrant in preferred habitat.
Willow Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii</i>)		c*	cM		SC; SGCN	Still fairly common but declining breeding species and migrant.
Least Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax minimus</i>)		c*	cM		SC; SGCN	Fairly common breeding species and migrant, but some declines.
Dusky Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Eastern Phoebe (<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>)		c*	cM			Common breeding species and migrant.
Say's Phoebe (<i>Sayornis saya</i>)	r3					Accidental; very few records overall.
Vermilion Flycatcher (<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Ash-throated Flycatcher (<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Great Crested Flycatcher (<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>)	r3	c*	cM			Common breeding species and migrant.
Western Kingbird (<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>)	r1/r2	(*)			SC	Mostly a casual migrant; a handful of breeding records in WI.
Eastern Kingbird (<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>)		c*	cM			Common breeding species and migrant.
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>)	r2		r2M			Casual migrant.
Fork-tailed Flycatcher (<i>Tyrannus savana</i>)	r3					Accidental.
FAMILY: Laniidae Shrikes						
Loggerhead Shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>)	r1	(*)	r1M	very rare in W	END; SGCN	Rare; formerly more common; WI Endangered Species - only a handful of breeding records each year in recent years.
Northern Shrike (<i>Lanius excubitor</i>)			ucM	ucWR		Uncommon but regularly seen in winter.
FAMILY: Vireonidae Vireos						
White-eyed Vireo (<i>Vireo griseus</i>)	r1 to very uc	(*)	ucM		SC	Rare but regular and annual; few breeding records; a number of spring migrants are seen every May. Special Concern.
Bell's Vireo (<i>Vireo bellii</i>)		uc*	r1M		THR; SGCN	Very uncommon; WI Threatened species; some breeding records are likely every year.
Gray Vireo (<i>Vireo vicinior</i>)						Accidental.
Yellow-throated Vireo (<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>)		uc*	ucM			Uncommon migrant and breeding species.
Blue-headed Vireo (<i>Vireo solitarius</i>)		uc*	ucM			Uncommon-to-common migrant and breeding species. Nomenclatural changes: known as Solitary Vireo for many years.
Warbling Vireo (<i>Vireo gilvus</i>)		c*	cM			Common migrant and breeding species.
Philadelphia Vireo (<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>)		(*)	ucM		SC	Fairly common migrant; rare breeding species; special concern.

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Red-eyed Vireo (<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>)		a*	a to cM			Abundant migrant and breeding species.
FAMILY: Corvidae Jays/Crows Gray Jay (<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>)		uc*		ucPR	SC	Uncommon permanent resident - very habitat-specific.
Blue Jay (<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>)		a*	aM	cWR		Abundant migrant, wintering and breeding species; some may be permanent residents in some areas.
Clark's Nutcracker (<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Black-billed Magpie (<i>Pica hudsonia</i>)	r2		r3M	r3WR		Rare migrant and winter vagrant.
American Crow (<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>)		c*	aM	aWR		Abundant breeding species, migrant and winter resident.
Common Raven (<i>Corvus corax</i>)		uc*	rarely seen in migration	ucPR		Common permanent resident in northern third of WI—some expansion into central counties in recent years.
FAMILY: Alaudidae Larks Horned Lark (<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>)		c*	a to cM	cWR		Common migrant and breeding species; winters in southern WI in years of moderate snowdepths; may be increasing in winter with changing climate?
FAMILY: Hirundinidae Swallows Purple Martin (<i>Progne subis</i>)		c*	cM		SC	Declining breeding species and migrant; martin colonies need careful maintenance and monitoring.
Tree Swallow (<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>)		a*	aM			Common migrant and breeding species; large staging flocks in late summer/early fall.
Northern Rough-winged Swallow (<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>)		uc or c*	uc to cM			Uncommon migrant and breeding species.
Bank Swallow (<i>Riparia riparia</i>)		c*	cM			Locally common migrant and breeding species; needs sand banks for establishment of breeding colonies.
Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>)		c*	cM			Locally common migrant and breeding species.
Cave Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon fulva</i>)	r3					Accidental; only a few records so far, in autumn.
Barn Swallow (<i>Hirundo rustica</i>)		a*	aM			Abundant migrant and breeding species.
FAMILY: Paridae Chickadees/Titmice Black-capped Chickadee (<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>)	a*	a to cM?	aWR			Abundant migrant, breeding and wintering species throughout WI; migration evident but obscured by wintering birds and uncertainty of timing.
Boreal Chickadee (<i>Poecile hudsonica</i>)		uc*	(some are rarely M)	ucPR	SC; SGCN	Very uncommon and difficult to locate; extremely habitat-specific.
Tufted Titmouse (<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>)		uc*		ucPR		Uncommon permanent resident; mostly in western and southern counties.
FAMILY: Sittidae Nuthatches Red-breasted Nuthatch (<i>Sitta canadensis</i>)		uc*	irr but cM	ucWR		Common migrant, breeding and wintering species. Most breeding is in northern half of WI. Numbers of wintering individuals vary greatly; some 'irruptive' movements.
White-breasted Nuthatch (<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>)	c*		cPR			Abundant, widespread, especially in deciduous forests, parks, backyards with mature trees.
Brown-headed Nuthatch (<i>Sitta pusilla</i>)	r3					Accidental.
FAMILY: Certhiidae Creepers Brown Creeper (<i>Certhia americana</i>)		c*	cM	fairly c WR in some areas		Common breeding species in forested habitat of northern, northeastern forests and riparian woodlands; increasing in WI?
FAMILY: Troglodytidae Wrens Rock Wren (<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>)	r3					Accidental.

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Carolina Wren (<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>)		uc*		ucWR		Predominately a southern species; population in WI increases after sets of mild winters, but declines again after intensely cold winters—may permanently improve numbers due to gradually-warming present and future climate trends?
Bewick's Wren (<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>)	r3					A declining species in eastern N. America. WI once had a small breeding population, but now only an accidental here.
House Wren (<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>)		a to c*	cM	rarely WR	SC	Common and widespread during the breeding season.
Winter Wren (<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>)		c*	cM	very ucWR		Common breeding species in northern forests, and a few other WI enclaves. A few seen in winter.
Sedge Wren (<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>)		c*	cM			Common and widespread during the breeding season. Tied to sedge meadows, grasslands, wet prairies.
Marsh Wren (<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>)		uc*	cM	rareWR		Declining cattail marsh dweller; more numerous in large marshes.
FAMILY: Regulidae Kinglets						
Golden-crowned Kinglet (<i>Regulus satrapa</i>)		c*	cM			Fairly common in winter in s WI, uncommon in winter in n WI. 1995–2000 WI Breeding Bird Atlas work confirmed it as a common breeding species in northern WI counties.
Ruby-crowned Kinglet (<i>Regulus calendula</i>)		uc*	cM		SC	Declining—uncommon breeding species, but still fairly common as a migrant. Most of our migrants are Canadian breeders. Special concern.
FAMILY: Sylviidae Old World Warblers/Gnatcatchers						
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>)		c*	cM	cWR		Increasing, common breeding species, especially in oak woodlands.
FAMILY: Turdidae Thrushes						
Eastern Bluebird (<i>Sialia sialis</i>)		c*	cM	ucWR in milder winters		Once a declining species, now responding well to efforts of organized groups that provide housing. Bluebird Restoration Association of WI has shown annual increases in fledging rates and nesting success. A conservation success story.
Mountain Bluebird (<i>Sialia currucoides</i>)	r2					Casual migrant; not found every year.
Townsend's Solitaire (<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>)	r1			r1 and annual		Established as a rare but annual winter resident somewhere in WI, especially at Devil's Lake State Park in Sauk County. Low numbers.
Veery (<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>)		c*	cM		SC; SGCN	Declining, widespread in extensive moist forests especially in northern half of WI. Special concern.
Gray-checked Thrush (<i>Catharus minimus</i>)			c to ucM			Common-to-uncommon migrant, breeds far to the north of WI.
Swainson's Thrush (<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>)		uc*	aM	cWR	SC	Abundant migrant, but with a limited breeding population in a small number of n WI counties. Special concern.
Hermit Thrush (<i>Catharus guttatus</i>)		c*	r2M	r2WR		Abundant migrant; common breeding species in n WI counties.
Wood Thrush (<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>)		c* but declining	cM	very rare in winter	SC; SGCN	Widespread declines across N. American breeding range, special concern in WI.
American Robin (<i>Turdus migratorius</i>)		a*	aM	now a c to ucWR esp in s. WI		Abundant and widespread; increasingly numerous in winter.
Varied Thrush (<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>)	r1		r1M	r1WR		Rare but annual winter resident; most often observed at feeders.

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FAMILY: Mimidae Mockingbirds/Thrashers						
Gray Catbird (<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>)		c*	cM	rare in winter		Abundant breeding species in shrub-dominated habitats.
Northern Mockingbird (<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>)	r1	r1*	r1M	rare	SC; SGCN in winter	Rare but annual migrant, rare breeding species, occasionally present in winter.
Sage Thrasher (<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Brown Thrasher (<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>)		c*	cM	rareWR	SC; SGCN	Special concern and declining breeding species in shrub-dominated habitats.
Curve-billed Thrasher (<i>Toxostoma curvirostre</i>)	r3					Accidental.
FAMILY: Sturnidae Starlings						
European Starling (<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>)		a*		aWR		Ubiquitous exotic invasive species (introduced) - a threat to native cavity-nesting birds causing nest failure, direct deaths of nestlings and a disease vector for cattle and other animal species. Some mild recent declines in WI population, but still abundant.
FAMILY: Motacillidae Wagtails/Pipits						
American Pipit (<i>Anthus rubescens</i>)			cM	rareWR		Fairly common migrant.
FAMILY: Bombycillidae Waxwings						
Bohemian Waxwing (<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>)			r1M	r1 to ucWR; irr		Annual winter resident with highly-variable winter population numbers; mostly seen in n. WI counties.
Cedar Waxwing (<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>)		a to c*	a to cM	cWR but nomadic		Abundant migrant and breeding species, common in winter, highly nomadic.
FAMILY: Ptilgonatidae Silky-Flycatchers						
Phainopepla (<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>)	r3					Accidental.

FAMILY: Parulidae Wood-Warblers						
Blue-winged Warbler (<i>Vermivora pinus</i>)		uc*	ucM		SC; SGCN	Special concern breeding species; common migrant.
Brewster's Warbler (<i>Vermivora</i> _____)			ucM			Hybrid; more common than Lawrence's hybrid. Not a "species."
Lawrence's Warbler (<i>Vermivora</i> _____)						Hybrid, less common than Brewster's hybrid. Not a "species."
Golden-winged Warbler (<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>)			uc*	ucM	SC; SGCN	Special concern breeding species undergoing serious decline, now a less-common migrant.
Tennessee Warbler (<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>)		(*)	a-to-cM			Abundant migrant; only one confirmed WI breeding record.
Orange-crowned Warbler (<i>Vermivora celata</i>)			ucM			Common to uncommon migrant, not a breeding species in WI.
Nashville Warbler (<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>)		c*	cM		SC	Common breeding species and migrant, but special concern.
Northern Parula (<i>Parula americana</i>)		c*	cM			Fairly common breeding species in n WI counties; common migrant.
Yellow Warbler (<i>Dendroica petechia</i>)		c*	cM			Common and widespread breeding species, common migrant.
Chestnut-sided Warbler (<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>)		c*	cM			Common and widespread migrant, common breeding species especially in northern half of WI.
Magnolia Warbler (<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>)		c*	cM			Common and widespread migrant, common breeding species in northern counties only in WI, where associated with diverse forests with a strong component of conifers.

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Cape May Warbler (<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>)		uc*	ucM		SC; SGCN	Fairly-common migrant; very localized breeding species in northern counties only.
Black-throated Blue Warbler (<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>)		uc*	ucM			Fairly-common migrant; local breeding species in northern counties only, in extensive mixed northern hardwood forests.
Yellow-rumped Warbler (<i>Dendroica coronata</i>)		c*	aM	veryucWR		Very abundant migrant; common breeding species in northern third of WI.
Black-throated Gray Warbler (<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Black-throated Green Warbler (<i>Dendroica virens</i>)		c*	aM			Abundant migrant, common breeding species in northern third of WI.
Townsend's Warbler (<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Hermit Warbler (<i>Dendroica occidentalis</i>)	r3	c*			SC	Accidental.
Blackburnian Warbler (<i>Dendroica fusca</i>)		uc*	cM			Common migrant, fairly common breeding species in tall conifers in n. WI counties and a few other enclaves.
Yellow-throated Warbler (<i>Dendroica dominica</i>)	r1	(*)	r1M		END; SGCN	WI Endangered species - rare breeder in a very small number of WI locations.
Pine Warbler (<i>Dendroica pinus</i>)		c*	cM			Fairly common migrant and breeding species in pine forests mostly in northern and west-central WI.
Kirtland's Warbler (<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>)	r2	very rare *	very rareM		SC; SGCN	Federal Status: endangered; recent breeding records for WI. While isolated singing males were found in WI in many past years, confirmed breeding evidence was only found in last two years. Special concern in WI.
Prairie Warbler (<i>Dendroica discolor</i>)	r1	r1*	r1M		SC	Rare migrant; very rare breeding species.
Palm Warbler (<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>)		uc*	c to aM		SC; SGCN	Common migrant, locally common breeding species in very limited number of n. WI counties in bogs and muskegs.
Bay-breasted Warbler (<i>Dendroica castanea</i>)			cM			Common migrant; still no breeding records in WI.
Blackpoll Warbler (<i>Dendroica striata</i>)			cM			Common migrant; breeding range is completely north of WI.
Cerulean Warbler (<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>)		uc*	ucM		THR; SGCN	WI Threatened species; in serious decline across much of U.S. range; patchy distribution in WI; requires extensive mature deciduous forest. A key species in WI, Midwestern, and eastern U.S. conservation efforts.
Black-and-white Warbler (<i>Mniotilta varia</i>)		c*	cM			Common migrant and breeding species in northern half of WI; some breeding enclaves in a few more-extensive southern WI forests.
American Redstart (<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>)		c*	M			Abundant migrant; common breeding species in approx 2/3 of WI counties, with higher numbers in more extensively-forested landscapes, but also breeding in shrub carr, hardwood swamps, large s. WI riparian forests.
Prothonotary Warbler (<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>)		uc*	ucM		SC; SGCN	Special concern; uncommon breeding species in very limited number of WI counties in riparian forests and hardwood swamps.
Worm-eating Warbler (<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>)	r1	(*)	r1M		END; SGCN	WI Endangered species; small number of breeding sites and numbers; very habitat-specific.

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Swainson's Warbler (<i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>)	r3					Can be considered accidental in WI with only a few records. Until recent decades nested as near as southern IL.
Ovenbird (<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>)		c*	cM		SC; SGCN	Common migrant and common breeding species in most of state except southern one-fourth of WI; needs extensive forests to have continued good reproductive success.
Northern Waterthrush (<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>)		c*	cM			Common migrant, fairly common breeding species in N and NE WI lowland hardwood, mixed, and conifer forests and shrubby swamps.
Louisiana Waterthrush (<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>)		uc*	ucM		SC; SGCN	Special concern; few breeding sites in specific areas with high-quality stream gorge habitat and a few other mature riparian deciduous forest settings. Uncommon migrant.
Kentucky Warbler (<i>Oporornis formosus</i>)		uc*	ucM		THR; SGCN	WI Threatened species; very limited number of breeding sites in mature moist forest in SW WI, with a few other exceptions in E WI.
Connecticut Warbler (<i>Oporornis agilis</i>)		uc*	ucM		SC; SGCN	Special concern; a specialist in pine/oak barrens and some spruce/tamrack bogs across northern counties, and a disjunct population in Jackson County.
Mourning Warbler (<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>)		c*	cM		THR; SGCN	Widespread common migrant and fairly-common breeding species in much of n. 2/3 of WI. Atlas records increased our knowledge of this species' distribution in WI. Most common in forests with dense understory. Increasing.
MacGillivray's Warbler (<i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Common Yellowthroat (<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>)		a*	aM			Abundant migrant and common breeding species across WI. Found in all parts of the state.
Hooded Warbler (<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>)		uc*	ucM		THR; SGCN	WI Threatened species; occasionally good numbers of singing males in very localized s and central WI rich deciduous forests, but overall low population across WI. Some nests found in pine plantations with decid. shrub layer.
Wilson's Warbler (<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>)		(*)	ucM		SC	Uncommon migrant; only one breeding record from Apostle Islands in 1970s.
Canada Warbler (<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>)		uc*	ucM		SC; SGCN	Special concern, fairly common migrant but shows declines across N. American nesting range; needs dense understory and conifer component. Most breeding records in northern one-fourth of WI.
Yellow-breasted Chat (<i>Icteria virens</i>)	r1	(*)	r1M		SC	Special concern; thinly-distributed rare breeding species and rare migrant - chiefly found in shrub-dominated habitat, mostly in s. counties.
FAMILY: Thraupidae Tanagers						
Summer Tanager (<i>Piranga rubra</i>)	r1	(*)	r1M			Rare but annual migrant, extremely rare breeding species; most records come from spring migrant birds "overshooting" their breeding range to the south of WI.
Scarlet Tanager (<i>Piranga olivacea</i>)		c*	cM			Complex habitat relationships demonstrated by Cornell's Project Tanager in the 1990s. Common migrant and common breeder in WI, but highly parasitized by cowbirds in fragmented forests.
Western Tanager (<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>)	r2					Casual migrant; one very old breeding record from the 19th century (the only one east of Back Hills in N. America).
FAMILY: Emberizidae Emberizids						
Green-tailed Towhee (<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>)	r2					Casual migrant; occasional in winter at feeders.

a= abundant; c=common; uc=uncommon; r1=rare/regular; r2=casual; r3= accidental; PR=permanent resident; M= migrant; WR= winter resident; E= endangered; THR= threatened; SC= special concern; SGCN= Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Name	rarity code	breeding status	migratory status	winter status	WI conservation status	notes
Spotted Towhee (<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>)	r2					Casual migrant; occasional in winter.
Eastern Towhee (<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>)		c to uc*	cM			Common migrant and breeding species; widely distributed across WI.
Rufous-crowned Sparrow (<i>Aimophila ruficeps</i>)	r3					Accidental.
American Tree Sparrow (<i>Spizella arborea</i>)			cM	cWR		Common winter resident.
Chipping Sparrow (<i>Spizella passerina</i>)		c*	cM	rare WR		Common migrant and breeding species across WI.
Clay-colored Sparrow (<i>Spizella pallida</i>)		c*	cM	rare WR		Common migrant and fairly-common breeding species primarily in northern 2/3 of WI, shows some declines.
Field Sparrow (<i>Spizella pusilla</i>)		uc*	ucM	rare WR	SC; SGCN	Common but declining migrant and breeding species; special concern.
Vesper Sparrow (<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>)		c*	cM	rare WR	SC; SGCN	Common but declining migrant and breeding species; special concern.
Lark Sparrow (<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>)		uc*	ucM		SC; SGCN	Very limited distribution in WI; special concern. Uncommon.
Black-throated Sparrow (<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Lark Bunting (<i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>)	r2					Casual migrant.
Savannah Sparrow (<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>)		c*	cM	rare WR		Common but declining migrant and breeding species.
Grasshopper Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>)		uc*	ucM		SC; SGCN	Uncommon and declining migrant and breeding species; special concern.
Baird's Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Henslows Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>)		uc*	ucM		THR; SGCN	WI Threatened species; declining grassland specialist. Some improvement in stable, long-term CRP habitats and other managed grasslands.
Le Conte's Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>)		uc*	ucM		SC; SGCN	Special concern; very uncommon migrant and very uncommon breeding species most often found in sedge meadows, wet meadows, and tall grasslands mostly in northern WI.
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>)	r1	(*)	r1M		SC; SGCN	Rare migrant; rare breeding species in n. WI; special concern. A sedge meadow/wet meadow specialist.
Fox Sparrow (<i>Passerella iliaca</i>)			cM	rare to uc WR		Common migrant; breeding range well to the n. of WI; a few in winter.
Song Sparrow (<i>Melospiza melodia</i>)		a*	aM	ucWR		Abundant migrant and breeding species, found in every WI county. Some in winter as well, mostly in S.
Lincoln's Sparrow (<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>)		uc*	ucM	rareWR		Fairly common migrant; uncommon breeding species in n. WI bogs and muskegs.
Swamp Sparrow (<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>)		c*	cM	rare to ucWR		Common migrant; common breeding species in cat-tail marshes, shrubby wetlands throughout WI. Uncommon in winter in S.
White-throated Sparrow (<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>)		c*	a to cM	ucWR		Abundant migrant; common breeding species in northern one-third of WI. Small numbers in winter in S.
Harris's Sparrow (<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>)			ucM	rare WR		Uncommon migrant; rare in winter.
White-crowned Sparrow (<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>)			cM	rareWR		Common migrant; formerly a rare WR; some more recent winter records than in past.
Golden-crowned Sparrow (<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>)	r3			rareWR		Accidental.

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Name	rarity code	breeding status	migratory status	winter status	WI conservation status	notes
Dark-eyed Junco (<i>Junco hyemalis</i>)		uc*	a to cM	cWR		Common winter resident; common to abundant migrant; uncommon breeding species in N. counties.
Lapland Longspur (<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>)			cM	uc to cWR		Common migrant; uncommon winter resident.
Smith's Longspur (<i>Calcarius pictus</i>)	r2					Casual migrant.
Chestnut-collared Longspur (<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Snow Bunting (<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>)			cM	cWR		Common winter resident; common migrant.
FAMILY: Cardinalidae Cardinals/Saltators/Allies						
Northern Cardinal (<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>)		a*		cWR		Abundant-to-common permanent resident in southern two-thirds of WI.
Pyrrhuloxia (<i>Cardinalis sinuatus</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Rose-breasted Grosbeak (<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>)		c*	cM	rareWR		Common migrant; common breeding species throughout WI; rare in winter.
Black-headed Grosbeak (<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>)	r2					Casual migrant.
Blue Grosbeak (<i>Passerina caerulea</i>)	r2	(*)	r1M			Casual migrant; very rare breeding species in s WI.
Lazuli Bunting (<i>Passerina amoena</i>)	r2					Casual migrant.
Indigo Bunting (<i>Passerina cyanea</i>)		c*	cM	rare WR		Common migrant; common breeding species throughout WI, extremely rare in winter.
Painted Bunting (<i>Passerina ciris</i>)	r2					Casual migrant.
Dickcissel (<i>Spiza americana</i>)		irr c to uc*	cM		SC; SGCN	Irregularly common-to-uncommon migrant and breeding species in WI grasslands; declining; special concern.
FAMILY: Icteridae Blackbirds						
Bobolink (<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>)		c to uc*	c to ucM		SC; SGCN	Declining grassland specialist across WI; special concern.
Red-winged Blackbird (<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>)		a*	aM	ucWR		Abundant migrant and breeding species in all WI counties; some stay in winter, mostly in s. WI.
Eastern Meadowlark (<i>Sturnella magna</i>)		c*	cM	rare WR	SC; SGCN	Common but declining across WI in grassland, agricultural fields; special concern.
Western Meadowlark (<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>)		uc*	ucM	rare WR	SC; SGCN	Declining but formerly abundant grassland obligate; special concern. An approximate 95% decline in past 40-50 years; special concern.
Yellow-headed Blackbird (<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>)		uc*	ucM	rareWR		Uncommon cattail marsh breeding species with narrow habitat requirements, dependent on specific water depths and vegetation heights; thinly distributed in WI.
Rusty Blackbird (<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>)		(*)	ucM	rare WR	SC; SGCN	North America's fastest-declining passerine bird species; once an abundant migrant and occasional winter resident in s. WI, now much reduced in number; special concern. One breeding record in N.
Brewer's Blackbird (<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>)		c*	cM	rare WR		Fairly common migrant, uncommon-to-common breeding species in WI grasslands, mostly in n. two-thirds of WI. Some declines.
Common Grackle (<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>)		a*	aM	rare to ucWR		Abundant migrant and breeding species across WI; some winter in s. WI.
Great-tailed Grackle (<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>)	r3					
Brown-headed Cowbird (<i>Molothrus ater</i>)		c*	cM	ucWR		Obligate nest parasite.

a= abundant; c=common; uc=uncommon; r1=rare/regular; r2=casual; r3= accidental; PR=permanent resident; M= migrant; WR= winter resident; E= endangered; THR= threatened; SC= special concern; SGCN= Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Name	rarity code	breeding status	migratory status	winter status	WI conservation status	notes
Orchard Oriole (<i>Icterus spurius</i>)		uc*	ucM			Uncommon migrant and breeding species.
Hooded Oriole (<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Streak-backed Oriole (<i>Icterus pustulatus</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Bullock's Oriole (<i>Icterus bullockii</i>)	r3					Accidental-to-casual migrant.
Baltimore Oriole (<i>Icterus galbula</i>)		c*	cM	very rare	WR	Common migrant and breeding species.
Scott's Oriole (<i>Icterus parisorum</i>)	r3					Accidental.
FAMILY: Fringillidae Fringilline/Cardueline Finches						
Brambling (<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch (<i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i>)	r3					Accidental.
Pine Grosbeak (<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>)		(*)	irr and ucM	irr and ucWR		Irregular winter resident; not present in large number annually; very rare as a breeding species.
Purple Finch (<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>)		c*	cM	cWR		Common breeding species in northern third of WI; common migrant and wintering species.
House Finch (<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>)		c*	cM	cWR		A recent addition to WI avifauna; first breeding records in 1980s. Now an abundant resident and breeding species across most of s. three-fourths of state.
Red Crossbill (<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>)		uc*	irrM	ucWR	SC; SGCN	Irregular winter visitor; some birds are seen every year, with greater numbers on a cyclic basis. Uncommon breeding species in north. Special concern.
White-winged Crossbill (<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>)		uc*	irrM	irrWR		Irregular winter visitor; some birds are seen every year, with greater numbers on a cyclic basis. Uncommon breeding species in north.
Common Redpoll (<i>Carduelis flammea</i>)			irrM	irrWR		Irregular winter visitor and resident; extent of annual presence varies widely across WI.
Hoary Redpoll (<i>Carduelis hornemanni</i>)	r1		r1M	r1WR		Rare but regular "irruptive" winter resident.
Pine Siskin (<i>Carduelis pinus</i>)		uc*	cM	c to ucWR		Common to uncommon migrant, breeding species, and winter resident; abundance varies widely across WI in winter.
American Goldfinch (<i>Carduelis tristis</i>)		a*	aM	aWR		Abundant breeding species, migrant, and winter resident.
Evening Grosbeak (<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>)		uc*	ucM	cWR		Status changed dramatically since 1980s; uncommon breeding species; fluctuating numbers of migrants and winter residents, but much less common than during 20th century.
FAMILY: Passeridae Old World Sparrows						
House Sparrow (<i>Passer domesticus</i>)		a*		aPR		Abundant, ubiquitous exotic invasive species across much of WI except in dense n. forests. Strongly associated with agriculture and human-altered habitats. Some evidence of recent declines.
Eurasian Tree Sparrow (<i>Passer montanus</i>)	r3					Accidental (introduced species).

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Two additional categories are now included. The WSO Records Committee has evaluated records of several species for which written documentation was accepted, but for which origin is in dispute. A list of Hypothetical Species also is included below.

SPECIES OF DISPUTED ORIGIN

This is limited to include the Mexican Jay (r3- photos and multiple sight records of one individual). I have not included this species in the sections above, due to these unusual circumstances. As possible patterns of vagrancy are established in future years, new information and records may provide a clearer picture of this species' status.

HYPOTHETICAL SPECIES

Hypothetical species are those for which documentation does not include photographs or specimens, or multiple sight records by different observers. Species in this category include the following:

Clark's Grebe
 Prairie Falcon
 Spotted Redshank
 Roseate Tern
 Long-billed Murrelet
 Cassin's Kingbird
 Yellow-browed Warbler
 Virginia's Warbler
 Northern Wheatear
 Sprague's Pipit
 Painted Redstart
 Lesser Goldfinch

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William Mueller is Conservation Chair of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology and former Issues Committee Chair of WBCI. His graduate research focused on the biogeography and recent decline of the Red-headed Woodpecker, and highway mortality of birds in Wisconsin. He is currently Project Coordinator of the Milwaukee County Avian Migration Monitoring Partnership (MCAMMP). He is the Ornithologist/Conservation Biologist at Cedarburg Science, LLC.

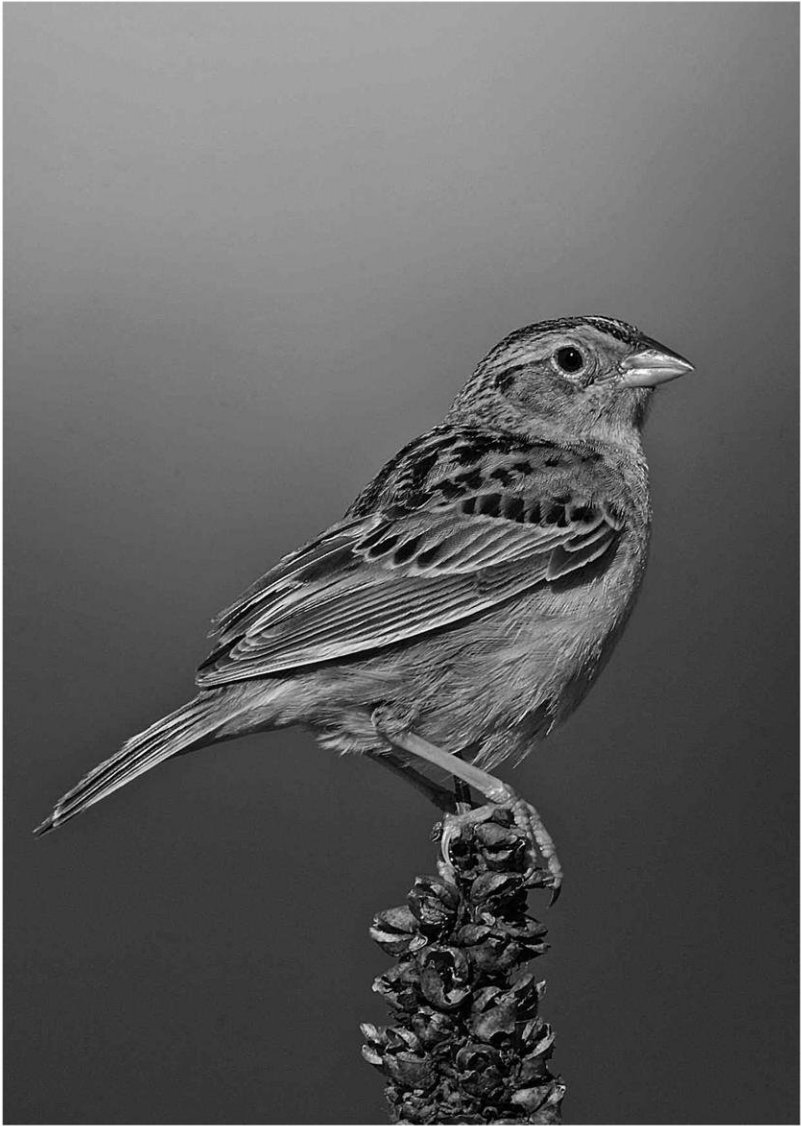
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Field Sparrow by Dennis Malueg



Grasshopper Sparrow by Dennis Malueg

The Autumn of 2008 at Cedar Grove

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The autumn of 2008 was the 59th year of continuous operation of the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station. We arrived on 11 August and departed on 22 November. We watched for migrants from dawn to dusk on each of the 102 days, and counted or estimated their numbers. We attempted to trap all hawks. We also operated a 136m long line of 61mm (stretched mesh) mist nets with 72m of them extending to a height of 8m. These large-mesh nets captured small birds only rarely. Probably more than 100 warblers escaped through the nets for every one captured. Beginning on 29 September, we left the mist nets up at night to capture owls.

Overall, 2008 was a dismal year for fall migration. We trapped fewer hawks and owls than in any year since 1963! Not only did we see 67% of the average for the last 10 years (Table 1) but fewer hawks of all species were seen than in any year since 2005. This trend is significant for the years 1999–2008 in only one species: the Northern Goshawk (linear regression $r = 0.88$, $P = 0.001$). Bald Eagles showed an increase during the 10 years ($r = 0.71$, $P = 0.023$).

Sharp-shinned Hawks are the most commonly seen species at Cedar Grove and 2008 was the worst year for them since 1981. Broad-winged Hawks are next most commonly seen species

Table 1. Numbers of diurnal raptors observed and the percent trapped

	Observed			% Trapped		
	2008	2007	Average 1998–2007	2008	2007	Average 1997–2006
Turkey Vulture	145	155	183.3	0	0.0	0.0
Black Vulture	0	0	0	—	—	0.0
Mississippi Kite	0	0	0.3	—	—	0.0
Northern Harrier	89	244	178.3	4.6	6.1	3.3
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1089	3106	2198.6	14.9	9.4	18.9
Cooper's Hawk	161	186	185	34.8	28.5	35.0
Northern Goshawk	1	2	11.7	100	100.0	45.2
Red-shouldered Hawk	15	2	20.9	0	0.0	5.5
Broad-winged Hawk	10	1593	1112.2	10	0.0	0.2
Swainson's Hawk	0	0	0.2	—	—	0.0
Red-tailed Hawk	776	649	771.5	12.2	23.0	17.0
Rough-legged Hawk	69	52	30.9	0	1.9	1.1
Ferruginous Hawk	0	1	0.1	—	0.0	0.0
Golden Eagle	1	0	0.6	0	—	14.3
Bald Eagle	102	48	17.9	0	0.0	0.7
Osprey	20	52	58.6	0	0.0	0.0
Merlin	338	650	413.3	15.1	9.7	16.8
American Kestrel	31	104	75.6	0	1.0	6.2
Peregrine Falcon	27	106	66.2	24	11.3	20.5
Short-eared Owl	3	4	1.1	0	0.0	0.0
Unidentified	52	80	56.7	0	0.0	0.0
Total	2929	7034	5383	12.8	8.3	13.6
Total*	2754	5234	4028.9	13.7	11.2	17.8

*Less vultures, Broad-winged Hawk and Osprey

and it was their worst year since 1959. Red-tailed Hawks are next and although more were seen than in 2007 the number trapped was only 62% of that of 2007. Merlins are next, and the number seen was only 47% of that of 2007. It was our worst year for American Kestrels since 1967, Peregrine Falcons since 1979, but the best in 59 years for Bald Eagles.

It was the worst year for owl-netting since 2002 (Table 2). Fewer Northern Saw-whet Owls were trapped than in any year since 1984. The numbers of other species of owls did not differ much from the average for the past 10 years.

The number of non-raptorial birds netted was about at the average for the past six years (Table 3). Twelve of the species selected in Table 3 showed numbers below average for the past six years, but only the Eastern Wood-Pewee had numbers lower than in all the other six years. Eight of the species were caught in above-average numbers, but only the Pine Siskin was caught more often than in any of the six years. No species showed a significant trend in the years 2002–2008. Notable captures included six American Woodcock and 11 White-winged Crossbills, the first netted at the station since one in 1960.

Table 2. Numbers of owls netted

Species	2008	2007	Average 1998–2007
Long-eared Owl	12	21	13.6
Great Horned Owl	0	1	0.5
Barred Owl	0	2	0.4
Northern Saw-whet Owl	39	152	100.5
Eastern Screech-Owl	1	0	1.9
Total	52	176	113.2

Table 3. Numbers of non-raptorial birds netted

Species	2008	2007	Average 1998–2007
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	5	18	10.3
Northern Flicker	16	43	26.5
Eastern Wood-Pewee	2	4	4.3
Eastern Phoebe	6	17	14.2
Red-eyed Vireo	14	10	16.0
Blue Jay	11	21	19.3
Brown Creeper	21	36	27.7
Golden-crowned Kinglet	13	9	16.3
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	17	12	14.3
Swainson's Thrush	150	334	264.2
Gray-cheeked Thrush	18	32	34.5
Hermit Thrush	125	155	114.7
Palm Warbler	6	10	9.7
Yellow-rumped Warbler	45	23	41.3
American Redstart	6	7	7.8
White-throated Sparrow	72	67	44.0
Fox Sparrow	58	79	46.7
Dark-eyed Junco	203	215	134.7
Pine Siskin	55	8	7.3
American Goldfinch	48	59	28.5
Totals all species	1168	1597	1159.8

The numbers of non-raptors seen migrating over the station was about average (Table 4). We resumed taking careful notes of visible migrants in 2000. Twelve of the species selected for Table 4 were seen in below average numbers; six (Double-crested Cormorant, Great Blue Heron, Common Nighthawk, Chimney Swift, Northern Flicker, and Purple Martin) were seen less often than in any of the previous seven years, but only the cormorant showed a significant trend ($r = 0.91$, $P = 0.002$). Four species were seen in

above-average numbers but only “small finches” were more abundant than in all of the previous seven years.

In spite of the poor year for hawks, fears that there might be an overall decline in bird numbers in recent years (Mueller et al 2007) are not supported by the data of this season.

The Muellers, Dan Berger, and John Bowers were present at the station essentially every day and the Kaspars, Tom Meyer, and Carol Kroscher were there on many days. Julie Gibson, Rick Hill, Bill Cowart, Jim Otto,

Table 4. Numbers of non-raptorial migrants observed

Species	2008	2007	Average 2001–2007
Double-crested Cormorant	615	1303	2166.0
Great Blue Heron	8	11	22.3
Tundra Swan	72	118	272.7
Canada Goose	9004	10359	7358.7
Sandhill Crane	94	42	140.4
Common Nighthawk	101	1443	697.3
Chimney Swift	528	1032	696.7
Red-headed Woodpecker	10	1	7.1
Northern Flicker	406	859	786.4
Blue Jay	2171	2651	1770.7
Purple Martin	0	1	19.0
Swallow sp.	1200	3357	2926.3
American Robin	2316	1799	3284.9
Cedar Waxwing	8592	6886	11151.7
Blackbirds sp.	2701	1945	2950.9
Small Finches	4465	340	963.0
All non-raptorial migrants	38569	36595	35861.6

and Diane Ten Pas also helped with the operation.

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The Cedar Grove Ornithological Station is a non-profit organization incorporated under Chapter 131 of the Wisconsin Statutes, and it relies heavily on public donations for continued operation. All personnel are unpaid volunteers. We thank all the WSO members who have contributed to the station.

50 Years Ago in *The Passenger Pigeon*

The lead article in this issue is about the distribution of Cliff Swallow nesting colonies in Wisconsin by Glenn Aumann and John Emlen and is based on a WSO Research Committee project for the 1957 and 1958 nesting seasons. In addition to WSO members, hundreds of postmasters and rural mail carriers worked on the survey and reported more than half of the colonies. Of the 197 colonies reported by WSO members + the authors, only 23 were duplicated among the 217 colonies reported by mail carriers. The authors reported that 63% of the colonies were on barns; 18% on churches, schools, etc.; 5% on houses; 2% on bridges; and 11% on natural cliffs. As today, House Sparrows were reported as a suppressing factor in some locations. The oldest reported colony had been continuously used for 67 years. Breeding Bird Atlas data show a wider distribution of Cliff Swallows, especially in the central portion of the state. Cliff Swallows were confirmed during the 1995–2000 Atlas period from every county except Menominee where none were reported. It appears that more bridges and culverts are used today than 50 years ago, and there are fewer colonies on barns.

The value of the Field Notes section for documenting the distribution and abundance of Wisconsin birds 50 years ago is as evident as it is today. Wisconsin birders documented a large and widespread invasion of Bohemian Waxwings during the 1958 winter that “blanketed” the state. Elsewhere, Ontario observers noted: “One has to go back to the records of the previous century to find an invasion on the scale of the one that took place this winter,” and Rocky Mountain area observers stated: “This winter has seen the most massive invasion of Bohemian Waxwings we have on record.”

Please submit your bird observations to WSO’s seasonal editors and also contribute them to Wisconsin eBird at: <http://ebird.org/content/wi/>.

Excerpt from Vol. 21(3), 1959, by WSO Historian Noel J. Cutright, 3352 Knollwood Road, West Bend, WI 53095. h. 262 .675. 2443, w. 262. 268. 3617, noel.cutright@we-energies.com.



Song Sparrow by Jack Bartholmai

Lessons From the Seasons: Fall 2008

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The August chatter on the birdnet revolved mostly around shorebirds. This banter could have been totally predicted given the floods of June and July. Many fields were shallow lakes with abundant mud. Shorebirds, being somewhat nomadic and opportunistic, were drawn to this new-found, albeit temporary habitat. Alerts and comments from many observers left me wondering about the knowledge base regarding shorebird movements.

Shorebirds can be a notoriously difficult or an incredibly easy identification exercise depending on the species. Complications that come into play are plumage differences between the sexes, stage of molt, differences between juvenile plumage and worn adult plumage, and the oft times great distance to the bird, especially peeps. This lesson, however, is not about identification details, but more specifically regarding movement patterns and the probability of having a bird in the state. I will focus on three species that seemed to generate the most confusion regarding movements as discerned from comments on the birdnet.

Greater Yellowlegs—Why any confusion with this species? The species is

relative easy to identify and relatively easy to find. Comments gleaned from the chat seemed to indicate confusion over why there are so many Lesser Yellowlegs and so few Greater Yellowlegs.

First and foremost, populations of Lesser Yellowlegs are estimated to be nearly five times as many—500,000 compared to 100,000—as Greater Yellowlegs. Two other factors also play a role. Greater Yellowlegs has a very wide and diffuse migration pattern. The population movement covers the entire breadth of North American, whereas Lesser Yellowlegs is more concentrated in the center of the continent. The other factor is the social nature of the species. Greater Yellowlegs seldom form large flocks in migration. Even when numbers are found they are loosely associated. The largest numbers usually recorded are in the mid-100s and those are most likely tallied after a Peregrine Falcon or Northern Harrier has put a little fear into them encouraging them to fly around.

Greater Yellowlegs have historic breeding records from Minnesota, Iowa, and northern Illinois. They arrive early on the breeding grounds and leave early for fall migration. Fe-

males leave first with unmated females arriving in early July followed by post breeding females in mid-July. A few weeks later the males arrive on the migration flats. Juveniles have a long peak, arriving in mid-August and lingering through early October.

Greater Yellowlegs is a species with an unknown population status. The species is rated as a species of high concern in the Mississippi River flyway. Projecting the proportion of the migration resource found in the state and given that Greater Yellowlegs migrate in a broad front, as many as 8 to 10% of the birds may move through Wisconsin. With a North American estimate of 100,000 birds, as many as, 10,000 of those may move through or over the state. Birders can help by conducting regular shorebird counts on a weekly to ten day basis. The numbers usually turn over with earlier migrants moving farther south and new arrivals joining the mix.

Stilt Sandpiper—a species that seems to garner much attention in July and then gets scarcely mentioned as the fall season progresses.

Stilt Sandpipers are, along with Pectoral Sandpipers, the largest members of the genus *Calidris*, although some taxonomists argue that placement. From a habits standpoint, they more accurately seem to be a cross between dowitchers and *Tringas*. Regardless where the taxonomists place them, they seem to have a special appeal from birders, probably due to their colorful breeding plumage.

This species is much more gregarious than Greater Yellowlegs and oft times congregate in very large flocks at Cheyenne Bottoms, Kansas, and Quill Lakes, Saskatchewan. In spring, they follow a very narrow migration

path up the center of the Great Plains. Most of the birds go to Alaska and Northwest Territories, although smaller numbers nest on the west shore of Hudson Bay. Occasionally these Hudson Bay migrants show up in Wisconsin.

The fall route is similar, but extends a little farther east with the bulk of the migrants moving west of the Mississippi River. These fall birds do not molt until they, via a different route than spring, fly over the Greater Antilles to molt in northern South America.

The perplexing statements made on the birdnet seem to confuse the desire to see a brilliantly plumaged bird with actual migratory status of the birds. The earliest migrants usually in early July are those females that were unsuccessful breeders. Successful females move through the state around mid-July, whereas late July brings the males. The plumage becomes more worn the further into the season. Juveniles usually move through from early August through early September. The fewer number of early birds seen in migration, which is precisely the time birders want to see many birds, is an indicator of better breeding success,

White-rumped Sandpiper—this species always generates some mention in the fall season with most sightings being casually mentioned with little fanfare.

This species is a high arctic nester meaning there is no reason to arrive on the breeding ground before mid-June. Thus, they are notoriously late spring migrants. The spring movement sees birds fly non-stop from Argentina to Suriname and Venezuela. From there, they fly over the Greater Antilles to concentration spots anywhere from North Carolina through

Alabama to especially the Cheyenne Bottoms in Kansas. From there, most of them fly non-stop to their breeding grounds. A few birds need to refuel on the way, and those birds form the primary bulk of the birds stopping in Wisconsin during spring. As with almost all shorebirds some birds do not make it all the way to the breeding grounds, and in fact, many spend the summer on the wintering grounds.

In fall, White-rumped Sandpipers follow a vastly different route. The birds flow east to Labrador and Newfoundland. They concentrate on seaside mudflats, building fat reserves before flying over the ocean non-stop to northern South America. Juveniles follow the same route, although they tend to linger until near freeze-up.

Every year birders report White-rumped Sandpipers in the fall. The

chance of many birds moving through the state is exceedingly small. Most likely candidates for southward movement are those birds that did not complete their northward flight. These birds would be very early migrants with breeding plumage still evident. The other group would most likely be very late-migrating juveniles that may hook up with Baird's Sandpipers moving through on a very different migratory route.

Regardless, White-rumped Sandpipers normally do not move through the state during fall migration. Any sighting needs to be tempered with caution. White-rumps in fall should be well documented and if possible photographed. Any casual statement about seeing white-rumps without careful observation details will mostly likely be dismissed by record keepers.



Harris's Sparrow by Jack Bartholmai



Henslow's Sparrow by Dennis Malueg

The Fall Season: 2008

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The fall of 2008 was a story book season: beautiful weather, cool nights, a long period of blazing colors, and a slow easing in to winter.

Reports were submitted by 221 observers from 70 counties (Pepin and Price Counties were unrepresented). These observers recorded a total of 279 species across the state, with an average of 87 species reported per county (median=89). The greatest number of species (199) was reported from Dane County, and the fewest species (5) were reported from Menominee County. Eighty-nine (89) species were reported without identifying the county(ies) in which the observation(s) occurred.

REPORTS

(1 August–30 November 2008)

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck—Hansen saw one bird in Sauk County on 2 August, after which only three observations were reported, all from Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary in Brown County. Schilke and the Baumanns saw one bird there on 19 November, then Kavanagh and T. Wood saw one on 28 November.

Greater White-fronted Goose—Schaefer first reported seeing this species in Little Sister Bay (Door County) on 31 August. Fitzpatrick and Fare saw one each in Racine County on 19 September and 21 November (the last reported sighting), respectively. By far, Romano's report

of 125 geese in Iowa County on 12 October was the largest concentration reported in the state.

Snow Goose—Seen throughout September, October, and November in Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Chippewa, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Eau Claire, Florence, Fond du Lac, Iowa, Jefferson, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Sauk, St. Croix, Waukesha, and Winnebago Counties. First reported by Bontly in Milwaukee County on 9 September. Prestby saw a flock of 45 birds at Horicon Marsh on 11 November that included "about 30 Blues, 10 juvenile Whites, and five adult Whites." Last reported in Dane County on 28 November.

Ross's Goose—First seen by Kollath and Paulios at Lake Mills Wildlife Area, Jefferson County, on 15 September, then by Anich (Fig. 1) and Oksiuta (Ashland), Svingen (Douglas), Thiessen (Dane), and Paulios (Columbia). Last seen by Schilke in Brown County on 10 November.

Cackling Goose—Cackling Geese were seen for only one month at the end of the period (25 October to 30 November) in Ashland, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, Milwaukee, St. Croix, and Waushara Counties. Thiessen made the largest single-day observation of 117 near Stoughton on 13 November, which surpassed Brady's observation of 100 along the Ashland waterfront just over a week previous (4 November).

Canada Goose—Seen every day of the period in 66 of the 70 reporting counties. Nineteen observations from 10 counties were reported on the last day of the period.

Mute Swan—Seen throughout the period in Ashland, Columbia, Dane, and Kenosha Counties. First (1 August) and last (30 Novem-



ber) reports were from Dane County. All but one of the 32 observations were of fewer than eight birds; 20 birds were seen on 26 November in Burrows Park (Dane County) by Schwarz.

Trumpeter Swan—First reported by Schilke in Taylor County on 5 August. Fifty-six reports during the period from Brown, Burnett, Columbia, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Grant, Iron, Juneau, Polk, Sauk, St. Croix, Taylor, and Waukesha Counties. Last reported by Maercklein on 30 November in Polk County.

Tundra Swan—Seen only in the latter half of the period, with observations beginning on 30 September on Chequamegon Bay in Bayfield County and ending in Vernon County on 30 November. Ca. 6,000 seen by Paulios around

the Brownsville Islands in Vernon County on 17 November. Other reports from Ashland, Brown, Buffalo, Burnett, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Grant, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, La Crosse, Monroe, Oconto, Ozaukee, Polk, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Trempealeau, and Winnebago Counties.

Wood Duck—Seen throughout most of the period. Martin first reported them in Dane County on 1 August, and the final report came from Bontly in Milwaukee County on 15 November. Relatively common state-wide; observations reported from Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Buffalo, Burnett, Calumet, Chippewa, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Eau Claire, Florence, Fond du Lac, Forest, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau,

Kenosha, La Crosse, Lafayette, Langlade, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marinette, Menominee, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Oneida, Ozaukee, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Racine, Richland, Rock, Rusk, Sauk, St. Croix, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, and Wood Counties.

Gadwall—Seen throughout the period, with the first report from Prestby in Sauk County on 1 August and the last on 30 November from Thiessen (Dane County), Wilson (Milwaukee County), and Jackson (Vernon County). Also reported in Ashland, Brown, Burnett, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Grant, Jefferson, Kenosha, La Crosse, Lafayette, Marinette, Milwaukee, Oneida, Ozaukee, Polk, Rock, Sauk, Trempealeau, Vernon, and Waukesha Counties. Largest reported flock (300) seen by Paulios on 11 November in Vernon County.

American Wigeon—First seen by Shaw on 5 August at the Milwaukee Coast Guard Impoundment, and last reported by Wilson on 30 November, also in Milwaukee County. Also reported from Bayfield, Brown, Buffalo, Burnett, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Dunn, Fond du Lac, Grant, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, La Crosse, Lafayette, Marinette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Oneida, Ozaukee, Sauk, Shawano, Trempealeau, Vernon, and Waukesha Counties during the period.

American Black Duck—Black Ducks were seen throughout the state during each of the four months of the period. First reported by Prestby in Sauk County on 1 August, last seen by Szymczak in Fowler Marsh (Waukesha County) on 30 November. In total, 104 records were submitted from Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Florence, Grant, Kewaunee, Milwaukee, Oconto, Oneida, Ozaukee, Portage, Racine, Sauk, Sheboygan, Vernon, and Waukesha Counties.

Mallard—Seen every day of the period, and in 61 of 70 reporting Counties. First reported on 1 August by Dischler, Jakoubek, and Martin (Dane County); Frank (Milwaukee County); Holschbach (Richland and Sauk Counties); Jarvis (Waukesha County); Kavanagh (Florence County); Prestby (Sauk County); Richmond (Marathon County); Romano (Iowa County); and Schultz (Green Lake County). There were 14 days between 28 September and the end of the period in which flocks of >1,000 were reported in Columbia, Dane, and Vernon Counties. Last reported on 30 November by

Frank and Wilson (Milwaukee County), Jackson (Vernon County), Maercklein (Polk County), Paulios and Thiessen (Dane County), Rickaby and Swelstad (Brown County), Svingen (Douglas County), Szymczak (Waukesha County), and Uslabar (Winnebago County).

Blue-winged Teal—First reported on 1 August by Martin in Dane County, Schultz in Green Lake County, Holschbach in Richland and Sauk Counties, and Prestby in Sauk County. Last seen on 16 November by Heikkinen and Huf on the Goose Pond in Columbia County. Also reported in Adams, Ashland, Brown, Burnett, Chippewa, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Dunn, Florence, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Iron, Jefferson, Juneau, La Crosse, Lafayette, Langlade, Manitowoc, Marinette, Milwaukee, Oneida, Ozaukee, Polk, Portage, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Sheboygan, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Vilas, Walworth, Washburn, Waukesha, and Winnebago Counties. Paulios observed the largest reported flock (650 birds) in Columbia County on 14 September.

Northern Shoveler—First reported by Martin in Columbia County on 5 August, then last seen by Thiessen in Dane County on 30 November. Also seen in Brown, Buffalo, Burnett, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Grant, Jefferson, Kenosha, Lafayette, Marathon, Milwaukee, Rock, Sauk, St. Croix, Trempealeau, Vernon, and Waukesha Counties. Yoerger saw a flock of 1,200 on Lake Koshkonong (Dane County) on 15 November.

Northern Pintail—First seen by Martin in Dane County on 5 August, and last reported by Jackson in Vernon County on 30 November. A flock of 400 was seen by Prestby off Wisconsin Point (Douglas County) on 17 September. Also reported from Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Buffalo, Burnett, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Florence, Grant, Jackson, Jefferson, Kenosha, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Oneida, Sauk, St. Croix, Trempealeau, and Vernon Counties.

Green-winged Teal—First reported by Prestby in Sauk County on 1 August, and last seen by Marschalek on Monona Bay in Dane County on 29 November. Observations of >100 birds occurred on 13 days during the period and in seven of the 32 reporting Counties. Reported in Bayfield, Brown, Buffalo, Burnett, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Grant, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Lafayette, Manitowoc, Marinette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oneida, Ozaukee, Polk, Rock, Sauk, Sheboygan, St. Croix,

Vernon, Walworth, Waukesha, and Waushara Counties.

Canvasback—First reported off Wisconsin Point, Douglas County, by Kavanagh on 17 September. Last seen on 30 November by Frank (Milwaukee County) and Jackson (Vernon County). Also seen in Ashland, Buffalo, Chippewa, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Grant, Kenosha, La Crosse, Monroe, Oconto, Ozaukee, Sauk, St. Croix, and Waukesha Counties during the period. Paulios saw 10,000 birds in Vernon County on 11 November.

Redhead—Seen throughout the period in 22 of 70 reporting counties: Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Burnett, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Grant, Iron, Kenosha, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Oconto, Ozaukee, Racine, Sauk, Shawano, St. Croix, and Waukesha Counties. First seen by Prestby in Sauk County on 1 August. Last seen by Thiessen in Dane County and Frank in Milwaukee County on 30 November.

Ring-necked Duck—First seen by Romano in Sauk County on 17 August, and last reported by Thiessen in Dane County, Jackson in Vernon County, and Szymczak in Waukesha County on 30 November. Also reported in Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Columbia, Crawford, Dodge, Douglas, Dunn, Florence, Jefferson, Kenosha, La Crosse, Marathon, Marinette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Oneida, Rock, St. Croix, Trempealeau, and Washington Counties.

Greater Scaup—First reported by Kavanagh in Ashland, Bayfield, and Douglas Counties during a WSO field trip on 17 September. Last seen on 30 November by Wilson and Frank at five locations in Milwaukee County. Also seen during the period in Brown, Kewaunee, Ozaukee, Racine, and Sheboygan Counties.

Lesser Scaup—First reported by Usalabar at Crex Meadows (Burnett County) on 27 August, and last seen on 30 November in Dane (Thiessen), Milwaukee (Frank), Vernon (Jackson), and Waukesha (Szymczak) Counties. Also seen in Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Buffalo, Columbia, Crawford, Dodge, Douglas, Grant, Jefferson, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Marathon, Marinette, Oconto, Ozaukee, Rock, Shawano, and Trempealeau Counties.

King Eider—Seen by T. Wood in Manitowoc County on 29 November. See "By the Wayside."

Harlequin Duck—Two seen during the period. Frank and Jakoubek saw one in Ozaukee County on 26 October, and Prestby and T. Wood saw a female in Sheboygan County on 28 November.

Surf Scoter—First reported by Kavanagh, who saw one off Wisconsin Point (Douglas County) during the WSO field trip on 17 September. Hansen saw three in Milwaukee County on 27 November to close out the period. Also seen in Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Forest, Ozaukee, and Waukesha Counties.

White-winged Scoter—Seen late in the period and in only six Counties. First seen by Anich and Brady in Bayfield County on 2 October, and last seen by Martin in Dane County on 29 November. Also reported in Ashland, Brown, Milwaukee, and Ozaukee Counties.

Black Scoter—Seen for one month at the end of the period, beginning 25 October in Milwaukee County. Most reports (19) are from Milwaukee County, but seen also in Ashland, Dane, Kewaunee, Ozaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, and Waukesha Counties. Largest group (21) seen by Holschbach on 20 November at Harrington Beach State Park, Ozaukee County. Last seen by Wenzel at Wind Point, Racine County, on 29 November.

Long-tailed Duck—Seen late in the period and, with one exception, only in the southern half of the state. First reported by Schilke in lower Green Bay (Brown County) on 22 October, and last seen by E. Wood and Prestby in Kohler-Andre State Park, Sheboygan County, on 28 November. Baughman saw a lone female on Boot Lake in Vilas County on 10 November. Also reported in Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Racine Counties.

Bufflehead—Reported by six observers over three days in September, and then becoming quite common through the rest of the period. First reported by Kavanagh in Ashland and Bayfield Counties on 17 September. Last seen on 30 November by Thiessen in Dane County, Frank and Wilson in Milwaukee County, Jackson in Vernon County, and Szymczak in Waukesha County. Also seen in Brown, Buffalo, Burnett, Columbia, Crawford, Dodge, Douglas, Florence, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Marinette, Racine, Rock, Sauk, Sheboygan, St. Croix, Vilas, and Winnebago Counties.

Common Goldeneye—First reported at Crex Meadows (Burnett County) by Usalabar on

27 August. Last seen on 30 November by Thiessen (Dane County), Svingen (Douglas County), Frank and Wilson (Milwaukee County), Jackson (Vernon County), Szymczak (Waukesha County), and Uslabar (Winnebago County). Also seen during the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Chippewa, Florence, Grant, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Oconto, Ozaukee, Racine, Sauk, Sheboygan, Vilas, and Walworth Counties.

Hooded Merganser—Reported in Florence (Kavanagh) and Sauk (Prestby) Counties on 1 August. Last seen on 30 November in Dane (Thiessen), Milwaukee (Frank), and Waukesha (Szymczak) Counties. Also reported in Ashland, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Columbia, Dodge, Door, Forest, Grant, Iowa, Jefferson, Kenosha, Marinette, Monroe, Oneida, Ozaukee, Polk, Racine, Rock, Sawyer, Shawano, St. Croix, Vernon, Vilas, and Winnebago Counties.

Common Merganser—First reported by the North Lakeland Discovery Center (NLDC) Birders on 14 August on the Rainbow Flowage in Oneida County. Last seen on 30 November in Dane (Thiessen) and Waukesha (Szymczak) Counties. Also reported in Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Burnett, Chippewa, Door, Douglas, Florence, Forest, Grant, Iowa, Iron, Kewaunee, Langlade, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Polk, Racine, Sauk, Sawyer, Sheboygan, Vernon, Vilas, Washington, and Winnebago Counties.

Red-breasted Merganser—The least common of the three mergansers, both in number of observations and in number of counties where it was seen, this species was first reported by the NLDC Birders on the Rainbow Flowage (Oneida County) and Frank in the Lion's Den Gorge (Ozaukee County) on 14 August. Next seen in Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Grant, Oconto, Racine, Sheboygan Counties. Last reported on 30 November in Dane County (Thiessen) and in Milwaukee County (Frank and Wilson).

Ruddy Duck—Seen in Sauk County by Prestby on 1 August and on 30 November in Dane County by Thiessen. A flock of 4,000 seen by Yoerger on Lake Koshkonong (Jefferson County) on 15 November was the largest single observation. Also seen during the period in Brown, Chippewa, Columbia, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green Lake, Iowa, Kenosha, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Lafayette, Milwaukee, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Trempealeau, Walworth, and Waukesha Counties.

Gray Partridge—Eight birds were seen by Mueller during the period, the first (a single bird) on 5 September, followed by a group of seven on 16 September. Both observations occurred in the Cuba City area, Grant County.

Ring-necked Pheasant—First reported by Forchione in Richland and Vernon Counties and by Szymczak in Waukesha County on 2 August. Also reported in Adams, Brown, Buffalo, Burnett, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Door, Douglas, Florence, Fond du Lac, Grant, Iowa, Jefferson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lafayette, Manitowoc, Marquette, Monroe, Ozaukee, Pierce, Polk, Racine, Rock, Sauk, St. Croix, Taylor, Trempealeau, Waushara, and Winnebago Counties. Last seen on 29 November by Maercklein on Bridget Lake in Polk County.

Ruffed Grouse—One of the few birds for which the first and last report came from the same place and the same person. First reported by Brady in Bayfield County on 2 August (four birds) and last seen by him there on 29 November (three birds—predation perhaps). In fact, all but one of the 31 observations from Bayfield County were reported by Brady. Also seen in Ashland, Buffalo, Burnett, Columbia, Door, Douglas, Florence, Forest, Iowa, Iron, Kewaunee, Langlade, Lincoln, Marinette, Monroe, Oconto, Polk, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas, and Wood Counties.

Spruce Grouse—Only two seen during the period: a female in Vilas County on 20 October (Baughman), and a male in Forest County on 22 November (Peczynski).

Sharp-tailed Grouse—Only four observations reported during the period, one in Douglas County on 2 August (Prestby), and three in Taylor County at the Pershing Wildlife Area by Cameron on 24 and 31 August and finally on 1 September.

Greater Prairie-Chicken—Two observations during the period, both from Van Lanen who saw two birds at Buena Vista Grasslands on 7 November and one on 8 November.

Wild Turkey—Seen throughout the period and in 49 of the 70 reporting Counties. First reported on 1 August in Florence County by Kavanagh and in Waukesha County by Jarvis. Last seen on 30 November in Brown (Rickaby), La Crosse (Wiegel), and Milwaukee (Bontly) Counties.

Northern Bobwhite—Seven reports from two Counties over four dates. Frank saw two in

Ozaukee County on 7 August, and Jakoubek reported the rest of the observations from Dane County between 12 and 14 September.

Red-throated Loon—Thirteen reports from five counties beginning on 17 November in Ashland (Kavanagh) and Douglas (Prestby) Counties and ending on 28 November in Ozaukee and Sheboygan Counties (Prestby and T. Wood). Also seen in Milwaukee County on 23 November.

Pacific Loon—Four reports during the period, three between 17 and 18 September in Douglas County (Kavanagh, Prestby, and Schilke), and one on 29 November in Bayfield County (Brady).

Common Loon—Seen throughout the period, but only in the northern Counties until 19 September when Fitzpatrick reported seeing two loons in Racine County. First reported on 1 August by Kavanagh at three locations in Florence County, and by Richmond in Marathon County. Last seen by Thiessen in Dane County on 30 November. Reports also from Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Forest, Grant, Iron, Langlade, Marinette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oneida, Polk, Racine, Sawyer, Sheboygan, Taylor, Vilas, Walworth, Washburn, Washington, and Waukesha Counties during the period.

Pied-billed Grebe—Seen throughout the period in 46 of the 70 reporting counties. First reported in Marathon (Richmond) and Sauk (Lorenz and Prestby) Counties on 1 August. Last seen in Waukesha County on 30 November by Szymczak.

Horned Grebe—Seen from mid-September until the end of the period. Frank reported seeing one bird off Wisconsin Point (Douglas County) on 16 September. Thiessen reported seeing three birds in Dane County on 30 November. Also seen in Ashland, Bayfield, Forest, Iron, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Marinette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Ozaukee, Racine, Sauk, Sheboygan, Washington, and Waukesha Counties. Frank reported a flock of 143 birds in Lion's Den Gorge (Ozaukee County) on 30 October.

Red-necked Grebe—Seventeen reports beginning in Florence County on 5 August (Kavanagh) and ending on 30 November in Dane County (Thiessen). Also seen in Bayfield, Burnett, Door (Fig. 2), Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Marathon, Racine, and Waukesha Counties.

Eared Grebe—One bird seen in Dane County by Yoerger on 29 November.

American White Pelican—Seen throughout the period, primarily in southern and central Wisconsin: Buffalo, Burnett, Dane, Dodge, Door, Douglas, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Grant, Jefferson, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Marinette, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Polk, Rock, Sauk, Trempealeau, and Vernon Counties. First reported on 1 August in Winnebago County (Uslabar), and last seen in Brown County (Kavanagh) on 28 November. Fifteen reports of >100 birds, 11 from Jefferson County, two from Dodge, and one each from La Crosse and Grant Counties.

Double-crested Cormorant—Seen almost the entire period, beginning on 1 August in Marathon County (Richmond) and ending on 24 November in Racine County (Fare). Also seen in 42 other counties. Largest flock reported by Romano, who saw 2,200 birds in Trempealeau County on 3 October.

American Bittern—Seventeen reports, with 10 of them occurring in August, beginning in Marathon County on 1 August (Richmond). Also seen that month in Jefferson (Kollath), Dodge (Boyle, Mueller, Jakoubek, Mooney, and Graham), Manitowoc (Schilke), Taylor (Romano), and Vilas (NLDC Birders). Seen also in Langlade, Douglas, and Burnett Counties in September, and in Ozaukee (Uttech, 1 October) and Vernon (Paulios, 27 October) Counties to close out the period.

Least Bittern—Only seven reports during the period, six of them in August and four of them from Horicon Marsh. Seen by Frank on 12 August (Fond du Lac County), Mooney on 17 August (Dodge), Romano on 22 August (Lafayette), Prestby (Dodge) and Brigham (Fond du Lac) on 24 August, and Graham on 27 September (Dodge).

Great Blue Heron—Seen all but nine days during the period, beginning 1 August in Brown (Atwater), Dane (Jakoubek), Florence (Kavanagh), Iowa (Yoerger), Marathon (Richmond), Milwaukee (Frank), Racine (Mooney), Richland (Holschbach), Sauk (Holschbach, Lorenz, and Prestby), and Waukesha (Jarvis) Counties, and ending 28 November in Waukesha (Szymczak).

Great Egret—Reported on 2 August in Dodge (Loy) and Waukesha (Szymczak) and on 26 October in Dane (Yoerger). Also reported in Brown, Burnett, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Grant, Iowa, Jefferson, Juneau, Lafayette, Manitowoc,

Marinette, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Polk, Racine, Rock, Sauk, Trempealeau, Vernon, Walworth, Waupaca, and Winnebago Counties.

Snowy Egret—Three reports from Jefferson County during the period, two on 15 September (Kollath and Paulios) and the third on 21 September (Yoerger).

Cattle Egret—One seen by Mueller in northwest Fond du Lac County on 5 October. The LaValleys saw one in Douglas County on 6 November “walking up and down the sidewalk in the median of Highway 35 in Superior.” Cutright spoke with a woman in the town of Holland (Brown County), who “described quite well a Cattle Egret on her property on 9 November.”

Green Heron—First reported on 1 August in Dane (Dischler and Jakoubek), Iowa (Yoerger), and Marathon (Richmond) Counties. Last seen in St. Croix County on 25 October (Persico).

Black-crowned Night-Heron—Seen 6 August in Manitowoc County (Reimer) and 8 November in Sauk County (Holschbach). Reported between those dates in Brown, Calumet, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Kenosha, Lafayette, Ozaukee, Rock, Trempealeau, Walworth, and Waukesha Counties.

Turkey Vulture—First reported on 1 August in Dane (Dischler), Florence (Kavanagh), Iowa (Romano and Yoerger), Marathon (Richmond), Racine (Mooney), and Waukesha (Jarvis) Counties. Last reported on 16 November in Rock County (Yoerger). Largest flock (107) seen over the Germantown landfill on a rainy 14 September by Frank.

Osprey—Only 81 observations reported during the period, beginning on 1 August in Chippewa County (Palzkill) and ending on 18 October in Marinette County (Swelstad). Also reported in Adams, Bayfield, Burnett, Clark, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Door, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Florence, Fond du Lac, Grant, Iowa, Jefferson, Juneau, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Oneida, Ozaukee, Polk, Portage, Sauk, Taylor, Trempealeau, Washburn, Waukesha, and Winnebago Counties.

Bald Eagle—First reported on 1 August in Florence (Kavanagh) and Marathon (Richmond) Counties. Last reported on 30 November in Douglas (Bruhnke and Svingen) and Vernon (Jackson) Counties. Largest single-day

observation reported by Paulios on 17 November, who saw 80 eagles in Vernon County.

Northern Harrier—Seen at the beginning of the period by Richmond in Marathon County. Last reported on 28 November by Petherick (Dodge) and Howe (Waukesha).

Sharp-shinned Hawk—Seen at the beginning of the period by Kavanagh (Florence County), and at the end of the period by Jackson (Vernon County). Bontly reported 21 sharpies on 30 September at Concordia College (Ozaukee County).

Cooper's Hawk—Seen throughout the period in 41 of the reporting 70 counties. Reported at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee (Frank) and Waukesha (Jarvis) Counties, and at the end of the period in Brown (Swelstad), Iowa (Holschbach), and Rock (Klubertanz) Counties.

Northern Goshawk—Twelve reports during the period, the most (5) in November. First reported on 11 August in Florence County (Kavanagh), and last reported on 28 November in Milwaukee County (Prestby). Also reported in Ashland and Bayfield Counties (Brady), Fond du Lac (Mueller), Lincoln (Uttech), and Ozaukee (Frank and Uttech).

Red-shouldered Hawk—Nineteen reports during the period, beginning 15 August in Marinette County (Beard), and ending in Winnebago County on 25 November (Uslabar).

Broad-winged Hawk—Reported 2 August in Bayfield (Brady) and Florence (Strelka) Counties. Last seen on 26 October in Green County by Heikkinen. Between 15 and 16 September, Frank saw 623 Broad-wings over Wisconsin Point (Douglas County).

Red-tailed Hawk—Seen throughout the period in most parts of the state. Reported at the start of the period in Florence (Kavanagh), Marathon (Richmond), Racine (Mooney), Sauk (Prestby), and Waukesha (Jarvis) Counties, and at the end of the period in Brown (Rickaby), Dane (Martin), Iowa (Holschbach), and Milwaukee (Frank) Counties. Mueller saw 16 Red-tails in southern Buffalo County on 10 October.

Rough-legged Hawk—Seen late in the period, beginning on 19 October in Portage County (Oksiuta) and ending on 30 November in Douglas County (Svingen). Kavanagh saw nine in Portage County on 26 November.



Figure 1. Ross's Geese were documented by Nick Anich on 30 September 2008 in Ashland County.



Figure 2. Red-necked Grebe found in Door County by Roy Lukes on 30 August 2008.



Figure 3. Red Knot photographed by Tom Prestby on 23 August 2008 in Dane County.



Figure 4. Sabine's Gull in Dane County on 25 October 2008 by Pat Ready.

Golden Eagle—Ten observations during the period, nine in November. Seen on 10 October in Buffalo County (Mueller), then in Monroe (Epstein), Sauk (Holschbach), Dane (Romano and Thiessen), and Florence (Kavanagh) Counties during November, ending on 28 November in Bayfield County (Brady).

American Kestrel—Seen throughout the period, beginning in Florence (Kavanagh), Green Lake (Schultz), Monroe (Epstein), Racine (Mooney), Sauk (Holschbach, Lorenz, and Prestby), and Waukesha (Jarvis) Counties on 1 August, and ending in Fond du Lac County (Mueller) on 30 November. Mueller saw nine in Manitowoc County on 25 August.

Merlin—Seen sporadically during the period, beginning on 3 August in Vilas County (Baughmann), and last reported on 5 November in Sauk County (Romano). Bontly saw nine Merlins pass Concordia College (Ozaukee County) on 30 September.

Peregrine Falcon—First reported by Mooney on 5 August in Sauk County, and last seen by Romano on 28 November in Grant County. Holschbach saw three Peregrines chasing ducks and shorebirds in Sauk County on 23 August. Also seen Bayfield, Burnett, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Jackson, Jefferson, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Monroe, Ozaukee, Racine, and Walworth Counties during the period.

Yellow Rail—One reported during the period by Anderson at Powell Marsh (Vilas County) on 30 August.

King Rail—Romano heard one King Rail in Lafayette County on 20 September.

Virginia Rail—Twenty observations reported, beginning with Frank on 12 August at Horicon Marsh (Dodge County) and ending with Howe at Lulu Lake (Walworth County) on 1 November. Also found in Buffalo, Dane, Manitowoc, Sauk, and Vilas Counties.

Sora—Seen at the beginning of the period in Green Lake (Schultz) and Sauk (Lorenz and Prestby) Counties, and last reported by Howe at Lulu Lake (Walworth County) on 31 October. Paulios reported 100 birds on 27 and 28 September on the Clam Flowage (Burnett County).

Common Moorhen—Seen at the beginning of the period in Sauk County (Prestby), and last reported on 6 October in Dodge County (Mooney). Also seen in Columbia, Fond

du Lac, Jefferson, La Crosse, Walworth, and Waukesha Counties.

American Coot—Seen at the beginning of the period in Sauk County by Lorenz, and at the end of the period in Milwaukee (Frank), Vernon (Jackson), and Waukesha (Szymczak) Counties. Fifteen reports of >1,000 birds (most in October), the largest being 6,000 birds in Shawano County (Schilke) on 16 October.

Sandhill Crane—Eight-hundred reported observations of Sandhills during the period, beginning in Columbia, Dane, Florence, Green Lake, Iowa, Marathon, Polk, Richland, Sauk, and Waukesha Counties (average number of birds reported = 10) on 1 August and ending with just one report (of 120 birds) in Iowa County on 30 November.

Whooping Crane—Six observations during the period: Juneau County on 7 August (Judge), 13 September (Swelstad), and 22 September (Ost); Chippewa County on 2 and 7 September (Cameron); and Burnett County on 26 September (Walker).

Black-bellied Plover—Seen for just over half the period, beginning on 17 August in Sauk County (Romano) and ending on 29 October in Jefferson County (Kollath). West reported seeing 50 birds on 27 August in Sauk County.

American Golden-Plover—Holschbach recorded the first and last observations for this species, both in Sauk County, beginning on 16 August in Sauk County and ending on 2 November—the only observation that month.

Semipalmated Plover—Seen at the beginning of the period by Holschbach in Richland County, and last reported in Iowa County by Romano on 12 October. Prestby saw 55 birds in Sauk County on 24 August.

Piping Plover—Only two reports of this rare bird during the period. Kamp saw two on the Kenosha lakefront on 7 and 10 August.

Killdeer—Seen throughout the period in 48 of the 70 reporting counties. Reported in Dane, Florence, Green Lake, Iowa, Marathon, Milwaukee, Racine, Richland, Sauk, and Waukesha Counties at the beginning of the period, but only one observation on the last day of the period, when Wilson saw two birds in Milwaukee County.

Black-necked Stilt—Four reports over slightly more than a two-week period of up to four birds seen at Horicon Marsh (Dodge County). Prestby saw two birds on 8 August, then four on the 13th. Fitzgerald saw four birds on the 26th, but Paulios saw only two that day.

American Avocet—Two reports during the period, separated by one month and a county line. Fissel saw one bird at the Harvey Road Ponds in Columbia County on 17 August, while Romano saw one in Sauk County on 16 September.

Spotted Sandpiper—Reported at the start of the period in Dane (Jakoubek and Martin), Florence (Kavanagh), Green Lake (Schultz), Iowa (Yoerger), Marathon (Richmond), and Sauk (Prestby) Counties. Last seen by Schiffman on 19 October (no location given).

Solitary Sandpiper—This species stayed a little longer than the Spotted Sandpipers, first being reported in Dane, Florence, Green Lake, Iowa, Marathon, and Sauk Counties at the start of the period, but last recorded in Rock County by G. and Q. Yoerger on 8 November.

Greater Yellowlegs—First seen on 1 August in Dane (Martin) and Green Lake (Schultz) Counties, and last reported by Kollath in Jefferson County on 14 November. Prestby recorded 40 birds on 24 August near Spring Green (Sauk County).

Willet—The only reported sighting of this bird during the period came from Mooney in the Lake Park area of Milwaukee County on 23 August.

Lesser Yellowlegs—First seen by Martin (Dane), Kavanagh (Florence), Schultz (Green Lake—200 birds!), Romano and Yoerger (Iowa), Richmond (Marathon), Holschbach (Richland), and Prestby (Sauk) at the start of the period. Romano saw the last of the yellowlegs in Sauk County on 7 November. Fifteen reports of >100 birds, with the largest single sighting (400) being reported by West in Sauk County on 27 August.

Upland Sandpiper—Another species for which there was only one report during the period. Mueller saw one bird on 25 August in Manitowoc County.

Ruddy Turnstone—Putting in an appearance for just one month during the period, turnstones were first seen in Dane County on 28 August, and then throughout most of September,

beginning in Kewaunee County on the 13th. Holschbach reported a bird in Sauk County on 15 September, then Frank, Kavanagh, Prestby, Schilke, and West each saw one on Wisconsin Point (Douglas County) on the 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, and 21st. Prestby made the last observation in Dodge County on 29 September.

Red Knot—Seen in only three counties over a one-month period, Schultz reported two juveniles on the Seagull Bar in Marinette County on 17 August. Martin, Prestby, and Romano each saw a single immature individual (Fig. 3) in Dane County on 23 August, and Prestby saw an adult on Wisconsin Point (Douglas County) on 17 September.

Sanderling—First reported by Wilson on Bradford Beach (Milwaukee County) on 11 August, and last seen by Yoerger in Ozaukee County on 1 November. Brady saw 40 on Wisconsin Point (Douglas County) on 28 September.

Semipalmated Sandpiper—Seen at the start of the period in Green Lake (Schultz), Iowa (Romano), Richland (Holschbach), and Sauk (Prestby) Counties, and last reported in Columbia County by Nichols on 25 October. West saw 150 at the intersection of Highway 23 and County G in Sauk County on 27 August, which, he says, "is currently THE best shorebird spot in the state."

Least Sandpiper—Reported at the start of the period in Dane, Green Lake, Iowa, Richland, and Sauk Counties. Seven reports of >100 birds, all in August: four from Green Lake County, two from Sauk, and one from Jefferson. Schultz saw 250 birds in Green Lake County on 14 August. Holschbach reported the last sighting on 17 November in Iowa County.

White-rumped Sandpiper—Twelve reports of this species during the period, seven from Sauk County, four from Iowa County, and one from Kewaunee County. Holschbach reported the first observation on 15 August in Sauk County, and Romano reported the last on 7 November in Iowa County.

Baird's Sandpiper—Holschbach and Prestby first reported this species on 1 August in Richland and Sauk Counties, respectively. Romano reported seeing the last one on 8 October in Sauk County. West saw 300 in Sauk County on 27 August at the "Highway 23 and County G Shorebird Spot."



Figure 5. Snowy Owl on the ground of the Milwaukee School of Engineering on 6 November 2008 by Aaron G. Keil.



Figure 6. Snowy Owl (with attendant crow) in Stevens Point, Portage County, on 23 November 2008 by Ted Keyel.



Figure 7. Rufous Hummingbird in Dane County was photographed by Pat Ready on 18 November 2008.

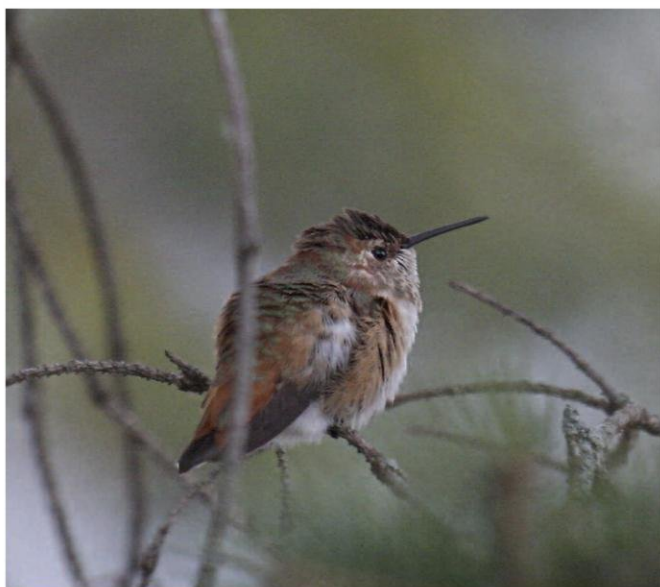


Figure 8. The same Rufous Hummingbird, known as “Petey” was photographed by Chris West on 21 November 2008.

Pectoral Sandpiper—Schultz saw 250 Pectoral Sandpipers in Green Lake County to start the period on 1 August, and Kollath saw the last two in Jefferson County on 14 November. Eight reports of >100 birds, four each in Sauk and Green Lake Counties. West saw 500 on 27 August in Sauk County.

Purple Sandpiper—Fare reported the only observation of this species—a juvenile on Wind Point (Racine County) on 24 November.

Dunlin—First seen on 17 September by Kavanagh, Prestby, and Schilke on Wisconsin Point (Douglas County), and last reported on 14 November by Kollath in Jefferson County.

Stilt Sandpiper—First reported at the beginning of the period by Schultz in Green Lake County, and last seen by Kollath on 21 October in Jefferson County.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper—Seen for approximately six weeks during the period, from 1 August (Mooney, Racine County) to 17 September (Prestby and Schilke, Douglas County).

Short-billed Dowitcher—First reported by Schultz in Green Lake County on 1 August. Last seen by Kollath in Jefferson County on 21 October.

Long-billed Dowitcher—Twenty-three observations of this species during the period, all in the southern third of the state: Dane, Dodge, Jefferson, Rock, and Sauk Counties. First reported by Rohde at Horicon Marsh (Dodge) on 16 August, and last seen by Heikkinen in Dane County on 9 November.

Wilson's Snipe—First reported in Iowa County at the beginning of the period, and last seen in Vernon County on 17 November.

American Woodcock—First reported on 2 August in Marinette (Holschbach) and Vilas (Anderson) Counties. Last seen in Ashland (Jackson) and Bayfield (Brady) Counties on 2 November.

Wilson's Phalarope—Seen at the start of the period in Green Lake and Sauk Counties, then last reported in Sauk County on 16 October.

Red-necked Phalarope—First reported in Green Lake County on 6 August, and last seen in Douglas County on 20 September. Huf saw 15 in Columbia County on 28 August.

Sabine's Gull—First seen during the WSO field trip to Wisconsin Point in Douglas County between 17 and 21 September. Next reported by Bucci, Heikkinen, Martin, Prestby, Thiessen, and Yoerger in Dane County on 25 October (Fig. 4), then finally by Romano and Q. and G. Yoerger in Dane County on 26 October.

Bonaparte's Gull—First reported in Ozaukee County on 7 August. Brady saw 35 on the Ashland waterfront on 4 November, and he also made the last reported observation there on 19 November.

Little Gull—Only two reported during the period, the first in Douglas County on 17 September (Prestby), and the second in Vernon County two months later on 17 November (Paulios).

Franklin's Gull—Eighteen observations reported, ten of them over a four-day period in September in Douglas County during the WSO field trip; the rest were in the southern half of the state. First reported in Sauk County on 12 August, and last seen in Dane County on 3 November.

Mew Gull—Gustafson reported seeing one in Milwaukee County on 15 September. See "By the Wayside."

Ring-billed Gull—Seen every day of the period, and in 54 of the 70 reporting counties. Reported at the start of the period in Brown, Columbia, Dane, Douglas, Florence, Green Lake, Iowa, Marathon, Marinette, Milwaukee, Sauk, Waukesha, and Winnebago Counties. Seen at the end of the period in Brown, Dane, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Vernon, and Winnebago Counties.

Herring Gull—First reported at the start of the period in Douglas and Milwaukee Counties, and at the end of the period in Douglas, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Racine, and Vernon Counties. Seen in 39 of the 70 reporting counties.

Thayer's Gull—The eight observations that were reported—four from Douglas County and four from Dane County—came in the last half of the period. Svingen made the first two reports from Douglas County on 30 September and 9 October, Thiessen reported four observations in Dane County between 22 October and 30 November, and Bruhnke and Svingen reported seeing birds in two different places in Douglas County on 30 November.

Iceland Gull—Only three reports of this species during the period, the first from Dane County on 21 November (Thiessen), and the other two from Douglas County on 30 November (Bruhnke and Svingen).

Lesser Black-backed Gull—Twelve reports of this species between late September and the end of November. West made the first observation at Wisconsin Point (Douglas County) on 20 September, and Szymczak made the last at Fowler Marsh (Waukesha County) on 30 November. Observations also reported from Dane, Grant, Kewaunee, and Racine Counties.

Glaucous Gull—Mueller made the first report from Manitowoc County on 31 October, and 12 more reports followed between 8 and 28 November from Kewaunee, Milwaukee, Racine, and Sheboygan Counties. Four observations were reported on 30 November: Bruhnke and Svingen in Douglas County and Frank in Milwaukee County.

Great Black-backed Gull—First reported by Schilke in Manitowoc County on 5 September, then again in that county by Mueller on 15 September. Also seen in Kewaunee, Milwaukee, Racine, and Sheboygan Counties before the final observations were reported from Douglas County (Bruhnke and Svingen) at the close of the period.

Caspian Tern—Seen during the first half of the period, with the first and last observations reported by Mooney. First seen at the start of the period in Racine County, and last seen on 4 October in Milwaukee County.

Black Tern—Another species seen only during the first half of the period, beginning on 1 August in Dane and Marathon Counties (Jakoubek and Richmond, respectively) and ending on 10 October in Dodge County (Rohde).

Common Tern—First reported by Prestby in Billings Park (Douglas County) on 2 August, and last seen in Ashland County by Brady on 2 October.

Forster's Tern—First seen by Loy in Dodge County on 2 August, and last seen by Schultz in Green Lake County and Jackson in La Crosse County on 8 October. Frank saw 18 in Douglas County on 19 September.

Parasitic Jaeger—One or two birds were seen every day between 17 and 21 September by numerous people on the WSO field trip to Wisconsin Point (Douglas County). After a day of

rest, it was seen again 23-25 September at that location by Svingen and Richmond, then seen for the last time on 28 September by Brady and Oksiuta.

Rock Pigeon—Seen on all but two of the days during the period, and in 57 of the 70 reporting counties. Reported at the start of the period in Dane, Florence, Iowa, Milwaukee, Monroe, Polk, Racine, Waukesha, and Winnebago Counties, and seen on the last day of the period in Brown, Columbia, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, and Winnebago Counties.

Eurasian Collared-Dove—One reported observation by Paulios on 7 November in Leeds (Columbia County).

White-winged Dove—One photographed by Griffiths in Sheboygan County on 11 November.

Mourning Dove—Seen throughout the period and in all but four of the 70 reporting counties. Reported at the start of the period in Brown, Columbia, Dane, Florence, Iowa, La Crosse, Marathon, Milwaukee, Monroe, Polk, Racine, Richland, Sauk, Vilas, Waukesha, and Winnebago Counties. The last day of the period found them in Brown, Dane, Florence, Fond du Lac, Iowa, La Crosse, Milwaukee, and Racine Counties.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo—Fourteen reports in 11 counties during the period. The first was observed on 2 August in Sauk County, and the last on 23 September in Walworth County. Also seen in Columbia, Dane, Iowa, Lafayette, Milwaukee, Racine, Rock, Trempealeau, and Waukesha Counties.

Black-billed Cuckoo—Fifteen reports of this cuckoo during the period, but in fewer counties (9) than the Yellow-billed Cuckoo. The first was observed on 2 August in Douglas County, and the last on 20 September in Dodge County. Also seen in Adams, Dane, Florence, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Vilas, and Washington Counties.

Eastern Screech-Owl—All 15 reports were in the southern half of the state. The first report was on 15 August in Dane County, the last on 28 November in Brown County. Also seen in Green Lake, Iowa, Milwaukee, Racine, Rock, Trempealeau, and Walworth Counties.

Great Horned Owl—First reported in Waukesha County on 5 August. Romano saw/heard eight in Devil's Lake State Park



Figure 9. This Townsend's Solitaire was photographed in Bayfield County on 12 November 2008 by Ryan Brady.

(Sauk County) on 10 November. Last reported in Walworth County on 29 November.

Snowy Owl—Sixteen reports during the month of November, the first and last in Milwaukee County (Fig. 5) on 1 November and 30 November, respectively. Also reported in Ashland, Calumet, Dane, Dodge, Kewaunee, Oconto, and Portage (Fig. 6) Counties.

Barred Owl—First and last reports from Bayfield County on 2 August and 28 November, respectively.

Long-eared Owl—Four reports during the period, the first from Boyle in Walworth County on 15 September, two from Milwaukee County on 23 November (Bontly), and the last in Manitowoc (four birds) from Holschbach on 28 November.

Short-eared Owl—Ten reports during the period, the first from Yoerger in Rock County on 18 October, and the last from Bontly in Mil-

waukee County on 25 November. Also reported in Milwaukee County on 26 October (Mooney), Jefferson County (Kollath) and Ozaukee County (Boyle) on 29 October, Portage County on 7 and 23 November (Van Lanen and Holschbach), and Milwaukee County on 17, 23, and 24 November.

Northern Saw-whet Owl—Thirteen sightings between 5 August (Florence County) and 26 November (Marinette County). Also seen in Douglas, Iowa, Lincoln, and Ozaukee Counties.

Common Nighthawk—Dischler reported "several" over Poynette (Columbia County) on 23 August and "one or more (always less than five)...several evenings between 23 August and 6 September in Columbia and Dane Counties."

Whip-poor-will—Twenty-four reports confined to five counties during the period. Reported by Kavanagh in Florence County on 1 August, then the last five reports of the period, from 1–22 September, came from Howe at the



Figure 10. Summer Tanager that visited the birdbath on 22-23 November 2008 in the yard of Kris and Bob Koebele in Waukesha.

Lulu Lake Preserve in Walworth County. Also recorded in Marinette, Oconto, and Waukesha Counties.

Chimney Swift—Seen at the start of the period in Chippewa, Dane, Milwaukee, and Waukesha Counties, and last seen on 9 October in Milwaukee County.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird—Seen at the start of the period in Dane, Florence, La Crosse, Marathon, Monroe, Richland, and Vilas Counties. Heikkinen reported a heavy frost in Dane County on 4 October, after which Ruby-throats were noted in Dane and Sauk Counties on the 5th, then in Walworth County the next two days, and the last report came from Walworth County on 11 October.

Rufous Hummingbird—Fourteen reports during the month of November, all in Dane County (10 of them in Paulios's backyard). First seen on 14 November by Prestby, and last seen on 30 November by Paulios (Figures 7 and 8).

Belted Kingfisher—Seen throughout the period, beginning in Dane, Marathon, and

Racine Counties on 1 August, and ending in Bayfield and Iowa Counties on 29 November.

Red-headed Woodpecker—Seen throughout the period, beginning in Bayfield and Richland Counties on 2 August, and ending in Brown County on 28 November.

Red-bellied Woodpecker—Reported in Brown, Dane, Iowa, La Crosse, Monroe, and Richland Counties on 1 August. Seen on 30 November in Brown, Dane, Fond du Lac, Iowa, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Polk, and Racine Counties.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker—Seen on 1 August in La Crosse and Monroe Counties, and last reported on 29 November in Sauk County.

Downy Woodpecker—Observed in 65 of the 70 reporting counties. Seen at the start of the period in Brown, Dane, Florence, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Monroe, Polk, Sauk, and St. Croix Counties, and at the end in Brown, Columbia, Dane, Florence, Fond du Lac, Iowa, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Polk, and Racine Counties.

Hairy Woodpecker—Observed in Dane, Florence, La Crosse, Richland, and Vilas Counties on 1 August. Last seen on 30 November in Brown, Dane, Florence, La Crosse, and Milwaukee Counties.

Black-backed Woodpecker—Three reports during the period, one each in August, September, and October. Loy saw one near Lake Owen in Bayfield County on 19 August, Baughman saw one near Eagle River in Vilas County on 15 September, and Paulios saw one near Yellow Lake in Burnett County on 15 October.

Northern Flicker—Reported in Florence, Marathon, Monroe, Polk, Racine, and Waukesha Counties on 1 August. Last seen in Dane and Sauk Counties on 29 November.

Pileated Woodpecker—Seen in Florence, Richland, and Vilas Counties at the start of the period, reported in Winnebago County in November, and last seen in Florence on 30 November.

Olive-sided Flycatcher—Seen in Bayfield, Brown, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Iowa, Marinette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Ozaukee, Racine, Taylor, Vilas, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties during the first half of the period. First reported on 2 August in Vilas County, and last seen in Marinette County on 28 September.

Eastern Wood-Pewee—Seen during the first half of the period, beginning on 1 August in Dane, Florence, Iowa, Marathon, Monroe, Richland, and Waukesha Counties. Last reported in Dane, Jefferson, and Ozaukee Counties on 5 October.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher—Seen early in the period, beginning in Florence County on 1 August and ending in Jefferson County on 22 September.

Acadian Flycatcher—First reported by E. Howe at Lulu Lake, Waukesha County, on 3 August, and then seen by others throughout that month and most of September in Dodge, Grant, Jefferson, Rock, Walworth, and Waukesha Counties. Greatest numbers (12 and 11) seen on 3 August and 7 August, respectively, by Szymczak in Waukesha County, and she also made the last reported observation on 23 September. See "By the Wayside."

Alder Flycatcher—Recorded throughout August and September, beginning in Florence

County on 1 August. Only four of the 34 observations occurred in September. Most observations were in the northern half of the state (Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Dunn, Florence, Forest, Marinette, Taylor, and Vilas Counties). One each came from Washington County (7 August), Walworth County (9 August), and Sauk County (28 September; the last reported observation).

Willow Flycatcher—Schoenwetter reported this species in Dane County on 1 August, and Mertins filed the last report from Waukesha County on 26 September. Also seen in Iowa, Jefferson, Kenosha, Lafayette, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Sauk, Walworth, and Washington Counties during the period.

Least Flycatcher—Reported at the start of the period in Florence and Marathon Counties. Last reported on 2 October in Waukesha County.

Eastern Phoebe—Seen in Dane, Florence, Marathon, and Polk Counties at the start of the period. After 20 October, reports came only from Dane and Milwaukee Counties (with one from Iowa County). Last seen in Dane County on 23 November.

Great Crested Flycatcher—Seen in Columbia, Florence, and Marathon Counties at the start of the period, and last reported by Zdradzinski in Racine County on 14 October.

Western Kingbird—Two reports during the period, the first from Rohde in Dodge County on 24 August, and the second from Schilke in Kewaunee County on 17 October. See "By the Wayside."

Eastern Kingbird—Reported in Dane, Florence, Marathon, Polk, Racine, Sauk, and Waukesha Counties at the beginning of the period. Last seen by Rest in Dodge County on 20 September.

Loggerhead Shrike—Seen in Richland County in August. First reported by Heikkinen just north of Dillon on the 3rd, but he reported that it had been seen "earlier by other birders." Last reported by Mooney on the 5th.

Northern Shrike—Reported in 25 counties during the period, beginning on 14 September in Brown County (Albers), and finally in Bayfield County on 29 November (Brady). Also seen in Ashland, Buffalo, Burnett, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Florence, Grant, Iowa, Iron, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Mon-

roe, Oconto, Oneida, Ozaukee, Polk, St. Croix, Taylor, Vernon, Walworth, and Waukesha Counties.

White-eyed Vireo—One report from the Schlitz Audubon Nature Center in Milwaukee County on 25 September (no observer name given).

Bell's Vireo—Three reports during the period. Holschbach first reported the species in Iowa County on 9 August, followed by Mettel in Dane County on 21 August. The last report came on 27 August, when Romano saw three birds in Trempealeau County.

Yellow-throated Vireo—Seen in Marinette County by the Holschbachs and in Walworth County by Szymczak on 2 August. Last reported by Romano on 3 October in Trempealeau County.

Blue-headed Vireo—First reported by Kavanagh in Florence County at the start of the period. Seen in Ashland, Bayfield, Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Forest, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Kenosha, La Crosse, Marinette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Oneida, Ozaukee, Polk, Portage, Racine, Richland, Rusk, Vilas, Walworth, and Waukesha Counties during the period. Last seen by Pountain in Sheboygan County on 22 November. See "By the Wayside."

Warbling Vireo—Seen in the first half of the period, beginning on 1 August in Marathon County, and ending on 27 September in Dane County.

Philadelphia Vireo—Seen for about a month and a half during the period, beginning on 23 August in Florence County. Last seen on 4 October in Dodge, Trempealeau, and Walworth Counties.

Red-eyed Vireo—Seen in 50 of the 70 reporting counties. First observed in Brown, Dane, Florence, Polk, and Richland Counties at the start of the period. Last seen in Fond du Lac County on 16 October.

Gray Jay—Sixteen reports in bursts of 3-5 per month throughout the period. First seen in Forest County by Kavanagh on 4 August, and last seen in Ashland County by Brady on 27 November. Also reported in Eau Claire, Florence, Iron, Langlade, Oneida, Sawyer, and Vilas Counties.

Blue Jay—Though it should probably be documented in all of the 70 reporting counties,

it fell short by two; there was no report of a Blue Jay in Crawford or Menominee Counties during the period. Reported at the start of the period in Brown, Columbia, Dane, Florence, La Crosse, Marathon, Polk, Richland, Sauk, and Waukesha Counties. Reported at the end of the period in Brown, Florence, Fond du Lac, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Polk, and Racine Counties.

American Crow—Another bird for which there should be a record in every county. This one fell one short, with no report from Crawford County during the period. Seen at the start of the period in Brown, Columbia, Dane, Florence, Iowa, La Crosse, Marathon, Milwaukee, Monroe, Polk, Richland, Sauk, and Waukesha Counties. Observed on the last day of the period in Brown, Dane, Douglas, Florence, Iowa, Milwaukee, Racine, and Winnebago Counties.

Common Raven—Reported in Florence County at the start of the period, and in Florence and Brown Counties on the last day. The southern-most report came from Graham in Walworth County on 15 September.

Horned Lark—Seen throughout the period, beginning on 1 August in Racine and Sauk Counties and ending on 30 November in Fond du Lac County.

Purple Martin—First seen by Richmond in Marathon County and Mooney in Racine County on 1 August. Last reported by Paulios in Dane County on 8 September. The northern-most reports came from Burnett (9 and 10 August) and Washburn (21 August) Counties.

Tree Swallow—Seen at the start of the period in Brown, Florence, Iowa, Marathon, Polk, Racine, Sauk, and Waukesha Counties. Last report from Buffalo County on 25 October. Paulios reported 1,500 in on 22 August in Columbia County.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow—Seen for about a month and a half, beginning on 1 August in Florence County and ending on 20 September in Dane County. The Florence County report, along with one from Forest County on 4 August, were the northern-most observations. Fitzgerald saw 15 in Dodge County on 26 August.

Bank Swallow—First reported in Columbia and Sauk Counties on 1 August. Last seen in Jefferson County on 16 September. High count of 30 reported by Shaw on 5 August in Milwaukee County and by Little in Lafayette County on 21 August.



Figure 11. Spotted Towhee, Eau Claire County, 27 November 2008 was photographed by Paul Blanchard in Charlie Kemper's yard.



Figure 12. Hoary Redpolls photographed by Ryan Brady on 28 November 2008.

Cliff Swallow—Seen for just over one month, beginning in Florence, Iowa, Marathon, and Sauk Counties at the start of the period. Last seen in Washington County on 9 September.

Barn Swallow—By far, the most reported swallow species in the state (718; the Tree Swallow was the only other to top 100, with 282 reports). Seen at the start of the period in Columbia, Dane, Florence, Iowa, Marathon, Milwaukee, Monroe, Polk, Racine, Richland, Sauk, and Waukesha Counties. Last reported in Grant and Lafayette Counties on 14 October.

Black-capped Chickadee—Seen in 67 of the 70 reporting counties. First reported in Columbia, Dane, Florence, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Monroe, Polk, Richland, St. Croix, Vilas, and Waukesha Counties at the start of the period. Last seen in Brown, Columbia, Dane, Douglas, Florence, Fond du Lac, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Polk, and Racine Counties on 30 November.

Boreal Chickadee—Ten records between 4 August and 22 November coming from Florence, Forest, Iron, Oconto, and Vilas Counties. Beaudry saw eight birds at Lake Julia in Forest County on 22 November.

Tufted Titmouse—First reported in Iowa, La Crosse, and Richland Counties at the start of the period. An observation by Dunsmoor in Washburn County on 6 November was the northern-most report. Last seen in La Crosse County on 30 November.

Red-breasted Nuthatch—Seen on 1 August in Chippewa, Florence, Monroe, and Vilas Counties, and on 30 November in Brown, Polk, and Racine Counties.

White-breasted Nuthatch—Seen throughout the state during the period, beginning on 1 August in Brown, Dane, Florence, La Crosse, Monroe, Richland, Vilas, and Waukesha Counties. Last reported at the close of the period in Brown, Columbia, Dane, Douglas, Florence, Fond du Lac, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Polk, and Racine Counties.

Brown Creeper—First reported on 3 August in Douglas County. Last seen in Milwaukee County on 30 November.

Carolina Wren—Thirty-four reports during the period, all from just four Counties: Dane, Milwaukee, Racine, and Sauk. First seen in Dane County by McDowell on 13 August.

Last seen in Sauk County by Szymczak on 29 November.

House Wren—Seen at the start of the period in Brown, Columbia, Dane, Florence, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Polk, Richland, and Sauk Counties. Last reported on 18 October in Milwaukee County.

Winter Wren—First reported on 3 August in Douglas and Vilas Counties. Last seen on 29 November in Milwaukee and Sauk Counties.

Sedge Wren—Seen in Marathon and Sauk Counties at the start of the period. Last reported in Dane County on 17 October.

Marsh Wren—First and last reports (1 August and 13 October) from Dane County. Northern-most sighting reported on Wisconsin Point (Douglas County) on 20 and 21 September. One report from Burnett County on 20 September, as well.

Golden-crowned Kinglet—Seen throughout the period and the state, beginning in Florence County on 1 August and ending in Milwaukee County on 30 November.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet—A little less common than the Golden-crowned Kinglet, this species was first reported in Dane County on 17 August and last seen in Milwaukee County on 15 November.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher—Seen at the start of the period in Dane, Milwaukee, Monroe, and Richland Counties, then just edging into the final month of the period, with the final observation reported on 2 November in Racine County.

Eastern Bluebird—Began the period with observations in Columbia, Dane, Florence, Iowa, Marathon, Monroe, Polk, Richland, Sauk, and Waukesha Counties. Last seen in Fond du Lac and St. Croix Counties at the end of the period.

Townsend's Solitaire—Oksiuta and Brady saw a single Solitaire (is that redundant?) in Washburn (Bayfield County) on 12 November (Fig. 9), and Szymczak and Yoerger saw two in Devil's Lake State Park (Sauk County) on 29 November.

Veery—Reports from Bayfield and Marinette Counties on 2 August. Last report from Dane County on 16 October. Recorded in 15 other counties during the period: Chippewa,

Dodge, Dunn, Florence, Forest, Green, Green Lake, Jackson, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Sauk, Walworth, and Waukesha.

Gray-cheeked Thrush—First reported by Holschbach in Iowa County on 31 August. Seen also in Bayfield, Brown, Buffalo, Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Portage, Racine, Vernon, and Waukesha Counties during the period. Last seen in Dodge County by Rohde on 11 October.

Swainson's Thrush—Reported by Kavanagh in Florence County on 11 August. Last seen by Romano in Dane County on 29 October.

Hermit Thrush—Seen in Florence County by Kavanagh at the start of the period, and last reported in Milwaukee County by Petherick and Wilson on 29 November.

Wood Thrush—Seen throughout the state up until mid-October. Reported in Dane and Richland Counties to start the period. Last seen in Brown County on 13 October.

American Robin—Seen in 65 of the 70 reporting counties. Observations on 1 August reported in Brown, Columbia, Dane, Florence, Iowa, Marathon, Milwaukee, Monroe, Polk, Racine, Richland, Sauk, and Waukesha Counties. Reports on 29 November from Crawford, Dane, La Crosse, Marquette, Milwaukee, and Sauk Counties.

Varied Thrush—Three observations were reported during November. Sherlock saw one bird near Clam Lake (Ashland County) on the 11th, Haseleu saw one in Washburn County on the 17th, and Rownd saw the last one on the Holmberg Trails in La Crosse County on the 25th.

Gray Catbird—Reported in Dane, Florence, La Crosse, Marathon, Monroe, Polk, Richland, and Sauk Counties at the start of the period. Last seen on 24 October in Dane County.

Northern Mockingbird—Two reports during the period, one from Jakoubek in Dane County on 21 September, and the second from Prestby in Portage County on 12 October.

Brown Thrasher—Reported in Iowa County on 1 August. Last seen in Dane County on 3 October.

European Starling—Observed in 59 of the 70 reporting Counties. Seen on 1 August in Dane, Florence, Green Lake, Iowa, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Monroe, Polk, Racine, Richland, Sauk, and Waukesha Counties. Last seen on 30 November in Columbia, Douglas, Iowa, La Crosse, and Winnebago Counties. Schultz reported 5,000 birds in Brown County on 7 September.

American Pipit—Almost 100 observations were reported during the period, beginning with Helland in Adams County on 16 September. Last seen by Kollath in Jefferson County on 14 November. Also seen in Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Calumet, Columbia, Dane, Douglas, Florence, Forest, Grant, Iowa, Manitowoc, Marinette, Milwaukee, Oneida, Ozaukee, Richland, Rock, Sauk, St. Croix, Vernon, and Walworth Counties during the period.

Bohemian Waxwing—The only observation reported was one submitted by Brady in Ashland County on 30 October.

Cedar Waxwing—Seen on 1 August in Brown, Columbia, Dane, Florence, Iowa, Marathon, Milwaukee, Polk, and Waukesha Counties. Seen on the last day of the period in Iowa, La Crosse, and Milwaukee Counties.

Blue-winged Warbler—First reported by Mooney in Iowa County on 5 August. Last seen by West in Richland County on 14 September.

Golden-winged Warbler—Seen in Bayfield, Douglas, and Marinette Counties on 2 August. Last reported in Dane County on 20 September.

Tennessee Warbler—Brady first saw this species on 5 August in Bayfield County. Howe last saw it in Waukesha County on 19 October.

Orange-crowned Warbler—Romano saw this warbler in Taylor County on 28 August. It was also reported in Bayfield, Dane, Door, Dunn, Florence, Grant, Iowa, Marinette, Monroe, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Rock, Taylor, Trempealeau, and Waukesha Counties during the period. Szymczak last saw one in Milwaukee County on 1 November.

Nashville Warbler—Kavanagh reported seeing a Nashville Warbler in Florence County at the start of the period, and they persisted throughout much of the state for all of August and September. Last seen in Milwaukee County on 25 October.

Northern Parula—First reported in Douglas County on 2 August, and last seen in Dane County on 6 October.

Yellow Warbler—Seen in Dane, Marathon, and Sauk Counties at the start of the period. Last observed in Dane County on 20 September.

Chestnut-sided Warbler—Reported in Bayfield, Douglas, Marinette, and Walworth Counties on 2 August, and last seen in Dane County on 4 October.

Magnolia Warbler—Baughman first reported seeing this species in Vilas County on 3 August. Hagner submitted the last report from Milwaukee County on 11 October.

Cape May Warbler—Reported in Bayfield County by Brady on 24 August. Last seen by Dahlberg in Grant County on 23 November. Also seen in Brown, Dane, Door, Douglas, Dunn, Florence, Green Lake, Iowa, Jefferson, Langlade, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Monroe, Ozaukee, Racine, Richland, Sauk, Taylor, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties during the period.

Black-throated Blue Warbler—The Holschbachs started the period with a report of this species in Marinette County on 2 August. Szymczak finished the season with a sighting in Milwaukee County on 25 October.

Yellow-rumped Warbler—Prevalent throughout the state (52 of 70 counties) and for most of the period. The first reports came from Douglas and Florence Counties on 2 August, and it was last seen in Sheboygan County on 28 November.

Black-throated Green Warbler—On 2 August, this warbler was in such far-flung locations as Bayfield, Florence, and Walworth Counties. Last seen in Waukesha County on 6 October.

Blackburnian Warbler—Seen in Douglas County on 2 August, and in Dane County on 26 September.

Pine Warbler—First reported in Walworth County on 2 August, and last seen in Milwaukee County on 6 October.

Palm Warbler—First reported in Vilas County on 3 August, and last seen in Racine County on 28 November.

Bay-breasted Warbler—First seen in Ashland County on 24 August, and last reported in Dunn County on 30 September. Also seen in Bayfield, Brown, Buffalo, Chippewa, Dane, Dodge, Green Lake, Iowa, Jefferson, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Monroe, Ozaukee, Portage, Racine, Richland, Vernon, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties during the period.

Blackpoll Warbler—Schilke saw this boreal warbler in Kewaunee County on 24 August, but it was last seen in Florence County on 11 October. Also seen in Bayfield, Brown, Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Green Lake, Iowa, Jefferson, Manitowoc, Marinette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Ozaukee, Portage, Racine, Richland, Rusk, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties during the period.

Cerulean Warbler—Only five reports of Ceruleans in the state during the period. Yoerger heard a bird calling in the Kettle Moraine State Forest (Waukesha County) on 9 and 10 August, and Szymczak reported one in Lapham Peak State Park (Waukesha County) on 23 August. The last two observations were reported by Petherick, who saw a bird in Milwaukee County on 1 and 10 September.

Black-and-white Warbler—Observed in Bayfield, Douglas, Florence, and Polk Counties on 2 August. Last seen in Dane County on 3 October.

American Redstart—Seen at the start of the period in Florence County, and last seen in Milwaukee County on 14 October.

Prothonotary Warbler—One report from Schoenewetter in Verona (Dane County) on 13 August.

Ovenbird—Was still “teaching” in Bayfield, Florence, and Marinette Counties on 2 August, but gave its final lesson in Oneida County on 8 October.

Northern Waterthrush—Noted in Vilas County on 2 August, then last reported in Washington County on 29 September.

Connecticut Warbler—Just over a dozen reports, all in the month of September. First reported by Uttech in Ozaukee County on 2 September, and then seen in Dane, Washington, Milwaukee, Racine, and Jefferson Counties before last being reported in Milwaukee County on 21 September (Mooney) and finally on 26 September (Snider).

Mourning Warbler—Seen in Bayfield and Douglas Counties on 2 August. Last report from Walworth County on 23 September.

Common Yellowthroat—True to its abundant name, this warbler was seen in Dane, Florence, Marathon, Monroe, Richland, and Sauk Counties on 1 August. By 14 October, the final report came only from Walworth County.

Hooded Warbler—Twenty-five reports of this uncommon warbler came from just seven counties. First seen in Walworth County on 2 August, and last reported in Waukesha County on 2 October. Also seen in Jefferson, Milwaukee, Racine, Rock, and Washington Counties. See “By the Wayside.”

Wilson’s Warbler—With the exception of observations in Bayfield, Florence, and Taylor Counties, this species was seen predominantly in the southern half of the state, beginning on 3 August in Waukesha County. The last report came from Milwaukee County on 29 September.

Canada Warbler—Reported in Bayfield County on 2 August. Last seen in Richland County on 14 September.

Yellow-breasted Chat—One report from Arnholt, who saw two birds in Mequon (Ozaukee County) on 26 September.

Summer Tanager—One reported by K. Koebele (Waukesha County) when she sent photos she took to WSO for identification of the bird she was seeing on her birdbath on 22 November (Fig. 10).

Scarlet Tanager—Reported in Monroe and Waukesha Counties at the start of the period. Last seen on 9 October in Waukesha County.

Spotted Towhee—One report from Kemper, who submitted a photo taken in his backyard in Eau Claire County on 27 November (Fig. 11).

Eastern Towhee—First reports on 1 August came from Columbia, Dane, La Crosse, Richland, Sauk, and Waukesha Counties. Last seen in Dane County on 28 November.

American Tree Sparrow—First seen in Langlade County on 28 September, then quickly reported nearly everywhere in the state. Last reports submitted at the close of the period from Brown, Iowa, and Racine Counties.

Chipping Sparrow—Common in the early part of the period, with first reports on 1 August from Brown, Columbia, Dane, Florence, Iowa, La Crosse, Marinette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Polk, Racine, Richland, Sauk, and Vilas Counties. Last reported on 8 November in Dodge County.

Clay-colored Sparrow—Seen at the start of the period in Dane and Polk Counties. Other sightings occurred in Bayfield, Chippewa, Douglas, Florence, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Marinette, Monroe, St. Croix, Taylor, and Washington Counties. Last reported in Dane County on 17 October.

Field Sparrow—Found in Columbia, Dane, Sauk, and St. Croix Counties on 1 August. Last seen in Iowa County on 18 November.

Vesper Sparrow—Seen at the start of the period in Polk and Sauk Counties. Last seen in Outagamie County on 27 October.

Lark Sparrow—Two reports during the period, both from Sauk County. Lorenz observed seven birds in the Spring Green Prairie on 1 August. Loy saw one bird on the International Crane Foundation property on 12 August.

Savannah Sparrow—Florence, Iowa, Monroe, and Polk Counties all hosted this species on 1 August. Last seen in Sauk County on 5 November.

Grasshopper Sparrow—Six records during the period. The first in Columbia (Dover-spike) and Sauk (Lorenz) Counties on 1 August. These were followed by observations by Schultz in Green Lake County and Mooney in Sauk County on 5 August. On 15 August, Mettel reported one bird in Dane County, which she saw again the next day, 16 August, which was the final reported sighting.

Henslow’s Sparrow—Seen by Epstein (Monroe County) on 1 and 5 August. Frank saw one in Ozaukee County on 3 August, and Boyle and Mueller reported up to three birds in Dodge County on the 10th. Boyle also reported one in Kenosha County on 10 August. Mooney saw birds in Dodge County on the 17th, and Rohde saw two there on the 24th. Rohde also submitted the final sighting from Dodge County on 14 September.

Le Conte’s Sparrow—Kollath reported seeing four birds at the Lake Mills Wildlife Area (Jefferson County) on 5 September.

Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow—

Thiessen saw three birds in Dane County on 28 September, and Gustafson reported seeing birds in Racine County on 10 October.

Fox Sparrow—First spotted on 20 September in Bayfield and Douglas Counties. Last seen in Dane County on 27 November.

Song Sparrow—Though seen throughout the period, only 45 of 70 reporting counties documented this common songbird in that time. It was reported in Brown, Columbia, Dane, Florence, Iowa, La Crosse, Marathon, Monroe, Polk, Racine, and Richland Counties on 1 August. It was last seen on 30 November in Milwaukee County.

Swamp Sparrow—Reported by Bruce in Portage County on 10 and 16 August. The Brassers saw this species in Sheboygan County on 9 August and again on 29 September.

White-throated Sparrow—Reported in Winnebago County by Bruce on 20 September and 16 October, and seen by the Brassers in Sheboygan County on 1 October and 28 November.

Harris's Sparrow—Four reports during the period: T. Wood in Milwaukee County on 11 October, Persico in Burnett County on 18 October, Ost in Milwaukee County on 23 October, and Harriman in Winnebago County on 30 November.

White-crowned Sparrow—Maercklein reported one in Douglas County on 20 September. Dischler saw at least two near Poynette (Columbia County) on 26 September.

Dark-eyed Junco—One report from Kavanagh in Oneida County on 8 September, and one from the LaValleys in Douglas County on 22 September.

Lapland Longspur—One report from Frank in Douglas County on 16 September.

Snow Bunting—One report from Cameron in Burnett County on 19 October, and one from the LaValleys in Douglas County on 22 October.

Northern Cardinal—Seen in Portage County throughout the period (Bruce).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak—Two reports from Bruce in Portage County on 10 and 20

September. Epstein reported one in Monroe County on 30 October.

Indigo Bunting—Reported by Bruce in Portage County on 30 August and 20 September. Last seen by Snider and Bontly on 10 October in Milwaukee County.

Dickcissel—Seen in Dane, Jefferson, Rock, and Sauk Counties during the period. Mueller saw one in Grant County on 26 August.

Bobolink—Seen in Jefferson and Green Counties in September, and last seen in the latter by Paulios on 23 September.

Red-winged Blackbird—Seen by Bruce in Portage County throughout the period.

Eastern Meadowlark—Seen by Frank in Ozaukee County on 2 November.

Western Meadowlark—Duerksen saw one in Portage County on 4 October, and Mueller reported one in Grant County on 9 October.

Yellow-headed Blackbird—One report from Graham in Fond du Lac County on 27 September.

Rusty Blackbird—Seen in Bayfield and Douglas Counties on 17 September by Brady and Kavanagh, respectively.

Brewer's Blackbird—Seen by Mooney in Dodge County on 9 November, Romano in Sauk County on 11 November, and finally by Doverspike in Columbia County on 16 November.

Common Grackle—Two reports from Bruce in Portage County, the first on 14 August and the second on 29 October.

Orchard Oriole—Three reports during the period: Epstein in Monroe County on 5 August, Kollath in Jefferson County on 7 August, and Mueller in Fond du Lac County on 17 August.

Baltimore Oriole—Last seen by Paulios in Burnett County on 27 November.

Pine Grosbeak—Two reports during the period: Brady in Bayfield County on 9 November, and Peczynski in Vilas County on 22 November.

Purple Finch—Bruce reported this species in Portage County on 9 September and 20 October.

House Finch—Bruce reported seeing this species in Winnebago County throughout the period.

Red Crossbill—Reported in Douglas, Iowa, Lincoln, Milwaukee, Sawyer, Vilas, and Washington Counties during the period (no dates or observers given).

White-winged Crossbill—Seen by Baughman in Vilas County on 20 October, and Shillinglaw reported seeing “50 or so” in Marquette County on 19 November.

Common Redpoll—One seen by Brady in Bayfield County on 2 November.

Hoary Redpoll—Also seen by Brady in Bayfield County (Fig. 12), this one on 28 November.

Pine Siskin—One report from Dischler in Columbia County on 26 September. Last seen by McNroy (Burnett County) on 27 and 30 November.

American Goldfinch—Bruce saw this species in Portage County throughout the period.

European Goldfinch—Koutsky reported seeing this species on 8 and 9 November at her feeder in Lake Geneva (Walworth County).

Evening Grosbeak—Reported in Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Florence, Forest, Iron, Marathon, Milwaukee, and Vilas Counties during the period.

House Sparrow—Bruce saw this species in Portage County throughout the period.

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Horned Lark by Jack Bartholmai



Savannah Sparrow by Dennis Malueg

“By the Wayside”—Fall 2008

Documentations of rare and uncommon species or species with unusual dates include Black-bellied Whistling-Duck, King Eider, Sabine’s Gull, Mew Gull, Acadian Flycatcher, Western Kingbird, Blue-headed Vireo, and Hooded Warbler.

BLACK-BELLIED WHISTLING-DUCK (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*)

28 November 2008, Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary, Brown County—

This duck had been at Bay Beach for at least a couple of weeks according to the attendant at the observation building, but 90 minutes of searching turned up only Mallards and [American] Black Ducks. The attendant suggested it might have left due to lack of open water, but the WSO hotline had reported it the day previous, so I persevered. After birding other areas of the park for about 30 minutes, I returned as light conditions were deteriorating and found it within two minutes. Using a 20–60×, 80 mm spotting scope, I could see it standing on the ice among hundreds of Mallards and [American] Black Ducks about 35 yards from shore. It was slightly smaller than the Mallards, but taller due to its longer legs. It had a gray face and throat with a thick white eye ring. The breast and back were a brownish-orange, and the belly and flanks were black down to the undertail coverts, which were mottled black and white. Both the crown and bill

were orange. The legs were a dull pinkish-orange, and there was a large white patch on the wing above the flanks. Because it was associating with tame Mallards and was so far out of its normal range and preferred climate, I suspect the Records Committee will question its origin, but I saw no leg bands or other evidence of its being a human-kept bird.—*Thomas C. Wood, Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin.*

KING EIDER (*Somateria spectabilis*)

29 November 2008, Two Rivers, Manitowoc County—I walked out to the end of the southern-most pier with only my binoculars and saw only one duck about 100 yards south of the pier. The large head with a slightly flattened crown and feathering extending down the sides of the bill immediately gave me the impression of an eider, so I hurriedly retrieved my scope from the car. During my observation, the eider came within 50 yards of the pier, but by the time I left it was drifting south and farther out onto the lake and was about 350 yards away.

I used a 20–60×, 80 mm scope and observed the bird for 30 minutes. Viewing conditions were good until the sun came out and the bird drifted into the bright light reflecting from the water (only in this situation for about eight minutes). The body plumage was brown, slightly darker on the back than on the sides, and the head was pale brown with a white arc over the eye and just a thin white line under the eye, forming a very uneven eye ring. A faint white line extended in a curve down the neck from the back of the eye. With the scope at 60×, I could see the “nostril” well and I noted that the face feathering came to a point about halfway from the base of the bill to the “nostril.” This eliminated a Common Eider, and the upturned gape, which gave the impression of a grin, also supported identifying it as a King Eider. Now for the mystery: the bird’s bill was entirely black, and besides the facial markings, showed no white on the plumage; these characteristics would make this bird a female. However, the bill showed a prominent bulge, or knob, at the top, which should not be seen on a female (I consulted four different field guides). I have no explanation for this. I realized later than I should have paid more attention to the pattern of the barring on the sides to have a complete description, but I was so involved in studying the bill and face that I did not take note of the barring. The area sounded like a war zone, as hunters were numerous and active, apparently taking Long-tailed Ducks, which were migrating by the thousands in a steady stream. I do not like the survival chances for this unwary and solitary eider if he drifts into shot-

gun range.—*Thomas C. Wood, Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin.*

SABINE’S GULL
(*Xema sabini*)

21 September 2008, Superior, Douglas County, WI—Dan Jackson, a member of the WSO field trip, spotted this gull, but it flew inland toward the landfill before I could get my scope on it. A few minutes later, I saw a large flock of gulls returning to the lake, and among them was the Sabine’s with striking black primaries, white secondaries, and a brownish-gray back. The tail was white with a black terminal band. It soon landed on the water about 350 yards away, and I was able to see it using my 20–60×, 80 mm spotting scope. It was smaller than the Ring-billed Gulls, with a grayish-brown neck, rear of face [*sic*; *ear coverts?*], and nape. The bill at this distance appeared all black, and I could not see a yellow tip. I assume this was a juvenile gull. After a few minutes it flew farther out onto the lake and observation became quite difficult.—*Thomas C. Wood, Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin.*

MEW GULL
(*Larus canus*)

15 September 2008, on the beach in the South Metro Pier area, South Milwaukee—While scanning a flock of Ring-billed and Herring Gulls, I noted a gull in the foreground, at the edge of the flock, that was slightly smaller and had a darker back than the adjacent Ring-billed Gulls. Even though the time of year was earlier than I had ever found one in the past, my first

impression was that this bird was a Mew Gull. I moved closer, eventually coming to within 100 feet of the bird, and I was able to clearly see the following traits: Size was close to, but distinctly smaller than that of a Ring-billed Gull. The mantle was a darker shade of gray than the Ring-bill, but not nearly as dark as a Franklin's or Laughing Gull's mantle. The white tertials formed a much wider crescent than on any ring-bill. The eyes were very dark, contrasting with the very pale eyes of Ring-billed Gulls. Perhaps because of the earlier time of year, there was not much dark smudging on the head and neck, which I typically see on Mew Gulls in November. The all-white body and tail, with only black wing tips (and white spots in the black), points to an adult bird. The bill also indicated this, as its yellow color had only a hint of dark near the tip, unlike the obvious dark ring on Ring-billed Gull's bill. The bill was also slimmer and shorter than a Ring-bill's. Like a Ring-bill, the Mew's legs were yellow-green, and its posture was similar in being mostly horizontal. Overall, though, the Mew Gull looked more petite and had a rounder (less flat) head than a Ring-billed Gull.—*Dennis Gustafson, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.*

ACADIAN FLYCATCHER
(*Empidonax virescens*)

21 and 23 September 2008, Scuppernong Ski/Hiking Trail, Waukesha County—I first encountered two individuals singing within 50 m of each other on Sunday, 21 September, but I did not have my recording system with me. I was next able to walk the trails

on Tuesday, 23 September. I was on the trail before sunrise because the birds had been deep in the woodland trail system. As I approached the area, I could hear one bird singing, but the wind kicked up and I needed to get closer to discover that two birds were still present and singing independently within 100 m of each other. I was unable to record them simultaneously because they were 120–150-degrees apart. Both birds ceased singing within five minutes of my arrival, and only one bird continued to call afterwards. I created three sonograms from the recordings, which I compared with a sonogram of a known Acadian vocalization from the Cornell Lab of Ornithology-Birds of North America website to make the positive identification.—*Andrea Szymczak, Waukesha, Wisconsin.*

WESTERN KINGBIRD
(*Tyrannus verticalis*)

17 October 2008, North Kewaunee Harbor, Kewaunee County—I actually made this observation two miles north of the harbor along Lakeshore Drive. I first noticed a medium-sized bird sitting on the tip of a sapling in the front yard of a house there. It was moving quickly from treetop to treetop, but I could immediately tell it was a flycatcher by its shape. It would perch as low as two or three feet off of the ground and looked like it was almost bobbing its tail to keep its balance. The belly was a deep yellow. The crown and nape were a slate gray. There was a darker mark near the eye, and the throat and breast were white. The white edgings on the folded wings were also very noticeable and al-

most looked like wing bars from a distance. The bird was moving away from me quickly so I never got a leisurely look at it, but the bird's habits and plumage point to Western Kingbird.—*Paul Schilke, Green Bay, Wisconsin.*

BLUE-HEADED VIREO
(*Vireo solitarius*)

22 November 2008, Sheboygan County—Though not a rare bird for this part of the state, this is a rare time of year to see it here. Prior to this, my last vireo sighting was on 26 September this year, and on 6 September in 2007. I had been sorting through a mixed flock of American Goldfinches (18) and Pine Siskins (8) when I noticed the vireo, so my first thought was "AMGO on steroids." This bird was more stocky and had a massive bill compared to the others around him. He had a greenish back and darker gray head; prominent white eye rings connected by white lores; a thick, stout, dark, hooked bill; whitish throat; lemon yellow flanks; a squarish tail; and two wing bars. He was relatively active, hopping branch to branch in search of something to eat. Most of the time, it was moving between two balsam trees, but for a brief moment, he was stationary in a serviceberry, turning his head from side to side. He then moved back into the balsam and then was gone. Total viewing time was under two minutes. This was the coldest day of the year so far (14 degrees F.).—*Charlie Pountain, Elkhart Lake, Wisconsin.*

HOODED WARBLER
(*Wilsonia citrina*)

1 and 2 October 2008, Waukesha County—While hiking the Scuppernong Trail, I heard an individual calling at a distance of within 25 meters and began to record the call notes. The small passerine flew across the path, and as he foraged, I was able to record him calling while observing him within 10 meters through binoculars. The bird was identified as a male based on the completely black head feathers that extended from the crown, around the sides of the head, and completely onto the throat. In addition, the back and wings were an olive-green color, with the rest of the chest and body appearing yellow. White outer tail feathers were evident only as he moved and foraged.

On 2 October, I was on the Ottawa Horse Trails when I heard a single individual calling within 75 meters and began to record the call notes. The bird was *not* seen, only heard. The call notes are consistent with a Hooded Warbler: loud, flat, metallic-sounding, and with a particular cadence that is normally heard from this species as they forage. The cadence is an important aspect of their call notes. There is usually a deliberate rhythm, and they are not "wild," "stray," or random notes, as a cardinal or most other birds make when alarmed.

I have been extensively viewing, recording, and occasionally searching for the nests of Hooded Warblers in the Southern Kettle Moraine State Forest (SKMSF) area since 2006. I normally monitor numerous areas within their breeding territory in the SKMSF from May through October. I routinely hear Hooded Warblers actu-

ally singing late into September. This year, my last singing bird was detected on 29 September. Because of these findings, I have come to suspect that Hooded Warblers in the SKMSF in October is probably not extraordinary because they normally reside there

during the breeding season. The species is not being detected by most birders because they are no longer birding in the same woodland locations in the fall that they visit during the summer breeding season.—*Andrea Szymczak, Waukesha, Wisconsin.*



Savannah Sparrow by Jack Bartholmai



White-throated Sparrow by Jack Bartholmai

WSO Records Committee Report

Fall 2008

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The WSO Records Committee reviewed 30 records of 22 species for the fall 2008 season, accepting 17 of the reports. An additional two records of past seasons were considered.

Also discussed is the status of several southwestern vagrant records from Wisconsin and resultant changes/additions to the Wisconsin State List bringing the total to 431 species.

ACCEPTED RECORDS

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck—

#2008-084 Brown Co., 28 November 2008, T. Wood.

This duck, standing among Mallards and American Black Ducks, was slightly smaller in build, but stood taller due to its longer legs. The gray face and throat were noted as was a white eyering. The upper breast, crown, and back were orangish-brown; the belly and flanks were black. The wing exhibited a white patch above the black flanks. The bill was orange;

the legs pinkish-orange. There were no leg bands noted from a distance of 100 ft. in a spotting scope. It is presumed that this was a wild bird.

King Eider—

#2008-085 Manitowoc Co., 29 November 2008, T. Wood.

This large, all-brown duck had a flattened crown and feathering extending down along the bill. This feathering extended into the sides of the bill, halfway in toward the nostril, not all the way to nostril as it would on a Common Eider. A pale arc extended from the back of the eyering, out to and down the side of the neck. Also noted was an upturned gape or grinning-like contour to the end of the gape. The top of the bill had a prominent bulge from the top portion of the otherwise all black bill. This prominence is characteristic of a male, yet the all dark bill points to a female or juvenile bird. The bill would appear to be pale in color in a male by the time the typical prominence begins to show evidence.

Pacific Loon—

#2008-059 Bayfield Co., 29 November 2008, Brady (photo).

This winter-plumaged bird was only a little shorter in length, but noticeably smaller in bulk than a close by Common Loon. It had a shorter, more slender, dark, but straight bill. The head was more rounded than that of a Common Loon. The dark gray of the hindneck was cleanly demarcated from the white of the foreneck in a straight line, in contrast to the irregular, sometimes diffuse border on the side of the neck of a Common Loon. The dark gray of the top of the head extended down the side of the head to encompass the eye (a characteristic not seen in a Common or Red-throated Loon). The eye of a Common Loon would have white appearing just above the eye and just in front of the eye, making it much easier to see the eye against a white background than on the dark gray background of a Pacific Loon's perocular area. White was not observed above the waterline along the flank, a characteristic expected in Arctic Loons.

For further loon field identification discussion, see *Birding*, Volume 29, No. 2.

Least Sandpiper—

#2008-063 Iowa Co., 17 November 2008, A. Holschbach.

This "peep" sandpiper was much smaller than associated Killdeer. The head, back, and wings were brown; the white breast lightly streaked with brown. The bill was dark in color and very thin; the legs short and greenish in color. In flight, the white rump showed a dark streak down the middle.

Sabine's Gull—

#2008-067 Douglas Co., 21 September 2008, D. Jackson T. Wood.

#2008-080 Dane Co., 25 October 2008, Ready (photo).

The overall size of this gull was a bit less than the Ring-billed Gulls. In immature plumage, it was white below, but with a mottled gray-brown mantle that extended in heavy smudging up the back of the neck onto the otherwise whitish head. Pale edgings to the back feathering gave it a scalloped appearance. The white tail had a black terminal band. Most striking and diagnostic was the wing pattern. The outer black triangle on the primaries, middle white triangle on the inner primaries and outer secondaries, and gray-brown triangle across the inner secondary coverts were apparent.

Mew Gull—

#2008-081 Milwaukee Co., 15 September 2008, Gustafson.

This adult gull was a little smaller than adjacent Ring-billed Gulls, with a slightly darker gray mantle, a dark rather than yellow eye, and a larger white tertial crescent. The bill was yellow, noticeably thinner and shorter than the bill of the Ring-bills with only a hint of dark smudging at the tip. The contour of its head was more rounded than the slight flattening seen on the Ring-billed Gulls.

White-winged Dove—

#2008-069 Sheboygan Co., 11 November 2008, Griffiths (photo).

This dove was photographed at a feeder, allowing a clear look at the Mourning Dove-like appearance with the exception of the white edge to the entire folded wing, white edging to

the tip of the shorter tail, and the large black cheek spot.

This is Wisconsin's 9th record.

Selasphorus (sp.) Hummingbird—

#2008 078 Dane Co., 18 November 2008, Tessen.

This hummingbird exhibited rufous coloration to the tail, flanks, and in portions of the back. Green was noted on the head, wings, and portions of the back. Spots of red feathering was evident on the gorget.

Acadian Flycatcher—

#2008-087 Waukesha Co., 21, 23 September 2008, Szymczak (audio).

The audio recording consisted of numerous call notes, but several instances where the birds broke into the rapidly rising song of the Acadian Flycatcher.

Blue-headed Vireo—

#2008-074 Waukesha Co., 6 November 2008, Gustafson.

#2008-070 Sheboygan Co., 22 November 2008, Pountain.

The Waukesha Co. report was of a bird at five feet from the observer, the Sheboygan Co. bird at 30 feet from the observer. The white spectacle against the blue-gray head was evident as were yellowish flanks on the white undersides. The white throat sharply contrasted with the blue-gray head. Completing the description were two white wingbars and a greenish back. The bird was slightly larger than an associated Yellow-rumped Warbler in Waukesha, but significantly larger than goldfinches in the Sheboygan Co. observation. The bill was considered stocky relative to both of these comparison species.

Black-throated Blue Warbler—

#2008-071 Milwaukee Co., 25 October 2008, Szymczak, Winze (photo).

#2008-083 Ozaukee Co., 9 November 2008, T. Wood.

Both reports were of male birds—dark blue caps, back, wings, and tail, with a black face, throat, and flanks. White breast, belly, and folded primary wing spot completed the observations.

This is Wisconsin's fourth November record. A 1996 early December report remains the latest fall record.

Hooded Warbler—

#2008-086 Waukesha Co., 1, 2 October 2008, Szymczak (audio).

The 1 October bird was a male observed to have the black "hood" from the crown around the yellow face to the throat, yellow breast, olive-green back and wings, and white outer tail feathers. Its call notes were also recorded. A different bird on 2 October was recorded only.

Hoary Redpoll—

#2008-072 Bayfield Co., 28 November 2008, Brady (photo).

These two photographed birds were not associated with Common Redpolls. The stubbier yellow bill, fine streaking on the flanks, minimal undertail covert streaks (one on one bird and only two on the second bird) along with the white rump were all evident.

OLD RECORD ACCEPTED

Hooded Warbler—

#2007-??? Waukesha Co., 30 September, 7 October 2007, Szymczak (audio).

The 30 September sighting was

again of a male bird with a black “hood” from the crown, around the yellow face, and down around the throat as well as the yellow body, yellow-green back and wings, yellow breast, and white outer tail feathers. The 7 October bird was again a different bird and only call notes were recorded for the identification.

There were three previous October records and one November record of Hooded Warblers in Wisconsin. The only later records than this 7 October report are 5 November and 29 October.

Records Not Accepted

Arctic Loon—

#2008-060 Douglas Co., 12 October 2008.

This loon was observed at unspecified, but perhaps significant distance out on Lake Superior. It was felt to be “a little smaller” and “more slender overall” than a Common Loon. The head was felt to be held slightly above horizontal—less so than a Red-throated Loon, more so than a Common Loon. The head was light gray in contrast to a darker gray body. The throat and neck were entirely white, with no dark collar. This white fore-neck contrasted sharply from the dark hindneck throughout the length of the neck. The most significant field mark was felt to be the white flank covering the rear one-third of the bird at the water line.

Important traits not described included the extent of the dark and white on the side of the face. It isn’t discussed whether the eye fell in the white or dark coloration on the side of the face. The contour of the crown is not described as to the smoothness of

the contour. It isn’t indicated whether the forecrown was more peaked in the way a Common Loon’s crown is shaped. Also of use might be the relative length and shape of the beak, again not mentioned in the description.

Without another bird of any kind to compare it to, the size of a distant swimming bird may be deceiving. In addition, an Arctic Loon has a head contour a little like that of a Common Loon—with a bump in the forecrown’s contour. The forecrown of a Pacific Loon or even a Red-throated Loon is much smoother. The bill of an Arctic Loon is thicker and relatively a bit longer than that of a Pacific Loon although this can be hard to assess at any distance. As suggested by this report, the bill of an Arctic Loon tends to be held slightly above horizontal, in the manner of a Red-throated Loon. The most interesting aspect of the report is the white flank patch at the caudal waterline. Provided the bird was observed well enough and long enough to be certain the bird wasn’t rotated slightly upward exposing that flank to the observer, this is a very significant finding. A preening Pacific Loon, at times may expose this flank area as white as it tips to reach certain areas. This rotated posture has been observed to be maintained at rest for minutes on end, suggesting an Arctic Loon until the bird turns a half circle in the water to reveal a dark waterline on the opposite side and a rotated back contour viewed from behind. It is worth mentioning that a Red-throated Loon will have flank whiteness exposed at the waterline.

In summary, the white flank, in addition to being a significant trait of an Arctic Loon, needs to be double-

checked against any aberrant posture of the bird to eliminate a Pacific Loon. Without a better size reference and facial extent of white and dark areas discussion, a Red-throated Loon isn't entirely eliminated from consideration either. The slight uptilt to the bill would fit this species as well. Without an indication of the head contour, a Pacific Loon is again still a consideration. If a closer distance allows, the bill thickness and length of an Arctic Loon relative to the narrower, relatively shorter bill of a Pacific Loon needs to be described. There is enough here to raise a serious possibility of the "extremely rare to North America" Arctic Loon, but more complete and supportive evidence would be needed to confirm the identification.

More information on Arctic Loon and Pacific Loon identification can be found in *Birding*, Volume 29, No. 2, April 1997.

Black Vulture—

#2008-061 Waukesha Co., 29 August 2008.

This observation from a moving vehicle was of a solitary entirely black bird flushed from a roadside carcass. It was felt to be intermediate in size between a Turkey Vulture and Crow. It was briefly seen (estimated to be 6 seconds) in flight moving away from the observer and vehicle, but in good lighting.

The color was felt to be black, darker than the black-brown of a Turkey Vulture. The head was felt to be black/dark as well. The impression of proportions suggested a wider-winged, shorter-tailed individual, that flew with more labored flaps than typical of a Turkey Vulture. What struck

the observer briefly was the appearance of 6–8 oblong white spots on the dorsal wing surface, in the areas of the primary quills. Though not as striking as the underwing primary patches, this was felt to be indicative of a Black Vulture.

Given the brevity of the lens-unaided view of this bird, several concerns exist. Although the darkness of the head is consistent with a Black Vulture, a juvenile Turkey Vulture will also have a dark head. The angle of the viewing also makes suspected proportions of wing width and tail length a bit uncertain. Searching for photos of the upper surface of a Turkey Vulture's wings did uncover a similar effect of the white extended primary quills as that assumed to be characteristic only of a Black Vulture in this report. Although the suspected size of this bird is interesting, without better angles and longer viewing time, the possibility of a juvenile Turkey Vulture isn't completely eliminated.

Prairie Falcon—

#2008-075 7 October 2008, Manitowoc Co.

This large, light brown falcon was seen at relatively close range. The initial impression of the size and the "blunted" wing tips of this bird led to a thought of a Gyrfalcon. A gray moustache stripe was noted with a light colored lateral throat area medial to this stripe and a light "auricular area" behind the moustache stripe. The abdomen was light in color with light brown streaks on the breast, extending to the abdomen. The axillary area was described as "gray," with this gray extending out "along the underside of the wings."

The auricular area being light

seems to suggest a more extensive area of light color across the side of the face rather than the more limited malar light area of a Prairie Falcon. Mention of whether the area immediately behind the eye was white (as in a Peregrine) or brown (as in a Prairie Falcon) was not made. Mention of the extent of any lightness on the forehead or forecrown wasn't made to aid the distinction between a juvenile tundra Peregrine and a Prairie Falcon. The use of the word "gray" for the axillaries instead of black is also a concern. In addition, the exact extent of the "blackness" of the axillary and underwing should be noted. The entire covert area of a Peregrine can have a darker cast to it. A Prairie Falcon should have black extending from the axilla—out the central portion of the inner half of the underwing. The forepart of the underwing coverts is not black in a Prairie Falcon. That area is as dark as or similar in color to the rest of the underwing coverts in a Peregrine.

Western Sandpiper—

#2008-076 6 September 2008, Manitowoc Co.

This report is of 7 sandpipers seen at close range, all appearing similar, but without any other small sandpipers present for direct size and shape comparisons. The bills were longer than the width of the head, with some of them appearing drooped at the tip. The base of the bill was wider than expected for a Semipalmated Sandpiper. The crown and scapulars appeared rusty. The back was reported as streaked, as were the sides of the neck and breast. In flight, a white wing stripe was noted; how-

ever, no indication of the rump pattern was made.

A bird in flight was heard to make a higher pitched call than anticipated for a Semipalmated Sandpiper, but this is apparently not a consistent distinction between Western and Semipalmated Sandpipers. In addition, the body shape and the expected attenuation of the wingtips wasn't discussed. Overall coloration of the back and wings also was not mentioned.

Without mention of the rump pattern nor the general body shape, the possibility of juvenile White-rumped Sandpipers or even Semipalmated Sandpipers isn't fully addressed.

Sabine's Gull—

#2008-068 Douglas Co., 16 October 2008.

#2008-079 Douglas Co., 17 September 2008.

The three 17 September birds were simply described as having "triangular wing patterns of black, gray, and white." No indication of the location of these colors was presented; no indication of relative size was made.

Two birds were seen 16 October, with no other gulls for comparison. The presumed size was indicated to be similar to a Bonaparte's Gull. The outer edges of the wing were black, but the extent was not indicated. The mid-region was white with a "semi-dark" mantle. The suggestion is that these were Sabine's Gulls, but without more exactness to the pattern on the wings, the black outer edge of a Bonaparte's primaries, the white patch adjacent to that, and the light gray mantle could be described similarly.

Bonaparte's Gulls flying at an angle away from the observer can appear to have a very Sabine's-like wing pattern.

More exacting pattern descriptions are needed to adequately document these Sabine's Gulls.

Black-headed Gull—

#2008-077 Ozaukee Co., 19 November 2008.

This gull was seen flying by at some distance. The gull was smaller than Ring-billed and Herring Gulls out over the lake. The back and upper wings were indicated to be light gray with a "white wedge" on the upper wing in an unspecified location. The "different" thing about this bird was that "the underwings appeared dark."

Without more specific locations and extents for the upper wing's white wedge and the underwing's darkness, the possibility of a Bonaparte's Gull isn't sufficiently addressed.

Pomarine Jaeger—

#2008-064 18 September 2008, Douglas Co. (photo).

#2008-065 25 September 2008, Douglas Co. (photo).

The photos of both birds demonstrate a jaeger, but the angled flight away from the camera and the slightly out of focus nature of the photos make it difficult to identify the species. The first bird does appear to suggest pale greater primary underwing coverts, but it isn't clearly visible. The rest of the color and structure of the bird makes it difficult to eliminate a Parasitic Jaeger from consideration.

The second report/photo shows an adult jaeger, but overall structure is hard to assess from the angles and the double underwing crescents aren't discernible. The dark upper chest band appears sharply edged.

Long-tailed Jaeger—

#2008-066 Douglas Co., 24 September 2008 (photo).

These slightly out-of-focus, somewhat distant photos appear to show tail streamers as long again as the tail itself, thus more Parasitic in length. There is a very pale breast and face, but the crown isn't clearly shown, making proving a dark crown to be present, difficult. The pale breast and face don't show evidence of any markings suggesting this to be an adult bird, but again the dark cap isn't evident to confirm the age. There is a slight hint of a breast band starting down the side of the neck, but not as much as would be expected for a Parasitic. The slight out-of-focus nature of the photos suggest a bit of white in the underwing primaries, something not expected in an adult Long-tailed. If it is an immature Long-tailed, the light upper breast and face don't reveal any markings, rather a uniform coloration. The central retrices aren't long enough for a Long-tailed adult, and seemingly too long for an immature Long-tailed. The overall shape of the bird appears to be rather thin-winged relative to the amount of head protrusion and the amount of rump and tail protrusion beyond the hind edge of the wing.

Examination of photos of Parasitic Jaegers shows this supposed wing width trait to be quite difficult to consistently assign to one species or the other; i.e., Parasitics can look quite narrow-winged. The wing shape almost seems to change on an individual bird as it changes the speed of flight. This makes the interpretation of any one trait a problem. A case for identification of jaegers needs to be built on reasonable looks at numerous

characteristics, but even with photographic support, the species identities can be tough to assign.

Western Tanager—

#2008-073) Sauk Co., 15 August 2008.

Seen in association with a Scarlet Tanager, it was similar in size and shape, and this bird did interact briefly with it. It was yellow-green, with grayish black wings, a single upper white wingbar, and a flesh-colored bill.

The color of the back was not mentioned—expected to be yellow-green similar to the body color if a Scarlet Tanager, but grayish, similar to the wing color, if a Western Tanager.

Interestingly, a few Scarlet Tanagers can exhibit a thin upper wing bar. Without the presence of a second wingbar and the specific color of the back being noted, the identity of this bird is not certain.

European Goldfinch—

#2008-073 ?? Co., 4 November 2008, (photo).

#2008-074 Walworth Co., 8–9 November 2008.

Although photographic evidence did confirm the identity of these birds as European Goldfinches, the origin is suspected to be of released from captivity in northeastern Illinois as so many European birds appear to have been in recent years.

OLD RECORD NOT ACCEPTED

Swainson's Hawk—

#2008-075) 15 April 2008, Richland Co.

This bird was seen without binoculars, but the zoom lens on a camera aided the visualization of an initially

presumed to be Red-tailed Hawk at a ¼ mile distance. The wings then seemed to long and broad and a black band was evident on the edge of the tail and on the back of the wings. A chestnut bib was also noted. Otherwise the bird was light underneath and no markings on the belly were discernible. No indication of the underwing color pattern was reported.

Although this may have been a Swainson's Hawk, several aspects leave some doubt. The lack of comment on the light color of the underwing coverts in comparison to the flight feathers is unexpected. In addition, the wing width should have seemed to be less than that of a Red-tailed Hawk, not greater. A still-in-juvenile plumage or transitioning Broad-winged Hawk might appear to have a chestnut bib, white underparts, and black trailing edges to the tail and wings. The distance from the bird, the lack of binoculars, and the uncertain underwing pattern don't allow confirmation as a Swainson's Hawk.

OLD SOUTHWESTERN VAGRANT RECORDS

The WSO Records Committee also reviewed several records of southwestern vagrants that have been recorded in Wisconsin in recent decades. The state list had records accepted for Hooded Oriole (15–19 December 2004), Scott's Oriole (late November 1995–3 February 1996), and Phainopepla (31 October 1993–30 November 1993). Also on record, but relegated to questionable origin status were records for Pyrrhuloxia (22 October 2005), Streak-backed Oriole (early January–15 January 1998), and

Gray-breasted ("Mexican") Jay (November 1981).

In recent decades, the proliferation of extralimital records of southwestern and Mexican species of birds has received much debate as to their origin. Habitat changes and human transport questions have been considered. It is known that numerous colorful birds are kept and sold as caged birds in Mexico, particularly psittacines and passerines. It has been suggested that many of the records of birds such as orioles are a result of smuggling by Mexican migrant workers and subsequent escape/release from captivity. There is a broad market in this country for parrots, so the effort to transport these birds, while illegal, can be lucrative. The market for passerines, if it exists at all, is minimal unless limited to "underground" ethnic sales. If one examines the border confiscations of birds by the authorities, one can find a small number of psittacines, but there isn't evidence of the proposed passerine transport in the confiscations. Another consideration that migrant worker transport doesn't adequately address is the presence of immature birds in so many of these records. A bird brought across the border in spring would be most likely to be hatched the previous year and attaining adult plumage in the summer/fall of its release/escape. The existence of human-assisted transport of birds must be a factor to consider, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to explain the volume and geographic spread of the records of southwestern vagrants in the eastern and central United States that we are accumulating using migrant workers.

In searching for records of these species in other states outside their

normal ranges, the following lists (Table 1) were compiled (there may be other records beyond these as well).

Examination of the *Phainopepla* records found late fall vagrants to be evident, with a few long distance movements matching Wisconsin's record. Scott's Oriole records found a mix of spring migration overshoots and late fall "wrongway" migrants; Wisconsin's record fitting the pattern again. Hooded Oriole records had a midwestern "flavor" to them; however, Wisconsin's fall record went against the otherwise spring pattern. (Worth mentioning is a photograph of an oriole from Dodge County from 17 July 2006 that was evaluated by Donna Dittman of Louisiana State University. The single view and lack of a size reference made it difficult to say for certain what the species was. Of the possibilities, Hooded Oriole seemed a more likely fit than Streak-backed Oriole or Altamira Oriole.)

Pyrrhuloxia records were heavily loaded in the southern plains as might be expected from its normal range. The late fall/early winter pattern gives evidence of a tendency to drift "our way." The Montana, Ontario, and now Oregon records match the distance for Wisconsin's record. (As far as we can tell, Ontario's record may still be on their questionable origin list; Oregon's record hasn't been analyzed by their Record Committee yet, but the simple existence of these records is more important than what each state had individually decided to designate these records to be.)

Wisconsin's Streak-backed Oriole record, although fitting the temporal patterns of other vagrant records, does stand off a bit on its own with its

Table 1. Out-of-range Southwestern Vagrant Records.

Species	Location	Dates
Phainopepla	Ontario	27 December 1975–17 January 1976
	Wisconsin	31 October–30 November 1993
	Rhode Island	(Date ??)
	Montana	(Supplemental List for 1962)
	Nebraska	1 January–13 February 1983
	Kansas	8–9 September 1993
	Kansas	3–4 September 1994
	Kansas	23–30 September 1994
Scott's Oriole	Kansas	22 September 2005
	Minnesota	23 May–mid June 1974
	Wisconsin	Late November 1995–3 February 1996
	Minnesota	20 March–23 April 2002
	Minnesota	17–21 April 2002
	Ontario	9 November 1975
	Illinois	15 January–3 February 2000
	Kansas	16 April 1977
	Nebraska	20–24 June 1975
	Nebraska	29 June 2004
	Pennsylvania	19 February–April 2007
	Kentucky	February–23 April 2007
Hooded Oriole	New York	January 2008
	Ontario	19–20 May 1992
	Iowa	25 May 2003
	Wisconsin	15–19 December 2004
	Michigan	6–10 May 2005
	Ontario	12–19 May 2005
	Iowa	8 April 2008
	Montana	(Date ??)
Pyrrhuloxia	Idaho	(Date ??)
	Oklahoma	(Date ??)
	Ontario	23 December 2004–1 January 2005
	Wisconsin	22 October 2005
	Montana	11–16 December 2000
	Oregon	November – December 2008
	Kansas	6 November 1989
	Kansas	2 January 1993
Streak-backed Oriole	Kansas	1–22 April 1995
	Kansas	25 April 2000
	Oklahoma	17 December 2001
	Oklahoma	12 December 2005
	Colorado	17 December 1989
	Colorado	8–16 August 1996
	Colorado	20–30 April 1999
	Colorado	6 December 2007
	Wisconsin	early January–15 January 1998
	Colorado	December 2007
Gray-breasted Jay	New Mexico	9–28 December 2000
	New Mexico	20 December 2003
	New Mexico	2 May 2007
	Texas	16 September 2005
	Texas	12 December 2004–8 April 2005
	California	9–18 December 1991
	California	(May 1931, September 1962, December 1977, December 1984)
	Wisconsin	November 1981
Gray-breasted Jay	Kansas	1906
	Texas	24–25 January 2001 (Arizona race in El Paso)

distance. As each year goes by and we witness records of Green-breasted Mangos in North America or Yellow-browed Warbler records in Baja Mexico and Wisconsin, long distance "wrongway" migrants no longer seem so incredible. Thus as long as the pattern of movement seems apparent, the distance doesn't seem to be such a barrier to our thinking. The specimen from Wisconsin was of the migratory *microstictus* race of Streaked-backed Oriole and the bird's plumage exhibited no evidence of captive wear.

Given the above patterns, the WSO Records Committee voted to maintain Phainopepla, Hooded Oriole, and Scott's Oriole on the official state list and in addition, move the Pyrrhuloxia and Streak-backed Oriole off of the questionable origin list and on to the official list.

That left us with the Gray-breasted "Mexican" Jay record to consider. The only seeming extralimital records uncovered were a specimen-supported record (although the specimen has been lost over time) from southwestern Kansas a century ago and two records from southwestern Texas. The Gray-breasted Jay is resident in the

Chisos Mountains of Texas on the Mexican border. There is a record of a jay 80 miles away from the known range and a January 2001 record from El Paso, interestingly enough of the Arizona race of Gray-breasted Jay. In essence, that leaves Wisconsin's record sitting way off in a seeming world of its own in both time and place. With all of the other species demonstrating a handful of wanderers, there is something to be said for believing this record could be more of the same. On the opposite side of that, it is a species that has proven to be extremely sedentary; 80 miles is considered an outlandish travel for it to have undertaken.

Although the bird demonstrated no captive wear evidence, without supporting evidence of wandering beyond one century old record from Kansas, the Gray-breasted Jay remains on the questionable origin list for the state of Wisconsin.

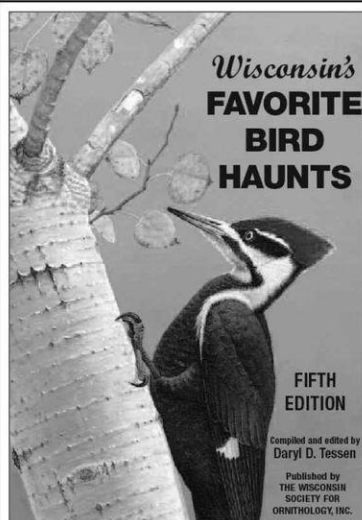
(An additional interesting note is that Iowa has a Yellow Grosbeak [immature male] report from 24 November 1990–7 January 1991. It was rejected because of questionable origin.)

About the Artists

Jack R. Bartholmai is an amateur wildlife photographer and wood sculptor living near Beaver Dam with his wife Holly. His work appears frequently in local newspapers, travel brochures, calendars, and bird publications. He gives numerous presentations on birds and his work. He is an active member of the Horicon Bird Club. Jack was the 2005 recipient of

the WSO Bronze Passenger Pigeon Award.

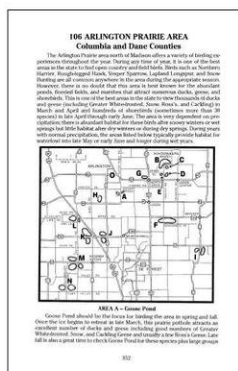
Dennis Malueg is a dedicated amateur bird and wildlife photographer who travels Wisconsin in search of his subjects. He also works from his own “studio”—his backyard, prairie, and forest in Waushara County.



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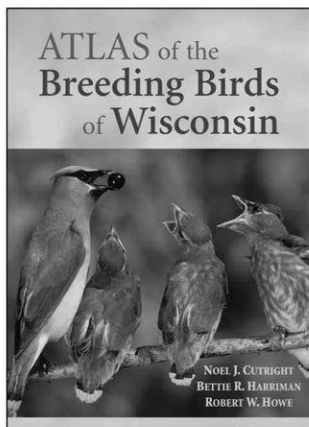


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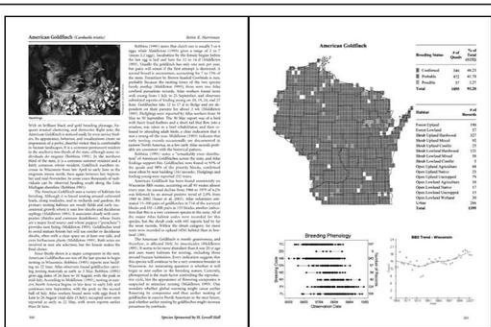
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CONTENTS

FALL 2009

Volume 71, Number 3

President's Statement <i>Jesse Peterson</i>	201
The 2008 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts <i>Robert C. Domagalski</i>	203
Birds of Wisconsin—An Annotated Checklist <i>William P. Mueller and Cindy Kowalchuk</i>	239
The Autumn of 2008 at Cedar Grove <i>Helmut C. Mueller, Nancy S. Mueller, Daniel D. Berger, John L. Kaspar, John Bowers, Cathy B. Kaspar, and Thomas Meyer</i>	283
50 Years Ago in <i>The Passenger Pigeon</i> <i>Noel J. Cutright</i>	287
Lessons From the Seasons: Fall 2008 <i>Randy Hoffman</i>	289
The Fall Season: 2008 <i>Ted Gostomski</i>	293
"By the Wayside"—Fall 2008	321
WSO Records Committee Report: Fall 2008 <i>Jim Frank</i>	327
About the Artists	338
Advertisements	339