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A MAGAZINE OF WISCONSIN BIRD STUDY



The Passenger- Pigeon

Spring 1976

VOLUME 38, NUMBER 1



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We have just received word as this issue goes to press that a long time faithful member **Margaret Morse** of Viroqua recently passed away in Florida at age of 93. Members of the WSO and her friends are saddened by this news.

New Changes in Bird Names

Like earthquakes and changes in the earth's crust, there has been recently a series of significant changes in the names of birds. This has caused some reverberations among bird watchers, ornithologists, editors and publishers. In April, 1973 the American Ornithologists' Union announced the new official changes. These have been explained and published in the *Passenger Pigeon* and elsewhere. Barely have we had time to become adjusted to these changes, when the American Birding Association has come out with some further changes. These have already been partly anticipated by the W.S.O. in our recent Wisconsin checklist. The old names have been parenthesized for clarity.

We have permission from Chandler Robbins to reprint his recent article in *Maryland Birdlife* which outlines and explains the latest names which appear in the ABA checklist. It is our understanding that the major new revised field guides will use these new names also. Some state ornithology journals, most recently *Maryland Birdlife* and *Iowa Birdlife* have already switched to these new names.

To keep this conformity of names, we will also use this ABA nomenclature which is explained below. This issue will be the first *Passenger Pigeon* to do so.

In the April 1973 issue of *The Auk*, The Committee on Classification and Nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union announced many changes in common and scientific names of North American Birds. Some of these changes resulted from the "lumping" of birds that were previously considered separate species (Snow and Blue Geese, Ipswich and Savannah Sparrows, European and Green-winged Teal, Baltimore and Bullock's Orioles, the three North American flickers, and the Slate-colored, Oregon, and White-winged Juncos). Some new names resulted from "splitting" what had been considered one species into two different species (Traill's Fly-catcher into the northern Alder Flycatcher with its *fee-bee-o* song and the southern Willow Flycatcher with its *fitz-bew* song; Boat-tailed Grackle into the Great-tailed Grackle of the arid Southwest and Mexico and the Boat-tailed Grackle of the salt marshes from Delaware to Louisiana; Herring Gull into the arctic-breeding Thayer's Gull and the common old Herring Gull).

Some changes in common names became necessary in preparation for including all of Mexico and Central America in the next (Sixth) edition of the A.O.U. Check-List. With other species of bobwhites, robins, and yellowthroats in the next A.O.U. Check-List, our species will need a distinguishing modifier.

Maryland Birdlife delayed making changes in bird names until this first issue of Volume 31, partly to avoid confusion in the 5-year cumulative Index soon to be published, and partly to await publication in 1975 of the A.B.A. Checklist. The A.B.A. Checklist has incorporated all taxonomic changes adopted by the A.O.U., and most of the name changes the A.O.U. has announced; it has also gone much farther and considered scores of

other instances where names currently in use could lead to serious confusion among international travelers. Ideally, the English-speaking peoples of the world should all use the same names for the same birds, and some progress toward this end was made by the A.B.A. Checklist Committee; yet there are still many names on which we differ from the use in Britain. We hope the British will accept many of the A.B.A. names; but some like Oldsquaw that are strictly American would never be acceptable to the British as a replacement for their name, Long-tailed Duck.

The following list shows the name of changes in the A.B.A. Checklist that affect Maryland birds. These names are adopted starting with this issue of *Maryland Birdlife*. They will also be used in the various field guides, the new Maryland Field List, and a host of other publications.

We shall, of course, continue to refer to robins, mockingbirds, and cardinals in informal conversation, and to talk about Baltimore Orioles when we mean the eastern subspecies of the newly formed species, Northern Oriole (which also includes the Bullock's Oriole of the West). But in formal publications with worldwide circulation these must not be referred to as American Robbins, Northern Mockingbirds, Northern Cardinals, and Northern Orioles.

The following initials are used to indicate the major reasons for the changes in English names:

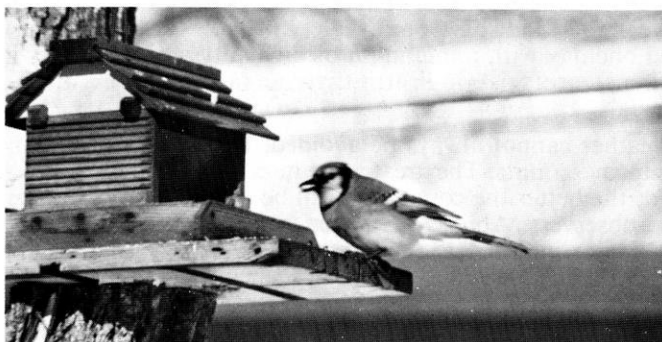
- A - Name already in use in other countries.
- B - Name shortened and simplified
- C - Name more appropriate for comparison with another species
- D - Old name used for different species in other countries
- E - Color phase rather than a distinct species
- F - To show correct family
- L - Lumped into a single species by A.O.U.
- M - Modifier necessary to distinguish from other species
- N - Former name not diagnostic
- S - Single species split into two species by A.O.U.
- U - New name announced by A.O.U. in 1973 (*Auk* 90: 411-419)
- V - New name announced by A.O.U. but hyphen dropped by A.B.A.

Table 1 - List of New Names

Old Name	New Name	Reasons for Change	Scientific Name
Fulmar	NORTHERN FULMAR	MU	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>
Leach's Petrel	LEACH'S STORM PETREL	NV	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>
Wilson's petrel	WILSON'S STORM PETREL	NV	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>
White Pelican	AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN	M	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>
Gannet	NORTHERN GANNET	M	<i>Morus bassanus</i>
Anhinga	AMERICAN ANHINGA	M	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>
Common Egret	GREAT EGRET	AU	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>
Wood Ibis	WOOD STORK	FU	<i>Mycteria americana</i>
White-fronted Goose	GREATER WHITE-FRONTED Goose	M	<i>Anser albifrons</i>
Blue Goose	lumped with SNOW GOOSE	EU	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>
Black Duck	AMERICAN BLACK DUCK	DM	<i>Anas rubripes</i>
Pintail	COMMON PINTAIL	M	<i>Anas acuta</i>
Bahama Pintail	WHITE-CHEEKED PINTAIL	A	<i>Anas bahamensis</i>
Common Teal	GREEN-WINGED TEAL	LU	<i>Anas crecca</i>
European Widgeon	EURASIAN WIGEON	N	<i>Anas penelope</i>

Old Name	New Name	Reason for Change	Scientific Name
American Widgeon	AMERICAN WIGEON	AU	<i>Anas americana</i>
Shoveler	NORTHERN SHOVELER	MU	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
Common Scoter	BLACK SCOTER	AU	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
Goshawk	NORTHERN GOSHAWK	M	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
Marsh Hawk	NORTHERN HARRIER	M	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
Pigeon Hawk	MERLIN	AU	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
Sparrow hawk	AMERICAN KESTREL	AMU	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
Bobwhite	COMMON BOBWHITE	M	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>
American Golden Plover	LESSER GOLDEN PLOVER	AC	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>
Upland Plover	UPLAND SANDPIPER	AFU	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>
Knot	RED KNOT	MU	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
Skua	GREAT SKUA	M	<i>Catharacta skuA</i>
Great Black-backed Gull	GREATER BLACK-BACKED GULL	C	<i>Larus marinus</i>
Least Turn	LITTLE TERN	AN	<i>Sterna albigrons</i>
Common Puffin	ATLANTIC PUFFIN	N	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>
Ground Dove	COMMON GROUND DOVE	M	<i>Columbina passerina</i>
Screech Owl	COMMON SCREECH OWL	M	<i>Otus asio</i>
Yellow-shafted Flicker	COMMON FLICKER	U	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Traill's Flycatcher	ALDER FLYCATCHER and WILLOW FLYCATCHER	SU	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>
Eastern Wood Pewee	EASTERN PEWEE	SU	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>
Western Wood Pewee	WESTERN PEWEE	B	<i>Contopus virens</i>
Common Raven	NORTHERN RAVEN	B	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>
Common Crow	AMERICAN CROW	N	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Long-billed Marsh Wren	MARSH WREN	N	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
Short-billed Marsh Wren	SEDGE WREN	B	<i>Telmatodytes palustris</i>
Mockingbird	NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD	BN	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>
Catbird	GRAY CATBIRD	M	<i>Minum polyglottos</i>
Robin	AMERICAN ROBIN	MU	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Starling	EUROPEAN STARLING	AMU	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Parula Warbler	NORTH. PARULA WARBLER	M	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Myrtle Warbler	YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER	M	<i>Parula americana</i>
Yellowthroat	COMMON YELLOWTHROAT	LU	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>
Baltimore Oriole	NORTHERN ORIOLE	MU	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>
Cardinal	NORTHERN CARDINAL	LU	<i>Icterus galbula</i>
Ipswich Sparrow	SAVANNAH SPARROW	M	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
Slate-colored Junco	NORTHERN JUNCO	Passerculus	<i>sandwichensis</i>
Oregon Junco	NORTHERN JUNCO	L	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Tree Sparrow	AMERICAN TREE SPARROW	L	<i>Junco Hyemalis</i>
		D	<i>Spizella arborea</i>

Chandler Robbins
From *Maryland Birdlife* - Vol. 31. No. 1 - p. 24-26



The 1975 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Count

by WILLIAM L. HILSENHOFF

Several observers commented that they thought this year's Christmas Counts were mediocre, but the compilation (Tables 1 and 2) shows that this was not so. One-hundred-thirty-one species were observed statewide, the third largest number in the history of the counts. Twenty-seven, or about one-fifth of the species, occurred in record numbers, and 18 species were found on a record number of counts and indicated by asterisks in Tables 1 and 2. Perhaps the 141 species seen last year made the 1975 count seem mediocre by comparison.

Christmas Bird Counts in Wisconsin have shown steady improvement over the years. From 1939 to 1951, 100 species were never found statewide, but since 1952 we have always found that number and since 1965 we have always recorded at least 120 species. The reason is primarily more observers, and more counts. In 1952 a record 180 observers participated in 34 counts. This year 806 observers participated in 69 counts (Table 3 and Figure 1). For the last 13 years we have always recorded at least 60 counts in Wisconsin, with a peak of 85 in 1965. In recent years the counts have been better organized, and many (but not all) of the problems with overlapping counts have been eliminated. This year 33 counts, almost half, had 10 or more observers (Table 4).

Besides the number of observers, several other factors can influence the results of a count. Weather preceeding the count period is very important, for mild weather such as we had this year induces individuals of half-hearted species to remain instead of migrating south, and keeps lakes and rivers free of ice to enhance waterfowl numbers. A snow cover is helpful because it drives many species to roadsides, stream banks, and feeders, and makes observations of open-country species much easier. An early count period as established by the National Audobon Society to encompass three weekends is very helpful to counts traditionally made early in the count period. Last year's December 14 starting date was undoubtedly at least partly responsible for the spectacular count. This year the count period did not begin until December 20.

Weather on the day of the count can be extremely important, and counts made in rain, snow, fog, or high winds should certainly be avoided. Changing the date of a count with many participants may present problems, but this year the Madison Count (the count with the most observers) was postponed one day with a minimum of difficulty when a Friday afternoon check with meteorologists indicated that Sunday would be a much nicer day than Saturday.

Poor weather cannot always be avoided, but many other things can be done to improve counts. The greater the number of good observers that can be enlisted, the better the count area can be covered, but it is important to have good observers. Ability of the observers may well be the single most important factor influencing the effectiveness of a count. An experienced observer hearing a flock of 10 Purple Finches flying overhead will record 10 Purple Finches; an inexperienced observer can only say "I wonder what those were?". When making up parties, the best observers should be paired

with the least experienced ones. Parties of two or three are ideal, but larger parties should be avoided because they not only waste observers but may hinder observation. Except in open farmland, coverage on foot is a much more profitable use of time than coverage by car. Banks of all open areas should be covered, and small stands of evergreens should be thoroughly investigated. Observers should be assigned the same area each year; familiarity with an area and where rarities are most likely to be found is very important. Finally, "Squeaking" is an important aid that may double the number of birds that one sees.

Again this year the most species were found at Madison (81), with 50 or more species being found on 14 additional counts (Table 1). The next most productive counts were Milwaukee (66 species), Hudson (65), Waukesha (63), and Appleton and Oconomowoc (61). New counts at Marshfield, Milton, Mount Horeb, Spooner, and Watertown were welcome additions. A count at Evansville of only 2 party hours was combined with the Cooksville Count because it was within the Cooksville Count area and made on the same day. Counts at Hayward (4 party hours) and Sayner (3 party hours) were not included because they did not cover the minimum period of 6 hours that we require for Wisconsin counts to be published in the Passenger Pigeon. The Plymouth Count, in which 34 observers participated, was not included because it was made December 14, a week before the beginning of the count period. Forty-six species were observed at Plymouth, highlighted by 2 Pied-billed Grebes and 6 Hooded Mergansers. Reports were not received from Buffalo and Racine where counts have been made for the last several years.

The 1975 Christmas Counts are tabulated in Tables 1 and 2. Counts are grouped by region and numbered generally from north to south (Figure 1). Details are reported in Tables 3 and 4.

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Perhaps one of the reasons the 1975 Christmas Counts seemed unspectacular was the general lack of rarities. No species was found that was new to Wisconsin Christmas Counts. The most unusual sightings were a Great Gray Owl at Oxbo and an American Woodcock at Kenosha, both appearing for only the second time on Wisconsin Christmas Counts. Turkey Vultures at Sauk City and a (Long-billed) Marsh Wren at Blanchardville were only the third records for these species, the latter being recorded in 1957. The Northern Yellowthroat at Madison was the fourth Christmas Count record for that species. All of these sightings were well-documented, as well as the other more unusual sightings reported in Table 2. Sightings for which adequate documentation could not be obtained were not included. Unfortunately documentation is sometimes lacking for unusual observations and is obtained only upon request. Species that are very rare during the Christmas Count period must be documented in detail as outlined by David Bohlen in the December 1973 *Passenger Pigeon*. Other unusual observations need be documented only in sufficient detail to convince the editors of the validity of the observation. An example from this year's counts would be "Glaucous Gull - 2 - Both first year plumage, creamy white throughout, white wingtips, larger than Herring Gull, flesh-colored legs, dark eye, basal 2/3 of bill pale, distal 1/3 of bill black. At the Bayfield Harbor amongst Herring Gulls." The Christmas Count report form indicates which species require documentation.

Summary of Observations

Waterfowl - Whistling Swans, Canada Geese, and Snow Geese all appeared in record number, while ducks, mergansers, and coots were present in about normal numbers. Black Ducks, while occurring on a record number of counts, were present in the lowest numbers recorded for many years. Numbers of Gadwalls and Northern Shovelers at Madison were exceptional.

Hawks and Owls - It was an excellent year for raptors. Red-tailed Hawks were seen in record numbers, while American Kestrels, Rough-legged Hawks, and Marsh Hawks were all present in above normal numbers. Great Horned Owls and Barred Owls were found in record numbers and Screech Owls and Short-eared Owls were abnormally abundant. Snowy Owls and Long-eared Owls were also much in evidence. More observers listening for owls in the pre-dawn hours and the generally windless weather were probably responsible for the increase in observations of Great Horned, Barred, and Screech Owls. An increased use of taped recordings to attract Barred and Screech Owls was probably also a factor.

Marsh Birds - The Black-crowned Night Heron at LaCrosse was the first since 1970. Eight Virginia Rails on 4 counts and 14 Killdeer on 8 counts were both records. Mild weather preceeding the count period caused spring seepages and most streams to remain open, providing food for lingering marsh birds. This same situation undoubtedly accounted for the record numbers of Belted Kingfishers.

Blackbirds - It was the best year for blackbirds since 1967. Red-winged Blackbirds were found in record numbers and numbers of Brown-headed Cowbirds were second only to 1967. Brewer's Blackbirds, Rusty Blackbirds, and Common Grackles all were found on a record number of counts.

Finches - One of the highlights of the count was the record flight of Evening Grosbeaks that reached even the most southern counties. Only nine counts did not record this species. There were good numbers of Pine Grosbeaks in the northern half of the state, and Common Redpolls were numerous in the northern two-thirds of the state. One or both species of crossbills were also seen on many counts. Pine Siskins appeared on a record number of counts, and Purple Finches were about normal in numbers. American Goldfinches, however, were found in the lowest numbers in at least 10 years.

Sparrows - Tree Sparrows, Dark-eyed Juncos, Swamp Sparrows, and Snow Buntings all were found in record numbers. The lack of snow and abundance of feed probably contributed to the large numbers. The Oregon subspecies of the Dark-eyed Junco was reported on many counts. Song Sparrows and White-throated Sparrows were also above normal in numbers.

Other Species - Many other species such as Mourning Doves, Carolina Wrens, Northern Shrikes, Blue Jays, Pileated and Downy Woodpeckers, Common Crows, and Black-capped Chickadees were found in record numbers. Only Horned Larks were found in unusually low numbers, probably because of a lack of snow to drive them to roadsides and manure spreads where they could be readily observed.

Species observed during the count period but not on the day of the count included an American Bittern at Poynette and a White-winged Scoter at Milwaukee.



Table 1 - Numbers of species seen on twenty or more counts.

	Durand	Nelson	Arcadia	Black River Falls	LaCrosse	Green Bay	Shiocton	Premont	Wautoma	Petenwell	Appleton	Oshkosh	Woodland Dunes Northwest	Stockbridge	Woodland Dunes Southwest	Fond du Lac	Randolph	Portage	Poynette	Sauk City	Richland Center	Clyde	Mount Horeb	Blanchardville	Beetown	Cornelia
Mallard	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Black Duck	..	..	19	..	658	859	..	95	164	..	1765	30	..	..	..	306	..	..	62	192	..	1	1	..	..	..
Common Goldeneye	..	1	..	..	5	377	..	3	..	4	477	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red-tailed Hawk	3	7	21	4	12	1	3	7	2	2	44	4	1	5	4	11	6	1	14	42	14	3	28	7	22	27
Rough-legged Hawk	..	4	3	..	..	X	5	5	4	4	6	11	..	1	10	4	1	5	9	14	2	1	6	1	17	4
American Kestrel	3	..	4	4	2	3	5	4	1	1	20	5	..	2	..	15	..	3	3	14	4	..	1	1	5	2
Ruffed Grouse	6	..	16	14	1	1	2	X	8	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	..	2	5	12	3	19	1	3	..	..
Ring-n. Pheasant	2	..	18	..	..	58	3	2	4	..	267	15	..	2	..	X	7	..	14	5	3	..	1	..	..	..
Herring Gull	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2228	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rock Dove	62	184	221	63	162	138	49	32	54	67	105	874	171	207	34	523	37	110	406	544	270	2	121	92	158	172
Mourning Dove	1	54	13	23	4	286	185	53	115	..	1331	59	..	18	22	92	5	31	63	19	70	4	15	..	4	8
Great Horned Owl	..	..	X	3	2	1	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	X	2	..	6	15	1	1	2	4	1	..
Barred Owl	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Belted Kingfisher	..	..	X	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	1	3	6
Common Flicker	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	7	21	1	..	2	..	1	2
Pileated Woodpecker	3	3	3	6	4	..	..	X	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	1	1	2	..	1	2
Red-bel. Woodpecker	20	29	8	10	13	2	7	5	18	..	4	2	..	6	2	8	..	1	8	75	33	4	4	14	13	21
Red-head. Woodpecker	1	9	33	38	3	X	..	2	7	5	7	1	..	3	1	6	9	..	12	27	13	1	15	3	9	18
Hairy Woodpecker	7	29	11	31	20	15	24	20	52	1	25	7	2	12	6	14	1	1	11	35	16	7	10	3	7	9
Downy Woodpecker	12	26	9	41	21	28	43	25	61	5	84	16	6	26	18	40	5	5	26	80	27	18	23	8	12	33
Horned Lark	..	..	1	1	..	..	16	..	..	..	43	13	..	X	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Jay	150	157	183	172	137	104	53	157	208	62	108	57	20	31	26	73	31	37	126	313	94	41	107	49	82	104
Common Crow	90	186	250	521	76	455	101	90	154	295	744	62	70	54	3	118	26	40	253	1400	238	81	98	26	203	92
Black-cap. Chickadee	109	101	41	179	117	101	94	63	245	18	201	83	35	91	48	100	4	95	135	295	81	62	132	49	54	149
White-br. Nuthatch	27	18	24	74	45	49	49	27	99	5	69	19	5	68	23	43	3	2	56	118	33	21	44	30	25	36
Red-br. Nuthatch	1	..	..	11	1	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	7
Brown Creeper	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	3	..	15	3	3	6	..	5	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	1	1	1
American Robin	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
Northern Shrike	..	1	7	..	2	1	3	8	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
Starling	187	138	451	79	1369	293	129	202	39	39	2010	651	23	160	32	658	501	303	251	1202	478	32	166	156	414	715
House Sparrow	1125	1817	2157	197	1597	576	688	975	371	140	1535	1223	143	906	452	1285	391	905	418	1503	1816	36	615	410	978	1269
Red-winged Blackbird	1	21	..	..	703	2	1	11	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	5	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
Common Grackle	1	5	..	3	3	1	2	13	..	3	8	2	..	14	3	36	X	2	1	2	..	..	11	..	..	2
Cardinal	27	172	45	52	134	66	18	28	65	..	66	27	3	39	21	27	2	10	22	114	248	22	62	16	87	62
Evening Grosbeak	78	100	9	765	133	96	83	446	672	11	131	X	..	77	36	3	..	52	131	154	45	..	49	1	..	31
Purple Finch	4	7	..	34	11	1	21	1	39	..	44	1	..	8	20	16	..	..	43	78	5	..	10	2	..	24
Common Redpoll	263	88	65	652	..	200	..	137	2	..	34	20	60	53	..	106	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	12
Pine Siskin	35	..	27	7	3	11	..	..	100	..	77	X	..	5	12	..	..	..	15	47	81	..	..	..	..	30
American Goldfinch	7	66	19	38	73	43	38	102	117	..	115	X	..	24	4	10	4	..	38	225	100	60	81	1	8	64
Red Crossbill	12	25	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	3	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Dark-eyed Junco	404	193	136	227	256	61	57	223	765	64	421	197	77	76	91	125	6	190	329	1350	520	193	251	23	220	219
Tree Sparrow	240	331	151	17	428	85	230	474	110	185	421	186	57	56	3	770	93	5	164	642	242	21	224	176	1642	353
Song Sparrow	..	..	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	2	3	1	8	..	8	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	4	3	8
Snow Bunting	..	26	2	..	250	1	20	..	33	..	5	148	300	169	..	400	..	..	119	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
TOTAL SPECIES	36	39	38	36	51	45	33	33	40	25	61	39	24	37	27	46	25	26	52	55	36	25	34	31	40	40

Table 1 - (continued)

	Bayfield	Ashtand	Brule	Solon Springs	Fifield	Oxbow	Spooner	Grantsburg	Cedar Lake	Rhineland	Summit Lake	Merrill	Lakewood	Antigo	Peshigo	Shawano	Wausau	Dancy	Marshfield	Stevens Point	Holcombe	Chippewa Falls	New Richmond	Hudson	Augusta
Mallard	1	10	6	..	..	..	33	3	86	..	..	225	13	14	..	10	X	192	..	169	..	64	13	272	..
Black Duck	3	25	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	23	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	13	..
Common Goldeneye	59	5	12	16	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	59	20	58	2	..	125	..	60	8	49	..
Red-tailed Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	X	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	4	1
Rough-legged Hawk	..	1	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1
American Kestrel	..	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	X	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	..
Ruffed Grouse	1	3	3	3	1	4	5	6	X	..	1	3	4	13	1	2	4	..	1	5	1	6	..	1	..
Ring-n. Pheasant	1	X	..	..	..	..	X	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	X	..	..	8	15	..
Herring Gull	1041	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rock Dove	..	82	..	2	10	..	149	54	160	..	..	2	3	9	..	165	..	..	..	..	7	575	142	182	58
Mourning Dove	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	6	241	48	14	47	34	79	..	53	9	67	1
Great Horned Owl	..	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	X	..	X	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	2	2
Barred Owl	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	..
Belted Kingfisher	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	X	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..
Common Flicker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	X	..
Pileated Woodpecker	1	..	1	2	1	2	2	3	X	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	1	1	2	..	2	2	6	1
Red-bel. Woodpecker	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	X	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	7	1	12	1
Red-head. Woodpecker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	4	2	3	5	1	18
Hairy Woodpecker	1	5	7	3	18	21	21	13	2	20	13	2	..	5	7	29	3	3	5	27	5	15	9	23	2
Downy Woodpecker	12	6	9	2	17	16	25	24	8	15	1	1	5	6	15	30	12	7	11	59	9	28	7	38	8
Horned Lark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	3	1
Blue Jay	131	69	82	112	114	128	104	417	69	41	21	3	20	50	56	147	63	125	26	328	96	428	149	206	191
Common Crow	8	8	3	3	11	5	114	110	17	8	8	32	3	152	170	224	277	141	45	387	20	507	115	558	203
Black-cap. Chickadee	228	135	80	76	313	211	235	165	209	213	152	10	41	95	46	233	195	59	27	434	246	203	23	131	172
White-br. Nuthatch	4	3	13	7	32	4	25	34	28	41	9	6	2	7	17	60	62	..	6	57	31	62	15	31	33
Red-br. Nuthatch	26	1	6	3	21	5	..	2	5	12	2	..	..	X	..	4	4	..	..	10	2	7	..	2	2
Brown Creeper	..	..	3	3	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	1	1	2	..
American Robin	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	X	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Northern Shrike	3	5	1	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	1	..	2	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	1	2	..	4	..
Starling	152	272	7	10	12	..	32	93	127	37	127	68	1	157	183	259	324	281	92	111	43	550	484	237	177
House Sparrow	221	129	1	5	227	..	306	589	743	32	407	32	20	296	73	610	131	352	282	402	140	1493	1390	863	843
Red-winged Blackbird	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Grackle	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1
Cardinal	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	4	2	1	..	..	1	4	23	3	2	2	51	5	32	6	33	6
Evening Grosbeak	84	67	113	76	248	98	259	368	404	24	288	113	23	88	67	94	373	13	63	373	323	241	3	141	151
Purple Finch	3	X	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	4	..	..	..	1	6	30	8	..	20	1	..	..	..	83	1
Common Redpoll	29	20	11	98	26	66	6	4	300	2	569	..	400	24	278	130	78	238	50	394	40	1013	530	588	213
Pine Siskin	..	X	6	4	7	22	..	73	12	9	11	..	..	..	..	102	53	30	..	9	..	..	..	8	..
American Goldfinch	5	..	1	6	..	..	1	44	1	1	..	..	..	2	51	76	12	33	4	136	0	53	16	82	14
Red Crossbill	..	..	6	8	..	2	5	..	1	2	4	..	34	4	..	..	15	..	..	9	..	25	..	25	..
Dark-eyed Junco	..	1	..	..	12	..	4	37	11	..	..	..	..	3	11	171	12	5	6	376	4	146	16	184	41
Tree Sparrow	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	7	48	57	2	39	44	130	30	199	124	344	32
Song Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Snow Bunting	..	..	..	6	2	..	14	289	..	..	400	..	..	33	..	85	200	..	..	208	..	..	600	31	..
TOTAL SPECIES	28	31	29	30	27	22	30	34	30	25	19	17	18	25	26	35	31	22	22	41	22	39	34	65	28

X- Seen during count period but not on day of the count

Table 1 - (continued)

	Hartford	Oconomowoc	Watertown	Madison	Waukesha	Port Atkinson	Cooksville	Milton	Beloit	Lake Geneva	Spring	Sturgeon Bay	Woodland Dunes	Woodland Dunes	Newburg	Milwaukee	Hales Corners	Kenosha	Number of Counts	Number of Individuals
Mallard	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	12568
Black Duck	6	198	226	3325	149	400	32	16	1190	247	84	150	20	62	2	1031	67	56	44	1247
Common Goldeneye	..	11	..	29	13	40	..	..	11	16	1	12	..	29	..	99	28	2	31*	4283
Red-tailed Hawk	..	9	10	890	15	X	12	15	133	250	87	66	14	82	64	428	1003	72	38	609*
Rough-legged Hawk	6	68	14	59	39	6	5	7	22	15	..	..	2	..	14	5	21	16	49	235
American Kestrel	3	10	12	13	5	1	2	3	8	8	..	1	..	13	3	X	2	11	47	219
Ruffed Grouse	2	22	5	6	7	2	4	1	10	1	..	..	..	3	19	9	14	4	42*	189
Ring-n. Pheasant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	11	3	5	..	..	..	42*	882
Herring Gull	10	28	3	92	29	8	8	..	53	17	..	..	21	13	11	33	46	77	35	7290
Rock Dove	22	102	X	1516	312	X	1	..	..	144550	9	17	26	76	345	301	581	22	57	11810
Mourning Dove	52	..	30	937	622	..	87	80	675	116	1	5	214	17	411	994	294	617	53	6276*
Great Horned Owl	6	235	17	356	462	4	267	1	206	210	20	3	150	75	156	766	177	57	36*	114*
Barred Owl	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	6	2	2	..	28*	40*
Belted Kingfisher	..	5	..	10	11	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	1	3	1	2	26*	75*
Common Flicker	..	5	3	3	5	1	1	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	10	4	1	X	25	93
Pileated Woodpecker	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	36*	78*
Red-bel. Woodpecker	2	6	6	29	7	2	4	4	7	5	..	..	..	4	5	..	6	45	414	331
Red-head. Woodpecker	..	1	2	16	1	1	X	5	22	9	..	..	1	2	..	1	3	43	874	1858*
Hairy Woodpecker	2	12	3	54	28	2	8	4	16	4	35	2	7	7	23	11	14	9	68	337
Downy Woodpecker	13	39	25	175	87	15	26	19	81	18	45	1	26	16	92	55	39	17	69	7156*
Horned Lark	..	2	X	2	16	..	10	4	10	22	..	25	1	1	..	..	146	24	337	40134*
Blue Jay	6	62	13	363	199	63	61	41	116	30	80	1	49	22	85	17	21	69	69	9070*
Common Crow	21	165	157	1286	503	40	232	254	A	314	20	150	43	51	124	747	*A	117	69	2186
Black-cap. Chickadee	23	107	34	528	231	24	29	25	90	85270	10	125	70	488	198	93	26	69	202	158009
White-br. Nuthatch	16	27	17	175	64	9	10	9	41	24	38	X	..	20	103	34	19	67	48075	3534*
Red-br. Nuthatch	1	1	2	16	4	1	..	3	4	1	5	..	..	2	4	4	5	..	43	371
Brown Creeper	3	2	2	47	3	1	X	1	2	5	X	..	1	3	5	6	2	1	39	2523
American Robin	..	5	..	24	7	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	2	3	5	10	14	1	29	9259*
Northern Shrike	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	2	2	2	1	3	1	43	908
Starling	419	1370	300	3110	815	36	426	79	3588	887	44	50	125	51	728	B	1064	403	68	6992
House Sparrow	904	1867	360	2116	898	200	812	189	2931	357209	10	665	233	1286	1605	652	696	59	1051	2650
Red-winged Blackbird	..	11	..	1217	13	..	50	15	232	14	..	..	1	..	1	1	1203	28	264	15261*
Common Grackle	..	6	..	152	15	..	..	2	10	..	..	..	3	3	23	19	6	36*	201	5134*
Cardinal	17	49	23	200	84	26	39	17	63	31	55	X	43	42	87	63	35	59	37	22835*
Evening Grosbeak	..	12	..	36	288	1	X	2	4	7364	X	215	65	75	88	8	6	50*	908	6992
Purple Finch	..	53	..	134	54	4	31	10	11	4	6	X	3	33	8	16	..	3	47	1051
Common Redpoll	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	2	4	72	..	3	..	47	36	5	..	46	2650
Pine Siskin	..	17	..	106	10	6	..	..	1	7	4	..	26	8	..	47	23	..	37	264
American Goldfinch	6	85	15	210	69	7	11	13	26	24	3	..	10	50	144	91	47	58	21	15261*
Red Crossbill	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	X	..	..	60	22835*
Dark-eyed Junco	115	489	79	1163	993	117	159	122	1355	315	42	X	226	118	740	659	352	303	60	201
Tree Sparrow	277	1120	115	1961	2410	434	1130	218	3459	360	41	..	81	137	545	68	669	1441	58	5134*
Song Sparrow	..	6	4	21	22	6	2	1	17	12	..	..	1	5	13	20	15	30	26*	5134*
Snow Bunting	200	..	1	2	..	14	500	..	..	..	290	200	503	63	16	..	..	2	36*	5134*
TOTAL SPECIES	26	61	33	81	63	35	44	40	54	63	38	23	51	44	55	66	55	52		

A - 12053 Common Crows on the Beloit Count

Crows on Hales Corners Count

ngs on Milwaukee Count * - Record number

Table 2 — BIRDS SEEN ON LESS THAN 20 COUNTS

Species	No. of Counts	No. of Indiv- duals	Counts and Numbers Seen
Pied-billed Grebe	5	21	(Watertown), Madison 7, Waukesha 1, Beloit 1, Lake Geneva 8, Ephraim 4
Great Blue Heron	1	1	(Poynette), (Oconomowoc), Woodland Dunes NE 1, (Milwaukee)
Black-cr. Night Heron	1	1	LaCrosse 1
Mute Swan	2	3	Bayfield 2, (Ft. Atkinson), Ephraim 1
Whistling Swan	4	152*	LaCrosse 40, Poynette 52, Madison 43, Hales Corners 17
Canada Goose	19*	27239*	Wausau 1, (Hudson), Arcadia 1, Green Bay 476, Petenwell 68, Fond du Lac 1, Randolph 5230, Portage 100, Oconomowoc 8, Watertown 4, Madison 1, Waukesha 30, (Ft. Atkinson), (Cooksville), Milton 21000, Beloit 10, Lake Geneva 250, Sturgeon Bay 1, Woodland Dunes NE 1, Newburg 2, Milwaukee 31, Kenosha 24
Snow Goose	3	32*	Fond du Lac 2, Waukesha 12, Woodland Dunes SE 18
Gadwall	2	425	Madison 414, Milwaukee 11
Pintail	5	8	Hudson 1, Green Bay 1, Beloit 4, Sturgeon Bay 1, Milwaukee 1
Green-winged Teal	3	10*	LaCrosse 3, Madison 5, Milwaukee 2
Blue-winged Teal	2	4	Green Bay 1, Fond du Lac 3
American Wigeon	6	12	LaCrosse 1, Appleton 1, Poynette 2, Madison 3, Lake Geneva 1, Milwaukee 4
Northern Shovler	2	63*	Madison 61, Cooksville 2
Wood Duck	10*	18	Chippewa Falls 1, Hudson 1, Nelson 1, LaCrosse 1, Appleton 2, Oconomowoc 1, Madison 5, Waukesha 1, Ft. Atkinson 2, Milwaukee 3
Redhead	6	13	Appleton 6, Oconomowoc 3, Madison 1, Milton 1, Lake Geneva 1, Milwaukee 1
Ring-necked Duck	5	63	Fremont 1, Petenwell 1, Oconomowoc 3, Madison 53, Lake Geneva 5
Canvasback	4	247	Madison 176, Ft. Atkinson 5, Lake Geneva 56, Milwaukee 10
Greater Scaup	7	5987	Green Bay 1, Ephraim 27, Woodland Dunes NE 7, Newburg 8, Milwaukee 4042, Hales Corners 1900, Kenosha 2
Lesser Scaup	12	170	Solon Springs 1, Cedar Lake 1, Hudson 1, Appleton 3, Oshkosh 2, Oconomowoc 16, Madison 46, Waukesha 40, Milton 1, (Beloit), Lake Geneva 22, Newburg 36, Milwaukee 1, (Kenosha)
Bufflehead	7	264	LaCrosse 1, Madison 63, Lake Geneva 1, Ephraim 16, Sturgeon Bay 28, Milwaukee 85, Hales Corners 70, (Kenosha)
Oldsquaw	10	2677	Sauk City 1, Madison 1, Milton 1, Ephraim 200, Woodland Dunes NE 58, Woodland Dunes SE 75, Newburg 92, Milwaukee 452, Hales Corners 1311, Kenosha 486
Ruddy Duck	5	47	Appleton 2, Fond du Lac 1, Madison 6, Lake Geneva 36, Milwaukee 2
Hooded Merganser	4	14	Madison 7, Waukesha 1, Lake Geneva 5, Newburg 1, (Kenosha)

TABLE 2 — (Continued)

Species	No. of Counts	No. of Individuals	Counts and Numbers Seen
Common Merganser	16	1274	Shawano 13, Stevens Point 2, Hudson 60, Green Bay 28, Petenwell 7, Appleton 53 Poynette 73, Sauk City 8, Beetown 14, Oconomowoc 8, Madison 736, Lake Geneva 250, Ephraim 6, Woodland Dunes SE 11, Newburg 2, Milwaukee 3
Red-br. Merganser	11	97	Bayfield 1, Petenwell 2, Appleton 2, Madison 1, Milton 2, Lake Geneva 24, Woodland Dunes NE 1, Newburg 2, Milwaukee 7, Hales Corners 49, Kenosha 6
Turkey Vulture	1		Sauk City 3
Goshawk	10	10	Brule 1, (Spoooner), Grantsburg 1, Peshtigo 1, Hudson 1, Wautoma 1, Sauk City 1, Oconomowoc 1, Madison 1, Cooksville 1, Ephraim 1, (Kenosha)
Sharp-shinned Hawk	9	13	Cedar Lake 1, (Hudson), Durand 1, Black River Falls 1, Wautoma 1, Poynette 4, Cooksville 1, Woodland Dunes NE 2, Woodland Dunes SE 1, Hales Corners 1, (Kenosha)
Cooper's Hawk	8	8	(Merrill), Holcombe 1, Black River Falls 1, Fremont 1, Cornelia 1, Hartford 1, Oconomowoc 1, Beloit 1, Newburg 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	6	7	Shawano 1, Hudson 1, Durand 1, Appleton 1, Waukesha 1, Newburg 2
Golden Eagle	1	1	Grantsburg 1
Bald Eagle	17	109	Ashland 1, Brule 3, Solon Springs 3, Spooner 3, Rhinelander 1, Stevens Point 1, (Holcombe), Chippewa Falls 4, Hudson 3, Nelson 4, Arcadia 4, LaCrosse 4, (Green Bay), Petenwell 14, Portage 2, Poynette 1, Sauk City 40, Beetown 18, Cornelia 3
Marsh Hawk	15	45	Oxbow 1, Hudson 1, Oshkosh 3, Stockbridge 6, Portage 1, Sauk City 2, Richland Center 1, Mount Horeb 3, Beetown 3, Oconomowoc 2, Madison 2, Waukesha 7, (Ft. Atkinson), Cooksville 2, Beloit 9, Lake Geneva 2, (Kenosha)
Merlin	1	1	Wautoma 1
Sharp-tailed Grouse	2	8	Brule 3, Solon Springs 5
Bobwhite	5	42	Durand 1, Arcadia 12, LaCrosse 12, Richland Center 15, Blanchardville 2
Gray Partridge	13	205	Green Bay 48, Appleton 52, Fond du Lac 8, Cornelia 7, Hartford 30, Oconomowoc 7, Cooksville 8, Milton 2, Woodland Dunes NE 10, Woodland Dunes SE 8, Newburg 2, Milwaukee 22, Kenosha 1
Virginia Rail	4*	8*	Poynette 2, Oconomowoc 1, Madison 4, Newburg 1
American Coot	18	3241	Ashland 2, Rhinelander 1, Stevens Point 1, Hudson 1, Green Bay 2, Appleton 5, Oshkosh 2, Fond du Lac 4, Poynette 19, Oconomowoc 97, Watertown 2, Madison 1699, Waukesha 117, Beloit 15, Lake Geneva 1200, Ephraim 3, Milwaukee 55, Hales Corners 16
Killdeer	8*	14*	Arcadia 2, LaCrosse 1, Richland Center 2, Beetown 1, Cornelia 3, Milwaukee 1, Hales Corners 1, Madison 3
Woodcock	1	1	Kenosha 1
Common Snipe	11	25	Hudson 2, LaCrosse 4, Sauk City 1, Richland Center 1, Beetown 4, Madison 3, Waukesha 4, Ft. Atkinson 1, Cooksville 2, Beloit 1, Lake Geneva 2

TABLE 2 — (Continued)

Species	No. of Counts	No. of Individuals	Counts and Numbers Seen
Glaucous Gull	2	3	Bayfield 2, Woodland Dunes NE 1
Ring-billed Gull	7	1255	Beetown 4, Madison 1016, lake Geneva 12, Newburg 16, Milwaukee 176, Hales Corners 2, Kenosha 29
Bonaparte's Gull	1	4	Milwaukee 4
Screech Owl	19*	35	New Richmond 1, Hudson 2, LaCrosse 1, (Green Bay) Appleton 2, Stockbridge 1, Fond du lac 1, Randolph 3, Poynette 1, Clyde 1, Blanchardville 1, Oconomowoc 1, Watertown 1, Madison 9, Waukesha 1, Ft. Atkinson 1, (Cooksville), Lake Geneva 2, Newburg 1, Milwaukee 1, Hales Corners 4, (Kenosha)
Snowy Owl	8	12	Ashland 3, (Wausau), Hudson 1, Black River Falls 1, LaCrosse 1, Green Bay 2, Appleton 2, Oshkosh 1, (Poynette), Sturgeon Bay 1, (Kenosha)
Great Gray Owl	1	1	Oxbo 1
Long-eared Owl	8	14	Cedar lake 1, Durand 1, Woodland Dunes SW 1, Oconomowoc 1, Waukesha 3, Beloit 1, Hales Corners 5, Kenosha 1
Short-eared Owl	12*	21	New Richmond 1, Hudson 1, Appleton 1, Portage 1, Poynette 2, Beetown 6, Cornelia 3, Madison 1, Waukesha 2, Cooksville 1, Milwaukee 1, Hales Corners 1
Saw-whet Owl	1	1	New Richmond 1
Yellow-b. Sapsucker	10	14	Ashland 2, (Stevens Point), Wautoma 1, Appleton 1, Fond du Lac 1, (Poynette), Sauk City 1, Madison 1, Woodland Dunes NE 2, Milwaukee 2, Hales Corners 2, Kenosha 1
Phoebe	1	1	Waukesha 1, (Milwaukee)
Gray jay	6	48*	Brule 1, Fifield 8, Oxbo 17, Rhinelander 19, Merrill 1, Stevens Point 2
Common Raven	17	372	Ashland 7, Brule 208, Solon Springs 68, Fifield 12, Oxbo 15, Spooner 11, Grantsburg 1, Cedar Lake 6, Rhinelander 21, Summit Lake 5, Lakewood 4, Antigo 4, Holcombe 2, Chippewa Falls 2, August 3, Nelson 2, Black River Falls 1
Boreal Chickadee	3	10	Ashland 1, Fifield 2, Rhinelander 7, (Milwaukee)
Tufted Titmouse	18	108	Shawano 1, Chippewa Falls 14, Hudson 10, Durand 1, Poynette 2, Sauk City 6, Richland Center 2, Clyde 12, Mount Horeb 10, Blanchardville 1, Beetown 14, Cornelia 12, Oconomowoc 2, Madison 8, Waukesha 1, Milton 6, Beloit 4, Milwaukee 2
Winter Wren	4	5	Madison 1, (Waukesha), Lake Geneva 2, Woodland Dunes NE 1, Kenosha 1
Carolina Wren	5*	5*	Black River Falls 1, Stockbridge 1, Oconomowoc 1, Madison 1, Milwaukee 1
Long-b. marsh Wren	1	1	Blanchardville 1
Gray Catbird	1	1	Milwaukee 1
Brown Thrasher	5	5	Oconomowoc 1, Waukesha 1, Beloit 1, Ephraim 1, Hales Corners 1
Varied Thrush	1	1	Milwaukee 1
Hermit Thrush	2	2	Madison 1, Milwaukee 1

TABLE 2 — (Continued)

Species	No. of Counts	No. of Indivi- duals	Counts and Numbers Seen
Easter Bluebird	1	4	Mount Horeb 4
Golden-cr. Kinglet	15	89	Solon Springs 4, Hudson 4, Durand 1, Black River Falls 2, LaCrosse 2, Appleton 1, Oshkosh 2, Poynette 18, Watertown 6, Madison 17, Waukesha 5, Cooksville 1, Lake Geneva 8, Newburg 16, Milwaukee 2
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	2	3	Sauk City 1, Cooksville 2
Bohemian Waxwing	2	5	Dancy 1, Woodland Dunes NE 4
Cedar Waxwing	13	307	Ashland 3, (Shawano), Wausau 6, Hudson 33, Green Bay 27, Appleton 63, (Oshkosh), Poynette 5, Sauk City 27, Mount Horeb 1, Madison 66, Cooksville 6, Beloit 19, Woodland Dunes SE 20, Newburg 31, (Milwaukee), (Kenosa)
Yellow-r. Warbler	2	4	LaCrosse 1, Lake Geneva 3, (Milwaukee)
No. Yellowthroat	1	1	Madison 1
Meadowlark sp.	17	155	Hudson 5, Arcadia 2, Appleton 31, (Oshkosh), Stockbridge 2, Fond du Lac 31, Randolph 9, Poynette 1, Souk City 2, Mount Horeb 3, Oconomowoc 2 (1 W), Woodland Dunes NE 3, Woodland Dunes SE 2, Waukesha 7, Cooksville 5, Beloit 7, Lake Geneva 25, Kenosha 18 (2E, 2W)
Rusty Blackbird	10*	58	Ashland 2, Solon Springs 1, Rhinelander 6, Nelson 5, Arcadia 1, Waukeaha 35, Ft. Atkinson 1, Cooksville 1, Milton 3, lake Geneva 3
Brewer's Blackbird	5*	7	LaCrosse 1, (Green Bay), Wautoma 1, Waukesha 1, Milton 2, Lake Geneva 2
Brown-h. Cowbird	15	576	Merrill 1, Nelson 1, (Oshkosh), Stockbridge 6, Richland Center 2, Cornelia 3, Oconomowoc 1, Madison 310, Waukesha 1, Milton 21, Beloit 187, lake Geneva 18, Woodland Dunes NE 1, Woodland Dunes SE 3, Newburg 3, Hales Corners 18
Pine Grosbeak	13	321	Bayfield 5, Ashland 1, Brule 7, Solon Springs 132, Fifield 46, Oxbow 50, Spooner 9, Grantsburg 5, Summit Lake 11, Lakewood 18, Antigo 28, (Wausau), Stevens Point 5, Hudson 4
Rufous-sided Towhee	2	2	Madison 1, (Waukesha), Kenosha 1
Vesper Sparrow	2	5	Sauk City 4, Kenosha 1
Field Sparrow	1	4	Waukesha 4, (Milwaukee)
White-cr. Sparrow	2	6	Woodland Dunes NE 4, Woodland Dunes SE 2
White-thr. Sparrow	18	68	Oxbow 1, Shawano 2, Stevens Point 1, Hudson 1, Nelson 1, Appleton 2, Woodland Dunes NW 1, Fond du Lac 1, Sauk City 1, Cornelia 1, Oconomowoc 1, Madison 21, Beloit 1, Lake Geneva 2, Woodland Dunes SE 4, Milwaukee 25, Kenosha 2
Fox Sparrow	5	7	Hudson 1, Wautoma 1, Appleton 3, Milton 1, Kenosha 1
Swamp Sparrow	9	65*	Stockbridge 6, Fond du Lac 1, Sauk City 1, Oconomowoc 4, Madison 21, Waukesha 8, Beloit 16, Lake Geneva 4, Hales Corners 4
Lapland Longspur	7	252	Spooner 1, Hudson 3, Appleton 100, Oshkosh 115, Waukesha 26, Woodland Dunes NE 5, Newburg 2

Parentheses indicate the species was seen three days before or after the day of the count, but not on the day of the count. An asterisk indicates a record number of counts or individuals.

TABLE 3 — Count, count number (Figure 1), center of count area, and compiler.

Antigo (14); Antigo Public Library; Bernard Pickering, R.F.D. 1, Box 147, Antigo WI 54409
Appleton (36); Jct. hwy 10 and 25; Daryl Tesson, 2 Pioneer Park Place, Elgin, IL 60120
Arcadia (28); 1½ miles S. of Arcadia on Hwy J; Tom Roskos, Rt. 1, Box 84 Arcadia, WI 54612
Ashland (2); Jct. Hwys 2 and 118; Richard Verch, Biology Department, Northland College, Ashland, WI 54806
Augusta (25); Hwy V, 1 mile W. of Hwy 12; Sam Robbins, Box 117, Cadott, WI 54727
Bayfield (1); center S-22, T50N, R5W; David Bratley, Box 518, Washburn, WI 54891
Beetown (50); Beetown; Terrence Ingram, Box 155, Apple River, WI 61001
Beloit (60); N end Big Hill Park; Thomas Ellis, 1757 Townline Ave., Beloit, WI 53511
Black River Falls (29); Black River Falls; Dorothy Harmer, Rt. 1, Box 58, Black River Falls, WI 54615
Blanchardville (49); 2 miles SW of Blanchardville; David Willard, 2306 Hollister Ave., Madison, WI 53705
Brule (3); Jct. Hwys B and 27; Bernard Klugow, D.N.R. Box 3600, Green Bay, WI 54303
Cedar Lake (9); Jct. Hwys M and C 1 mile E of Rice Lake; Craig Faanes, 524 So. Main St., River Falls, WI 54022
Chippewa Falls (22); Jct. hwy 78 and S; Charles Kemper, Box 2, Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
Clyde (47); Standart, Hwy 130 1 mile W of Hwy 123; Bill Sievert, 8430 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee, WI 53222
Cooksville (58); Cooksville; John Wilde, R.R.D. 1, Evansville, WI 53536
Cornelia (51); Cornelia; Terrence Ingram, Box 155, Apple River, IL 61001
Dancy (18); 3 miles NW of Dancy; Don Helgerson, Senior High, Marshfield, WI 54449
Durand (26); Jct. Hwy D and 25; Charles Kemper, Box 2, Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
Ephraim (62); Hwy A 3 miles S. of Hwy 42; Roy & Charlotte Lukes, P.O. Box 152, Baileys Harbor, WI 54202
Fifield (5); Fifield Post Office; Thomas Nicholls, 2160 Draper Ave., Roseville, MN 55113
Fond du Lac (41); Tower and Coty Roads; Walter Gilles, 41 Algoma St., Fond du Lac, WI 54935
Fort Atkinson (57); Fort Atkinson; Richard Wanie; 208 S. 4th St. W, Fort Atkinson, WI 53538
Fremont (33); Hwys I and HH 4 miles SW of Fremont; Daryl Tesson, 2 Pioneer Park Place, Elgin, IL 60120
Grantsburg (8); Jct. Hwys 70 and 87; Clarence Wagman, Box 166, Grantsburg, WI 54840
Green Bay (31); Jct. Allouez Ave. and Webster Ave.; Ida Baumann, Wildlife Sanctuary, Sanctuary Road, Green Bay, WI 54302
Hales Corners (68); Jct. Puetz Rd. and Hwy 41 (old); John Idzikowski, 418 E. Plainfield Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53207
Hartford (52); E of Hartford; Mrs. Norma Schmidt, 450 Seventh St., Hartford, WI 53027
Holcombe (21); Chippewa-Rusk Co. line, 1 mile E of Hwy 27; Sam Robbins Box 117, Cadott, WI 54727
Hudson (24); S end L. St. Croix; Manley Olson, 1974 W. Summer St., St. Paul, MN 55113
Kenosha (69); 1 mile E of I-94 on Hwy 158; Ron Hoffmann, Box 886, Kenosha, WI 53141
LaCrosse (30); LaCrosse Co. Courthouse; Fred Leshner, 509 Winona St., LaCrosse, WI 54601
Lake Geneva (61); Williams Bay; Clarence Palmquist, 834 Windsor Rd., Glenview, IL 60025
Lakewood (13); Jct. Hwy T and FR 2117; John Woodcock, Route 1, Box 252, Mishicot, WI 54228
Madison (55); State Capitol; William Hilsenhoff, 33 S. Eau Claire Ave., Madison, WI 53705
Marshfield (19); Jct. Hwys 10 and 13, 1 mile S. of Marshfield; Vernon Rossman, 205 Parkview Ter., Marshfield, WI 54449
Merrill (12); NE corner S-31, 3 miles NW of Merrill; Alan Rusch, 540½ W. Washington Ave., Madison, WI 53703
Milton (59); west shore Clear Lake; Virginia Anderson, 1102 Hawthorne Ave., Janesville, WI 53545
Milwaukee (67); Hampton Ave. and Port Washington Rd.; Mary Donald, 6918 N. Belmont Lane, Milwaukee, WI 53217
Mount Horeb (48); Jct. Hwy 18-151 and 92; Joyce Powers, 9738 Overland Dr., Route 2, Mount Horeb, WI 53572

Petenwell (35); Jct. Hwy 80 and 21; W.D. Brown, 225 W. Lakeside St., Madison, WI 53715
Nelson (27); 1 mile S of Jct. Hwys I and D; Charles Kemper, 733 maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
Newburg (66); Jct. Lakefield Rd and Hwy 33; G. Andrew Larsen, Riveredge Nature Center, P.O. Box 26, Newburg, WI 53060
New Richmond (23); 2 miles E of Boardman; Peter Tweet, 507 Laurel St., Huson, WI 54016
Oconomowoc (53); Hwy 67, 2 mile N of Oconomowoc; Edward Peartree, 36516 Lisbon Rd., Oconomowoc, WI 53066
Oshkosh (37); Jct. Hwys 21 and 41; Bruce Parfitt, 826 KcKinley St., Oshkosh, WI 54901
Oxbo (6); Jct. Hwys EE and 70; Maybelle Hardy, Route 1, Box 263, pine Cr. Rd, Park Falls, WI 54552
Peshtigo (15); Harmony Corners; Harold Lindberg, 311 Emery Ave., Peshtigo WI 54157
Portage (43); Silver Lake; W.D. Brown, 225 W. Lakeside St., Madison, WI 53715
Poynette (44); Jct. Hwys 51 and CS; William Smith, R.R. 1, Box 4174, Stoddard, WI 54658
Randolph (42); Hwy P midway between Camria and Randolph; Charles Gilmore, 246 N. High, Randolph, WI 53956
Rhineland (10); Jct. Stevens and Davenport Streets; Philip DeWalt, Rotue 3, Box 92, Rhineland, WI 54501
Richland Center (46); Jct. Hwys. O and OO; Robert Hirschy, University of Wisconsin Center, Richland Center, WI 53581
Sauk City (45); 1½ miles SE of Witwen; N. R. Barger, 4333 Hillcrest Drive, Madison WI 53705
Shawano (16); Shawano; Larry Fenton, 1032 S. Washington St., Shawano, WI 54166
Shiocton (32); Jct. Hwys 54 and M; Daryl Tessen, 2 Pioneer Park Place, Elgin, IL 60120
Solon Springs (4); Jct. Hwys 53 and M; Bernard Klugow, Box 13, WI 54820
Spooner (7); Jct. Hwys 53 and K; Robert Speith, Route 2, Box 352, Spooner, WI 54801
Stevens Point (20); Old Main, University of Wisconsin; John Simonis, 2508 Algoma St., Stevens Point, WI 54481
Stockbridge (39); center Kloten Swamp; Lester Nelson, 400 Park St., Chilton, WI 53014
Sturgeon Bay (63); Sturgeon Bay; Adrian Freitag, 940 N. 3rd Ave., Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235
Summit Lake (11); 4½ miles east of Summit Lake village; Carol Rudy, R.D. 2, Hilbert, WI 54129
Watertown (54); west city limits of Watertown; C.T. Yeomans, 1333 Livsey Place, Watertown, WI 53094
Waukesha (56); Jct. Hwys. ZZ and D; John Bielefeldt, 40 Riverview Lane, Oconomowoc, WI 53066
Wausau (17); Thomas St., Emily Bierbrauer, 1611 9th St., Wausau, WI 54401
Wautoma (34); Mount Morris; Delbert Greenman, Route 1, Box 263, Redgranite, WI 54970
Woodland Dunes NE (64); T20N, R23E, S-7, 8, 17, 18; Bernard Brouchoud, Box 763, Manitowoc, WI 54220
Woodland Dunes SE (65); Jct. Hwys 41 and U, Bernard Brouchoud, Box 763, Manitowoc, WI 54220
Woodland Dunes NW (38); T20N, R22E, S-15, 16, 21, 22; Bernard Brouchoud, Box 763, Manitowoc, WI 54220
Woodland Dunes SW (40); 1 mile E of Hwy 32, ½ mile S of Hwy C; Bernard Brouchoud, Box 763, Manitowoc, WI 54220

Counts not included in compilation

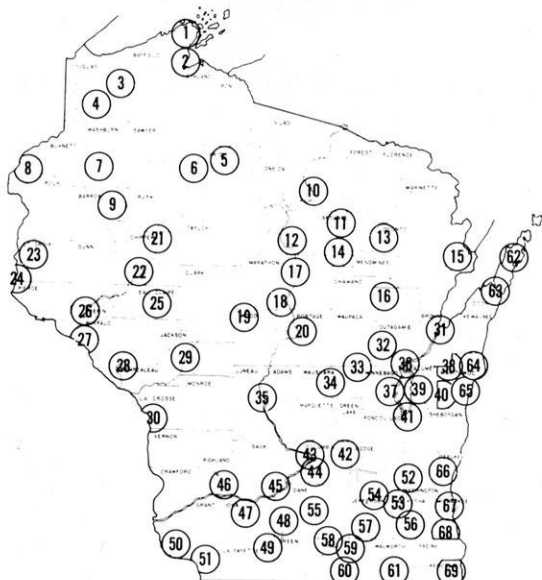
Hayward (too few party hours); Hayward; Mrs. Dare Whale, Rt. 5 Hayward, WI 54843
Plymouth (made before count period); Jct. Hwy C and Golf Course Rd.; Harold Koopmann, 415 Caroline St., Plymouth, WI 53073
Sayner (too few party hours); Sayner; Linda Thomas, W. Plum Lake, Sayner, WI 54560



Table 4 - Details of the counts.

Name of Count	Date	a.m.	p.m.	Sky	Snow (in)	Wind	Temp. °F Low High	Feeder Obs.	Field Obs.	Parties	Total Party Hours
Antigo	D-27	6:30-3:30		Cl-F	3	NW 2-8	4 20	0	10	4	22
Appleton	D-27	6:00-5:00		Cl-F	5	O-SW 4-9	19 26	28	13	10	57
Arcadia	D-26	6:00-4:30		PCI	tr	NW 2-7	22 26	1	7	4	24
Ashland	D-20	8:30-4:00		Cloudy	11	NW 5-10	15 22	2	14	4	28
Augusta	J-1	6:45-3:45		Cloudy	2	E 8-20	32 32	0	3	2	17
Bayfield	D-29	8:00-5:00		Cloudy	14	SE 5-15	30 30	6	9	3	33
Beetown	D-20	7:45-5:30		PCI-Cl	0	N 10-15	20 25	0	4	2	20
Beloit	D-28	7:00-4:30		Cloudy	tr	N 4-5	23 26	0	27	12	71
Bl. River Falls	D-29	7:00-4:00		Cloudy	1	SW 5	27 30	16	6	4	12
Blanchardville	D-22	6:15-5:30		PCI	0	SW 10	18 35	0	3	2	13½
Brule	D-21	6:00-4:30		Fair	21	SW 4-8	-6! 22	2	4	3	22
Cedar Lake	D-26	5:00-5:00		Cl-PCI	8	O-NW 6	17 24	0	2	1	12
Chippewa Falls	D-27	7:00-4:30		Cloudy	2	calm	13 20	0	6	4	37¾
Clyde	D-31	7:00-4:30		Cloudy	0	NNW 10-20	27 33	0	5	2	19
Cooksville	J-1	7:00-5:00		MCI	0	O-E 10-20	30 35	0	6	3	21
Cornelia	D-21	9:50-5:30		Fair	0	N 5-10	18 32	0	4	2	17
Dancy	D-23	7:00-4:00		Fair	5	W 0-5	10 28	0	8	2	16
Durand	D-24	6:50-4:00		Cloudy	1	S 8-10	23 24	0	3	2	17½
Ephraim	D-29	7:30-4:30		Cloudy	1	SW 8-12	25 28	27	15	8	20½
Fifield	D-27	8:00-4:45		Cl-PCI	9	S O-5	14 18	13	5	3	16
Fond du Lac	D-27	7:15-5:00		Cloudy	2	WSW 3	19 21	0	27	8	--
Fort Atkinson	J-4	8:30-4:30		Fair	0	NW 10	-4 10	7	15	8	16
Fremont	D-29	6:30-4:30		Cloudy	4	SW 3-9	14 28	0	13	2	15
Grantsburg	D-20	8:00-5:00		PCI	13	NE 0-17	14 20	1	16	8	49½
Green Bay	D-27	7:00-5:00		Fair	3	SW 5	21 21	5	21	9	38
Hales Corners	D-21	6:00-4:45		PCI	2	E 10-15	16 31	1	18	12	82½
Hartford	J-2	8:30-4:30		Cloudy	tr	Sw 25-35	24 34	3	8	2	7
Holcombe	D-29	7:00-4:00		Cloudy	3	S 5-10	25 31	1	1	1	9
Hudson	J-1	5:30-4:30		Cloudy	3	E 0-20	30 33	6	13	4	25
Kenosha	J-3	7:00-10:00		Fair	3	W 2-30	9 26	4	17	7	46½
LaCrosse	D-20	7:00-5:00		Cloudy	0	N 10-15	20 28	0	19	5	38½
Lake Geneva	J-2	5:00-4:30		Cloudy	4	WSW 10-15	25 31	0	12	7	54
Lakewood	D-30	7:30-4:30		Cloudy	3	SW 5-20	24 27	0	1	1	9
Madison	D-21	4:00-4:45		Fair	0	SW 0-7	10 33	3	63	24	180
Marshfield	D-20	6:45-3:00		Cl-F	5	NW	19 26	6	11	4	19
Merrill	D-26	7:30-5:00		PCI-F	5	WNW 8	14 22	0	1	1	9
Milton	J-3	8:00-4:30		Cl-F	tr	W-SW	8 10	0	7	2	17
Milwaukee	D-20	5:00-5:00		Cloudy	1	WNW 14-21	31 33	6	23	13	94
Mount Horeb	J-4	6:00-6:00		Fair	tr	NW 5-20	-14 5	7	18	9	35½
Petenwell	D-28	9:00-5:00		Cloudy	1	W 0-5	24 29	0	3	1	8
Nelson	J-3	7:45-3:30		Sn-PCI	2	W 10-22	0 1	0	11	4	33½
Newburg	D-27	6:00-5:00		PCI	2	0-2	18 23	12	23	13	68½
New Richmond	D-20	4:00-4:00		F-PCI	7	NW 3-10	18 24	0	7	3	20
Oconomowoc	D-28	7:00-3:30		Cloudy		SW 0-5	22 26	0	28	5	36½
Oshkosh	D-20	7:30-4:45		Cl-F	6	N 5-15	20 26	0	24	11	52
Oxbo	D-21	7:30-4:00		Cl-F	5	Sw 0-5	4 12	7	9	1	19
Peshtigo	D-28	7:30-4:15			3		2 26	0	4	2	16¾
Portage	J-4	8:00-4:00		Fair	1	NW	-8 10	0	3	1	8
Poynette	D-21	6:15-4:30		Fair	tr	SW 5-12	18 33	8	10	4	34½
Randolph	D-28	6:00-5:00		Cl-MCI	tr	0-5	20 26	0	1	1	11
Rhineland	D-27	8:00-4:00		PCI-F		calm	-4 15	9	7	2	16
Richland Center	J-3	8:00-5:00		PCI	tr	W 15	2 7	1	16	7	39
Sauk City	J-1	7:00-5:00		Cloudy	0	E 10	32 36	2	34	12	100
Shawano	D-20	8:00-4:00		Cl-PCI	6	NE 10-15	23 31	27	14	10	24½
Shiocton	D-20	6:30-4:30		Cl-PCI	6	NE 10-20	17 22	5	4	2	17
Solon Springs	D-23	5:53-5:30		PCI-F	16	SW 0-3	18 26	1	5	3	19
Spooner	D-20	4:54-4:30		PCI-F	12	NW 10-15	10 21	8	8	6	22
Stevens Point	J-3	8:00-4:00		Cloudy	5	NW 15	-2 -2	22	32	8	54
Stockridge	D-28	7:00-4:00		Cl-F	4	NW 0-5	10 28	0	11	9	58
Sturgeon Bay	D-30	7:30-3:00		F-Cl	1	NE	28 33	1	2	1	7½
Summit Lake	D-28	7:00-4:30		PCI-F	5	W 0-3	15 26	0	2	2	9½
Watertown	D-27	6:30-5:00		Cl-PCI	0	W 2-5	16 25	4	10	3	25½
Waukesha	D-21	5:45-5:00		Fair	2	SW 2-10	12 30	6	34	14	97½
Wausau	D28	7:00-4:30		PCI	6	SW 5	14 20	4	13	7	36
Wautoma	J-2	6:00-5:00		MCI	2	WSW 8-30	27 31	20	10	6	20½
Wood, Dunes NW	D-28			Sn-PCI	8	W 0-5	11 22	1	5		12
Wood, Dunes SW	D-28			Sn-PCI	8	W 0-5	11 22	6	3		12¼
Wood, Dunes NE	D-28			Sn-PCI	8	W 0-5	11 22	15	16		31¼
Wood, Dunes SE	D-28			Sn-PCI	8	W 0-5	11 22	13	9		24½

F = Fair - Cl = Cloudy - PCI = Partly Cloudy - MCI = Mostly Cloudy - Sn = Snow



LOCATIONS OF THE 1975 WISCONSIN CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

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THE BIRDS OF PIERCE AND ST. CROIX COUNTIES, WISCONSIN

by

**Craig A. Faanes
and
Stephen V. Goddard**

**Department of Biology
University of Wisconsin
River Falls, Wisconsin 54022**

PART I

Through the years, much research has been conducted on the ornithological resources of Wisconsin. The first extensive study of Wisconsin's avifauna was that of P.R. Hoy (1853), which dealt with the Racine area. A.C. Barry (1854) covered the same general area. Willard (1885) dealt with the migration of birds in Brown and Outagamie counties. Grundtvig (1895) published his notes on the birds of an area in central Outagamie county. These works were followed by such authors as: Schoenebeck (1902); Kumlien and Hollister (1903); Cahn (1913); Lowe (1915) and Schorger (1929, 1931). With the exception of Kumlien and Hollister (1903) all of these works dealt with areas in the eastern and southern parts of Wisconsin.

Jackson (1941-1943) published the first extensive paper on the northwestern portion of the state. However, this paper dealt only with birds which presumably nested in the area. Also, his data consisted of only one year's field work. Buss and Mattison (1955) were the first to deal with the year round status of the birds of this region. Bernard (1967) wrote on the birds of Douglas County, and Kemper (1973) wrote an excellent description of the birds of Chippewa and Eau Claire counties.

With all these notes published, one of the most diverse avifaunal areas in the state, Pierce and St. Croix counties, was left virtually unmentioned. Therefore, this paper was written in the hope that this gap in the knowledge of the birds of this region would be filled.

That this region is diverse in bird life is indicated by the 280 species for which we have records. We have included an appendix of extinct species plus bird records from Dakota, Goodhue and Washington counties, Minnesota. These counties form the western boundary of the Pierce-St. Croix County area. The records from these counties are given in order to shed more light on the birds which may possibly occur in the Pierce-St. Croix County region.

This paper is the result of field work by the authors from 1966 to the present. Sam Robbins made his personal field notes, covering the period 1960-1968, available to us. Robert Janssen supplied records on the rarer birds observed in Dakota, Goodhue and Washington counties, Minnesota. Local ornithologists, and many visiting ornithologists have added records on the birds of the region.

Description of the Study Area

Pierce and St. Croix counties form part of the western boundary of the state of Wisconsin (Figure 1). The counties are bordered on the east by Dunn and Pepin counties, on the south by Pepin County, on the north by Polk County and on the west by the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers.

The topography of St. Croix County is dominated by gently rolling hills and broad glacial outwash plains. The Prairie du Chien dolomite and the St. Peter Sandstone are the two major rock types. Silt loam is the dominate soil type (Sather and Threinen, 1961). Throughout the central and northern portion of the county, numerous prairie potholes exist. The western boundary is primarily steep, highly dissected hills along the St. Croix River. Curtis (1959) stated that the original vegetation of the county consisted of oak savannah, prairie and southern hardwood forest. Today, however, most of this original vegetation has been replaced by agricultural lands. Small tracts of remnant prairie can still be found in scattered parts of central and western parts of the county.



Figure 1. - Geographic location of Pierce and St. Croix Counties.

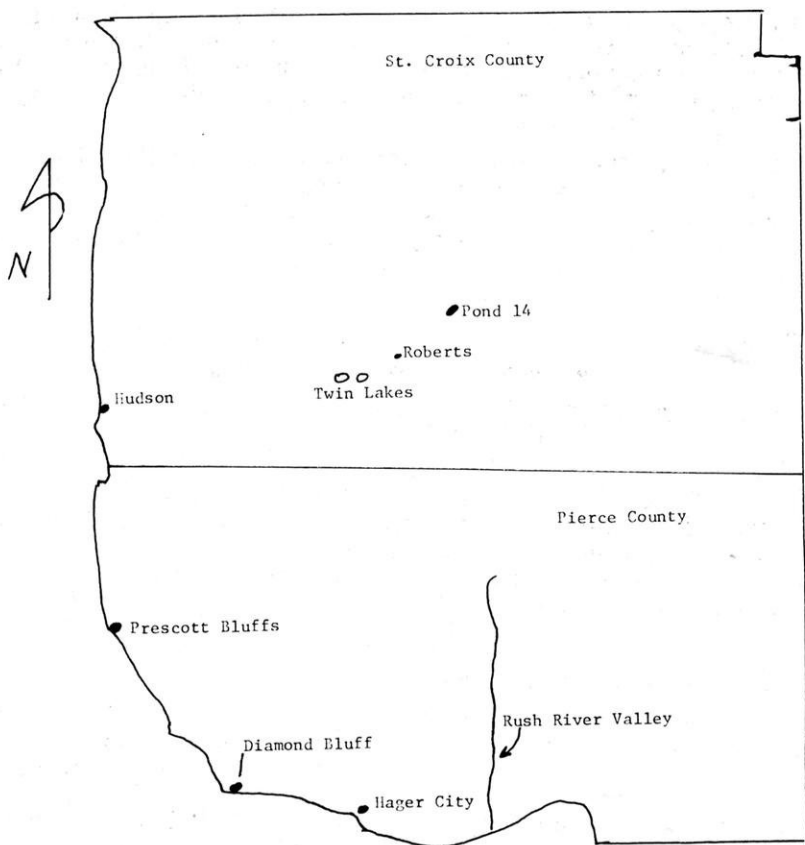
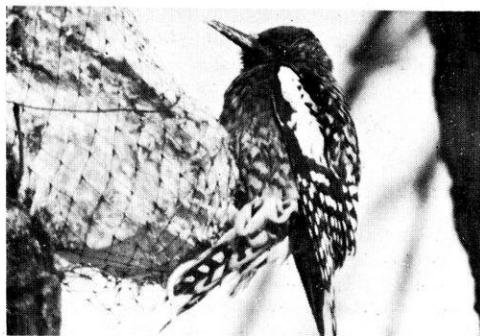


Figure 2. - Geographic location of the major ornithological attractions in the Pierce-St. Croix County area.



The topography of Pierce County is much different from that of St. Croix County. Throughout Pierce County, large limestone bluffs are the most prominent topographical features. These bluffs are part of the 'driftless area', a part of Wisconsin that was not covered by ice during the glacial ages.

The major vegetation types common today are the southern hardwood forest and lowland forest. Some areas of remnant prairie still exist on the south-facing bluffs. As is the case with St. Croix County, much of the original vegetation of Pierce County has been altered to agricultural land.

Major Ornithological Attractions

Within the boundaries of these two counties, the habitat types range from lowland forest, to upland deciduous forest, open lakes, prairie potholes, mudflats and remnant prairie. With this much diversity, many areas of the region are regarded quite highly for their uniqueness.

Without doubt, the wetland area northeast of Roberts, known as Pond 14, is one of the most interesting areas in the region. Shore-birds, waterfowl and Yellow-headed Blackbirds are the major attractions. East and West Twin Lakes southwest of Roberts are noted for waterfowl, nesting Red-necked Grebes and migrant passerines. The Willow River lowlands near Hudson attract a wide variety of migrant passerines. Prothonotary and Blue-winged Warblers nest here each year.

Near Prescott, the bluffs along the Mississippi River are excellent vantage points for observing hawk and waterfowl migrations and wintering Bald Eagles. The lowland forests near Diamond Bluff serve as nesting areas for such species as: Cerulean Warbler, Blue-winged Warbler, Redstart, Louisiana Waterthrush, Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher and Tufted Titmouse. Upper Lake near Hager City, is another excellent area for observing the waterfowl migration. This area is also a staging area for Great Egrets and Great Blue Herons during the southward migration. The Rush River valley is an excellent area for nesting passerines. Figure 2 shows the geographic location of these major ornithological areas.

Explanation of Terms

The 280 species included in this paper have been documented from personal sight records, or from records supplied by the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology. The names are those used by the A.B.A. Checklist (1975).

The term for status are described in Barger, Lound and Robbins (1975). Breeding status is based on finding a nest or observing an adult with young. The presence of some species during the summer, e.g. Lesser Scaup, tends to indicate possible nesting. However, nests or young have not been observed, which results in their status as summer visitors or possible nesting birds.

A CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF PIERCE AND ST. CROIX COUNTIES, WISCONSIN

Family Gaviidae: Loons

Common Loon (*Gavia immer*), is a common migrant and rare summer resident. It arrives about 10 April, and the peak abundance is reached between 20 April and 1 May. Departure occurs during the third week of May. In fall, they arrive in mid-October and remain until the water on the larger lakes freezes. During the summers of 1974 and 1975, a pair of loons remained on West Twin Lake throughout the period.

Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*), is a very rare migrant in this area. Sam Robbins has found it on three occasions: 25 April, 1962; 10 May, 1967 and 17 May, 1965. All records are from St. Croix County.

Family Podicipedidae: Grebes

Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*), is an uncommon migrant and rare nesting bird. They begin to arrive during the third week of April and most have departed by the second week of May. One or two pairs remain to nest on West Twin Lake near Roberts each summer. Fall migrants begin to arrive in mid-October and remain until the end of October.

Horned Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*), is a common migrant. It begins to arrive about 18 April (Earliest, 24 March). Peak numbers are observed during the first week of May, and departure occurs during the third week of May. Fall migrants arrive in mid-September and remain until mid-November.

Eared Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*), is a rare migrant and accidental nesting bird. They are recorded two out of every three years. In the spring, they arrive during the last week of April and will remain until the last week of May. Sam Robbins found an adult with young on its back during the summer of 1964. This is the only known nesting record of the Eared Grebe in Wisconsin. In the fall, it is not found after the fourth week of September.

Western Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*), is a very rare visitor in this area. There are two records for the region, both from St. Croix County: 6 October, 1967 and 12 October, 1974 (Bill Richie).

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*), is an abundant migrant and common nesting bird. It begins to arrive during the first week of April (earliest, 22 March). Peak numbers are observed between 20 April and 5 May. During the summer, they nest throughout the pothole region of St. Croix County, and in scattered areas of western Pierce County. In the fall, peak numbers occur during the second week of October, and they have departed by 10 November. Faanes observed a very late one on 19 December, 1974 on the Mississippi River near Prescott.

Family Pelicanidae: Pelicans

American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*), is a rare visitor in this area. There are three records, all from St. Croix County: 24 April to 2 June, 1947; May, 1950 and 2 November to 4 November 1975.

Family **Phalacrocoracidae**: Cormorants

Double-crested Cormorant (**Phalacrocorax auritus**), is a rare migrant. Their numbers have dropped at an alarming rate in recent years. In the spring, they can be found between 18 April and 15 May; in the fall, between 10 September and the second week of October.

Family **Ardeidae**: Herons and Bitterns

Great Blue heron (**Ardea herodias**), is a common migrant and common nesting bird. Spring migrants begin to arrive in late March (earliest, 1 March, 1969). The peak abundance occurs during the third week of April. Summer birds can be found throughout the area. Upper Lake near Hager City, is a favorite feeding area for these birds. Flocks of 40 to 50 Great Herons can be observed here in mid-summer. The peak fall migration occurs in mid-September and they have departed by mid-November. There is one winter record: 2 January, 1961.

Green Heron (**Butorides virescens**), is a common migrant and common nesting bird. They begin to arrive during the last week of April (earliest, 13 April). During the summer, they are best observed along the Mississippi River and in the pothole region of St. Croix County. Fall migrants have departed by the first week of October.

Little Blue Heron (**Florida caerulea**), is an accidental visitor. One was observed near Spring Valley on 24 May, 1975 by Bruce Moss. The bird was observed standing and flying for more than an hour, and all observable features were noted.

Great Egret (**Casmerodius albus**), is an uncommon migrant and uncommon nesting bird. It begins to arrive during the third week of April (earliest, 29 March, 1968). A small colony of these birds nest in the lowland forest near Hager City. Fall migrants begin to arrive about 25 August, and they have departed by the last week of September.

Black-crowned Night Heron (**Nycticorax nycticorax**), is an uncommon migrant and rare nesting bird. It begins to arrive during the third week of April (earliest, 2 April, 1974, in Pierce County by Faanes). The peak abundance occurs about 5 May. During the summer, a small colony nests near Roberts. In the fall, they have departed by 25 September.

Yellow-crowned Night Heron (**Nyctanassa violacea**), is an uncommon and irregular summer visitor. There are five records between 22 May and 17 July in the years between 1966 and 1972.

Least Bittern (**Ixobrychus exilis**), is an uncommon migrant and uncommon nesting bird. In the spring, they begin to arrive about 10 May. During the summer, they are most common along the Mississippi River and in the prairie pothole region of St. Croix County. In the fall, they have departed by 10 September.

American Bittern (**Botarus lentiginosus**), is a common migrant and common nesting bird. In the spring, migrants begin to arrive about 1 May and the peak abundance occurs during the second week of May. In the fall, the peak abundance occurs about 10 September and they have departed by 15 October. Goddard found one bird along the Mississippi River on 20 December, 1973.

Family Anatidae: Swans, Geese, and Ducks

Whistling Swan (**Olor columbianus**), is a common migrant. In the spring, the first birds are observed during the last week of March. Peak abundance occurs during the third week of April, and they have departed by mid-May. In fall, they return in mid-October. The peak abundance occurs during the first ten days of November, and they have departed by the end of November. A few stragglers will remain into the month of December, usually along the Mississippi River.

Canada Goose (**Branta canadensis**), is a common migrant and uncommon nesting bird. Spring migrants begin to arrive during the last two weeks of March. The peak spring flight occurs during the third week of April. During the nesting period, they can be found throughout the prairie pothole region of central and northern St. Croix County. Included in the nesting population is the subspecies **B.c. maxima**, the Giant Canada Goose. In fall, the first migrants arrive in late September. The peak abundance occurs in mid-October and they have departed by mid-November.

Greater White-fronted Goose (**Anser albifrons**), is a rare migrant. In the spring, they should be looked for between 15 April and 10 May. During the fall migration, they can be found from the first to the third week of October.

Snow Goose (**Chen caerulescens**), is an uncommon spring and common fall migrant. During the spring migration, they are in the area from 15 April to 10 May. In fall, the first migrants begin to arrive about 20 September. The peak abundance occurs in mid-October and they have departed by 5 November.

Mallard (**Anas platyrhynchos**), is an abundant migrant, common nesting bird and uncommon winter resident. The peak migration occurs about 20 April in the spring and 15 October in fall. They nest throughout the area, but mostly in the prairie pothole region of St. Croix County. During the winter, they are most commonly found along the Kinnickinnic, Mississippi and Willow Rivers.

American Black Duck (**Anas rubripes**), is a fairly common migrant and rare winter resident. They are occasionally observed during the summer months; however we have no evidence of nesting.

Gadwall (**Anas strepera**), is an uncommon migrant and rare nesting bird. The peak spring migration occurs about 20 April, and most have departed by 15 May. A nesting pair is usually found each summer in the pothole region near New Richmond. Fall migrants arrive during the third week of September, and they have departed by the second week of November. One was observed on the Hudson Christmas Count in 1972.

Common Pintail (**Anas acuta**), is a common migrant and rare nesting bird. Spring migrants begin to arrive in late March, and peak abundance occurs during the third week of April. During the summer, nesting Pintails are occasionally found in the prairie pothole region of St. Croix County. Fall migrants begin to arrive in mid-September and have departed by 15 November.

Green-winged Teal (**Anas crecca**), is a common migrant and uncommon nesting bird. Spring migrants begin to arrive in late March (earliest, 15 March), and reach peak abundance about 20 April. Summer birds are found throughout the prairie pothole region. Fall migrants return about 15 September, and have departed by 15 November. There is one December record.

Blue-winged Teal (**Anas discors**), is an abundant migrant and common nesting bird. It begins to arrive during the second week of April and reaches peak abundance about 5 May. The peak fall migration occurs during the third week of September, and they have departed by the first week of November.

Eurasian Wigeon (**Anas penelope**), is an accidental. Richard Behrens found one near Hager City, from 20 April to 29 April, 1966. The bird was photographed.

American Wigeon (**Anas americana**), is a common spring migrant, abundant fall migrant and rare summer resident. The first spring migrants arrive in late March (earliest, 2 March, 1961; Robbins). The peak abundance occurs about 1 May. In the fall, the peak migration occurs between 1 October and 10 October, and they have departed by 25 November. Though there are summer residents in the area, we have no evidence of nesting.

Northern Shoveler (**Anas clypeata**), is a common migrant and rare nesting bird. It arrives in early April, and reaches peak abundance during the third week of April. Fall migrants return in mid-September and have departed by 15 November. Nesting Shovelers are occasionally found in the prairie pothole region near New Richmond and Star Prairie.

Wood Duck (**Aix sponsa**), is a common migrant and common nesting bird. The largest concentration of nesting Wood Ducks occurs in the lowland forests along the Mississippi River. Spring migrants begin to arrive in late March (earliest, 6 March, 1975; Don TeRonde). The peak abundance occurs about 25 April. In the fall, the peak abundance occurs between 25 September and 10 October, and they have departed by 15 November.

Redhead (**Aythya americana**), is an uncommon migrant and rare nesting bird. Migrants begin to arrive during the second week of April (earliest, 23 March). The peak abundance occurs about 1 May, and most have departed by 25 May. Fall migrants begin to arrive during the third week of September. The peak migration occurs during the second and third weeks of October and they have departed by 25 November. The first nesting record was obtained during the summer of 1975, when a brood of four was observed on east Twin Lake, by Bruce Moss.

Ring-necked Duck (**Aythya collaris**), is a very common migrant and rare nesting bird. It begins to arrive about 15 March, and reaches peak abundance during the third week of April. Most have departed by 20 May. Ring-necks occasionally nest in the northwestern corner of St. Croix County. The peak fall migration occurs about 15 October, and they have departed by 1 December.

Canvasback (**Aythya valisineria**), is an uncommon migrant. Their numbers have dropped drastically in recent years due to loss of nesting habitat and over hunting. They begin to arrive in late March (earliest, 16 March), and they remain into mid-May. Fall migrants return during the first week of October, and reach peak abundance about 20 October. They have departed by 15 November. Three adult males remained on a pond near Hammond throughout the summer of 1975.

Greater Scaup (**Aythya marila**), is an uncommon migrant. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 10 April, and peak abundance occurs between 25 April and 5 May. they have departed by 15 May (latest, 22 May 1967; Sam

Robbins). In fall, they are present from the first week of October to the third week of November. These birds are most commonly observed along the Mississippi River in Pierce County, and on Cedar Lake in northern St. Croix County.

Lesser Scaup (***Aythya affinis***), is an abundant migrant and rare summer resident. Spring migrants begin to arrive in late March. The peak abundance occurs during the second week of April, when flocks of 700 to 800 or more can be observed on some areas. Most have departed by 20 May. Occasionally a pair or more will remain in the pothole region of St. Croix county throughout the summer, however no nesting records have been obtained. In fall, they arrive during the third week of September, and remain through the end of November.

Common Goldeneye (***Bucephala clangula***), is a common migrant and common winter resident. In fall, the first migrants arrive during the second week of October, and the peak abundance is reached during the second and third weeks of November. During the winter, they are found along the Mississippi River and St. Croix River, wherever open water exists. In the spring, they have departed by 1 May. Sam Robbins found one throughout the summer of 1967 in St. Croix County.

Barrow's Goldeneye (***Bucephala islandica***), is accidental in this area. Craig and Ruth Faanes found one on east Twin Lake in St. Croix County, on 8 May, 1975.

Bufflehead (***Bucephala albeola***), is a fairly common migrant. They begin to arrive about 1 April, reach peak abundance about 20 April, and have departed by 20 May. Fall migrants return about 5 October, reach peak abundance during the last week of October and have departed by 15 November.

Oldsquaw (***Clangula hyemalis***), is accidental in this area. Stan Schneider observed a male in winter plumage on Oakridge Lake in St. Croix County, on 12 October, 1974.

White-winged Scoter (***Melanitta deglandi***), is a very rare visitor. Richard Behrens found one in Pierce County on April, 1967, and Keith Dueholm found one on Oakridge Lake in St. Croix County, on 11 October, 1974.

Black Scoter (***Melanitta nigra***), is accidental in this area. Faanes and Wayne Norling observed a female on west Twin Lake in St. Croix County, on 18 October, 1974.

Ruddy Duck (***Oxyura jamaicensis***), is a fairly common migrant and fairly common nesting bird. They begin to arrive about 10 April, and reach peak abundance about 25 April. Ruddies nest on scattered pothole lakes throughout St. Croix County. Fall migrants reach peak abundance about 5 October, and have departed by 1 November.

Hooded Merganser (***Lophodytes cucullatus***), is an uncommon migrant and uncommon nesting bird. They begin to arrive about 10 April, and reach peak abundance about 25 April. During the summer, they nest in the lowland forests along the Mississippi River. In fall, they have departed by the third week of November.

Common Merganser (***Mergus merganser***), is a common migrant and uncommon winter resident. In spring, they reach peak abundance about 25 March, and most have departed by 30 April. One male was observed on Lundy's Pond southwest of New Richmond on 22 June, 1975, by Bruce

Moss and Marynell Redman. Fall migrants return about 10 October. During the winter, they are found along the Mississippi River at Prescott, and below Lock and Dam 3 near Hager City.

Red-breasted Merganser (**Mergus serrator**), is a common migrant. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 5 April and reach peak abundance about 25 April. They have departed by 10 May. Fall migrants return about 10 October and remain into early December. These birds are most commonly observed along the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers.

Family Cathartidae: American Vultures

Turkey Vulture (**Cathartes aura**), is a fairly common migrant and uncommon summer resident. It arrives about 10 April (earliest, 24 March, 1963). The peak abundance occurs during the fourth week of April, and most have departed by 15 May. During the summer, they are found along the Mississippi River in fairly large numbers. There is one possible nesting record for Pierce County, in the area near Elmwood. In fall, the peak abundance occurs about 20 September, and they have departed by 10 October.

Family Accipitridae: Hawks, and Harriers

Northern Goshawk (**Accipiter gentilis**), is an uncommon migrant and uncommon winter resident. In fall, the first migrants begin to arrive in mid-October and reach peak abundance in early December. During the spring migration the peak occurs in mid-March and they have departed by 30 April (latest, 18 May, 1974 in St. Croix County: Faanes).

Sharp-shinned Hawk (**Accipiter striatus**), is a common migrant and rare winter resident. Spring migrants begin to arrive in late March, and peak during the third week of April. Fall migrants return in early September, reach peak abundance about 25 September, and most have departed by the third week of October. A few Sharpies are observed along the Mississippi River each winter.

Cooper's hawk (**Accipiter cooperii**), is an uncommon migrant and rare nesting bird. The peak spring abundance occurs in mid-April. During the summer, resident birds are found most commonly in the wooded hills of southern and central Pierce County. The peak fall migration occurs about 25 September and most have departed by the last week of October. During the winter, they are occasionally observed along the Mississippi River bluffs.

Red-tailed Hawk (**Buteo jamaicensis**), is a common resident. The peak spring migration occurs in mid-March. Red-tails nest throughout the two county area. The peak fall migration is from late September through 15 November. During the winter, they are most commonly observed along the bluffs of the Mississippi River.

Red-shouldered Hawk (**Buteo lineatus**), is an uncommon resident. They nest in the lowland forests along the Mississippi and Willow Rivers. During the winter, they are most commonly found along the Mississippi. The population of Red-shoulders has dropped quite noticeably in recent years, probably due to destruction of nesting habitat.

Broad-winged Hawk (**Buteo platypterus**), is a common migrant and rare nesting bird. They are noticeably more abundant during the fall migration. The peak fall migration occurs during the third and fourth weeks of September. In spring, they arrive in late April, and the peak migration occurs during the first ten days of May. Goddard found one in St. Croix County on 26 March, 1975. During the summer, nesting birds are found in the northwestern corner of St. Croix County, and in the hilly region of Pierce County along the Rush River.

Swainson's Hawk (**Buteo swainsoni**), is a rare migrant. In spring they are observed between 25 April and 10 May. The earliest record is of one observed near Spring Valley on 4 April, 1974 by Faanes and Dueholm. In the fall, they can be expected between 15 September and 1 October (latest, 8 October, 1974 in Pierce County: Faanes and Dueholm).

Rough-legged Hawk (**Buteo lagopus**), is a common, irregular migrant and uncommon winter resident. Their numbers are quite variable, as they are regulated by the abundance of small mammals, particularly the meadow vole (**Microtus pennsylvanicus**). Full migrants begin to arrive in late October and reach peak abundance about 1 December. During the winter, they are most commonly found along the Mississippi River. In the spring, the peak migration occurs in late March, and they have departed by 25 April.

Golden Eagle (**Aquila chrysaetos**), is a very rare migrant. There are three records: 7 January, 1948, 2 April, 1974 in Pierce County (Faanes and Norling) and 9 January, 1976, 1976 in St. Croix County (Don Chapin).

Bald Eagle (**Haliaeetus leucocephalus**), is an uncommon resident. They are most commonly observed during the winter along the Mississippi River between Prescott and Hager City. In the summer, one or two pairs nest in southern Pierce County. The peak migrations are from 20 February to 1 April and from 15 September to 15 December.

Northern Harrier (**Circus cyaneus**), is a common migrant and fairly common nesting bird. The spring migration begins during the last two weeks of March and reaches its peak during the third week of April. Harriers nest throughout St. Croix County in marshes and grasslands. The fall migration extends from 10 September to 15 November. Occasionally one is observed during the winter.

Family Pandionidae: Osprey

Osprey (**Pandion haliaeetus**), is an uncommon migrant and rare nesting bird. They begin to arrive in mid-April and most have departed by 10 May. In summer, they nest along the St. Croix River in St. Croix County, and near Spring Valley in Pierce County. In fall, the peak migration occurs between 20 September and 10 October, and they have departed by 20 October.

Family Falconidae: Falcons

Peregrine Falcon (**Falco peregrinus**), is an uncommon migrant. They are most commonly observed from 10 April (earliest, 4 April, 1974 in Pierce County: Faanes and Dueholm) to 15 May and from 15 September to 10 October. Peregrines used to nest along the bluffs of the Mississippi River as late as the early 1960's. Now through the efforts of Mark Fuller of the University of Minnesota, an attempt will be made to re-introduce them as a nesting bird in areas where they nested previously.

Merlin (**Falco columbarius**), is an uncommon migrant. The peak spring migration occurs between 20 April (earliest, 4 April 1974, Faanes, Goddard and Dueholm) and 10 May. In the fall, migrants are in the area between 10 September and 1 October.

American Kestrel (**Falco sparverius**), is an abundant migrant, common nesting bird and rare winter resident. They arrive in mid-March and reach their peak abundance about 15 April. During the summer, they nest throughout the area in grassland situations. The peak fall migration is from 25 August to 15 September. Most have departed by 15 November. Some will remain in scattered areas throughout the region during the winter.

Family Tetronidae: Grouse

Ruffed Grouse (**Bonasa umbellus**), is a common resident. They are most common in the hilly, wooded regions of Pierce County and in western and northern St. Croix County.

Family Phasianidae: Quails and Pheasants

Common Bobwhite (**Colinus virginianus**), is a rare resident. We are at the northern limit of their range in this area. The severe winters have a decided impact on their status. These birds are usually observed in St. Croix County, near Burkhardt and New Richmond.

Ring-necked Pheasant (**Phasianus colchicus**), is a fairly common resident. The areas in St. Croix County recently purchased by the Department of Natural Resources, provide much of the needed nesting and winter cover for these birds.

Gray Partridge (**Perdix perdix**), is a rare resident. Small coveys can occasionally be observed northwest of Hammond and southeast of Diamond Bluff.

Family Gruidae: Cranes

Sandhill Crane (**Grus canadensis**), is a very rare migrant. There are only two records: 17 April, 1947 and 4 May, both in St. Croix County. (Ed. Note: However, they are fairly regular at Crex Meadows in Burnett Co.)

Family Rallidae: Rails, Gallinules, and Coots

Virginia Rail (**Rallus limicola**), is a fairly common migrant and nesting bird, arriving in the area about 5 May. During the nesting season, they are found in the marshes scattered throughout the area. In the fall, it departs by 30 October.

Sora (**Porzana carolina**), is a common migrant and common nesting bird. The average date of arrival is 26 April. During the summer, Soras can be found throughout the prairie pothole region. In the fall, they have departed by 5 November.

Yellow Rail (**Coturnicops noveboracensis**), is a very rare migrant. Sam Robbins has found it twice, one mile east of Hammond in St. Croix County: 26 April, 1961 and 17 May, 1963.

Common Gallinule (**Gallinula chloropus**), is a very rare visitor. Sam Robbins found one on 16 May, 1961, and Tom Baptist found one near Roberts on 11 August, 1975.

American Coot (**Fulica americana**), is an abundant migrant and fairly common nesting bird. The first spring migrants begin to arrive in late March, and the peak abundance occurs about 20 April. Most have departed by 15 May. During the summer, Coots are found in the prairie pothole region of St. Croix County. In the fall, the peak abundance occurs during the first two weeks of October, and they have departed by 20 November.

Family Recurvirostridae: Stilts and Avocets

American Avocet (**Recurvirostra americana**), is a very rare migrant. There are two records for Pierce County: 6 May, 1965; Robbins and September, 1967, Behrens. W. Richie found one on Pond 14 in St. Croix County, on 13 May, 1973.

Family Charadriidae: Plovers

Semipalmated Plover (**Charadrius semipalmatus**), is a fairly common migrant. It arrives in late April. The peak abundance occurs about 10 May, and they have departed by 25 May. Fall migrants return about 5 August, and they remain until the end of September.

Killdeer (**Charadrius vociferus**), is an abundant migrant and common nesting bird. The first spring migrants arrive about 15 March, and peak abundance occurs in mid-April. Nesting birds can be found throughout the area. The peak fall migration occurs in mid-September, and they have departed by 25 October (latest, 12 November).

Piping Plover (**Charadrius melodus**), is a very rare migrant. There are two records: 3 May to 15 May, 1967 (Robbins) and 12 May, 1972 (Goddard). Both records are from Pond 14 in St. Croix County.

Lesser Golden Plover (**Pluvialis dominica**), is a fairly common spring and rare fall migrant. It arrives in late April, and reaches peak abundance about 15 May. Departure occurs during the last week of May. Fall migrants arrive about 20 August, and have departed by 15 October (latest, 2 November, 1965; Robbins).

Black-bellied Plover (**Pluvialis squatarola**), is an uncommon migrant. Spring migrants arrive about 10 May and have departed by 1 June. Fall migrants return in late August, and depart by 15 October.

Family Scolopacidae: Sandpipers and Phalaropes

Hudsonian Godwit (**Limosa haemastica**), is a rare migrant. It arrives about 5 May and has departed by 25 May. There are no fall records. Like the Marbled Godwit, this bird is usually observed on Pond 14 northeast of Roberts.

Marbled Godwit (**Limosa fedoa**), is a rare migrant. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 20 April and depart by 25 May. Fall migrants return about 20 July and depart by 1 September.

Upland Sandpiper (**Bartramia longicauda**), is an uncommon migrant and rare nesting bird. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 25 April and reach peak abundance about 10 May. During the summer, they nest in the grassland areas of St. Croix County. In fall, they have departed by 20 September.

Greater Yellowlegs (***Tringa melanoeuca***), is a common migrant. In spring, they arrive about 12 April and reach peak abundance between 20 April and 5 May. Departure occurs about 20 May. Fall migrants return about 15 July (earliest, 8 July, 1974). The peak abundance occurs about 15 August, and they have departed by 15 October (latest, 2 November, 1967; Robbins).

Lesser Yellowlegs (***Tringa flavipes***), is an abundant migrant. It arrives with the Greater Yellowlegs and reaches peak abundance between 1 May and 10 May. They have departed by 25 May. Fall Migrants return in mid-July and have departed by 10 October.

Solitary Sandpiper (***Tringa solitaria***), is a fairly common migrant. In spring, they arrive about 30 April and remain until about 25 May. Fall migrants return about 5 July and have departed by 25 September.

Willet (***Catoptrophorus semipalmatus***), is an uncommon migrant. In spring, they can be found between 1 May and 20 May. During the fall, they are in the area between 20 July and 1 September.

Spotted Sandpiper (***Actitis macularia***), is a common migrant and fairly common nesting bird. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 25 April and peak abundance occurs about 10 May. In the fall, the peak abundance occurs about 10 August and they have departed by 1 October.

Ruddy Turnstone (***Arenaria interpres***), is an uncommon migrant. Spring migrants arrive about 10 May and depart by 5 June. Fall migrants return during late August, and depart by 20 September.

Wilson's Phalarope (***Steganopus tricolor***), is a fairly common migrant and possible nesting bird. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 25 April and reach peak abundance about 10 May. Most have departed by 1 June. Fall migrants return about 20 July and have departed by 15 September. The presence of summer records ranging from 9 June (1964) to 17 July (1961) make it highly probable that they nest in St. Croix County.

Northern Phalarope (***Lobipes lobatus***), is an uncommon migrant. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 10 May (earliest, 30 April, 1974: Faanes and Goddard). They have departed by 30 May. Fall migrants return in mid-August and remain as late as 1 October.

Woodcock (***Philohela minor***), is a common migrant and fairly common nesting bird. It arrives about 10 April and reaches peak abundance about 1 May. Most nesting birds are found in the wooded hills of Pierce County. In fall, the peak abundance occurs during the last week of September, and they depart in late October.

Common Snipe (***Capella gallinago***), is an abundant migrant and fairly common nesting bird. Spring migrants begin to arrive in late March, and reach peak abundance about 25 April. In fall, the peak abundance occurs about 1 October, and they have departed by 10 November. There are three winter records: 25 December, 1965; 1 January, 1966 and 15 February, 1973.

Short-billed Dowitcher (***Limnodromus griseus***), is an uncommon migrant. In spring, they arrive about 10 May and depart by 30 May. Fall migrants return about 25 July (earliest, 9 July, 1965) and depart by 20 September. Long-billed Dowitcher (***Limnodromus scolopaceus***), is an uncommon migrant. They are to be expected between 28 April and 15 May during the spring migration. Fall migrants return about 15 August and depart by 1 October.

Red Knot (***Calidris canutus***), is a very rare visitor. Sam Robbins found two on Pond 14 near Roberts on 12 May, 1966. Faanes found one on Pond 14 on 13 May, 1975.

Sanderling (***Calidris alba***), is a rare migrant. In spring, it arrives about 10 May (earliest, 30 April, 1973: Goddard). and remains through the month of May. Fall migrants return in mid-August and depart by 10 September.

Semipalmated Sandpiper (***Calidris pusilla***), is a very common migrant. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 25 April and reach peak abundance about 10 May. They have departed by 5 June (latest; 13 June, 1965) Fall migrants return in mid-July, reach peak abundance about 10 August and have departed by 5 October.

Western Sandpiper (***Calidris mauri***), is a rare migrant. Sam Robbins has found them on three occasions: 25 May, 1963; 31 May, 1965 and 2 June, 1966. Faanes found two on 19 August, 1974. All records are from St. Croix County.

Least Sandpiper (***Calidris minutilla***), is a common migrant. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 5 May and remain until 1 June. Fall migrants return in mid-July and have departed by 30 September. They appear to be more common during the fall migration.

White-rumped Sandpiper (***Calidris fuscicollis***), is an uncommon migrant. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 5 May (earliest, 20 April, 1974). Peak abundance occurs about 15 May and they have departed by 5 June (latest, 15 June). Fall migrants return about 25 July and remain as late as 1 October.

Baird's Sandpiper (***Calidris bairdii***), is an uncommon migrant. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 10 May (earliest, 20 April, 1974), and depart by 5 June. Fall migrants return about 20 August and depart by 15 September.

Pectoral Sandpiper (***Calidris melanotos***), is an abundant migrant. In the spring, they begin to arrive about 20 April and peak abundance occurs between 3 May and 9 May. Departure occurs by 1 June. Fall migrants return in mid-July, reach peak abundance in mid-August and depart by 30 October.

Dunlin (***Calidris alpina***), is an uncommon migrant. In spring, they arrive about 5 May and depart by 1 June. Fall migrants return in late August and most depart by 1 October (latest, 28 October, 1960: Robbins).

Stilt Sandpiper (***Micropalama himantopus***), is an uncommon migrant. In spring, it begins to arrive about 30 April and has departed by 25 May. Fall migrants return about 1 August and depart by 20 September.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper (***Tryngites subruficollis***), is a rare migrant. There are five records for St. Croix County: 10 May, 1974; 31 July, 1967; 11 August, 1975; 1 September, 1968 and 9 September, 1975.

Family Laridae: Gulls and Terns

Greater Black-backed Gull (***Larus marinus***), is an accidental. Faanes and Norling observed one on Upper lake, near Hager City, on 2 April, 1974.

Herring Gull (**Larus argentatus**), is a common migrant. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 15 March and reach peak abundance about 20 April. They have departed by 20 May. Fall migrants return in late September and have departed by 15 December.

Ring-billed Gull (**Larus delawarensis**), is an abundant migrant and rare summer visitor. In spring, they arrive during the last week of March, reach peak abundance about 20 April and depart by 20 May. They are occasionally observed along the Mississippi River during the summer. Fall migrants return in early September and have departed by 1 November (latest, 17 November, 1965: Robbins).

Franklin's Gull (**Larus pipixcan**), is a rare spring and common fall migrant. In spring, it can be found between 1 May and 25 May. In fall, migrants return about 25 September. The peak abundance occurs during the last two weeks of October and they have departed by 15 November. During the peak abundance, it is not uncommon to observe flocks of 500 to 1,000 individuals on plowed fields of western St. Croix County.

Bonaparte's Gull (**Larus philadelphia**), is an uncommon migrant. Spring migrants arrive during the last week of April, and remain until the third week of May. Fall migrants return about 10 September and remain until the last week of October.

Forster's Tern (**Sterna forsteri**), is a fairly common migrant. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 20 April and have departed by 25 May. They return in early September and have departed by 1 October.

Common Tern (**Sterna hirundo**), is a fairly common migrant and rare summer visitor. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 25 April. The peak abundance occurs about 10 May, and they have departed by 30 May. Sam Robbins found one on 13 June, 1966 and Faanes found a flock of 10 on 12 June, 1975. In fall, it returns in early September and has departed by 30 September.

Caspian Tern (**Hydroprogne caspia**), is an uncommon migrant. Spring birds begin to arrive about 1 May and depart by 25 May. Behrens found one in mid-July, 1967 in Pierce County. In fall, it returns about 1 September and has departed by 25 September.

Black Tern (**Chlidonias niger**), is a common migrant and common nesting bird. In spring, they arrive about 1 May and reach peak abundance about 15 May. During the summer, they nest throughout the prairie pothole region of St. Croix County. In fall, the peak abundance occurs about 20 August, and they have departed by 15 September.

Family Columbidae: Pigeons and Doves

Rock Dove (**Columba livia**), is an abundant resident.

Mourning Dove (**Zenaidura macroura**), is an abundant migrant, abundant nesting bird and rare winter resident. They begin to arrive in spring about 1 March and reach peak abundance about 20 April. In the fall, the peak abundance is in late August, and most have departed by 15 October. We have three band returns of local Mourning Doves: two from northern Florida, and one from near Corpus Christi, Texas.

Family Cuculidae: Cuckoos, Roadrunners, and Auis

Yellow billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*), is an uncommon nesting bird. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 15 May. During the summer, they are most commonly found in Pierce County. In the fall, they have departed by 15 September.

Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*), is a fairly common migrant and uncommon nesting bird. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 10 May. During the summer, they can be found throughout the area, most commonly in St. Croix County. In the fall, they have departed by 15 September.

Groove-billed Ani (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*), is an accidental. One was collected on 12 October, 1913 near Diamond Bluff in Pierce County, by Walter Gantenbein. The bird is now in the collection of the Minnesota Museum of Natural History.

Family Strigidae: Typical Owls

Screech Owl (*Otus asio*), is an uncommon resident. They are most commonly found along the Kinnickinnic River in Pierce County. A pair once nested on the campus of the University of Wisconsin-River Falls.

Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*), is a common resident. They are most commonly observed in the mature upland deciduous forests of the region.

Snowy Owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*), is an uncommon and irregular winter visitor. They are common some years and virtually absent in other years. They are usually observed from late November until mid-April.

Barred Owl (*Strix varia*), is a common resident. Unlike the Great Horned Owl, this bird is most commonly observed in the lowland forests.

Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*), is an uncommon resident. The status of this owl is poorly documented. They are most likely to be observed between mid-March and mid-May. There is one known nesting record for the area. In the fall, it is usually observed between 15 September and 15 November. There are scattered winter records.

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*), is a very irregular owl. They are most commonly observed between 5 March and 25 April (latest, 2 May, 1963; Robbins). In the fall, they are usually observed between 15 September and 25 November. There are several Christmas Bird Count records for the area.

Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*), is an uncommon bird in this area. The status of this owl is also poorly documented. It is usually observed during the fall migration. Occasionally one is heard or seen during the winter months. The Saw-whet would have to be considered one of the least common owls of this region. However, at Hawk Ridge near Duluth, Minnesota, about 150 miles north, they are one of the most common migrant owls. No doubt, their small size and very secretive behavior contributes to the scarcity of reports for this area.

Family Caprimulgidae: Goatsuckers

Whip-poor-Will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*), is an uncommon migrant and uncommon nesting bird. They arrive about 5 May and depart by 10 September.

Common Nighthawk (**Chordeiles minor**), is a common migrant and common nesting bird. In the spring, they begin to arrive about 10 May. During the summer, they are most commonly observed in towns, where they are observed hunting for insects around street lights. In the fall, the peak migration occurs between 20 August and 1 September, and they have departed by 25 September.

Family Apodidae: Swifts

Chimney Swift (**Chaetura pelagica**), is a common migrant and common nesting bird. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 30 April and the peak abundance occurs during the second week of May. During the summer, they are found mostly in towns and villages. In the fall, large flocks of migrating swifts can be observed from late August until 5 September. Departure occurs about 15 September (latest, 5 October, 1947; Sam Robbins).

Family Trochilidae: Hummingbirds

Ruby-throated Hummingbird (**Archilochus colubris**), is a fairly common migrant and fairly common nesting bird. They arrive during the second and third weeks of May, and have departed by 20 September.

Family Alcedinidae: Kingfishers

Belted Kingfisher (**Megasceryle alcyon**), is a common migrant, common nesting bird and rare winter resident. The first spring migrants are observed in mid-March and peak abundance occurs in mid-April. Kingfishers nest throughout the two county area in the summer. In the fall, the peak abundance occurs about 10 September and most have departed by 10 November. During the winter, they are occasionally found along the fast flowing rivers and streams in both counties.

Family Picidae: Woodpeckers

Common Flicker (**Colaptes auratus**), is an abundant migrant, common nesting bird and rare winter resident. Spring migrants begin to arrive in late March and reach peak abundance about 20 April. The peak fall migration occurs in early October and most have departed by 10 November. Occasionally one is observed during the winter months.

Pileated Woodpecker (**Dryocopus pileatus**), is a fairly common resident. The Pileated prefers the mature lowland forests of the area. We have found it most commonly along the Willow, Kinnickinnic and Mississippi Rivers.

Red-bellied Woodpecker (**Centurus carolinus**), is a fairly common resident. Like the Pileated Woodpecker, this bird prefers the mature lowland forest.

Red-headed Woodpecker (**Melanerpes erythrocephalus**), is a fairly common nesting bird and rare winter resident. Their numbers have dropped quite noticeably in recent years. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 25 April and most have departed by 15 October.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (**Sphyrapicus varius**), is a common migrant and fairly common nesting bird. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 10 April and reach peak abundance about 25 April. Nesting birds are found in scattered locations throughout the area. In the fall, the peak abundance occurs in mid-September and they have departed by 15 October.

Hairy Woodpecker (***Dendrocopus villosus***), is a fairly common resident. They seem to show a preference for mature deciduous forests. They appear to be most abundant during the winter months.

Downy Woodpecker (***Dendrocopus pubescens***), is a common resident. Like the Hairy Woodpecker, this bird is most common in the deciduous forest. They are found throughout the two county area.

Family Tyrannidae: Tyrant Flycatchers

Eastern Kingbird (***Tyrannus tyrannus***), is a common migrant and common nesting bird. The average date of spring arrival is 3 May. The peak abundance occurs about 15 May. During the summer, they are commonly observed throughout the grassland areas of the two counties. In the fall, the peak abundance occurs during the last week of August, and they have departed by 15 September.

Western Kingbird (***Tyrannus verticalis***), is a rare summer resident. A pair nested for nine years in Hudson during the 1960's. Peter Tweet found them near Burkhardt in 1967. The Hudson pair nested unmolested until small boys shot the adults near the nest. The latest record was a group of four which Fanes found throughout August, 1975, near new Richmond.

Great Crested Flycatcher (***Myiarchus crinitus***), is a common migrant and common nesting bird. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 1 May, and peak abundance occurs about 15 May. In the fall, peak abundance occurs during the last week of August, and they have departed by 25 September.

Eastern Phoebe (***Sayornis phoebe***), is a common migrant and fairly common nesting bird. Spring migrants begin to arrive in late March and peak abundance occurs about 20 April. During the summer, Phoebe's nest throughout the area. In the fall, they have departed by 25 October.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (***Empidonax flaviventris***), is an uncommon migrant. It arrives about 15 May and has departed by 3 June (latest, 8 June, 1967; Robbins). Fall migrants return in mid-August and have departed by 15 September.

Acadian Flycatcher (***Empidonax virescens***), is a rare summer resident. There are three records for St. Croix County: 21 June to 5 July, 1963; 22 July, 1965 and 15 May, 1973, near Hudson. There is one Pierce County record: 14 June, 1975, near Elmwood.

Willow Flycatcher (***Empidonax traillii***), is a rare summer resident. Sam Robbins found it in St. Croix County, west of Hammond from 1963 through 1967, and we have found it near Esdaile in Pierce County.

Alder Flycatcher (***Empidonax alnorum***), is a rare migrant and rare nesting bird. We are at the southern limit of their breeding range. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 15 May, and most have departed by 9 June. Sam Robbins found it twice during the summer, 15 June, 1965 and 18 June, 1966. Faanes found one singing male near Deer Park on 20 June, 1975. Fall migrants return in late August, and have departed by 25 September.

Least Flycatcher (***Empidonax minimus***), is an abundant migrant and common nesting bird. The first spring migrants begin to arrive about 5 May and peak abundance occurs about 15 May. During the summer, they are found throughout the area in suitable habitat. In the fall, the peak abundance occurs from late August to 10 September, and they have departed by 5 October.

Eastern Pewee (**Contopus virens**), is a common migrant and fairly common nesting bird. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 15 May (earliest, 29 April, 1975 in Pierce County). During the summer, they are found throughout the area in suitable habitat. The peak fall migration occurs about 1 September, and they have departed by 25 September.

Olive-sided Flycatcher (**Nuttallornis borealis**), is an uncommon migrant. It begins to arrive about 15 May and departs by 5 June (latest, 11 June, 1974; Faanes). Fall migrants return about 15 August, and have departed by 20 September.

Family Alaudidae: Larks

Horned Lark (**Eremophila alpestris**), is an abundant migrant and fairly common summer and winter resident. The first migrants begin to arrive about 15 January and reach peak abundance in mid-March. They nest in scattered areas of grasslands in St. Croix and Pierce Counties during the summer. In the fall, the peak migration occurs about 1 November and most have departed by 15 December. They are occasionally observed between 15 December and 15 January.

Family Hirundinidae: Swallows

Tree Swallow (**Iridoprocne bicolor**), is a common migrant and common nesting bird. The first spring migrants begin to arrive about 1 April, and reach peak abundance about 30 April. The peak fall migration occurs during the first week of September, and they have departed by 10 October.

Bank Swallow (**Riparia riparia**), is a common migrant and fairly common nesting bird. They prefer the limestone bluffs along the Mississippi River for nesting, where they are among the most common swallows during the summer. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 20 April and they remain in the area until about 20 September.

Rough-winged Swallow (**Stelgidopteryx ruficollis**), is a locally abundant nesting swallow. Goddard (1972) found them to be the most abundant swallow along the lower Kinnickinnic River. However, in other areas, of the two counties, they are less common than the Tree, Bank and Barn Swallows. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 25 April, and they have departed by 15 September (latest, 1 October).

Barn Swallow (**Hirundo rustica**), is a common migrant and fairly common nesting bird. Spring migrants begin to arrive about 20 April and they remain in the area until the first week of October.

Cliff Swallow (**Petrochelidon pyrrhonota**), is a fairly common migrant and fairly common nesting bird. Spring migrants arrive about 1 May. During the summer, they are found in scattered areas throughout the region. In fall, the peak migration occurs in the early September and they have departed by 25 September (latest, 18 October, 1974, which is a state departure record).

Purple Martin (**Progne subis**), is a very common migrant and nesting bird. They begin to arrive about 15 April. Fall migrants reach peak abundance about 25 August and have departed by 20 September.

FIELD NOTES

by **ROCKNE KNUTH**



Spring Season, 1975

April 1-June 1, 1975

The first two weeks in April were unseasonably cold with temperatures 7 to 15 degrees below normal. Precipitation came in the form of snow. A snowstorm on April 1st and 2nd dumped up to 11 inches of snow in the southeastern part of the state. Another significant snowfall occurred on April 9th. High temperatures during the first two weeks of April were in the 30's and 40's.

Severe thunderstorms occurred April 17th and 18th in the southern and western portions of the state, and again April 22nd and 23rd when heaviest rainfall amounts occurred in the west and north. Locally heavy rains fell throughout the state on April 27th and 28th.

Temperatures were near normal during the first week of May (60's and 70's in the south, 40's and 50's in the north). The second and third weeks in May were mild with highs in the 60's and 70's. Mid-May became unseasonably warm with temperatures soaring into the 90's. Severe thunderstorms were frequent. Near normal temperatures concluded the season.

April migrants were generally late, apparently due to the very cold weather. Movements did not actually begin until mid-April when temperatures approached normal.

The migration was accelerated by the sudden increase in temperatures in May, and finished rapidly with the hot temperatures of mid-May.

Major movements of Passerines seemed to be well indicated by the submitted reports and appeared to have occurred on April 17, 19, 30, May 3, 4, 10, 11, and 18. However, several of these dates are weekends when observers most probably spend more time in the field and they may not be indicative of true movements.

Rarities occurring this season included: Townsend's Solitaire, Black-headed Grosbeak, and Baird's Sparrow.

Sixty-three observers in 57 counties reported a total of 290 species. The following species were present throughout the period and no special comments were thought necessary: Great Blue Heron, Mallard, Red-tailed Hawk, American Kerstrel, Killdeer, Herring Gull, Ring-billed Gull, Rock Dove, Mourning Dove, Belted Kingfisher, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Horned Lark, Blue Jay, Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, White-breasted Nuthatch, Robin, Cedar Waxwing, Starling, House Sparrow, Eastern Meadowlark, Western Meadowlark, Red-winged Blackbird, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, American Goldfinch and Song Sparrow.

Seasonal Summery

- Common Loon:** Present at the beginning of the period in Waukesha, Dane and Racine Counties. 65 were reported in St. Croix County on April 24 (C. Faanes); and, 22 in Racine County on April 26 (L. Erickson). Present at the end of the period in Price, Burnett, Vilas, Barron, Oneida, Ashland, Bayfield and Iron Counties.
- Red-throated Loon:** Two were reported in Ozaukee County on April 11 (D. Tessen); and, one in Racine County on April 26 (L. Erickson).
- Red-necked Grebe:** First noted on Rush Lake in Winnebago County on April 18 (B. Parfitt). Six pairs were found there on May 7 (L. Erickson). It was reported in St. Croix County from April 19 to the end of the period with 7 present on May 12 (C. Faanes). Reports also came from Dodge County, May 4. (F. Leshner); and, Douglas County, May 26 (C. Faanes).
- Horned Grebe:** Present at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee, Dane, Waukesha, Winnebago, Kenosha, and Pierce Counties. 102 were reported in Ozaukee County on April 11 (D. Tessen). Present at the end of the period in Winnebago, Barron, Bayfield, and Dodge Counties.
- Eared Grebe:** One was found in St. Croix County, April 24 to May 1 (C. Faanes).
- Western Grebe:** One was found in Douglas County on May 25 (C. Faanes).
- Pied-billed Grebe:** Present throughout the period. 170 were reported in Dodge County on April 21 (T. Stanford).
- Double-crested Cormorant:** First noted in Ozaukee County on April 13 (L. Erickson). 37 were in Brown County on May 1 (J. Trick). In Green Lake County on May 7, 12 were found on Green Lake, and 25 at Grand River Marsh (L. Erickson). 13 nests were counted at Crex Meadows in Burnett County (J. Evrard). Additional reports came from Milwaukee, LaCrosse, Ashland, Bayfield, Racine, Pierce, Marquette, Iron and Dodge Counties.
- Green Heron:** First noted in Waukesha County on April 2 (T. and C. Bintz). Reports came from as far north as Burnett, Bayfield, Ashland, Oneida and Oconto Counties.
- Little Blue Heron:** Adult birds were reported in LaCrosse County on April 30 (F. Leshner), and May 3 (J. Rosso); and, in Waukesha County on May 14 (D. Kruger).
- Cattle Egret:** Reported in Dodge County on May 3 (J. Bielefeldt), and May 22 (T. Sanford); in Winnebago County, May 4 (C. Schultz); and, in Green Lake County, May 7 (L. Erickson).
- Great Egret:** Present at the beginning of the period in Vernon County (V. Weber). Reports came from as far north as Burnett, Ashland and Oconto Counties.
- Snowy Egret:** One was found in Sheboygan County on May 20 (H. Koopman).
- Black-crowned Night Heron:** First in brown County on April 8 (Bro. Columban, E. Cleary). Reported in 16 counties as far north as Burnett, Ashland and Oconto Counties.
- Yellow-crowned Night Heron:** Reported in LaCrosse County on April 16 (F. Leshner), and May 30 (D. Tessen); and in Racine County on May 9 (W. Pugh fide L. Erickson).
- Least Bittern:** First noted in Brown County on May 9 (Bro. Columban, E. Cleary). Additional reports came from LaCrosse, Oconto, Milwaukee, Winnebago, Chippewa, Columbia, and Dodge Counties.
- American Bittern:** First noted in Dodge County on April 6, where 40 were counted on May 14 (T. Sanford).
- Glossy Ibis:** One *Plegadis*, presumed to be *Falcinella* (Glossy), was found in LaCrosse County on April 29 (F. Leshner).
- Mute Swan:** Present throughout the period in Bayfield County (A. Roy, Jr.); and, 5 were found in Iron County, May 4 to the end of the period. "... took pictures of one on nest." (M. Butterbrodt).
- Whistling Swan:** Present at the beginning of the period. 300 were reported in Dodge County, April 2 (T. Sanford); 1400 in Dane County (W. Hilsenhoff), 446 in St. Croix County (C. Faanes), and 500 in LaCrosse County (F. Leshner), on April 12; 350 in Columbia County (D. Tessen), 500 in Brown County (Bro. Columban, E. Cleary), and 1000 in Vernon County (V. Weber), on April 13; and, 400 in Winnebago County on April 17 (B. Parfitt). Present at the end of the period in Bayfield (A. Roy, Jr.) and Dodge (T. Sanford) Counties.

- Canada Goose:** Present at the beginning of the period. Present at the end of the period in LaCrosse, Brown, Burnet, Waukesha, St. Croix, Pierce and Dodge Counties.
- Greater White-fronted Goose:** One was found in Racine County on April 1 (D. Tessen); 4 in Brown County, April 11 (Bro. Columban, E. Cleary); one in Dane County, April 12 (W. Hilsenhoff); and, 5 in Columbia County on April 12 (D. Gustafson) and 7 there on April 13 (D. Tessen).
- Snow Goose:** Present at the beginning of the period in Ashland (R. Verch) and Vernon (V. Weber) Counties. Present at the end of the period in Dodge County (T. Sanford). Additional reports came from Dane, Barron, Columbia, St. Croix and LaCrosse Counties.
- American Black Duck:** Present at the beginning of the period. 120 were reported in Dodge on April 21 (T. Sanford) and 180 in Brown County, May 11 (Bro. Columban, E. Cleary).
- Gadwall:** Present at the beginning of the period. 330 were reported in Dodge County on May 1 (T. Sanford). Present at the end of the period in Brown, Burnett, Winnebago, Dane, Ashland and Dodge Counties.
- Common Pintail:** Present throughout the period. 460 were reported in Dodge County on April 21 (T. Sanford).
- Green-winged Teal:** Present at the beginning of the period in Waukesha, Milwaukee, and Dodge Counties. 1200 were reported in Dodge County on April 21 (T. Sanford).
- Blue-winged Teal:** Present throughout the period. 4960 were reported in Dodge County on May 14 (T. Sanford).
- Eurasian Wigeon:** One was found in Racine County on May 10 (E. Prins fide L. Erickson).
- American Wigeon:** Present at the beginning of the period. 262 were reported in Dane County on April 19 (W. Hilsenhoff). and 380 in Dodge County, April 21 (T. Sanford). present at the end of the period in Dodge County (T. Sanford).
- Northern Shoveler:** Present throughout the period. 1100 were reported in Dodge county on May 1 (T. Sanford).
- Wood Duck:** Present throughout the period. 180 were reported in Dodge County on May 23 (T. Sanford).
- Redhead:** Present throughout the period. 900 were reported in Kenosha County on April 12 (R. Hoffmann); 111 in Dane County, April 19 (W. Hilsenhoff); 200 in Brown County, April 23 (J. Trick); and, 1600 in Dodge County, May 1 (T. Sanford).
- Ring-necked Duck:** Present at the beginning of the period. 122 were reported in Dane County on April 12 (W. Hilsenhoff); 2000 in St. Croix County, and 1500 in Pierce County on April 17 (C. Faanes); and, 240 in Dodge County, April 21 (T. Sanford). Present at the end of the period in Burnett, Waukesha, Ashland, Oneida, and Dodge Counties.
- Canvasback:** Present at the beginning of the period. 230 were reported in Waukesha County on April 3 (J. Bielefeldt); 155 in Dane County, April 12 (W. Hilsenhoff); 100 in Brown County (J. Trick), and 270 in Kenosha County (R. Hoffmann), April 20; and, 400 in Dodge County, April 21 (T. Sanford). Present at the end of the period in Brown (J. Trick) and Burnett (J. Evrard) Counties.
- Greater Scaup:** Present at the beginning of the period in LaCrosse, Brown, Milwaukee, Kenosha, Waukesha and Jefferson Counties. 1200 were reported in Brown County on April 23 (J. Trick). Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee (Bastens) and Iron (M. Butterbrodt) Counties. Additional reports came from Manitowoc, Winnebago, Barron, Chippewa, Walworth, Ashland, Bayfield, St. Croix, Kewaunee, Door, Eau Claire and Oneida Counties.
- Lesser Scaup:** Present at the beginning of the period. 1000 were reported in Brown County on April 1 (Bro. Columban, E. Cleary); 1200 in Kenosha County, April 5 (R. Hoffmann); 1000 in Winnebago County, April 10 (B. Parfitt); 7000 in Pierce County, April 17 (C. Faanes); and, 1500 in Dodge County, April 21 (T. Sanford). Present at the end of the period in Winnebago, Waukesha, Barron, Dane, Ashland, Bayfield, St. Croix and Dodge Counties.
- Common Goldeneye:** Present at the beginning of the period. 500 were reported in Winnebago County on April 10 (B. Parfitt). Present at the end of the period in Winnebago (B. Parfitt), Ashland (R. Verch) and Iron (M. Butterbrodt) Counties.
- Barrow's Goldeneye:** One was found in Bayfield County on May 5 (A. Roy, Jr.).
- Bufflehead:** Present at the beginning of the period. 200 were reported in Winnebago County on April 10 (B. Parfitt); and, 290 in Dodge County, April 21 (T. Sanford). Present at the end of the period in Ashland (R. Verch) and Bayfield (A. Roy, Jr.) Counties.

- Oldsquaw:** Reported in Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Manitowoc and Kewaunee Counties. 2230 were reported in Kenosha County on April 4 (R. Hoffmann). Last reported in Kewaunee County on May 16 (C. Faanes, S. Robbins).
- White-winged Scoter:** Two were reported in Kenosha County until May 3 (J. Hamers, R. Hoffmann); one in Douglas County, May 25 (Lupke); and, three there on May 26 (C. Faanes). Other reports came from Ozaukee County, April 11 (D. Tessen); and Door County, May 18 (S. Robbins).
- Surf Scoter:** Reported in Milwaukee County on May 3 (D. Gustafson), and May 12 (M. Donald). Also reported in Kenosha County, May 3 (L. Erickson), and Ozaukee County, May 4 (D. Tessen).
- Black Scoter:** Reported in Milwaukee County on May 3 (D. Gustafson); and Ozaukee County, May 4 (D. Tessen).
- Ruddy Duck:** Present throughout the period. 2500 were reported in Brown County on April 15 (J. Trick); and 1000 in Dodge County on May 1 (T. Sanford).
- Hooded Merganser:** Present at the beginning of the period. Present at the end of the period in LaCrosse, Oconto, Price, Burnett, Barron and Pierce Counties.
- Common Merganser:** Present at the beginning of the period. 250 were reported in Brown County on April 3 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary); and 270 in Kenosha County, April 20 (R. Hoffmann). Last reported in Oneida County on May 24 (L. and P. Engberg).
- Red-breasted Merganser:** Present at the beginning of the period. 2194 were reported migrating along the Lake Michigan shoreline between 7:00 and 9:00 a.m. on April 26 in Racine County (L. Erickson). 500 were reported in Pierce County on April 14 (C. Faanes); and 350 in Ozaukee County, May 4 (D. Tessen). Present at the end of the period in Bayfield (A. Roy, Jr.) and Iron (M. Butterbrodt) Counties.
- Turkey Vulture:** First noted in Waushara County on April 2 (I. Chipman). Present at the end of the period in LaCrosse, Burnett, Dane, Waukesha, Vernon, St. Croix and Pierce Counties. Reported in 17 additional counties.
- Northern Goshawk:** Present at the end of the period in Barron County (C. Faanes). Two nests were found in Oconto County on April 26 (J. Trick, T. Erdman). Additional reports came from Brown, St. Croix, Milwaukee, Pierce, Couglas, and Oneida Counties.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk:** Present at the beginning of the period in Kenosha (J. Hammers) and Pierce (C. Faanes) Counties. 100 were counted in northern Milwaukee and Ozaukee Counties on April 23 (M. Donald). Present at the end of the period in Barron (A. Goff) and Ashland (R. Verch) Counties. Reports came from 15 additional counties.
- Cooper's Hawk:** Present at the beginning of the period in Walworth (E. Carnes) and Pierce (C. Faanes) Counties. Present at the end of the period in Barron (A. Goff), Walworth (E. Carnes) and Ashland (R. Verch) Counties. Reports came from 10 additional counties.
- Red-shouldered Hawk:** Present at the beginning of the period in LaCrosse, Manitowoc, Pierce, and Milwaukee Counties. Three nests were found in Oconto County on April 26 (J. Trick, T. Erdman). Present at the end of the period in LaCrosse, Brown, Oconto, Price, Pierce, St. Croix, and Ashland Counties. Reports came from 11 additional counties..
- Broad-winged Hawk:** Present at the beginning of the period in Waukesha (T. and C. Bintz) and Dane (J. and J. Seymour) Counties. 172 were reported in LaCrosse County on April 22 (F. Leshner); and, 213 in Door County on May 25 (L. Erickson). Present at the end of the period in Brown, Price, Dane, Barron, Bayfield, Oneida and Iron Counties.
- Rough-legged Hawk:** 20 were reported in Dodge County on April 1 (T. Sanford), and 20 in Brown County on April 6 (J. Trick). Present at the end of the period in Barron (A. Goff), Ashland (R. Verch), and Bayfield (A. Roy, Jr.) Counties.
- Golden Eagle:** One was found in Ozaukee County on April 29 (D. Gustafson); and another in Burnett County, May 2 (C. Faanes).
- Bald Eagle:** Reports came from Brown, Oconto, Price, Burnett, Vilas, Barron, Oneida, Ashland, St. Croix, Pierce, and Juneau Counties.
- Northern Harrier:** Present throughout the period. 20 were reported in Dodge County on April 21 (T. Sanford).
- Osprey:** Present at the beginning of the period in Price County (A. Vincent). A pair was on a nest in Grand River Marsh, Green Lake County on May 16 (D. Tessen). Present at the end of the period in Price, Burnett, Vilas, Barron, Ashland, Oneida, and Iron Counties. Reports came from 8 additional counties.

- Peregrine Falcon:** Reported in St. Croix County on April 8 (C. Faanes), and 5 were found in Pierce County between April 8 and May 16 (C. Faanes). Also found in Kenosha County, April 12 (R. Hoffmann); Barron County, April 17 (J. Woodcock; Burnett County, May 2 (C. Faanes); and, Chippewa County, May 13 (S. Robbins).
- Merlin:** Reported in Pierce County, April 3-29 (C. Faanes); Barron County, April 17 (A. Goff); 5 in Milwaukee County, April 23 (M. Donald); Ozaukee County, April 29 (D. Gustafson); Eau Claire (S. Robbins) and St. Croix (C. Faanes) Counties, May 3; and, Washington County, May 9 (D. Tessen).
- Ruffed Grouse:** Reported in 23 counties as far south as Vernon and Waukesha Counties.
- Greater Prairie Chicken:** 5 were reported in Portage County on April 4 (D. Tessen); and, one in Marathon County on May 16 (S. Robbins).
- Sharp-tailed Grouse:** Reported in Burnett (J. Evrard), Ashland (R. Verch), Taylor (W. Pugh fide L. Erickson), and Oneida (P. Vanderschaegen) Counties.
- Common Bobwhite:** Reported in Rock (T. Ellis, Mrs. J. Mahlum), LaCrosse (F. Leshner), Dane (C. Faanes) and Pierce (C. Faanes) Counties.
- Ring-necked Pheasant:** Present throughout the period as far north as Barron, Oconto and Door Counties.
- Gray Partridge:** Present throughout the period. In the southeast reported in Milwaukee, Waukesha, Dane, Dodge, Manitowoc and Brown Counties. In the west in St. Croix and Pierce Counties.
- Chukar:** One was reported in Racine County on May 10 (L. Erickson).
- Sandhill Crane:** Present at the beginning of the period in Waushara, Waukesha, Walworth, Jefferson, Dane and Dodge Counties. Present at the end of the period in Waushara, Jackson, Marinette, Burnett, Winnebago, Waukesha, Outagamie and Dodge Counties. Reports came from 9 additional counties.
- King Rail:** Reported in LaCrosse County from May 12 to the end of the period (J. Rosso).
- Virginia Rail:** First noted in Waukesha County on April 11 (D. Kruger).
- Sora:** First noted in Waukesha County on April 16 (T. and C. Bintz). A movement occurred on April 30. 200 were reported in Dodge County on May 14 (T. Sanford).
- Common Gallinule:** First noted in Brown County on April 22 (Bro. Columban, E. Cleary). Additional reports came from LaCrosse, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Winnebago, Waukesha, Kewaunee and Dodge Counties. 20 were reported in Dodge County on May 30 (T. Sanford).
- American Coot:** Present throughout the period. 5900 were reported in Dodge County on May 1 (T. Sanford), and 5022 in Kenosha County May 3 (R. Hoffmann).
- Semipalmated Plover:** First noted in St. Croix County on April 18 (C. Faanes). All other arrivals occurred after May 3. Present at the end of the period in Brown, Outagamie, Dane, Columbia and Grant Counties.
- Piping Plover:** Reported in Brown County on May 4 (J. Trick); Milwaukee County, May 11 (E. Epstein); and, Ashland County, May 19 (R. Verch).
- Lesser Golden Plover:** First noted in Outagamie County on April 25 (D. Tiede). 48 were reported in Dane County on May 3 (W. Hilsenhoff). Last reported in Winnebago County on May 24 (B. Parfitt). Additional reports came from LaCrosse, Rock, St. Croix, Eau Claire, Brown and Dodge Counties.
- Black-bellied Plover:** First noted in Milwaukee County on May 5 (E. Epstein). Movements occurred on May 10 and 18. Present at the end of the period in Brown, Bayfield, and Columbia Counties.
- Ruddy Turnstone:** First noted in Brown County on May 11 (J. Trick, Bro. Columban, E. Cleary). Present at the end of the period in Brown, Manitowoc and Winnebago Counties.
- Woodcock:** Present throughout the period. A movement occurred on April 12. 30 were reported in Dodge County on April 1 (T. Sanford).
- Common Snipe:** Present at the beginning of the period in Kenosha County (J. Hamers) A movement occurred on April 13.
- Whimbrel:** Reported in Brown County on May 25 (J. Trick).

- Upland Sandpiper:** First noted in Kenosha County on April 10 (R. Hoffmann). Reported in 16 additional counties.
- Spotted Sandpiper:** First noted in Milwaukee County on April 24 (E. Strehlow).
- Solitary Sandpiper:** First noted in Milwaukee County on April 23 (M. Donald). A movement occurred on May 3.
- Willet:** Reported in Milwaukee County, May 2-6 (E. Epstein, Bastens, M. Donald, D. Gustafson) with a maximum of 10 reported on May 2 (E. Epstein); Dane County, May 3-18 (W. Hilsenhoff, D. Tessen); Brown County, May 15-27 (J. Trick, C. Faanes, D. Tessen); Eau Claire County, May 3 (S. Robbins); Bayfield County, May 19 (A. Roy, Jr.); and, Ashland County, May 20-23 (R. Verch).
- Greater Yellowlegs:** Present at the beginning of the period in Kenosha County (J. Hammers). Last reported in Brown County on May 29 (J. Trick).
- Lesser Yellowlegs:** First noted in Pierce County on April 9 (C. Faanes). Last reported in Dane County on May 31 (D. Tessen).
- Red Knot:** Reported in St. Croix County on May 13 (C. Faanes); Douglas County, May 25 (Mrs. Lupke); and Brown County, May 31 (J. Trick).
- Pectoral Sandpiper:** First noted in Dodge County on April 17 (C. Stever). Last reported in Brown County on May 20 (Alta Goff).
- White-rumped Sandpiper:** First noted in St. Croix County on April 28 (C. Faanes). Present at the end of the period in Dane, Rock and Columbia Counties. Reports came from 8 additional counties.
- Baird's Sandpiper:** First noted in St. Croix on April 28 (C. Faanes). Last reported in Douglas County on May 26 (C. Faanes). Additional reports came from Milwaukee, Waukesha, Brown, and Chippewa Counties.
- Least Sandpiper:** First noted in St. Croix County on April 28 (C. Faanes). Present at the end of the period in Walworth and Ashland Counties.
- Dunlin:** First noted in Rock County on April 19 (D. Tessen). All other reports came after May 1. Present at the end of the period in Brown County (J. Trick).
- Short-billed Dowitcher:** First noted in LaCrosse County on May 3 (J. Rosso). Movements occurred May 16 and 18. Last reported in Brown County on May 25 (J. Trick). Reported in 10 additional counties.
- Long-billed Dowitcher:** First noted in St. Croix County on April 30 (C. Faanes). Last reported in Ashland (R. Verch) and Bayfield (A. Roy, Jr.) Counties on May 20. Additional reports came from LaCrosse, Milwaukee and Brown Counties.
- Stilt Sandpiper:** First noted in St. Croix County on April 19 (C. Faanes). 7 were reported in Brown County on May 18 (J. Trick, D. Tessen). Last reported in Dane County on May 24 (W. Hilsenhoff). Additional reports came from Milwaukee and Dodge Counties.
- Semipalmated Sandpiper:** First noted in St. Croix County on April 28 (C. Faanes). Present at the end of the period in Dane, Ashland and St. Croix Counties.
- Western Sandpiper:** Reported in St. Croix County, May 2-4 with 11 there on May 3 (C. Faanes); and in Dane County on May 31 (D. Tessen).
- Marbled Godwit:** Reported in St. Croix County, April 19-20 (C. Faanes); Ozaukee County, April 20 (L. Erickson); Milwaukee County, May 5 (E. Epstein, M. Donald); 2 in Brown County, May 16-25 (J. Trick, Bro. Columban, E. Cleary, D. Tessen); and, 2 in Dodge County, May 18 (T. Sanford).
- Hudsonian Godwit:** Reported in St. Croix County, May 13 (C. Faanes); 3 in Rock County, May 15 (D. Tessen); Dane County, May 16-31 (D. Tessen) with 6 there on May 29 (D. Tessen, P. Ashman) and 21 there on May 18 (W. Hilsenhoff); 2 in Columbia County, May 16 (D. Tessen); Brown County, May 18 (D. Tessen, C. Faanes); 6 in Dodge County, May 18 (D. Tessen, T. Sanford); Ashland County, May 20 (R. Verch); and, Bayfield County, May 20 (A. Roy Jr.) with 4 there on May 21 (R. Verch).
- Sanderling:** First noted in Kenosha County, April 27 (R. Hoffmann). Present at the end of the period in Brown, Dane and Columbia Counties.
- American Avocet:** 3 were reported in Eau Claire County on May 5 (J. Norse).
- Wilson's Phalarope:** First Noted in Outagamie County on April 26 (D. Tiede). Present at the end of the period in Brown and Dane Counties.

- Northern Phalarope:** Reported in St. Croix County on May 1 (C. Faanes); Marathon County, May 16 (Mrs. Lupke); Dane County, May 17-18 (W. Hilsenhoff) and May 31 (D. Tessen); 4 in Dodge County, May 18 (D. Tessen); 3 in Brown County, May 27-28 (J. Trick); and, Columbia County, May 29 (D. Tessen).
- Glaucous Gull:** Reported in Milwaukee County on April 2 (E. Epstein); and in Racine County on April 26 (L. Erickson).
- Iceland Gull:** Two were reported in Kenosha County, April 1-10 (R. Hoffmann, L. Erickson).
- Franklin's Gull:** Reported in Milwaukee County on April 1 (M. Donald, D. Tessen), April 25 (E. Epstein), and May 22 (D. Gustafson); and, in Pierce County, April 18 (C. Faanes) and St. Croix County, April 20 (C. Faanes).
- Bonaparte's Gull:** First noted in Kenosha County on April 8 (J. Hamers). 1885 were reported in Racine County on April 26 (L. Erickson), and 1000 in Milwaukee County on April 27 (M. Donald). Present at the end of the period in Brown, Manitowoc, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ashland and Bayfield Counties.
- Forster's Tern:** First noted in Brown County on April 13 (J. Trick).
- Common Tern:** First noted in Brown County on April 17 (J. Trick).
- Caspian Tern:** First noted in Pierce County on April 17 (C. Faanes). 100 were reported in Kewaunee County on May 14 (L. Erickson). Present at the end of the period in Outagamie and Ashland Counties. Additional reports came from LaCrosse, Brown, Milwaukee, Bayfield and Door Counties.
- Black Tern:** First noted in Manitowoc County on April 30 (J. Woodcock).
- Ringed Turtle Dove:** Reported in Appleton, Outagamie County, in April (D. Tiede).
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo:** First noted in Outagamie County on May 16 (S. Robbins). The only other reports came from LaCrosse, Rock, Jackson, Fond du Lac, Dane, Milwaukee and Waukesha Counties.
- Black-billed Cuckoo:** First noted in Outagamie County on May 10 (D. Tiede).
- Barn Owl:** One was found in Grant County on May 31 (D. Tessen).
- Screech Owl:** Reported in 10 counties as far north as Pierce, Ashland, Outagamie and Brown Counties.
- Great Horned Owl:** Reported in 21 counties.
- Snowy Owl:** Last reported in Brown County on April 30 (Bro. Columban, E. Cleary). Additional reports came from Winnebago, Ashland, Bayfield and Iron Counties.
- Barred Owl:** Reported in 22 counties.
- Short-eared Owl:** Present at the beginning of the period in Dodge (T. Sanford), Kenosha (J. Hammers, R. Hoffmann) and Milwaukee (M. Donald) Counties. Also reported in LaCrosse County on April 7 (F. Leshner). 20 were reported in Dodge County on April 1 (T. Sanford). Present at the end of the period in Dodge County (T. Sanford).
- Long-eared Owl:** Reported in the beginning of the period in Milwaukee County (M. Donald); and in Kenosha County on April 8 (R. Hoffmann).
- Saw-Whet Owl:** Present throughout the period in Oneida County where 8 were counted (P. Vanderschaegen). Reported in St. Croix (C. Faanes) and Pierce (C. Faanes) Counties on April 8. 2 were seen in Oconto County on May 2 (J. Trick, T. Erdman).
- Whip-poor-will:** First noted in Brown County on April 30 (J. Trick). A movement occurred on May 10.
- Common Nighthawk:** First noted in LaCrosse County on May 7 (J. Rosso). Movements occurred on May 14 and 19.
- Chimney Swift:** First noted in Waukesha County on April 18 (J. Bielefeldt). A movement occurred on April 30.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird:** A remarkably early reported came from Milwaukee County on April 22 when an exhausted bird was found Mary Wolver. It was fed Hawaiian Punch until it was released on May 11 (fide T. and C. Bintz). Next report came from Milwaukee (E. Epstein) and Dane (W. Hilsenhoff) Counties on May 7. Movements occurred May 10 and 11.
- Common Flicker:** Present throughout the period. Movements occurred April 17 and 20.
- Pileated Woodpecker:** Reported in 23 counties as far south as Fond du Lac and as far east as Dane County.

- Red-bellied Woodpecker:** Present throughout the period as far north as St. Croix, Barron, Eau Claire, Jackson, Waushara, Outagamie and Brown Counties.
- Red-headed Woodpecker:** Present throughout the period. A movement occurred on April 30.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:** Present at the beginning of the period in Kenosha (J. Hamers, R. Hoffmann) and Milwaukee (M. Donald) Counties. Movements occurred April 13, 15 and 20. Present at the end of the period in LaCrosse, Price, Oconto, Vilas, Waukesha, Walworth, Oneida, Kenosha, Bayfield, Brown, Ashland, Vernon, St. Croix and Iron Counties.
- Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker:** Reported in Oneida County on May 5 (P. Vanderschaegen).
- Eastern Kingbird:** First noted in Vilas County on April 22 (I. Thomas). A movement occurred May 10 and 11.
- Great Crested Flycatcher:** First noted in Milwaukee (E. Epstein, M. Donald), Rock (Mrs. J. Mahlum) and Kenosha (J. Hamers) Counties. Movements were evident on April 29, May 3 and 4, and May 10.
- Eastern Phoebe:** Present at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee (E. Strehlow, M. Donald), Kenosha (J. Hamers) and Waukesha (T. and C. Bintz) Counties.
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:** First noted in Outagamie County on May 17 (D. Tiede). Present at the end of the period in Brown County (M. Wierzbicki). Additional reports came from Milwaukee, Dane, Chippewa, Waukesha, and Douglas Counties.
- Acadian Flycatcher:** First noted in Milwaukee County on May 10 (M. Donald, D. Gustafson). Present at the end of the period in Waukesha County (J. Bielefeld). Additional reports came from Rock and Grant Counties.
- Alder Flycatcher:** First noted in Ashland County on April 28 (R. Verch). All other reports came after May 15 from Dane, Waukesha, Pierce, Marathon, Taylor and Grant Counties.
- Willow Flycatcher:** First noted in Pierce County on May 9 (C. Faanes). Additional reports came from LaCrosse, Manitowoc, Price, Winnebago, Waukesha, Chippewa, Milwaukee and Grant Counties.
- Least Flycatcher:** First noted in Milwaukee (E. Strehlow) and Vilas (L. Thomas) Counties on April 20. A movement occurred on May 10.
- Eastern (Wood) Pewee:** First noted in LaCrosse County on April 29 (F. Leshner).
- Olive-sided Flycatcher:** First noted in Walworth County on May 7 (E. Carnes). Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee (E. and L. Basten), Walworth (E. Carnes) and Ashland (R. Verch) Counties. Additional reports came from Waukesha, Barron, Brown, Sawyer and Douglas Counties.
- Tree Swallow:** Present at the beginning of the period in Waukesha (J. Bielefeldt, T. and C. Bintz, C. Stever), Dodge (G. Seegert) and LaCrosse (F. Leshner) Counties. Movements occurred April 12, 13 and 19.
- Bank Swallow:** First noted in Vernon County on April 13 (V. Weber). A movement occurred on April 19.
- Rough-winged Swallow:** First noted in Eau Claire County on April 16 (S. Robbins). A movement occurred on April 19.
- Barn Swallow:** First noted in Dane County on April 11 (J. and J. Seymour). A movement occurred on April 23.
- Cliff Swallow:** First noted in Columbia County on April 13 (D. Tessen).
- Purple Martin:** Present at the beginning of the period in Waukesha County (V. and J. Aune). Movements occurred on April 19 and 23.
- Gray Jay:** Reported in Price (M. Hardy, A. Vincent), Vilas (L. Thomas), Ashland (R. Verch, S. Robbins), Sawyer (S. Robbins) and Oneida (P. Vanderschaegen).
- Common Raven:** Reported in 13 counties as far south as Burnett, Barron, Eau Claire, Price, Oneida, Oconto and Door Counties. A nest was found in Oconto County on April 26 (J. Trick, T. Erdman).
- Boreal Chickadee:** reported in Price (A. Vincent), Ashland (R. Verch) and Oneida (P. Vanderschaegen) Counties.
- Tufted Titmouse:** Present throughout the period in LaCrosse (J. Rosso), Rock (T. Ellis), Dane (W. Hilsenhoff), Waukesha (J. Bielefeldt), Vernon (V. Weber) and Pierce (C. Faanes) Counties. Other reports came from Chippewa County, April 13 (D. Tessen);

St. Croix County, April 17 to the end of the period (C. Faanes); Fond du Lac County, April 27 (K. Huddleston); Eau Claire County, May 3 (S. Robbins); Dodge County, May 4 (G. Seegert); and, Grant County where 4 were found on April 27 (D. Tessen).

Red-breasted Nuthatch: Present throughout the period. Reported in 22 counties.

Brown Creeper: Present throughout the period. 34 were reported in Rock County on April 14 (T. Ellis).

House Wren: First noted in Chippewa County on April 3 (S. Robbins). Movements occurred on April 30, May 1 and 3.

Winter Wren: Present at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee County (M. Donald). A movement occurred on April 26.

Carolina Wren: Present throughout the period in Milwaukee where it was nesting in a garage at the home of Lorrie Otto in Bayside (M. Donald). Another individual was found in Milwaukee on April 19 (M. Donald). Also found in Waukesha County, April 23-27 (V. and J. Aune); and, Ozaukee County, May 16 (D. Gustafson).

Marsh (Long-billed) Wren: First noted in Brown County on May 1 (Bro. Columban, E. Cleary). Reported as far north as Burnett, Ashland, Oneida and Marinette Counties.

Sedge (Short-billed Marsh) Wren: First noted in Milwaukee County on April 29 (E. Epstein). Reported as far north as Burnett, Bayfield, Ashland, Oneida and Door Counties.

Northern Mockingbird: The young that had been raised last summer in Outagamie County successfully wintered but was found dead in early April (D. Tessen). Other reports came from Milwaukee County, May 5 (M. Donald); Racine County, May 10 (L. Erickson); and, Sheboygan (J. Platz) and Outagamie (M. Ward) Counties, May 25. 5 were found on Washington and Rock Islands in Door County on May 15 (L. Erickson).

Gray Catbird: First noted in Brown (Bro. Columban, E. Cleary) and Milwaukee (G. Seegert) Counties on April 20. Movements occurred April 30, May 1, 3 and 4.

Brown Thrasher: First noted in Brown County on April 9 (J. Trick). A movement occurred on April 19.

Curve-billed Thrasher: The single female that has been in Buffalo City, Buffalo County, continues to be present there and has again attempted to nest.

Wood Thrush: First noted in Kenosha County on April 12 (J. Hamers). A movement occurred on May 3.

Hermit Thrush: First noted in Rock County on April 5 (T. Ellis). A movement occurred on April 17. Present at the end of the period in Oconto, Barron, Ashland and Iron Counties.

Swainson's Thrush: First noted in Milwaukee County on April 21 (E. Strehlow). Movements occurred on May 3 and 10. Present at the end of the period in Rock, Milwaukee, Kenosha and Brown County.

Gray-cheeked Thrush: First noted in Milwaukee County on April 21 (E. Strehlow). Present at the end of the period in Rock, Kenosha and Ashland Counties.

Veery: First noted in Walworth County on April 19 (E. Carnes). Movements occurred on May 1 and 3.

Eastern Bluebird: Present throughout the period. Reported in 27 counties.

Townsend's Solitaire: One was found in a cemetery in LaCrosse on May 14 (F. Leshner).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Reported in 16 counties as far north as Barron, and Door Counties. First noted in Dane County on April 23 (W. Hilsenhoff). Present at the end of the period in LaCrosse, Waukesha, Barron, Kenosha, St. Croix and Pierce Counties.

Golden-crowned Kinglet: Present at the beginning of the period. Movements occurred on April 17 and 19. Present at the end of the period in Oconto (J. Woodcock) and Ashland (R. Verch) Counties.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: First noted in Dane (W. Hilsenhoff) and Barron (C. Faanes) Counties on April 13. Movements occurred on April 17 and 19. Present at the end of the period in Kenosha (J. Hamers), Ashland (R. Verch), Bayfield (A. Roy, Jr.) and Iron (M. Butterbrodt) Counties.

Water Pipit: First noted in Rock County on April 19 (D. Tessen). Last reported in Milwaukee County on May 19 (D. Gustafson). Additional reports came from Brown, St. Croix, Door, Eau Claire and Ozaukee Counties.

Northern Shrike: Last reported in Price County on April 12 (M. Hardy). Additional reports came from Barron, Ashland, Bayfield, St. Croix, Pierce, Juneau, Brown, Buffalo and Oneida Counties.

- Loggerhead Shrike:** Reported in Sauk County on May 3 (D. Tessen), and in Waukesha County on May 7 (D. Ruger).
- White-eyed Vireo:** Reported in Kenosha County, May 3 (J. Hammers); Calumet County, May 10 (D. Tiede); Milwaukee County, May 24 (D. Gustafson) and May 28 (M. Donald); and, Buffalo County, May 31 (T. Roskos).
- Bell's Vireo:** Reported in Green Lake County, May 17 (D. Gustafson); Trempealeau County, May 30 (D. Tessen); and, Grant County, May 31 (D. Tessen).
- Yellow-throated Vireo:** First noted in Kenosha County on April 26 (R. Hoffmann). A movement occurred on May 10. Present at the end of the period as far north as Barron and Outagamie Counties.
- Solitary Vireo:** First noted in Kenosha County on April 26 (R. Hoffmann). Movement occurred May 3 and 10. Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee (E. and L. Basten) and Ashland (R. Verch) Counties.
- Red-eyed Vireo:** First noted in Kenosha County on May 3 (J. Hamers). A movement occurred on May 18.
- Philadelphia Vireo:** First noted in Brown County on May 7 (Bro. Columban, E. Cleary). Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee (E. Strehlow), Kenosha (J. Hamers), Ashland (R. Verch), and Bayfield (A. Roy, Jr.) Counties.
- Warbling Vireo:** First noted in Milwaukee County on May 3 (E. and L. Basten).
- Black and White Warbler:** First noted in Jefferson County on April 6 (C. Stever). All other reports came after April 23. Movements occurred on April 30 and May 3.
- Prothonotary Warbler:** First noted in Dane County on May 3 (W. Hilsenhoff). Present at the end of the period in LaCrosse, Rock, and St. Croix Counties. Additional reports came from Dane, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Waukesha, Kenosha and Outagamie Counties.
- Worm-eating Warbler:** One was reported in Sheboygan County on May 25 (J. Platz).
- Golden-winged Warbler:** First noted in Dane County on May 2 (W. Hilsenhoff). Movements occurred on May 3 and 10.
- Blue-winged Warbler:** First noted in Rock County on May 3 (T. Ellis). Present at the end of the period in LaCrosse, Rock, Waukesha, Vernon, St. Croix, Pierce and Grant Counties. Additional reports came from Outagamie, Milwaukee, Chippewa, Walworth, Jefferson, Brown and Trempealeau Counties.
- (Brewster's Hybrid):** One was reported in Calumet County on May 12 (D. Tiede), and 2 in Waukesha County on May 22 (J. Bielefeldt).
- (Lawrence's Hybrid):** One was reported in Walworth County, April 24 to May 18 (E. Carnes).
- Tennessee Warbler:** First noted in Walworth County on April 24 to May 18 (E. Carnes). occurred May 11, 16 and 18. Present at the end of the period in Price, Waukesha, Winnebago, Dane, Ashland and Bayfield Counties.
- Orange-crowned Warbler:** First noted in Rock County on April 21 (T. Ellis). A movement occurred on May 2. Last reported in Milwaukee County on May 20 (E. Strehlow).
- Nashville Warbler:** First noted in Milwaukee County on April 23 (M. Donald). A movement occurred on May 3. Present at the end of the period in Oconto, Price, Milwaukee, Barron, Chippewa, and Ashland Counties.
- Northern Parula Warbler:** First noted in Oneida County on April 15 (P. Vanderschaegen). A movement occurred on May 10. Present at the end of the period in Outagamie, Kenosha, Ashland, and Oneida Counties.
- Yellow Warbler:** First noted in Walworth County on April 21 (E. Carnes). Movements occurred on May 3, 4 and 10.
- Magnolia Warbler:** First noted in Walworth County on April 24 (E. Carnes). A movement occurred on May 10 and 11. Present at the end of the period in Ashland and Bayfield Counties.
- Cape May Warbler:** First noted in Milwaukee County on April 30 (E. and L. Basten). Present at the end of the period in Price County (A. Vincent).
- Black-throated Blue Warbler:** First noted in Brown County on May 3 (M. Wierzbicki). Present at the end of the period in Oconto County (J. Woodcock). Additional reports came from Rock, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Dane, Waukesha, Walworth, Kenosha, Racine, St. Croix, Jefferson, Sheboygan, Kewaunee, Door, Chippewa, Douglas and Bayfield Counties.

- Yellow-rumped Warbler:** First noted in Rock County on April 11 (T. Ellis). A movement occurred on April 17. Present at the end of the period in Marinette, Price, Vilas, Waukesha, Barron, Kenosha and Ashland Counties. On April 18, an "Audubon's Warbler" was banded and photographed by M. Wierzbicki in Brown County.
- Black-throated Green Warbler:** First noted in Walworth County on April 21 (E. Carnes). Movements occurred on April 30 and May 11. Present at the end of the period in Oconto, Outagamie, Milwaukee and Oneida Counties.
- Cerulean Warbler:** First noted in Waukesha (J. Bielefeldt) and Milwaukee (M. Donald) Counties on April 23. Present at the end of the period in LaCrosse, Rock, Outagamie, and St. Croix Counties. Additional reports came from Brown, Chippewa, Jefferson and Dodge Counties.
- Blackburnian Warbler:** First noted in Waukesha County on May 2 (J. Bielefeldt). A movement occurred on May 10-11. Present at the end of the period in Oconto, Brown, Vilas, Milwaukee, Winnebago, Ashland and Bayfield Counties.
- Yellow-throated Warbler:** One was found in Kenosha County on May 6 (R. Hoffmann), and another in Dane County on May 10 (W. Hilsenhoff).
- Chestnut-sided Warbler:** First noted in Rock County on May 2 (T. Ellis). Movements occurred on May 10, 11 and 16. Present at the end of the period in LaCrosse, Rock, Oconto, Price, Milwaukee, Barron, Chippewa, Winnebago, Ashland and Bayfield Counties.
- Bay-breasted Warbler:** First noted in LaCrosse County on May 8 (J. Rosso). Movements occurred May 8 (J. Rosso). Movements occurred May 11 and 14. Last reported in Milwaukee County on May 27 (E. Strehlow).
- Blackpoll Warbler:** First noted in Vernon County on May 1 (V. Weber). A movement occurred on May 11. Last reported in Milwaukee (E. Epstein) and St. Croix (C. Faanes) Counties on May 28.
- Pine Warbler:** First noted in Oconto County on April 25 (J. Woodcock). Present at the end of the period in Oconto, Chippewa, Ashland, and Bayfield Counties.
- Palm Warbler:** First noted in St. Croix County on April 17 (C. Faanes). Movements occurred on April 30, May 2 and 3. Present at the end of the period in Price, Barron, Ashland and Pierce Counties.
- Ovenbird:** First noted in Rock (T. Ellis) and LaCrosse (F. Leshner) Counties on April 29. A movement occurred on May 3.
- Northern Waterthrush:** First noted in Rock County on April 18 (T. Ellis). Movements occurred on April 30, May 3 and 4.
- Louisiana Waterthrush:** Reported in LaCrosse County, April 30 to May 4 (J. Rosso); Milwaukee County, May 1-7 (E. Strehlow) and May 5 (M. Donald); Kenosha County, May 3 (R. Hoffmann); Eau Claire County, May 3 (S. Robbins); Dane County, May 6 to the end of the period (W. Hilsenhoff); Pierce County, May 6 to the end of the period (C. Faanes); Outagamie County, May 10 (D. Tessen); Buffalo County, May 12 (T. Roskos); and Grant County, May 31 (D. Tessen).
- Kentucky Warbler:** Reported in Kenosha County, May 3 (J. Hamers); Brown County, May 3 (M. Wierzbicki) and May 4-11 (Bro. Columban, E. Cleary); Waukesha County, May 12 to the end of the period (D. Kruger); 3 in Grant County, May 12 (F. Leshner), and 8 there on May 31 (D. Tessen); Milwaukee County, May 22 (M. Donald); Vernon County, May 25 (F. Leshner); and, Ashland County, May 28 to the end of the period (R. Verch).
- Connecticut Warbler:** First noted in Kenosha County on May 3 (J. Hammers). Present at the end of the period in Price (A. Vincent) and Milwaukee (M. Donald) Counties. Additional reports came from Rock, Outagamie, Dane, Waukesha, Barron, Walworth, Winnebago, Brown, St. Croix and Douglas Counties.
- Mourning Warbler:** First noted in Pierce County on May 5 (C. Faanes). Present at the end of the period in Rock, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Barron, Chippewa and Oneida Counties.
- Common Yellowthroat:** First noted in Milwaukee County on April 25 (E. Strehlow). A movement occurred on May 3.
- Yellow-breasted Chat:** Reported in Milwaukee County, April 29-May 6 (E. and L. Basten), May 3-6 (E. Epstein), 2 on May 3-10 (M. Donald), May 3-9 (D. Gustafson); Kenosha County, May 10 (E. Prins fide L. Erickson); Rock County, May 11 (T. Ellis); Brown County, May 14 (Bro. Columban, E. Cleary); Winnebago County, May 20 (J. Kaspar fide B. Parfitt); Sauk County, May 29 (N.R. Barger); and, 2 in Grant County, May 31 (D. Tessen).

- Hooded Warbler:** Reported in Milwaukee County, May 9-13 (E. and L. Basten), and May 15 (G. Seegert); Brown County, May 10 (M. Wierzbicki); 2 in Kenosha County, May 10-17 (J. Hamers); Racine County, May 12 (G. Becker fide L. Erickson); Sheboygan County, May 25 (J. Platz); and, 2 in Waukesha County, May 29 (J. Bielefeldt).
- Wilson's Warbler:** First noted in Milwaukee County on May 1 (E. Strehlow). Movements occurred on May 10, 11 and 13. Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee and Ashland Counties.
- Canada Warbler:** First noted in Milwaukee County on May 2 (E. Strehlow). A movement occurred on May 11. Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee, Rock and Oconto Counties.
- American Redstart:** First noted in LaCrosse County on April 30 (J. Rosso). A movement occurred May 10 and 11.
- Bobolink:** First noted in Vernon County on April 25 (V. Weber).
- Yellow-headed Blackbird:** First noted in Brown County on April 12 (Bro. Columban, E. Cleary). Reported in 23 counties throughout the state.
- Orchard Oriole:** Reported in Kenosha County, April 26-May 10 (R. Hoffmann); Brown County, May 1 to the end of the period (Bro. Columban, E. Cleary); Walworth County, May 3 to the end of the period (E. Carnes); Milwaukee County, May 3-14 (M. Donald); LaCrosse County, May 11 (F. Leshner); Rock County, May 12 (T. Ellis); Outagamie County, May 19 (D. Tiede); and, 5 in Tempaleau, May 30 (D. Tessen).
- Northern Oriole:** First noted in Milwaukee County on April 30 (E. and L. Basten). A movement occurred on May 10.
- Rusty Blackbird:** Present at the beginning of the period. Last reported in Price County on May 14 (M. Hardy).
- Brewer's Blackbird:** Present at the beginning of the period. Present at the end of the period in Brown, Oconto, Manitowoc, Barron, Chippewa, Walworth and Ashland Counties.
- Scarlet Tanager:** First noted in Milwaukee County on April 23 (E. Epstein). A movement occurred on May 18.
- Summer Tanager:** An adult male was found in Milwaukee on May 2, and a subadult male on May 4 (M. Donald). Another report of a female came from Milwaukee on May 9 (D. Gustafson).
- Northern Cardinal:** Present throughout the period as far north as Barron, Marathon and Door Counties.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak:** First noted in Milwaukee County on April 3 (M. Donald). All other reports came after April 24. Movements occurred May 3, 4 and 9.
- Black-headed Grosbeak:** A male was present in Iowa County on April 13 (D. Tessen).
- Indigo Bunting:** First noted in Dane County on May 4 (W. Hilsenhoff).
- Dickcissel:** First noted in Rock County on April 24 (T. Ellis). Additional reports came from Ashland, LaCrosse, Pierce, Dane, Buffalo, Grant and Iowa Counties.
- Evening Grosbeak:** Present at the end of the period in Vilas, Ashland, Oneida and Iron Counties. Additional reports came from Waushara, Brown, Price, Oconto, Manitowoc, Barron, Waukesha, Chippewa, Walworth, Milwaukee, Bayfield, Portage, Eau Claire and Iron Counties.
- Purple Finch:** Present at the end of the period in Waushara, Brown, Price, Oconto, Vilas, Barron, Chippewa, Oneida, Milwaukee, Ashland, Bayfield and Iron Counties.
- Pine Grosbeak:** Present throughout the period in Ashland County (R. Verch).
- Common Redpoll:** Present until April 20 in Ashland County (S. Robbins, R. Verch).
- Pine Siskin:** Present at the end of the period in Oconto, Price, Vilas, Dane, and Iron Counties.
- Red Crossbill:** Present throughout the period in Ashland County (R. Verch).
- White-winged Crossbill:** Present at the beginning of the period in Ashland County (R. Verch), and in Forest County on April 8 (P. Vanderdvhsrhn).
- Rufous-sided Towhee:** First noted in Waukesha County on April 14 (J. Bielefeldt). A movement occurred May 3 and 4.
- Savannah Sparrow:** First noted in Winnebago County on April 4 (R. Knuth). A movement occurred on April 30.
- Grasshopper Sparrow:** First noted in LaCrosse (J. Rosso), Brown (J. Trick) and Jefferson (T. and C. Bintz) Counties on May 5.

Baird's Sparrow: One was reported in Burnett County on May 2 (S. Goddard), and another in Door County on May 17 (E. Prins). See "By the Wayside."

Henslow's Sparrow: First noted in Milwaukee County on April 21 (E. and L. Basten). Reported in 11 additional counties.

LeConte's Sparrow: Reported in Milwaukee County, April 29 (E. Epstein) and May 8 (M. Donald); Racine County, May 10 (L. Erickson); Brown County, May 13 (J. Trick); Waukesha County, May 13-27 (J. Bielefeldt); Chippewa County, May 20 (S. Robbins) and May 30 (D. Tessen).

Sharp-tailed Sparrow: One was found in Waukesha County on May 10 (L. Safir); and in Kewaunee County on May 18 (S. Robbins).

Vesper Sparrow: Present at the beginning of the period in Pierce County (C. Faanes). All other arrivals occurred after April 11.

Lark Sparrow: Reported in Rock (D. Tessen) and Sauk (D. Tessen) Counties on May 3; Pierce County, May 6-19 (C. Faanes); Eau Claire County, May 10 (S. Robbins); LaCrosse County, May 28 to the end of the period (J. Rosso); and, Grant County, May 31 (D. Tessen).

Northern (Dark-eyed) Junco: Present at the end of the period in Ashland County (R. Verch)

Tree Sparrow: Last reported in Vernon County on May 18 (V. Weber).

Chipping Sparrow: First noted in Vernon County on April 17 (V. Weber). Movements occurred April 30, May 1 and 2.

Clay-colored Sparrow: First noted in Walworth County on April 11 (E. Carnes).

Field Sparrow: First noted in Dane County on April 11 (J. and J. Seymour).

Harris' Sparrow: Reported in LaCrosse County, May 3 (J. Rosso) and May 14 (F. Leshner); Kenosha County, May 3 (R. Hoffmann); Pierce County, May 6-19 (C. Faanes); Price County, May 10-13 (A. Vincent) and May 15-18 (M. Hardy); Brown (J. Johnson) and Vernon (L. Thomas) Counties, May 14; Ashland County, May 14 to the end of the period (R. Verch); Winnebago (B. Parfitt) and Waukesha (T and C. Bintz) Counties, May 15.

White-crowned Sparrow: First noted in Milwaukee County on April 22 (E. Strehlow). A movement occurred on May 10. Present at the end of the period in Kenosha and Ashland Counties.

White-throated Sparrow: Present at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee (E. Strehlow) and Kenosha (R. Hoffmann) Counties. Movements occurred on April 23 and May 4. Present at the end of the period in Brown, Jackson, Marinette, Price, Oconto, Vilas, Walworth, Bayfield, Ashland and Iron Counties.

Fox Sparrow: Present at the beginning of the period in Rock, Dane, Milwaukee and Waukesha Counties. A movement occurred on April 17. Still present in Bayfield County on May 28 (V. and J. Aune).

Lincoln's Sparrow: First noted in Buffalo County on April 15 (T. Roskos). A movement occurred on April 30. Last noted in Waukesha County on May 27 (J. Bielefeldt). Reported in 12 additional counties.

Swamp Sparrow: Present at the beginning of the period in Rock (T. Ellis), Manitowoc (J. Woodcock) and Brown (Bro. Columban, E. Cleary) Counties. Most arrivals occurred after April 18.

Lapland Longspur: Last reported in Kewaunee County on May 18 (S. Robbins). Additional reports came from Pierce, Columbia, Waukesha, Winnebago, Dane and Rock Counties.

Snow Bunting: Last reported in Brown County on May 5 (J. Trick). Additional reports came from Winnebago, Ashland, Oneida, Oconto, and Manitowoc Counties.

Contributors

Phillip Ashman, Vern and Judy Aune, N.R. Barger, Elmer and Lamona Basten, John Bielefeldt, Tom and Carol Bintz, Mary Butterbrodt, Even Carnes, Irma Chipman, Edwin Cleary, Brother Columban, Mary Donald, Thomas Ellis, Louise and Paul Engberg, Eric Epstein, Tom Erdman, Louise Erickson, Jim Evrard, Craig Faanes, Alta Goff, Dennis Gustafson, James hammers, Maybelle Hardy, Mrs. Francis Harmer, William Hilsenhoff, Ron Hoffmann, K. Huddleston, James Johnson, Rockne Knuth, Harold Koopman, David Kurger, Fred Leshner, Harold Lindberg, Mrs. Lupke, Mrs. Joseph Mahlum, John Norse, Bruce Parfitt, June Platz, Sam Robbins, Tom Roskos, Jerome Rosso, Albert Roy, Jr., Thomas Sanford, Clark Schultz, Greg Seegert, Jon and Jackie Seymour, Cathryn Stever, Elmer Strehlow, Daryl Tessen, Linda Thomas, Dar Tiede, Joel Trick, P. Vanderschaegen, Richard Verch, Alice Vincent, Margaret Ward, Viratine Weber, Melvin Wierzbicki, John Woodcock.



By the Wayside...

A Baird's Sparrow In Burnett County — "This was the second observation of this bird. The first was several years ago on the Prairie Study Area on the northwest end of the refuge with Mr. Norm Stone.

The bird in question was observed in an area of recent burn (last year) on the northeast side of Crex Meadows.

Date: 2 May 1975

Time of Day: Afternoon

Length of Observation: 5 minutes

Distance: 25-30 yards with an unobstructed view

Description: The bird appeared to be small for a sparrow and displayed the streaked breast and the orange-brown crown stripe. It did not show the white tail nor brown wing patch found on Vesper, nor the heavier streaked breast or the yellowish-green on the head of Savannah Sparrows. It was also obviously not a Song Sparrow. After I was sure what it was I went to get Craig Faanes and Keith Dueholm to see it. When we returned, it was no longer present even though we did observe numerous sparrows in the area. I was between the bird and the sun and there was no difficulty in seeing colors. I also checked him out in Robbin's Field Guide. Field Glass power 8 x 40."

Stephen V. Goodard
Associate Professor of Biology
University of Wisconsin,
River Falls

Another Baird's Sparrow In Door County — "looking for the Mockingbird Harold Kruse thought he saw, I saw the bird in the field across the road and south of the settling ponds for Sevastapol area near the stream.

At first I thought I was seeing a Field Sparrow with the light colored bill. (Since other marks didn't fit I had to find other marks than the bill. The generally light somewhat creamy color was the next impression. Starting with the bill I could see a striped head. The ochre center line was very evident since I saw it mostly from the rear or a $\frac{3}{4}$ rear view. In fact I thought the color was a little more orange yellow buff than an ochre. Bordering this was the blackish head stripe that was not solid but became 2 or three lines to form the stripe opening as it approached the back of the head. The side of the face was tannish or warm yellow brown. The cheek patch color was darker and to the brown side not the greenish of the Henslow's. I only got a glimpse of the side view and breast and so missed seeing in a positive way if it had the narrow band of dark stripes on the breast. It could well have had them because I could see some fine markings at the shoulder area.

The yellowish of the head stripe went down the back of the head. From there the back and wings were much the same shape of brown with mild markings not the back striping seen on so many sparrows. The wing coverts had only a thin barely noticeable edging so the whole top looked fairly uniform.

The tail was small and uniform in color and could have been a **LITTLE POINTED**.

Most of the bottom was very pale that I could see. I think the legs were flesh color but my memory is not too sure on this. It went down amongst the long grass to feed but stayed in the bushes also. Several times it chased about with another small sparrow *THAT NEVER CAME IN THE OPEN*.
— Ed Prins

MAY DAY COUNT - 1975

PLYMOUTH, May 11, 135 species, 30 observers (Harold Koopman).

Including: Yellow-breasted Chat.

LACROSSE, May 12, 128 species, 3 observers (Fred Leshner).

Including: Kentucky Warbler.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY, May 24, 121 species, 1 observer (Sam Robbins).

OCONOMOWOC, May 11, 125 species, 20 observers (Ed Peartree).

WAUSAU, May 24, 117 species, 17 observers (Emily Bierbrauer).

Including: Prairie Chicken.

KENOSHA, May 3 147 species, 24 observers (Ron Hoffmann).

Including: White-winged Scoter, Surf Scoter, White-eyed Vireo, Kentucky Warbler.

OSHKOSH, May 10, 127 species, 24 observers (Bruce Parfitt).

BELOIT, May 11, 132 species, 18 observers (Tom Ellis).

Including: Yellow-breasted Chat.

SHEBOYGAN, May 25, 131 species, 35 observers (June Platz).

Including: Mockingbird, Bell's Vireo, Worm-eating Warbler, Hooded Warbler.

RACINE, May 10, 163 species, ? observers (? - compiler).

Including: Yellow-crowned Night Heron, European Widgeon, Chukar, Mockingbird, Yellow-breasted Chat.

WHITNALL PARK, MILWAUKEE, May 20, 66 species, 1 observer (Elmer Strehlow).

W. VERNON COUNTY, May 4, 68 species, 2 observers (Viratine Weber).

CEDAR LAKE AREA, BARRON COUNTY, May 24, 103 species, 2 observers (Craig Faanes).

WAUKESHA, May 10, 144 species, 35 observers (John Bielefeldt).

Including: Sharp-tailed Sparrow.

PORTAGE COUNTY, May 10, 139 species, 50 observers (Vincent Heig).

Including: Sharp-tailed Grouse, Prairie Chicken.

WASHINGTON ISLAND, May 25, 102 species, 2 observers (Louise Erickson).

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY, May 10, 114 species, 1 observer (Sam Robbins).

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, May 24, 115 species, 5 observers (Bruce Parfitt).

Including: Red-necked Grebe.

APPLETON, May 10, 172 species, 36 observers (Daryl Tessen).

Including: White-eyed Vireo.

SPENCER, May 18, 83 species, 3 observers (Kenneth Luepke).

Including: Prairie Chicken.

OXBO and FIFIELD, May 18, 97 species, 12 observers (Maybelle Hardy).

Including: Gray Jay.

MILWAUKEE and OZAUKEE COUNTIES, May 11, 183 species, 28 observers (Mary Donald).

Including: Surf Scoter, Piping Plover, Willet, Carolina Wren, Yellow-breasted Chat, Summer Tanager.

GREEN BAY, May 14, 107 species, 1 observer (James Johnson).

ASHLAND, May 28, 130 species, 22 observers (Richard Verch).

ARCADIA, BUFFALO COUNTY, May 31, 66 species, 4 observers (Tom Roskos).

Including: White-eyed Vireo.

GREEN BAY, May 11, 153 species, 34 observers (Ed Cleary).

Including: Kentucky Warbler, Orchard Oriole.

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Letters to the Editor

Dear Dr. Kemper:

I am writing to you to submit the enclosed writing in memoriam for our very good friend and fellow WSO member Alfred O. Holz. It was written at my request by my daughter, Mary.

Vince Bauldry

The Talent

“To one He gave five talents, to another two, to a third one; each in proportion to his ability . . .” Mat. 25:15.

To one He gave
appreciation
of beauty and
of nature.

And in this man
the gift grew
until it knew no bounds.

It flowed from his
hands
and heart,
from the soul itself
to other men.

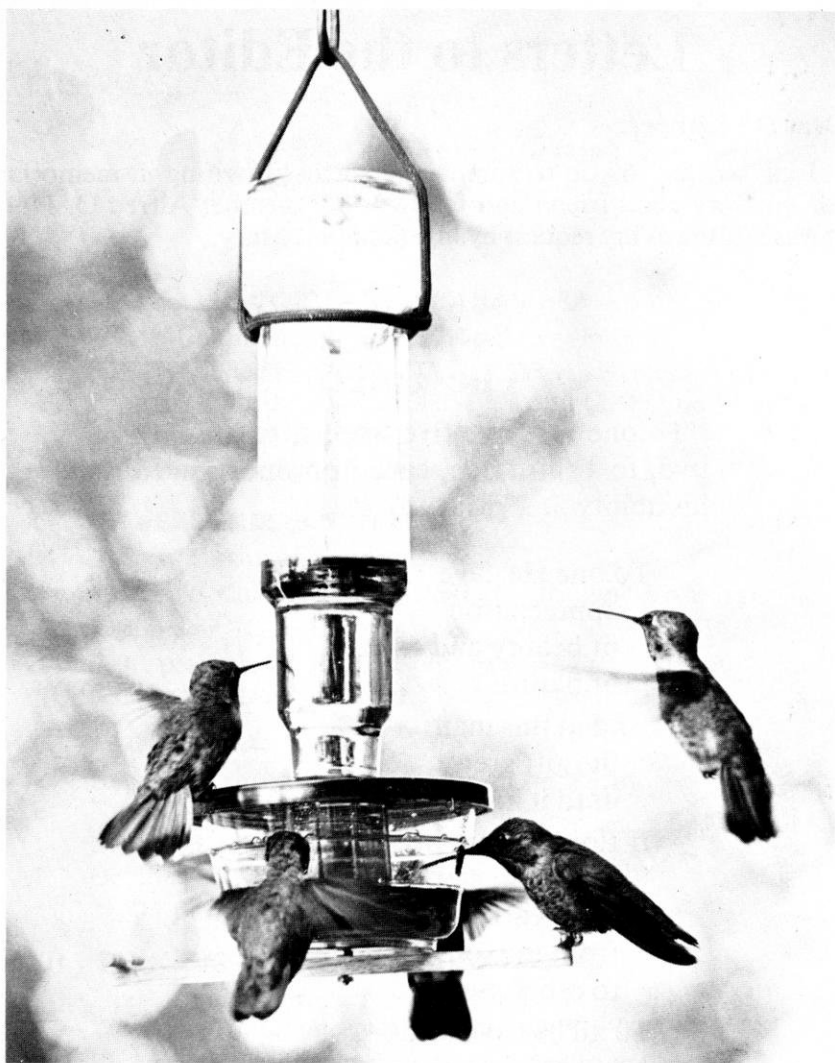
To all he gave birds . . .
but few saw their
worth.

This man saw
and gave the sight
To Others.

And in this giving
he grew.

“ . . . to everyone who has,
more will be given.” Matt. 25:29

Mary T. Bauldry



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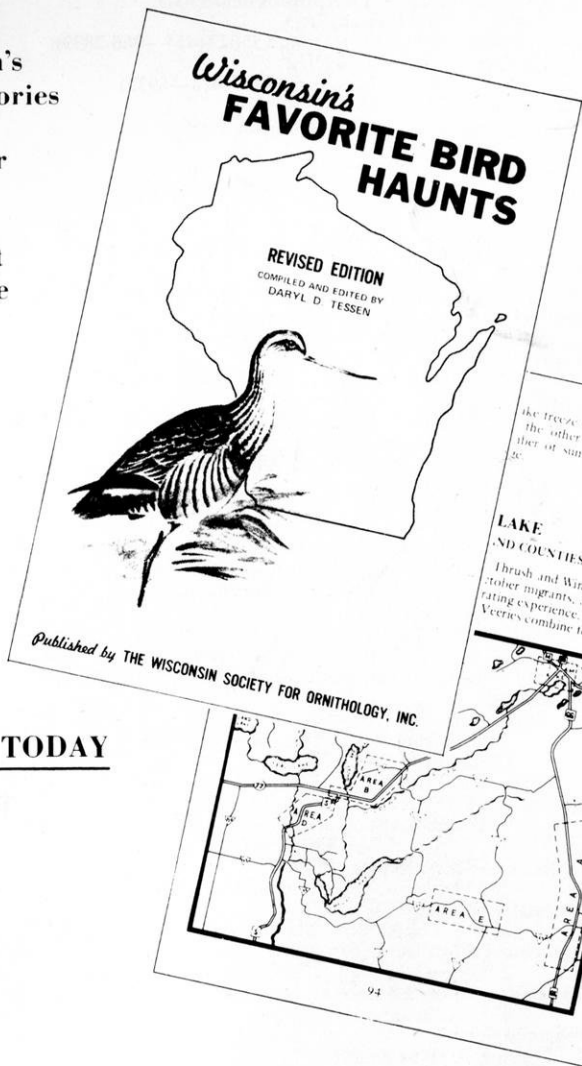
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