

The passenger pigeon. Volume 49, No. 1 Spring 1987

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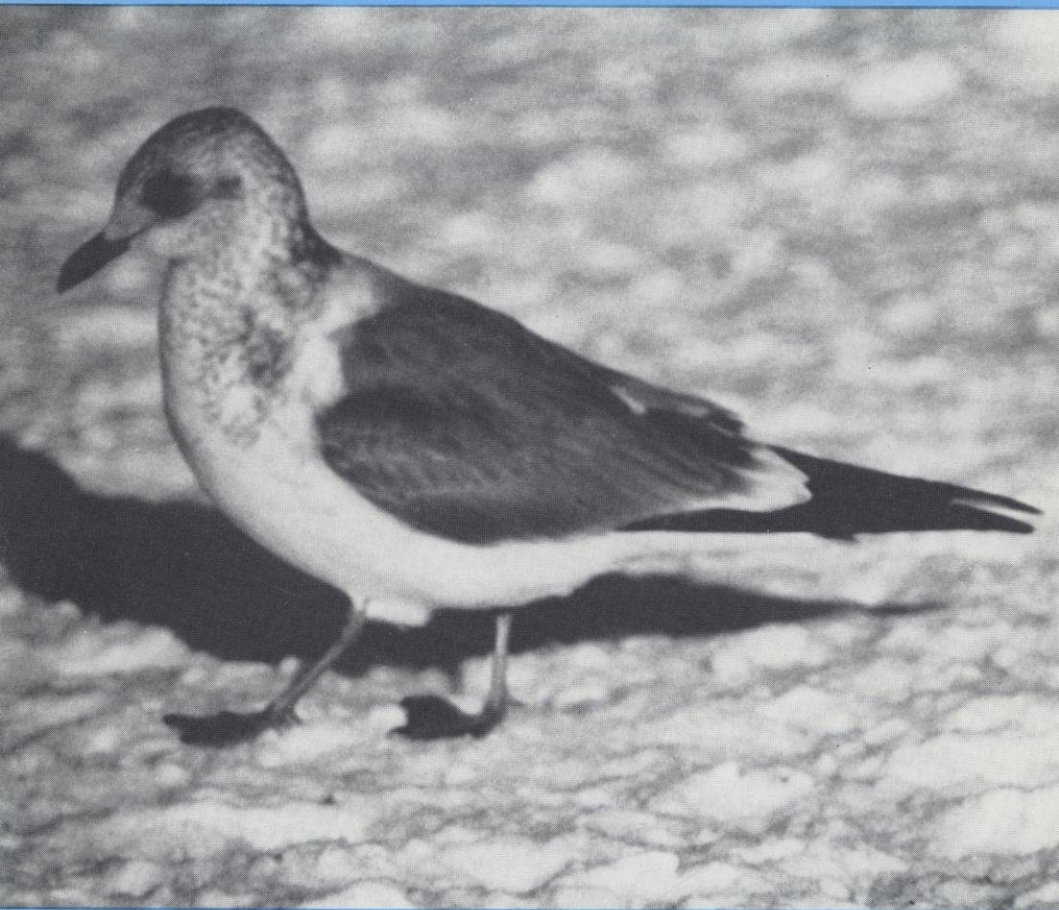
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The Passenger Pigeon



Spring, 1987 — Volume 49, No. 1



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Cover: Mew Gull (Basic II Plumage), 2 March 1986, Milwaukee. Photo by John Idzikowski

THE PASSENGER PIGEON, (ISSN 0031-2703) is published quarterly by the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, W. 330 N. 8275 West Shore Drive, Hartland, WI 53029. Second-class postage paid at Hartland, WI and additional mailing offices. Membership and annual dues: Single \$12, Family \$15, Sustaining \$25, Life \$200, Patron \$750, Library \$18. Send Membership dues to membership chairman, Alex F. Kailing, W. 330 N. 8275 West Shore Drive, Hartland, WI 53029. Send manuscripts to the editor, Charles A. Kemper, 733 Maple St., Chipewawa Falls, WI 54729. Back issues available at \$2 each from Alex Kailing, W. 330 N. 8275 West Shore Drive, Hartland, WI 53029.

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President's Message

This is my last opportunity as President to share with you some of my thoughts. It has been my pleasure to serve the WSO during my 2 year stint as President.

The Madison symposium in February on "Keeping Track of Wisconsin's Wildlife" reinforced some of my long-held feelings. Volunteers are extremely important in surveying and keeping track of what is happening to our natural resources. Among the bird studies discussed at the symposium in which WSO members (volunteers) have contributed significantly were the Christmas Count, USF & WS Breeding Bird Survey, and WSO's Checklist Project, as well as work on loons, bluebirds, and cranes. Some of these programs are quite new; others have been going on for decades. With more and more programs and volunteers participating to monitor bird populations, it becomes extremely important to coordinate all the data that are being accumulated. The Madison symposium concluded with a panel discussing the possibilities for centralizing Wisconsin records.

This theme was explored for North America at a Wingspread conference in Racine in early May in cooperation with Cornell University's Laboratory of Ornithology. Bird population information collected throughout North America needs to be stored, integrated, analyzed, interpreted, and evaluated in a manner that is most useful to a variety of public, corporate, and governmental interests. Using this information will enable us to better assess how our environment is changing and to decide what steps are necessary to respond to these changes. All WSO members can be part of this large effort. Volunteer your time and expertise in monitoring bird populations as part of the already existing organized programs. Take notes of the birdlife around you. Over time, these seemingly trivial observations will document changes and can become valuable sources of information. The bottom line is to participate, have fun, enjoy the fellowship while benefitting our birdlife.

Speaking of volunteer activities, the Bluebird Restoration Association of Wisconsin, which is now in its second year, is encouraging bird enthusiasts to help the bluebird. The purpose of the Association is to monitor and increase the production of the Eastern Bluebird and other native cavity-nesting birds through a coordinated statewide nest box program. Members receive a packet of information, 4 issues of the newsletter **Wisconsin Bluebird**, and an invitation to the annual meeting. Individual memberships, which are only \$3, can be sent to D. Wendt (Treasurer), R. 3, Box 210, Rice Lake, WI 54868. The WSO is maintaining a liaison relationship with the Association; there should be ample opportunity for joint undertakings between the WSO and BRAW in the future.

The Society has received an anonymous offer to match any member donations received prior to the 50th convention, up to a total of \$500.00. To help emphasize 1989 as the Golden Anniversary of the WSO, the Society is soliciting donations in multiples of 50 cents, under the slogan of 50 for 50. Any amount that can be evenly divided by 50 will be acceptable - \$1.00, \$5.00 ... \$150.50. The first fifty years of the WSO has been exciting, and this effort is a good start toward our second fifty years. I predict that the future will be challenging, exciting, productive, and enduring for the WSO. Let's show our anonymous donor that the challenge can be quickly met - who knows, maybe another \$500 contribution will be forthcoming.

Donations should be made to the Treasurer indicating that the contribution is for this fund. We will keep you posted in the **Badger Birder** on the progress of this effort.

Just a final note. Alex Kailing now has available very attractive membership cards, the lower detachable portion of which lists some of the more important membership benefits. Let him know if you would like one the next time you communicate with him.

Noel J. Cutright

The 1986 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts

By William L. Hilsenhoff

With 137 species found throughout Wisconsin, this was the best year for Christmas Bird Counts since 1974, when 141 species were recorded. It was an ideal year in which to make counts; the weather was exceptional, almost spring-like. A temperature of 25°F or higher was recorded on every count, and most counts were carried out in sunshine and very light winds (Table 2). I cannot remember another year in which weather conditions were so ideal. A sufficient snow cover to force birds to feeders and roadsides was lacking in much of the state, and the cold weather in late November and early December that froze most lakes were the only things that prevented a really spectacular count. There were 82 counts this year (Table 1) and the state was quite well covered, although the majority of the counts were in the southern half (Fig. 1). Missing from among last year's counts were counts at Maiden Rock, Wisconsin Rapids, Cornelia, and Beetown, but returning counts were added at Amherst, Clyde, Hartford, Horicon, Iron Belt, Tomah, and Woodland Dunes NW. The count at Bowler was not included because it contained only observations at feeders. Party hours were estimated for 2 counts (in parenthesis in Table 2) that perhaps should not have been included. There was a second count with 49 species at Kenosha that unfortunately could not be included because information on party hours and observers could not be obtained. Documentation of rarities was the best we have received in many years and greatly aided the timely compilation of the counts.

Highlighting the 1986 counts were several rarities, 4 of them being reported for the first time on a Wisconsin Christmas Count. The first Sandhill Crane on a Christmas Count was found at Stevens Point, although this species had been seen during the count period in a previous year. Well-documented sightings of 3 Thayer's Gulls at Milwaukee and reports of this species during the period at Hales Corners and Racine represent a new Christmas Count record. Perhaps the most spectacular sighting was an Indigo Bunting at Stockbridge, which was extremely well documented and included a colored drawing of the bird. House Finches were also reported for the first time, with 8 seen at Milwaukee, Hales Corners and Racine. The movement of this species into Wisconsin will probably parallel the introduction of the Wild Turkey, with it becoming a regular on Wisconsin Christmas Counts and occurring in ever increasing numbers. Other rarities include a Surf Scoter at Newburg (4th record), a Greater Black-backed Gull at Racine (4th record), a Townsend's Solitaire at Nelson (4th record), a Loggerhead Shrike at Plymouth (4th record), 6 Double-crested Cormorants at Green Bay and Hudson (6th record), a Common Yellowthroat at Fort Atkinson (9th record), a Carolina Wren at Racine (11th record), and 2 Harris' Sparrows at Nelson (11th record).

The results of the count are reported in Table 3 and 4. The incredible number of Great Blue Herons, 24 on 15 counts, I find impossible to explain. With most open water having frozen before the count period, one would think that all but the usual 2 to 6 stragglers would have headed south. No other herons were reported. There were also exceptional numbers of White-winged Scoters, with 200 on the Milwaukee Count. Bohemian Waxwings invaded the northern half of the state in unprecedented numbers, and 3 Varied Thrushes tie the record for the greatest number of that species. Three species of exotics were reported on counts but not included in the totals because they were most likely escapes or intentional introductions that have not established breeding populations. These include a Chukar at Chippewa Falls, 2 Graylag Geese at Woodland Dunes SE, and a pair of Monk Parakeets at Hales Corners that have been in that area for 3 years. A summary of the various species follows, with numbers of the more common species being

compared with previous years. In the last column of Table 3 the number found in 1986 is compared with the average for the previous 9 years, adjusted for differences in effort as reflected by total party hours.

Waterfowl: The 72,534 Canada Geese was the second highest Christmas Count total, exceeded only by the 201,018 found in 1984. However, all species of ducks and mergansers were found in normal or below normal numbers because of the general lack of open water. Grebes were very scarce, with only 2 Pied-billed Grebes having been seen. Mute Swans occurred in about normal numbers, but the number of Tundra Swans was very low.

Hawks and Eagles: Numbers of Bald Eagles were slightly below normal, probably because the mild weather opened up the larger rivers and caused wintering birds to scatter over wide areas. Two northern hawks, the Northern Goshawk and the Rough-legged Hawk, were less common than usual, as was the Northern Harrier. Other common hawks were all more abundant than usual, with Red-tailed Hawks and American Kestrels found farther north than in most years presumably because of the light snow cover. Numbers of Red-shouldered Hawks were slightly above normal.

Grouse, Pheasants, etc.: A lack of snow cover perhaps led to the lowest numbers of Ring-necked Pheasants and Gray Partridges in at least 20 years. Pheasant populations have shown a general decline since 1970, when 2145 were found; less than 500 have been found in each of the last five years. Numbers of Ruffed Grouse were up, as seems to be the case when there is little snow cover. Populations of Northern Bobwhite remained low, but numbers of Wild Turkeys continued to climb and their range seems to be expanding.

Gulls: It was a great year for gulls, especially along Lake Michigan. Numbers of both Ring-billed and Herring Gulls were well above normal, in spite of their general absence from the interior of the state. Thayer's, Bonaparte's, Greater Black-backed, and Glaucous Gulls were also found.

Owls: It was a super year for owls. The three common species (Table 3) were all found in record numbers. The calm, relatively warm nights, probably induced greater vocalization. That, and the increased use of tape recorders to attract Eastern Screech Owls probably led to the high counts of these resident species. It was also the best year since 1981 for Snowy, Short-eared, and Long-eared Owls.

Woodpecker: A lack of acorns coincided with the lowest total of Red-headed Woodpeckers since 1967, and Northern Flickers were also less common than usual, except at Fond du Lac. Numbers of the 4 common resident woodpeckers were all above normal (Table 3), and numbers of Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers were about normal.

Jays, Crows, Chickadees, Nuthatches, etc.: A record number of Gray Jays were found in 1986, while numbers of Blue Jays and Northern Ravens remained about normal. American Crows were much less abundant than usual, but it was a good year for Black-capped Chickadees, both species of nuthatches, and Golden-crowned Kinglets.

Thrushes, Shrikes, and Waxwings: Numbers of American Robins and Cedar Waxwings were well below normal, but there was a tremendous invasion of Bohemian Waxwings into the northern half of the state. Although the number of Northern Shrikes did not approach last year's record total, their numbers remained very high and they were found on more counts than ever before.

Sparrows: Except for Swamp Sparrows, which were found in record numbers, all species of sparrows and Dark-eyed Juncos were present in much below normal

numbers. Perhaps the lack of snow to force them to feeders, roadsides, and streams contributed to the low numbers.

Open Country Birds: Probably because of the lack of snow, numbers of Horned Larks, Meadowlarks, Lapland Longspurs, and Snow Buntings were less conspicuous and reported well below normal.

Blackbirds: There were slightly above normal numbers of Common Grackles and Brewer's Blackbirds, but numbers of all other species of blackbirds were well below normal.

Finches: Pine Grosbeaks were uncommon and restricted to the far north. Both species of crossbills were also uncommon and found on only scattered counts. There was an excellent invasion of Common Redpolls into the northern and central counties and Pine Siskins occurred in above normal numbers throughout the state. Numbers of Evening Grosbeaks were down, with their invasion restricted to the northern half of the state. Northern Cardinals, Purple Finches, and American Goldfinches all were found in about normal numbers.

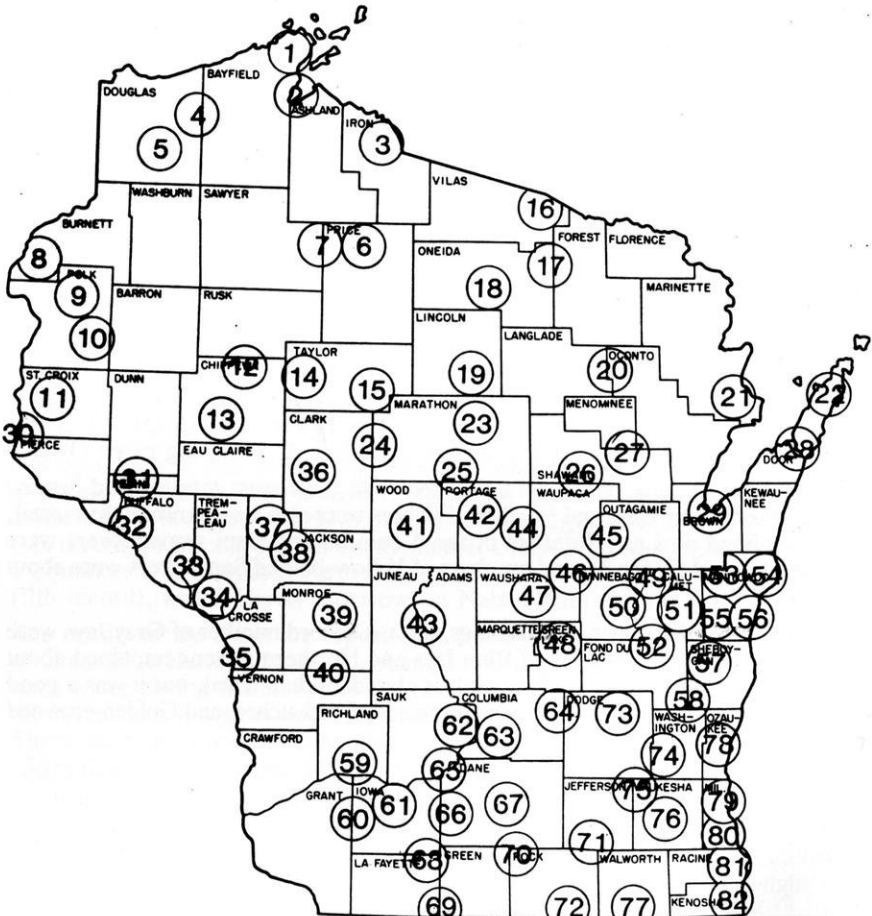


Figure 1. Locations of the 1986 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts.

TABLE 1: Count, count number (Fig. 1), center of count area, and compiler.

Adams (43); 1.25 mile N of Dellwood; Ted May, N 194 Hwy. N, Wisconsin Dells, WI 53965

Amery (10); Joel; Neil Nilssen, Rt. 1, Box 1D, Clear Lake, WI

Amherst (44); Jct. Hwys. A and B; David Borchardt, Box 208, Amherst, WI 54406

Appleton (49); Jct. Hwys. 10 and 45; David Fell, 982 Westfield Lane, Neenah, WI 54956

Arcadia (33); (not listed); Thomas Roskos, Rt. 1, Box 201A, Arcadia, WI 54612

Arpin (41); Jct. Hwy. C and Oak Rd.; Don Follen, Sr., 9201 Rock Inn Road, Arpin, WI 54410

Ashland (2); Jct. Hwys. 2 and 118; Dick Verch, Biology Department, Northland College, Ashland, WI 54806

Baraboo (62); Jct. City View Rd. and Hwy. A; Kenneth Lange, Devil's Lake State Park, Baraboo, WI 53913

Bayfield (1); T 50 N, R 5 W, S-22; Albert Roy, 906 Water St., Ashland, WI 54806

Beloit (72); N end Big Hill Park; John & Edith Brakefield, Rt. 2, Box 294, Evansville, WI 53536

Black River Falls (38); Black River Falls; Dorothy Harmer, Rt. 1, Box 70, Black River Falls, WI 54615

Blanchardville (68); 2.5 miles SW of Blanchardville; David Willard, Bird Division, Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Rd. at Lakeshore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605

Brule (4); Jct. Hwys. B and 27; Bernard Klugow, Box 13, Brule, WI 54820

Cadiz Spring (69); Cadiz Springs State Park; Mark Peterson, Box 53, Caroline, WI 54928

Caroline (26); 1 mile W of Caroline; Mark Peterson, Box 53, Caroline, WI 54928

Chippewa Falls (13) Jct. Hwys. 178 and S; C.A. Kemper, 733 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729

Clyde (61); Standart; Bill Sievert, 8430 W. Capital Dr., Milwaukee, WI 53222

Cooksville (70); Cooksville; John Wilde, Rt. 1, Box 429, Evansville, WI 53536

Dancy (25); 3 miles NW of Dancy; Don Hoehn, 1605 Hemlock, Marshfield, WI 54449

Durand (31); Jct. Hwys. 25 and DD 3 miles N. of Durand; C.A. Kemper, 733 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729

Ephraim (22); Hwy. A 3 miles S. of Jct. with Hwy. 42; Roy & Charlotte Lukes, 3962 Hillside Rd., Egg Harbor, WI 54209

Fifield (6); Fifield Post Office; Thomas Nicholls, 2160 Draper Ave., Roseville, MN 55113

Fond du Lac (52); Jct. Tower and Cody Roads; Thomas Schultz, Rt. 2, Box 23, Green Lake, WI 54941

Fort Atkinson (71); Jct. Main St. and Sherman Ave.; Richard Wanie, W5920 Lee Dr., Fort Atkinson, WI 53538

Fremont (46); Jct. Hwys. I and HH 4 miles S of Fremont; Daryl Tessen, 2 Pioneer Park Place, Elgin, IL 60123

Gilman (14); 1.25 miles W of Miller Dam; Sam Robbins, 512 E. Broadway, Medford, WI 54451

Grantsburg (8); Jct. Hwys. 70 and 48; Clarence Wagman, Box 166, Grantsburg, WI 54840

Green Bay (29) Jct. Allouez and S. Webster Avenues; John Jacobs, Neville Public Museum, 210 Museum Pl., Green Bay, WI 54303

Green Lake (48); Jct. Hwy. J and Swamp Road; Thomas Schultz, Rt. 2, Box 23, Green Lake, WI 54941

Hales Corners (80); Jct. Hwy. 41 and Puetz Rd.; John Idzikowski, 418 E. Plainfield Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53207

Hartford (74); Hartford; Judy Haseleu, 337 W. State St., Hartford, WI

Highland (60); Iowa-Grant County Line at Irish Hollow Rd.; Larry Dolphin, Box 246, Montfort, WI 53569

Hixton (37); T 23 N, R 5 W, S-32; Tim Risch, Rt. 1, Box 87A, Taylor, WI 54659

Holcombe (12); Chippewa-Rusk County line 1 mile E. of Hwy. 27; C.A. Kempber, 733 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729

Horicon (73); Jct. of Main Ditch and Main Dike in Refuge; Dottie Thompson, Horicon National Wildlife Refuge, W. 4279 Headquarters Rd., Mayville, WI 53050

Hudson (30); Afton, MN; Boyd & Helen Lien, 5148 29th Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55417

Iron Belt (3); Iron Belt; Mary Butterbrodt, Box 332, Montreal, WI 54550

Kenosha (82); Hwy. 158 0.5 miles E. of I-94; Ron Hoffmann, Box 886, Kenosha, WI 53141

Kettle Moraine (58); Hwy. DD W of Auburn L.; Bill Volkert, Rt. 3, Campbellsport, WI 53010

Kickapoo Valley (40); Jct. Hwys. T and I31; Eric Epstein, Rt. 2, Box 100, Norwalk, WI 54648

LaCrosse (35); LaCrosse Courthouse; Frederick Leshner, 509 Winona St., LaCrosse, WI 54603

Lake Geneva (77); 42° 15' Lat., 88° 30' long.; G.M. Gulp, Rt. 3, Box 1, Lake Geneva, WI 53147

Lakewood (20); Jct. Hwys. T and FR 2117; John Woodcock, 1718 Cedar Grove Dr., Apt. 3A, Manitowoc, WI 54220

Luck (9); Jct. 180th St. and 180th Ave.; Howard Jorgenson, Rt. 2, Luck, WI

Madison (67); State Capitol; Randy Hoffman, 504 Marguarite St., Waunakee, WI 53597

Medford (15); 1.5 miles NE of Whittlesey; Sam Robbins, 512 E. Broadway, Medford, WI 54451

Merrill (19); NE corner of S-31 NW of Merrill; Alan Rusch, 3342 Westview Lane, Madison, WI 53713

Milwaukee (79); Jct. Port Washington Rd. and Hampton Ave.; Jim Frank, 5442 N. Bay Ridge Ave., Whitefish Bay, WI 53217

Mount Horeb (66); Mount Horeb; (Compiler not listed)

Nelson (32); 1 mile S of Jct. Hwys. I and D; C.A. Kemper, 733 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729

Newburg (78); Jct. Hwy. 33 and Lakeland School Rd.; David Borneman, Riveredge Nature Center, P.O. Box 26, Newburg, WI 53060

New Richmond (11); 2 mile E of Boardman; Joseph Merchak, 231 13th St. S., Hudson, WI 54016

Oconomowoc (75); Hwy. 67, 2 miles N. of Oconomowoc; Edward Peartree, 36516 Lisbon Rd., Oconomowoc, WI 53066

Oshkosh (50); Jct. Hwys. 21 and 41; Thomas Ziebell, 1601 Rainbow Dr., Oshkosh, WI 54901

Oxbo (7); Jct. Hwys. EE and 70; Maybelle Hardy, Rt. 1, Box 263, Pine Creek Rd., Park Falls, WI 54552

Peshtigo (21); Harmony Corners; Harold Lindberg, 311 Emery Ave., Peshtigo, WI 54157

Phelps (16); Jct. FR 2139 and FR 2533, 2 miles S. of Phelps; Bill Reardon, 2547 Hwy. 70 E, Eagle River, WI 54521

Plymouth (57); Jct. Hwys. 23 and C; Harold Koopman, 415 Caroline St., Plymouth, WI 53073

Poynette (63); Jct. Hwys. 51 and CS; Mark and Sue Martin, Goose Pond Sanctuary, W7468 Prairie Lane, Arlington, WI 53911

Racine (81); Hwy. H 0.5 miles S. of Hwy. K; Gerald DeBoer, 2406 Kinzie Ave., Racine, WI 53405

Randolph (64); Hwy. P midway between Cambria and Randolph; Charles Gilmore, 115 Meadow Wood Dr., Randolph, WI 53956

Rhineland (18); Jct. Davenport and Brown Streets in Rhineland; Guy David, 2903 Oak Ridge Circle, Rhineland, WI 54501

Richland Center (59); Jct. Hwys. O and OO SE of Richland Center; Robert Hirschy, University of Wisconsin Center - Richland, Richland Center, WI 53581

Sauk City (65); 2 Miles SE of Witwen; Kenneth Lange, Devil's Lake State Park, Baraboo, WI 53913

Shawano (27); 3 miles S. and 1 mile E. Jct. Hwys. 22 and 29; Mark Peterson, Box 53, Caroline, WI 54928

Shiocton (45); Jct. Hwys. M and 54; James Anderson, Mosquito Hill Nature Center, Rt. 1, Robers Rd., New London, WI 54961

Solon Springs (5); Jct. Hwys. M and 53; Bernard Klugow, Box 13, Brule, WI 54820

Spencer (24); Jct. Hwys. F and 153; Janice Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479

Stevens Point (42); Old Main Building, U.W. - Stevens Point; Michael Rewey, 2024 Clark St., Stevens Point, WI 54481

Stockbridge (51); Kloten Swamp; Ronald Zahringer, N5514 Long Road, Hilbert, WI 54129

Sturgeon Bay (28); Sturgeon Bay; Adrian Freitag, 940 N. 3rd Ave., Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235

Three Lakes (17); 6 miles E of Three Lakes; Bill Reardon, 2547 Hwy. 70 E. Eagle River, WI 54521

Tomah (39); 0.75 mile E. of Jct. Hwys. 12 and O; Eric Epstein, Rt. 2, Box 100, Norwalk, WI 54648

Trempealeau (34); NE corner of Trempealeau; Curt Wilda, Marinuka Dr., Galesville, WI 54630
Waukesha (76); Jct. Hwy. D and Brookhill Rd. (Old Hwy. ZZ); John Bielefeldt, 1215 Lambeth, Waukesha, WI 53186
Wausau (23); Jct. Grand Ave. and Thomas St.; Duane Goetsch, 3005 Heron Ave., Wausau, WI 54401
Wautoma (47); Mount Morris; Delbert Greenman, Rt. 1, Box 263, Redgranite, WI 54970
Willard (36); 1 mile E and 1.5 miles S. of Willard; Sam Robbins, 512 E. Broadway, Medford, WIS 54451
Woodland Dunes NE, SW, and SE (53-56); All in Maznitowoc Co. as drawn on a map; Bernard Brouchoud, Woodland Dunes Nature Center, P.O. Box 763, Manitowoc, WI 54220

Save the Wetlands for the Cranes

**Mary and
Charlie Nelson**



Table 2. Details of the Counts.

| Name of Count | Date | Time a.m. - p.m. | Snw in | Wind Dir. Vel. | Temp. Low High | Observers Feeder Field | Par- ties | Party Hours | Owl Hours |
|-------------------|------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Clare | D-27 | 5:30-5:00 | Cloud-Fair | 0-8 | 20 34 | 6 6 | 4 | 35 | 0 |
| Greer | D-19 | 5:30-5:00 | Fog-Fair | Var. 2-4 | 24 33 | 6 4 | 3 | 29 | 2.5 |
| Reherst | D-20 | 8:00-4:00 | Partly Cloudy | MSW 2-5 | 24 36 | 2 7 | 5 | 14.75 | 0 |
| Appleton | D-20 | 7:00-5:30 | Fair | SW 0-5 | 25 35 | 5 9 | 7 | 35 | 0 |
| Arden | D-21 | 8:30-4:30 | Cloudy | SW 3-5 | 33 39 | 0 5 | 2 | 17 | 1 |
| Arden | D-27 | 5:00-5:00 | Cloudy-PCI | MSW 5 | 25 35 | 4 3 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| Ashland | D-20 | 9:00-4:30 | Fair | WNW 2-12 | 32 32 | 1 6 | 3 | 24 | 0 |
| Baraboo | D-29 | 5:30-4:45 | Cloudy | Var. 0-5 | 23 35 | 1 5 | 2 | 17 | 1 |
| Bayfield | D-18 | 8:00-4:30 | Cloudy-Fair | SW 5-10 | 25 32 | 0 7 | 4 | 31 | 1 |
| Beloit | D-20 | 9:00-5:30 | Cloudy-PCI | SW 5 | 25 35 | 0 20 | 12 | 59 | 0 |
| Black River Falls | D-21 | 7:00-7:00 | Fair | 0 | 30 32 | 22 5 | 4 | (8) | 0.5 |
| Blanchardville | D-21 | 6:00-5:15 | Fair | S 5 | 17 35 | 0 5 | 3 | 30 | 1.75 |
| Brule | D-24 | 5:00-5:30 | Cloudy | SW 6-7 | 22 34 | 8 6 | 4 | 23 | 2 |
| Radio Springs | D-21 | 7:00-5:30 | Cloudy | N 0-10 | 32 35 | 0 1 | 1 | 8.5 | 0 |
| Caroline | D-20 | 6:00-5:00 | Cloudy-Fair | NW 0-10 | 26 32 | 13 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Chippewa Falls | D-27 | 5:30-4:30 | Cloudy | SW 0-10 | 19 28 | 0 9 | 4 | 30 | 2 |
| Clyde | D-31 | 7:00-5:00 | Cloudy | NW 5-12 | 26 32 | 0 5 | 2 | 13 | 1 |
| Cooksville | J-1 | 6:30-4:30 | Cloudy | NNW 0-5 | 27 33 | 2 2 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Dancy | D-12 | 7:00-5:00 | Partly Cloudy | NW 5-10 | 22 35 | 0 11 | 3 | 24 | 0 |
| Durand | D-20 | 7:15-4:20 | Fair | N 0-6 | 12 29 | 0 8 | 3 | 29 | 0 |
| Ephraim | D-20 | 6:30-4:30 | Fair | NNE 6-12 | 26 34 | 22 30 | 16 | 63 | 0 |
| Field | D-24 | 8:00-4:30 | Cloudy | SSW 0-5 | 20 25 | 16 2 | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| Fond du Lac | D-2 | 6:00-4:30 | Cloudy-PCI | Var. 0-5 | 29 32 | 0 13 | 4 | 30 | 1 |
| Fort Atkinson | J-4 | 7:00-4:30 | Cloudy | SW 2-5 | 27 32 | 0 15 | 6 | 25 | 0 |
| Frederic | D-26 | 6:30-4:00 | Cloudy | NW 0-5 | 21 35 | 0 2 | 1 | 8.5 | 1 |
| Gilman | D-27 | 6:15-4:45 | Cloudy | S 5-10 | 25 32 | 1 14 | 5 | 34.5 | 2.75 |
| Grantsburg | D-20 | 8:00-5:00 | PCI-Fair | SW 0-2 | 0 28 | 0 14 | 7 | 45.5 | 1 |
| Green Bay | D-20 | 5:15-5:00 | Cloudy-Fair | N 5-10 | 14 34 | 6 30 | 13 | 71 | 3.5 |
| Green Lake | D-27 | 6:30-4:30 | Partly-Fair | SSW 0-10 | 24 31 | 0 10 | 3 | 21 | 1.5 |
| Hales Corners | D-21 | 5:30-4:30 | Fair-PCI | NW 0-5 | 20 33 | 2 7 | 4 | 20.5 | 3 |
| Hartford | D-29 | 7:30-4:40 | Snow | NW 0-5 | 28 32 | 3 5 | 2 | 10 | 2.5 |
| Highland | D-20 | 5:30-5:00 | Fair-PCI | W 0-5 | 18 31 | 1 10 | 3 | 21 | 1 |
| Hixson | D-21 | 7:30-5:00 | Fair | S 0-5 | 9 34 | 10 12 | 5 | 31 | 2 |
| Holcombe | D-24 | 7:30-3:30 | Fog | NE 0-10 | 20 28 | 3 5 | 3 | 22 | 0 |
| Horricon | D-20 | 7:30-4:40 | Cloudy-Fair | NW 5-8 | 22 30 | 0 12 | 4 | 32 | 0 |
| Hudson | J-1 | 7:30-4:00 | Cloudy | NW 10-15 | 13 28 | 0 5 | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Iron Point | J-3 | 7:45-4:00 | Partly Cloudy | SSE 0-15 | 19 35 | 4 2 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Keshish | J-3 | 6:30-5:00 | Cloudy-PCI | W 0-3 | 33 36 | 0 1 | 1 | 10.5 | 0 |
| Kettle Moraine | J-4 | 6:00-4:00 | Fog-PCI | None | 22 30 | 2 9 | 2 | 22.75 | 1 |
| Kickapoo Valley | D-21 | 7:00-4:00 | Fair | S 1-3 | 19 32 | 0 10 | 5 | 36 | 1 |
| LaCrosse | D-20 | 7:00-5:00 | Cloudy-PCI | S 5 | 28 35 | 2 24 | 12 | 79 | 0 |
| Lake Geneva | D-28 | 5:00-5:00 | Cloudy-PCI | W 2 | 25 35 | 2 6 | 3 | 18 | 1 |
| Lakewood | J-2 | 7:30-4:00 | Cloudy-PCI | W 5-15 | 24 31 | 0 1 | 1 | 8.5 | 0 |
| Luck | D-20 | 7:00-5:00 | PCI-Fair | SW 5 | 4 28 | 6 22 | 16 | 15 | 2 |
| Madison | D-20 | 12:30-5:00 | PCI-Fair | N 0-6 | 20 34 | 16 53 | 28 | 220 | 26 |
| Madford | J-1 | 6:00-4:30 | Cloudy | NNE 2-12 | 25 30 | 0 12 | 6 | 37.5 | 3.25 |
| Merrill | D-26 | 7:15-4:15 | Cloudy | NW 2-4 | 30 34 | 0 2 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Milwaukee | D-20 | 5:30-5:00 | PCI-Cloudy | NW 5-10 | 32 34 | 18 28 | 13 | 92.5 | 4 |
| Mount Horeb | J-4 | 7:30-4:30 | Fog-Cloudy | S 0-5 | 25 35 | 17 35 | 18 | 75 | 2 |
| Nelson | J-3 | 7:00-4:00 | Cloudy | SE 5-10 | 18 39 | 0 16 | 6 | 40 | 0 |
| Newburg | D-20 | 4:30-5:00 | Cloudy | NW 0-10 | 25 35 | 23 72 | 25 | 199 | 24.5 |
| New Richmond | D-20 | 7:30-4:00 | Fair | E 2 | 10 25 | 1 7 | 3 | 19 | 0 |
| Onondago | D-21 | 6:00-4:00 | Fair | SW 0-5 | 21 40 | 1 16 | 4 | 29 | 1 |
| Oshkosh | D-27 | 6:45-7:30 | PCI-Fair | SSW 5-15 | 27 37 | 3 17 | 9 | 61 | 1 |
| Oxbo | D-20 | 7:30-4:30 | Fair | W 0-3 | 0 30 | 6 5 | 3 | 18 | 0.5 |
| Peshigo | D-20 | 7:00-4:00 | Fair | NA 2-5 | 26 32 | 0 4 | 2 | (12) | 0 |
| Phelps | D-20 | 7:30-3:00 | Cloudy-PCI | None | 16 28 | 2 4 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Plymouth | D-29 | 6:00-5:00 | PCI-PCI | NNW 5-15 | 27 32 | 3 9 | 5 | 24.5 | 1 |
| Raynette | J-6 | 3:00-5:00 | Partly Cloudy | None | 30 37 | 12 31 | 11 | 83.5 | 12.5 |
| Reeds | D-27 | 12:00-4:30 | Cloudy-PCI | SW 5-10 | 30 34 | 4 15 | 7 | 46.75 | 6 |
| Reynolds | J-2 | 8:00-4:30 | Cloudy | NW 5-10 | 20 30 | 0 1 | 1 | 10.5 | 1.5 |
| Rhineland | D-20 | 7:30-4:00 | Fair | None | 10 25 | 16 5 | 3 | 16 | 0 |
| Rhineland Center | D-21 | 5:00-5:00 | Fair | None | 3 29 | 3 39 | 17 | 95.5 | 2 |
| Sauk City | D-27 | 4:30-5:15 | Cloudy-Fair | NW 0-10 | 22 38 | 0 29 | 11 | 82.25 | 7.25 |
| Shawano | D-27 | 6:00-5:00 | Cloudy-PCI | SW 5-15 | 30 35 | 11 5 | 5 | 26 | 1 |
| Shenecton | D-23 | 6:30-4:30 | Cloudy | N 0-4 | 29 32 | 5 10 | 4 | 27.5 | 1.5 |
| Solon Springs | D-23 | 5:00-5:30 | Fog-PCI | SW 3-4 | 12 34 | 10 5 | 4 | 37 | 4 |
| Spencer | L-20 | 5:00-5:00 | Partly Cloudy | NW 0-5 | 15 34 | 12 13 | 5 | 37.75 | 3.75 |
| Stevens Point | D-20 | 7:15-4:30 | PCI-Fair | Var. 0-4 | 26 35 | 6 30 | 9 | 55 | 0 |
| Stockbridge | D-20 | 5:00-6:00 | Cloudy | N 5 | 22 36 | 2 5 | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Sturgeon Bay | D-26 | 7:00-3:30 | Cloudy | SW 5 | 22 39 | 1 4 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Three Lakes | D-21 | 7:30-3:30 | Fair | SW 0-5 | -5 30 | 3 2 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Tohio | J-3 | 7:30-4:15 | PCI-Fair | S 3-5 | 24 34 | 4 12 | 6 | 27 | 0.5 |
| Traverse | J-3 | 7:15-5:30 | Fog-PCI | Var. 0-4 | 12 36 | 6 15 | 8 | 63 | 0 |
| Waukegan | D-20 | 4:00-5:00 | Cloudy-PCI | NW 2-10 | 28 36 | 3 22 | 14 | 95 | 10 |
| Wausau | D-27 | 7:30-4:40 | Cloudy-Fair | SW 0-10 | 27 33 | 0 9 | 5 | 32 | 0 |
| Wautoma | J-3 | 6:00-5:30 | PCI-Fair | NW 0-10 | 26 35 | 13 11 | 11 | 36.5 | 1.5 |
| Witland | D-29 | 6:15-6:15 | Cloudy | NW 2-10 | 28 32 | 0 20 | 2 | 42 | 2 |
| Woodland Dunes NW | D-27 | 5:00-5:00 | Fair | SSW 5-8 | 25 32 | 2 9 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Woodland Dunes NE | D-28 | 5:00-5:00 | Cloudy | SW 0 | 22 32 | 5 8 | 32 | 75 | 1 |
| Woodland Dunes SW | D-20 | 5:00-5:00 | Fair | W 0-2 | 22 30 | 1 4 | 4 | 20.25 | 1 |
| Woodland Dunes SE | D-21 | 5:00-5:00 | Fair | W 3-7 | 16 34 | 13 10 | 6 | 26.25 | 2 |

Table 3. Species found on 14 or more counts - Northwest Wisconsin.

| | Bayfield | Ashland | Iron Belt | Brule | Solen Springs | Fifield | Oxbo | Grantsburg | Luck | Amery | New Richmond | Holcombe | Chippewa Falls | Gilman | Medford |
|-----------------------|----------|---------|-----------|-------|---------------|---------|------|------------|------|-------|--------------|----------|----------------|--------|---------|
| NUMBER OF COUNT | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Great Blue Heron | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Canada Goose | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | 7800 | .. | 1 | 178 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| American Black Duck | .. | 43 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| Mallard | .. | 49 | .. | 31 | 3 | 2 | .. | 33 | .. | 86 | 11 | .. | 161 | .. | .. |
| Common Goldeneye | 23 | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 15 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Common Merganser | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bald Eagle | 2 | .. | .. | 7 | 7 | * | * | 5 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. |
| Northern Harrier | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cooper's Hawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northern Goshawk | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Red-tailed Hawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 7 | .. | .. |
| Rough-legged Hawk | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | * | 4 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| American Kestrel | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Ring-necked Pheasant | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Ruffed Grouse | * | 8 | .. | 18 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 3 | .. | 18 | 14 |
| Ring-billed Gull | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Herring Gull | 320 | 148 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rock Dove | 3 | 65 | .. | 2 | .. | 70 | .. | 202 | 29 | 104 | 794 | 100 | 229 | 189 | 194 |
| Mourning Dove | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 18 | .. | 172 |
| Eastern Screech Owl | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | * | .. | 1 |
| Great Horned Owl | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | * | .. | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| Barred Owl | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Belted Kingfisher | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Red-headed Woodpecker | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. |
| Red-bel. Woodpecker | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 4 | .. | 4 | 7 |
| Downy Woodpecker | 11 | 4 | 3 | 15 | 7 | 28 | 23 | 15 | 42 | 24 | 35 | 8 | 28 | 19 | 52 |
| Hairy Woodpecker | 7 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 23 | 27 | 15 | 34 | 18 | 16 | 7 | 11 | 60 | 56 |
| Northern Flicker | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pileated Woodpecker | 2 | 2 | * | 4 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| Horned Lark | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Blue Jay | 50 | 50 | 14 | 73 | 46 | 35 | 21 | 169 | 62 | 57 | 103 | 58 | 95 | 98 | 192 |
| American Crow | 26 | 104 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 86 | 31 | 141 | 17 | 146 | 1129 | 81 | 297 | 136 | 525 |
| Common Raven | 29 | 14 | * | 186 | 51 | 38 | 20 | 11 | 5 | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | 91 | 8 |
| Black-cap. Chickadee | 149 | 84 | 29 | 229 | 244 | 552 | 169 | 261 | 258 | 346 | 152 | 273 | 278 | 408 | 909 |
| Tufted Titmouse | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. |
| Red-breasted Nuthatch | 11 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 21 | 31 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 32 | 79 |
| White-br. Nuthatch | 19 | 4 | 6 | 34 | 22 | 27 | 16 | 38 | 106 | 16 | 56 | 20 | 50 | 47 | 70 |
| Brown Creeper | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | * | 2 | 2 |
| Golden-cr. Kinglet | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| American Robin | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cedar Waxwing | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northern Shrike | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | * | 3 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | 2 | 7 | 8 |
| European Starling | 133 | 163 | .. | 6 | .. | 118 | .. | 148 | 96 | 256 | 1200 | 29 | 233 | 298 | 1191 |
| Northern Cardinal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 32 | 8 | 15 | 2 | 24 | 6 | 9 |
| American Tree Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 8 | 30 | 18 | 322 | 31 | 28 | 3 | 13 |
| Song Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| White-thr. Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark-eyed Junco | * | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 8 | 64 | 3 | 127 | 2 | 109 | 1 | 17 |
| Snow Bunting | .. | 30 | .. | 31 | 33 | .. | 50 | .. | 31 | 213 | .. | 25 | .. | 171 | 304 |
| Red-winged Blackbird | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Common Grackle | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Purple Finch | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 20 | 21 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 49 | 18 | 2 | .. | 8 | 31 |
| Common Redpoll | 106 | 118 | .. | 61 | .. | 47 | 209 | 838 | 48 | 133 | 955 | 47 | 405 | 408 | 415 |
| Pine Siskin | 11 | 39 | .. | 30 | .. | 202 | 94 | 54 | 62 | 12 | 43 | .. | 8 | 6 | 221 |
| American Goldfinch | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | 1 | 48 | 10 | 125 | 51 | 28 | 75 | 26 | 8 | 10 | 89 |
| Evening Grosbeak | 103 | 98 | 38 | 212 | 124 | 398 | 116 | 165 | 5 | 102 | .. | 195 | 6 | 325 | 536 |
| House Sparrow | .. | 98 | .. | 2 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 467 | 640 | 314 | 810 | 424 | 603 | 438 | 790 |
| Total Species | 28 | 28 | 10 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 21 | 33 | 33 | 45 | 39 | 23 | 35 | 33 | 35 |

Table 3. Species found on 14 or more counts - Northeast Wisconsin.

| | Phelps | Three Lakes | Rhineland | Merrill | Lakewood | Feshigo | Ephraim | Hausau | Spencer | Dancy | Caroline | Shawano | Sturgeon Bay | Green Bay |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| NUMBER OF COUNT | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| Great Blue Heron | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Canada Goose | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 245 |
| American Black Duck | .. | .. | 18 | 2 | .. | .. | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 2 | 349 |
| Mallard | .. | .. | 238 | 224 | .. | 5 | 337 | 273 | .. | .. | 290 | 1 | 44 | 1395 |
| Common Goldeneye | .. | .. | 4 | 5 | .. | 15 | 141 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 17 | 4 |
| Common Merganser | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 27 |
| Bald Eagle | .. | .. | 1 | * | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. |
| Northern Harrier | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | * | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Cooper's Hawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Northern Goshawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Red-tailed Hawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 33 |
| Rough-legged Hawk | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | * | 1 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 4 | .. | 2 |
| American Kestrel | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 18 |
| Ring-necked Pheasant | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 9 |
| Ruffed Grouse | * | 2 | 12 | 1 | .. | 3 | 7 | 4 | 14 | .. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Ring-billed Gull | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Herring Gull | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | 2571 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 73 |
| Rock Dove | .. | .. | 40 | 8 | 2 | 25 | 154 | 62 | 705 | 128 | 183 | 274 | 34 | 1018 |
| Mourning Dove | .. | .. | 1 | 55 | 1 | 92 | 96 | 136 | 36 | 4 | 75 | 95 | 26 | 361 |
| Eastern Screech Owl | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Great Horned Owl | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Barred Owl | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Belted Kingfisher | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. |
| Red-headed Woodpecker | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 |
| Red-bell. Woodpecker | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 4 | .. | 11 |
| Downy Woodpecker | 20 | 12 | 40 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 47 | 12 | 42 | 7 | 27 | 15 | 11 | 30 |
| Hairy Woodpecker | 17 | 5 | 20 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 44 | 8 | 34 | 5 | 25 | 20 | 2 | 10 |
| Northern Flicker | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| Pileated Woodpecker | 1 | * | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 | * | 4 | .. | .. |
| Horned Lark | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Blue Jay | 13 | 25 | 63 | 7 | 8 | 59 | 156 | 35 | 147 | 109 | 133 | 72 | 23 | 74 |
| American Crow | 3 | 1 | 24 | 56 | 57 | 107 | 329 | 111 | 472 | 216 | 115 | 245 | 16 | 244 |
| Common Raven | 44 | 7 | 33 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 11 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| Black-cap. Chickadee | 136 | 85 | 356 | 83 | 63 | 118 | 462 | 108 | 320 | 101 | 238 | 249 | 13 | 122 |
| Tufted Titmouse | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Red-breasted Nuthatch | 4 | 14 | 34 | 4 | 9 | .. | 20 | 1 | 5 | .. | 23 | 11 | .. | 3 |
| White-br. Nuthatch | 7 | 7 | 48 | 9 | 4 | 18 | 48 | 9 | 50 | 6 | 68 | 33 | 3 | 53 |
| Brown Creeper | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 11 | .. | .. |
| Golden-cr. Kinglet | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| American Robin | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | * | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Cedar Waxwing | .. | .. | 200 | .. | .. | .. | 136 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 24 | .. | 13 |
| Northern Shrike | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 2 | .. | .. | 3 | 9 |
| European Starling | 8 | .. | .. | 182 | 34 | 398 | 307 | 592 | 806 | 94 | 176 | 462 | 112 | 2079 |
| Northern Cardinal | .. | .. | .. | * | .. | 2 | 21 | 7 | 14 | 6 | 42 | 14 | .. | 53 |
| American Tree Sparrow | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 14 | 15 | 7 | 57 | 77 | 40 | 18 | .. | 70 |
| Song Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| White-thr. Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark-eyed Junco | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 19 | 4 | 17 | 71 | 107 | 63 | 9 | 44 |
| Snow Bunting | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | 6 | 127 | .. | 82 | 50 | .. | 56 | .. | 21 |
| Red-winged Blackbird | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Common Grackle | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | 16 |
| Purple Finch | .. | .. | 12 | * | .. | .. | 46 | .. | 22 | .. | 82 | 27 | .. | .. |
| Common Redpoll | .. | .. | 18 | .. | 50 | .. | 2 | 13 | 475 | 168 | 3 | 141 | .. | .. |
| Pine Siskin | 2 | .. | 9 | 3 | 3 | .. | 68 | 28 | 3 | .. | 79 | 94 | .. | 20 |
| American Goldfinch | * | .. | 26 | .. | .. | 34 | 131 | 13 | 21 | 31 | 153 | 122 | 53 | 95 |
| Evening Grosbeak | 97 | 113 | 236 | 17 | 16 | 20 | 212 | 26 | 12 | 62 | 153 | 217 | 41 | 17 |
| House Sparrow | .. | .. | 301 | 69 | 4 | 57 | 79 | 251 | 1436 | 430 | 134 | 365 | 24 | 726 |
| Total Species | 15 | 14 | 35 | 21 | 18 | 28 | 43 | 29 | 39 | 27 | 32 | 43 | 26 | 49 |

Table 3. Species found on 14 or more counts - West Central Wisconsin.

| | Hudson | Durand | Nelson | Arcadia | Trempealeau | Lucas | Willard | Hixton | Black River Falls | Tonah | Kickapoo Valley | Arpin | Stevens Point | Adams |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| NUMBER OF COUNT | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 |
| Great Blue Heron | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Canada Goose | 784 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| American Black Duck | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mallard | 464 | .. | 2 | 14 | 35 | 919 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 663 | 117 |
| Common Goldeneye | 4 | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 140 | 1 |
| Common Merganser | 16 | 3 | 55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 |
| Bald Eagle | 3 | 1 | 88 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 11 |
| Northern Harrier | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Cooper's Hawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Northern Goshawk | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Red-tailed Hawk | .. | 21 | 41 | 11 | 13 | 27 | 11 | 34 | 5 | 12 | 27 | 15 | 5 | 3 |
| Rough-legged Hawk | 1 | 4 | 6 | 5 | .. | 2 | 5 | 18 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| American Kestrel | 1 | .. | 15 | 10 | 11 | 15 | .. | 7 | .. | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| Ring-necked Pheasant | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ruffed Grouse | 1 | 7 | 27 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 17 | 9 | 9 | 5 | .. | 2 | 5 |
| Ring-billed Gull | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Herring Gull | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rock Dove | 138 | 105 | 557 | 420 | 345 | 261 | 494 | 840 | 105 | 252 | 203 | 231 | 267 | 100 |
| Mourning Dove | .. | 38 | .. | .. | 20 | 22 | 3 | 54 | 34 | 45 | .. | 1 | 59 | 7 |
| Eastern Screech Owl | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Great Horned Owl | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 4 | .. | .. |
| Barred Owl | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 5 | .. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Belted Kingfisher | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | * | 6 | .. | 3 | 2 |
| Red-headed Woodpecker | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Red-bel. Woodpecker | 7 | 14 | 20 | 5 | 35 | 18 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 4 | 17 | 7 | 1 | 10 |
| Downy Woodpecker | 15 | 11 | 47 | 16 | 70 | 73 | 31 | 58 | 34 | 7 | 20 | 14 | 38 | 29 |
| Hairy Woodpecker | 11 | 18 | 34 | 9 | 25 | 34 | 35 | 32 | 21 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 22 |
| Northern Flicker | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Pileated Woodpecker | 1 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Horned Lark | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | 10 |
| Blue Jay | 13 | 138 | 125 | 77 | 253 | 160 | 223 | 331 | 136 | 100 | 80 | 47 | 152 | 252 |
| American Crow | 140 | 247 | 569 | 176 | 405 | 183 | 271 | 579 | 91 | 276 | 438 | 92 | 430 | 150 |
| Common Raven | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 7 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Black-cap. Chickadee | 73 | 151 | 250 | 31 | 333 | 382 | 402 | 243 | 158 | 100 | 137 | 133 | 592 | 269 |
| Tufted Titmouse | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Red-breasted Nuthatch | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 5 | .. | 27 | 13 |
| White-br. Nuthatch | 16 | 62 | 89 | 23 | 124 | 151 | 30 | 78 | 75 | 23 | 55 | 10 | 85 | 42 |
| Brown Creeper | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | 14 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Golden-cr. Kinglet | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 3 | 2 | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| American Robin | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | * | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cedar Waxwing | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| Northern Shrike | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. | 12 | 3 | .. | 4 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| European Starling | 17 | 400 | 804 | 455 | 284 | 714 | 691 | 783 | 35 | 375 | 405 | 132 | 294 | 37 |
| Northern Cardinal | 12 | 15 | 82 | 97 | 104 | 148 | 34 | 50 | 46 | 10 | 38 | 8 | 28 | 28 |
| American Tree Sparrow | 11 | 169 | 95 | 42 | 271 | 75 | 48 | 168 | 15 | 54 | 58 | 28 | 34 | 12 |
| Song Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| White-thr. Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Dark-eyed Junco | 37 | 276 | 84 | 255 | 332 | 181 | 26 | 627 | 244 | 136 | 79 | 10 | 154 | 153 |
| Snow Bunting | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 36 | 45 |
| Red-winged Blackbird | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Common Grackle | 1 | .. | 19 | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 8 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Purple Finch | 6 | 2 | 4 | .. | 19 | 4 | 1 | 31 | 59 | 48 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50 |
| Common Redpoll | 2 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 123 | 30 | 2 | .. | 100 | 68 | 307 | 1 |
| Pine Siskin | 5 | .. | .. | 20 | 11 | 37 | .. | 120 | 92 | 28 | 29 | 1 | 71 | 57 |
| American Goldfinch | 12 | 71 | 94 | 17 | 161 | 72 | 123 | 385 | 270 | 115 | 89 | 45 | 250 | 287 |
| Evening Grosbeak | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 136 | 134 | 292 | 109 | 6 | 71 | 37 |
| House Sparrow | 97 | 955 | 1957 | 808 | 977 | 656 | 1617 | 1115 | 156 | 299 | 439 | 82 | 445 | 108 |
| Total Species | 33 | 30 | 34 | 32 | 35 | 39 | 41 | 45 | 30 | 35 | 36 | 28 | 45 | 39 |

Table 3. Species found on 14 or more counts - East Central Wisconsin.

| | Amerst | Shiocton | Fremont | Wautoma | Green Lake | Appleton | Oshkosh | St. Croix Bridge | Fond du Lac | Woodland Dunes NW | Woodland Dunes NE | Woodland Dunes SW | Woodland Dunes SE | Plymouth | W. Little Menasha |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| NUMBER OF COUNT | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 |
| Great Blue Heron | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Canada Goose | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30000 | 2 | 4 | 310 | .. | 25 | .. | 2972 | .. | 598 | .. |
| American Black Duck | 7 | .. | 7 | .. | 10 | 46 | 27 | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 4 | .. |
| Mallard | .. | .. | 54 | 253 | 56 | 2737 | 706 | .. | 165 | .. | 12 | 2 | 54 | 81 | .. |
| Common Goldeneye | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 59 | 614 | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | 40 | .. | 23 | .. | .. |
| Common Merganser | .. | .. | .. | .. | 246 | 70 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| Bald Eagle | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northern Harrier | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Cooper's Hawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northern Goshawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | * | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | * |
| Red-tailed Hawk | 4 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 15 | 22 | 23 | 9 | 16 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 4 |
| Rough-legged Hawk | 3 | 2 | 7 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| American Kestrel | .. | 7 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 23 | 40 | 9 | 19 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 2 |
| Ring-necked Pheasant | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 23 | 13 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Ruffed Grouse | 2 | 1 | .. | 9 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | 7 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 4 | .. | 5 |
| Ring-billed Gull | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | 72 | .. | .. |
| Herring Gull | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 5 | 22 | .. | .. | 202 | 2215 | .. | 343 | 34 | .. |
| Rock Dove | 215 | 621 | 316 | 87 | 131 | 545 | 741 | 319 | 336 | 171 | 136 | 251 | 172 | 343 | 173 |
| Mourning Dove | 2 | 187 | 84 | 60 | 8 | 266 | 459 | 24 | 332 | 2 | 241 | 6 | 119 | 52 | 8 |
| Eastern Screech Owl | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | * | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Great Horned Owl | .. | 3 | 10 | 3 | 1 | .. | 9 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Barred Owl | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Belted Kingfisher | .. | .. | .. | 1 | * | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Red-headed Woodpecker | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Red-bell. Woodpecker | 3 | 18 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 15 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 7 | 4 |
| Downy Woodpecker | 15 | 34 | 15 | 40 | 40 | 20 | 41 | 19 | 33 | 10 | 25 | 13 | 20 | 27 | 17 |
| Hairy Woodpecker | 12 | 26 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 21 | 24 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 19 | 11 |
| Northern Flicker | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 28 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Pileated Woodpecker | 1 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Horned Lark | 5 | .. | .. | .. | * | 24 | .. | 6 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 53 |
| Blue Jay | 148 | 158 | 93 | 259 | 63 | 35 | 79 | 49 | 52 | 35 | 67 | 38 | 45 | 101 | 43 |
| American Crow | 178 | 197 | 136 | 218 | 153 | 703 | 153 | 48 | 99 | 123 | 124 | 29 | 190 | 189 | 31 |
| Common Raven | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Black-cap. Chickadee | 116 | 193 | 138 | 307 | 83 | 78 | 188 | 45 | 109 | 109 | 165 | 54 | 116 | 74 | 126 |
| Tufted Titmouse | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 6 | 14 | 39 | 1 | 7 | 16 | .. | 3 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 5 |
| White-br. Nuthatch | 24 | 68 | 34 | 113 | 39 | 21 | 64 | 21 | 29 | 24 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 37 | 16 |
| Brown Creeper | .. | 8 | 2 | * | .. | 2 | 5 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Golden-cr. Kinglet | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 14 | 2 | 18 | 20 | 35 | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| American Robin | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | * |
| Cedar Waxwing | .. | .. | .. | * 12 | 8 | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. |
| Northern Shrike | 3 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| European Starling | 115 | 1521 | 318 | 7 | 150 | 1058 | 1683 | 396 | 434 | 357 | 689 | 356 | 389 | 251 | 156 |
| Northern Cardinal | 19 | 50 | 3 | 57 | 20 | 24 | 47 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 43 | 35 | 33 | 36 | 37 |
| American Tree Sparrow | 33 | 186 | 80 | 15 | 34 | 265 | 156 | 85 | 38 | 6 | 51 | 51 | 47 | 152 | 30 |
| Song Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| White-thr. Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Dark-eyed Junco | 140 | 195 | 79 | 257 | 171 | 48 | 160 | 39 | 31 | 12 | 139 | 33 | 129 | 107 | 82 |
| Snow Bunting | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 460 | 220 | 9 | 75 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 21 | .. |
| Red-winged Blackbird | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. |
| Common Grackle | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 17 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Purple Finch | .. | 12 | .. | 13 | 28 | 5 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | 5 | 6 | 21 | 49 | 14 |
| Common Redpoll | 75 | 210 | 4 | .. | 60 | .. | .. | .. | 200 | 35 | .. | 51 | .. | 2 | 25 |
| Pine Siskin | 26 | 54 | 30 | 82 | 7 | 57 | 98 | 23 | 28 | 44 | 32 | 3 | 47 | 23 | 21 |
| American Goldfinch | 108 | 143 | 82 | 232 | 78 | 43 | 109 | 29 | 60 | 40 | 100 | 34 | 50 | 163 | 60 |
| Evening Grosbeak | 21 | 19 | 14 | 71 | 3 | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | 36 | 2 | 2 | 70 | 69 |
| House Sparrow | 295 | 1049 | 381 | 242 | 211 | 422 | 1761 | 677 | 1604 | 284 | 263 | 458 | 323 | 580 | 201 |
| Total Species | 31 | 32 | 32 | 37 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 33 | 43 | 31 | 48 | 36 | 46 | 46 | 31 |

Table 3. Species found on 14 or more counts - Southwest and South Central Wisconsin.

| NUMBER OF COUNT | Richland Center | Highland | Clyde | Baraboo | Poynette | Randolph | Sauk City | Mount Horeb | Madison | Blanchardville | Cadiz Springs | Cooksville | Fort Atkinson | Beloit |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 |
| Great Blue Heron | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Canada Goose | .. | .. | .. | 1375 | 5000 | .. | .. | .. | 201 | .. | .. | 195 | 1 | 755 |
| American Black Duck | .. | .. | .. | .. | 129 | .. | 10 | 156 | 35 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 14 |
| Mallard | 7 | .. | .. | 2 | 378 | .. | 487 | .. | 2642 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 126 | 1081 |
| Common Goldeneye | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 211 | .. | 49 | .. | 205 | .. | .. | 89 | 5 | 255 |
| Common Merganser | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | 306 | .. | 59 | .. | 25 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Bald Eagle | 7 | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northern Harrier | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Cooper's Hawk | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Northern Goshawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Red-tailed Hawk | 54 | 27 | 6 | 10 | 38 | 2 | 84 | 52 | 53 | 40 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 18 |
| Rough-legged Hawk | 14 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 22 | 3 | 6 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| American Kestrel | 12 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 6 | 35 | 19 | 29 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 9 |
| Ring-necked Pheasant | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 2 | .. | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Ruffed Grouse | 25 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 16 | .. | 23 | 17 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ring-billed Gull | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Herring Gull | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Rock Dove | 900 | 104 | 20 | 115 | 462 | 91 | 658 | 268 | 1277 | 426 | 80 | 97 | 233 | 324 |
| Mourning Dove | 15 | 2 | .. | 1 | 138 | 17 | 135 | 62 | 912 | 4 | .. | 11 | 62 | 229 |
| Eastern Screech Owl | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 18 | .. | 20 | 3 | 91 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Great Horned Owl | 8 | 2 | .. | 3 | 29 | 1 | 19 | 4 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Barred Owl | 5 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Belted Kingfisher | 1 | 3 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Red-headed Woodpecker | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Red-bel. Woodpecker | 69 | 18 | 2 | 7 | 39 | .. | 49 | 33 | 23 | 30 | 5 | 2 | .. | 7 |
| Downy Woodpecker | 60 | 32 | 2 | 17 | 100 | 2 | 86 | 105 | 175 | 52 | 11 | 15 | 30 | 52 |
| Hairy Woodpecker | 52 | 16 | 3 | 10 | 34 | .. | 42 | 46 | 87 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 22 |
| Northern Flicker | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | 3 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Pileated Woodpecker | 4 | 1 | .. | 2 | 5 | .. | 19 | 9 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Horned Lark | 10 | 19 | .. | .. | 26 | 12 | .. | 7 | 8 | 44 | .. | 2 | 22 | .. |
| Blue Jay | 401 | 90 | 12 | 104 | 399 | 7 | 275 | 145 | 253 | 72 | 7 | 27 | 36 | 78 |
| American Crow | 597 | 130 | 199 | 275 | 600 | 15 | 786 | 523 | 1171 | 112 | 35 | 51 | 157 | 1346 |
| Common Raven | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Black-cap. Chickadee | 317 | 130 | 17 | 75 | 437 | 4 | 391 | 323 | 748 | 173 | 34 | 18 | 97 | 125 |
| Tufted Titmouse | 5 | 1 | .. | 2 | 11 | .. | 2 | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Red-breasted Nuthatch | 2 | 2 | .. | 7 | 39 | .. | 11 | 10 | 54 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 51 |
| White-br. Nuthatch | 168 | 103 | 5 | 30 | 144 | 5 | 176 | 107 | 287 | 99 | 18 | 5 | 37 | 42 |
| Brown Creeper | 3 | 4 | .. | 3 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 41 | 2 | .. | .. | 5 | 10 |
| Golden-cr. Kinglet | 4 | 4 | .. | 2 | 23 | .. | 7 | .. | 32 | 1 | 3 | .. | 6 | 6 |
| American Robin | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cedar Waxwing | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110 | 6 | 6 | .. | 39 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 6 |
| Northern Shrike | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| European Starling | 1058 | 157 | 40 | 54 | 1380 | 342 | 1497 | 753 | 4383 | 970 | 253 | 812 | 265 | 1201 |
| Northern Cardinal | 181 | 112 | 4 | 26 | 85 | 1 | 132 | 213 | 291 | 102 | 30 | 21 | 53 | 98 |
| American Tree Sparrow | 244 | 8 | 2 | 60 | 348 | 50 | 169 | 349 | 1043 | 496 | 132 | 60 | 108 | 237 |
| Song Sparrow | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 4 | 3 | 16 | 24 | .. | 10 | 3 | 4 |
| White-thr. Sparrow | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 |
| Dark-eyed Junco | 319 | 181 | 25 | 49 | 850 | 39 | 671 | 511 | 1411 | 239 | 64 | 105 | 267 | 481 |
| Snow Bunting | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 250 | .. | .. | 1 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Red-winged Blackbird | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 27 | .. | 73 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Common Grackle | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Purple Finch | 28 | 14 | .. | 48 | 186 | .. | 86 | 15 | 93 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 36 |
| Common Redpoll | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. |
| Pine Siskin | 9 | .. | .. | 44 | 60 | .. | 105 | 50 | 493 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| American Goldfinch | 368 | 88 | 54 | 227 | 390 | 47 | 322 | 149 | 408 | 208 | 10 | 51 | 15 | 123 |
| Evening Grosbeak | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| House Sparrow | 2901 | 457 | 71 | 164 | 1790 | 412 | 1578 | 929 | 2095 | 2200 | 167 | 122 | 589 | 1798 |
| Total Species | 48 | 34 | 20 | 38 | 69 | 25 | 50 | 44 | 82 | 40 | 23 | 33 | 32 | 46 |

Table 3. Species found on 14 or more counts - Southeast Wisconsin.

| | Horton | Hartford | Oconomowoc | Waukesha | Lake Geneva | Newburg | Milwaukee | Hales Corners | Pacifica | Kenosha | Number of Counts | Total Birds | Per- cent Change |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| NUMBER OF COUNT | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | | | |
| Great Blue Heron | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 15 | 24 | +308 |
| Canada Goose | 7150 | .. | 93 | 496 | 4577 | 555 | 4399 | 850 | 930 | 1 | 32 | 72534 | +72 |
| American Black Duck | .. | .. | 8 | 23 | .. | 12 | 163 | 42 | 20 | 1 | 35 | 1196 | +11 |
| Mallard | 3 | .. | 440 | 86 | 489 | 317 | 2114 | 940 | 1624 | 660 | 54 | 20954 | 9 |
| Common Goldeneye | .. | 2 | 8 | 1 | 162 | 71 | 408 | 268 | 69 | 405 | 41 | 3341 | +6 |
| Common Merganser | .. | .. | .. | .. | 350 | 6 | 10 | .. | 9 | 11 | 27 | 1304 | +45 |
| Bald Eagle | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | * | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 184 | +16 |
| Northern Harrier | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 14 | 19 | +61 |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | * | 28 | 42 | +42 |
| Cooper's Hawk | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 22 | +10 |
| Northern Goshawk | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 17 | 18 | +25 |
| Red-tailed Hawk | 5 | 2 | 34 | 38 | 5 | 41 | 29 | 23 | 17 | 7 | 61 | 1049 | +30 |
| Rough-legged Hawk | 3 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | 1 | 5 | 2 | * | .. | 53 | 201 | +26 |
| American Kestrel | 3 | 4 | 19 | 14 | 1 | 27 | 18 | 7 | 38 | 12 | 54 | 543 | +44 |
| Ring-necked Pheasant | 1 | .. | 1 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 13 | 35 | 142 | +76 |
| Ruffed Grouse | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57 | 439 | +13 |
| Ring-billed Gull | 3 | .. | 10 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 2535 | 650 | 649 | 746 | 14 | 4781 | +178 |
| Herring Gull | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 72 | 130 | 1100 | 18 | 4048 | 1870 | 23 | 13285 | +48 |
| Rock Dove | 165 | 88 | 226 | 588 | 93 | 824 | 2569 | 80 | 505 | 827 | 77 | 24409 | +20 |
| Mourning Dove | 55 | 67 | 90 | 349 | 8 | 689 | 695 | 401 | 717 | 367 | 63 | 8333 | +41 |
| Eastern Screech Owl | .. | 3 | 1 | 15 | .. | 17 | 4 | 19 | 12 | 1 | 22 | 217 | +182 |
| Great Horned Owl | 4 | 3 | 1 | 37 | 1 | 45 | 17 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 59 | 371 | +80 |
| Barred Owl | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | * | 46 | 100 | +55 |
| Belted Kingfisher | 1 | * | 3 | 3 | .. | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 26 | 62 | +10 |
| Red-headed Woodpecker | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | * | 1 | 28 | 56 | +36 |
| Red-bel. Woodpecker | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 43 | 1 | 1 | 5 | .. | 63 | 703 | +17 |
| Downy Woodpecker | 4 | 12 | 26 | 74 | 5 | 214 | 48 | 16 | 15 | 3 | 82 | 2578 | +10 |
| Hairy Woodpecker | 6 | 4 | 12 | 17 | 2 | 64 | 10 | 7 | 3 | * | 80 | 1444 | +17 |
| Northern Flicker | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 11 | 2 | .. | 3 | 1 | 27 | 93 | +23 |
| Pileated Woodpecker | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 177 | +42 |
| Horned Lark | 1 | 14 | 19 | 18 | .. | 58 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 34 | 436 | +47 |
| Blue Jay | 12 | 9 | 36 | 66 | 6 | 352 | 17 | 22 | 23 | 4 | 82 | 7852 | +8 |
| American Crow | 12 | 49 | 159 | 429 | 119 | 531 | 857 | 241 | 261 | 148 | 62 | 21088 | +35 |
| Common Raven | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 582 | +5 |
| Black-cap. Chickadee | 211 | 64 | 126 | 311 | 62 | 1040 | 369 | 107 | 90 | 19 | 82 | 17348 | +29 |
| Tufted Titmouse | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 53 | +23 |
| Red-breasted Nuthatch | .. | 5 | 4 | 24 | 2 | 26 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 72 | 852 | +48 |
| White-br. Nuthatch | 9 | 20 | 52 | 114 | 7 | 250 | 43 | 15 | 12 | * | 81 | 4061 | +38 |
| Brown Creeper | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 7 | 1 | 4 | .. | 1 | 46 | 203 | +3 |
| Golden-cr. Kinglet | 2 | .. | .. | 17 | .. | 4 | 7 | 2 | 2 | .. | 32 | 258 | +30 |
| American Robin | .. | .. | 2 | 20 | .. | 7 | 45 | 9 | .. | 12 | 24 | 169 | +52 |
| Cedar Waxwing | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 187 | 19 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 23 | 888 | +40 |
| Northern Shrike | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 62 | 204 | +55 |
| European Starling | 81 | 441 | 730 | 1013 | 522 | 1765 | *** | 1036 | 1366 | 786 | 77 | 106628 | +44 |
| Northern Cardinal | 4 | 35 | 81 | 78 | 11 | 311 | 103 | 37 | 31 | 3 | 69 | 3443 | +3 |
| American Tree Sparrow | 81 | 9 | 119 | 659 | 1 | 653 | 56 | 330 | 64 | * | 71 | 8343 | +35 |
| Song Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 7 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 102 | +31 |
| White-thr. Sparrow | .. | * | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | 3 | 14 | 44 | +30 |
| Dark-eyed Junco | 10 | 86 | 148 | 660 | 29 | 949 | 322 | 72 | 78 | 144 | 73 | 12598 | +28 |
| Snow Bunting | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 75 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 | 2581 | +28 |
| Red-winged Blackbird | 100 | .. | * | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 350 | 1 | 14 | 24 | 651 | +82 |
| Common Grackle | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 200 | * | 6 | 38 | 384 | +12 |
| Purple Finch | .. | .. | 17 | 32 | .. | 76 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 58 | 1424 | +5 |
| Common Redpoll | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | * | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 46 | 5954 | +90 |
| Pine Siskin | 3 | 7 | 16 | 97 | .. | 70 | 45 | 24 | .. | .. | 62 | 3244 | +33 |
| American Goldfinch | 4 | 29 | 88 | 129 | 18 | 372 | 316 | 49 | 25 | 512 | 76 | 8480 | +2 |
| Evening Grosbeak | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 | 4921 | +35 |
| House Sparrow | 243 | 554 | 470 | 612 | 382 | 2766 | 1173 | 350 | 495 | 121 | 78 | 49782 | +12 |
| Total Species | 35 | 26 | 44 | 58 | 37 | 67 | 63 | 62 | 48 | 46 | | | |

* Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count.

*** 63186 European Starlings on the Milwaukee Count.

TABLE 4. Species found on 10 or fewer counts.

| Species | No. of Counts | Total Birds | Count and Number |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|---|
| Common Loon | 2 | 5 | Green Lake 2, Lake Geneva 3 |
| Pied-billed Grebe | 2 | 2 | New Richmond 1, Madison 1 |
| Double-cr. Cormorant | 2 | 6 | Green Bay 5, Hudson 1 |
| Tundra Swan | 2 | 4 | Nelson 3, Cooksville 1 |
| Mute Swan | 4 | 19 | Solon Springs 3, Stevens Point 6, Green Lake 2, Waukesha 8 |
| Snow Goose | 2 | 3 | Stevens Point 2, Woodland Dunes SW 1 |
| Wood Duck | 7 | 12 | Ephraim 1, Green Bay 2, LaCrosse 1, Adams 1, Kettle Moraine 1, Sauk City 1, Madison 5, (Kenosha) |
| Green-winged Teal | 1 | 1 | Milwaukee 1 |
| Northern Pintail | 2 | 3 | Green Bay 2, Madison 3 |
| Northern Shoveler | 2 | 68 | Plymouth 2, Madison 66 |
| Gadwall | 6 | 579 | Madison 551, Cooksville 4, Waukesha 1, Milwaukee 16, Hales Corners 6, Racine 1 |
| American Wigeon | 3 | 6 | Madison 2, Newburg 2, Racine 2 |
| Canvasback | 4 | 23 | LaCrosse 1, Green Lake 2, Racine 16, Kenosha 4 |
| Redhead | 3 | 6 | Green Bay 1, Madison 4, Newburg 1 |
| Ring-necked Duck | 2 | 7 | Madison 5, Oconomowoc 2 |
| Greater Scaup | 6 | 2973 | Ephraim 9, Woodland Dunes NE 2, Newburg 5, Milwaukee 1000, Hales Corners 1750, Kenosha 7 |
| Lesser Scaup | 8 | 59 | Brule 1, Green Bay 1, Hudson 1, Fond du Lac 1, Madison 5, Lake Geneva 45, Milwaukee 2, Hales Corners 3 |
| Oldsquaw | 7 | 1720 | Ephraim 387, Woodland Dunes SE 4, Newburg 15, Milwaukee 435, Hales Corners 403, Racine 80, Kenosha 496 |
| Surf Scoter | 1 | 1 | Newburg 1 |
| White-winged Scoter | 4 | 207 | Sturgeon Bay 5 Woodland Dunes NE 1, Newburg 1, Milwaukee 200 |
| Bufflehead | 8 | 348 | Ephraim 26, Sturgeon Bay 9, Oconomowoc 2, Lake Geneva 208, Milwaukee 51, Hales Corners 12, Racine 19, Kenosha 21 |
| Hooded Merganser | 8 | 23 | Green Bay 1, Hudson 1, Sauk City 2, Madison 6, Fort Atkinson 1, Oconomowoc 5, Lake Geneva 6, Milwaukee 1 |
| Red-br. Merganser | 10 | 149 | Bayfield 1, Ephraim 12, Woodland Dunes SE 11, Madison 3, Oconomowoc 1, Newburg 13, Milwaukee 54, Hales Corners 36, Racine 15, Kenosha 3 |
| Ruddy Duck | 3 | 7 | Green Bay 2, Green Lake 4, Lake Geneva 1 |
| Red-shouldered Hawk | 8 | 10 | Arcadia 2, Wautoma 1, Woodland Dunes NE 1, Plymouth 1, Richland Center 1, Poynette 2, Oconomowoc 1, Newburg 1 |
| Golden Eagle | 2 | 2 | Grantsburg 1, (Kickapoo Valley), Sauk City 1 |
| Merlin | 3 | 3 | Arcadia 1, Oshkosh 1, Waukesha 1 |
| Gray Partridge | 10 | 70 | Shawano 7, Green Bay 4, Fond du Lac 1, Woodland Dunes SE 4, Poynette 10, Randolph 8, Blanchardville 12, Hartford 15, Newburg 7, Milwaukee 2 |
| Gr. Prairie Chicken | 2 | 25 | Dancy 1, Arpin 24 |
| Sharp-tailed Grouse | 1 | 2 | Solon Springs 2 |
| Wild Turkey | 10 | 146 | Nelson 5, Arcadia 9, LaCrosse 11, Hixton 9, Kickapoo Valley 21, Richland Center 44, Clyde 12, Poynette 1, Mount Horeb 31, Blanchardville 3 |
| Northern Bobwhite | 4 | 26 | (Hixton), Plymouth 10, Richland Center 11, Poynette 1, Kenosha 4 |
| Virginia Rail | 1 | 1 | Madison 1 |
| American Coot | 9 | 189 | Amery 1, Ephraim 13, Green Lake 12, Oshkosh 1, Madison 40, Oconomowoc 3, Lake Geneva 111, Milwaukee 4, Hales Corners 4, (Kenosha) |
| Sandhill Crane | 1 | 1 | Stevens Point 1 |
| Killdeer | 2 | 2 | Wautoma 1, Richland Center 1 |
| Common Snipe | 12 | 31 | Kickapoo Valley 3, Wautoma 1, Plymouth 2, Richland Center 7, Baraboo 1, Poynette 8, Mount Horeb 1, Madison 4, Blanchardville 1, Beloit 1, Waukesha 1, Hales Corners 1 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|--|
| Bonaparte's Gull2 | 8 | Milwaukee 7, Hales Corners 1 |
| Thayer's Gull1 | 3 | Milwaukee 3, (Hales Corners), (Racine) |
| Glaucous Gull4 | 6 | Woodland Dunes NE 3, Woodland Dunes SE 1, Madison 1, Racine 1 |
| Gr. Black-backed Gull1 | 1 | Racine 1 |
| Snowy Owl11 | 14 | (Gilman), Willard 1, Spencer 1, Dancy 1, Green Bay 1, (Hixton), Oshkosh 3, (Stockbridge), (Fond du Lac), Woodland Dunes SE 1, Poynette 2, Madison 1, Newburg 1, Milwaukee 1, Racine 1 |
| Long-eared Owl8 | 18 | Grantsburg 2, Spencer 1, Green Lake 2, Appleton 1, Madison 1, Blanchardville 8, Waukesha 2, Kenosha 1 |
| Short-eared Owl10 | 23 | Grantsburg 1, Spencer 1, Arcadia 1, Hixton 1, Poynette 4, Madison 8, Beloit 4, Horicon 1, Waukesha 1, Newburg 1 |
| N. Saw-whet Owl2 | 2 | Poynette 1, Madison 1 |
| Yellow-b. Sapsucker7 | 9 | Willard 1, Hixton 2, Black River Falls 1, Woodland Dunes SW 1, Madison 1, Waukesha 1, Newburg 2 |
| Black-b. Woodpecker1 | 2 | Brule 2 |
| Gray Jay9 | 59 | Brule 3, Solon Springs 6, Fifield 13, Oxbow 17, Medford 2, Phelps 3, Three Lakes 6, Rhinelander 7, Stevens Point 2 |
| Boreal Chickadee1 | 4 | Fifield 4 |
| Carolina Wren1 | 1 | Racine 1 |
| Winter Wren4 | 4 | Woodland Dunes NE 1, Highland 1, Newburg 1, Milwaukee 1 |
| Ruby-crowned Kinglet3 | 4 | Appleton 1, Fond du Lac 1, Madison 2 |
| Eastern Bluebird1 | 1 | Hales Corners 1 |
| Townsend's Solitaire1 | 1 | Nelson 1 |
| Hermit Thrush3 | 4 | (Oshkosh), Madison 2, Waukesha 1, Milwaukee 1, (Racine) |
| Varied Thrush3 | 3 | Fifield 1, Black River Falls 1, Woodland Dunes NE 1 |
| Gray Catbird2 | 2 | Trempealeau 1, Milwaukee 1 |
| Brown Thrasher6 | 6 | (New Richmond), Willard 1, Shicton 1, Woodland Dunes NE 1, Poynette 1, Madison 1, Hales Corners 1 |
| Bohemian Waxwing13 | 1238 | Bayfield 28, Ashland 185, Chippewa Falls 50, Medford 42, Willard 5, Rhinelander 210, Ephraim 426, Caroline 9, Shawano 226, Hixton 3, Stevens Point 30, Wautoma 8, Woodland Dunes NE 26 |
| Loggerhead Shrike1 | 1 | Plymouth 1 |
| Yellow-rumped Warbler2 | 2 | Shawano 1, Waukesha 1 |
| Common Yellowthroat1 | 1 | Fort Atkinson 1 |
| Indigo Bunting1 | 1 | Stockbridge 1 |
| Rufous-sided Towhee1 | 1 | Hales Corners 1 |
| Field Sparrow2 | 3 | Sauk City 1, Horicon 2 |
| Vesper Sparrow1 | 1 | Poynette 1 |
| Fox Sparrow1 | 6 | Newburg 6 |
| Swamp Sparrow10 | 70 | LaCrosse 1, Fond du Lac 1, Poynette 5, Sauk City 3, Mount Horeb 4, Madison 6, Blanchardville 4, Cadiz Springs 1, Waukesha 3, Hales Corners 4, (Racine), Kenosha 3 |
| White-crowned Sparrow3 | 5 | Madison 1, Beloit 1, Racine 3 |
| Harris' Sparrow4 | 2 | Nelson 2 |
| Lapland Longspur6 | 92 | Amery 2, Medford 1, Hixton 40, Oshkosh 20, Poynette 1, Madison 28 |
| meadowlark spp.2 | 2 | Willard 1, Green Bay 1 |
| Rusty Blackbird6 | 47 | Bayfield 11, Amery 2, Stockbridge 4, Madison 4, Oconomowoc 1, Hales Corners 25 |
| Brewer's Blackbird2 | 16 | Fifield 1, (Racine), Hales Corners 15 |
| Brown-headed Cowbird12 | 193 | Amery 1, Tomah 2, Oshkosh 1, Fond du Lac 15, Poynette 2, Madison 85, Horicon 1, Hales Corners 80, Racine 1, Kenosha 8 |
| Pine Grosbeak12 | 103 | Bayfield 25, Ashland 8, Iron Belt 6, Brule 26, Solon Springs 4, Fifield 1, Oxbow 9, Amery 2, Gilman 6, Phelps 7, Three Lakes 6, Rhinelander 3, (Merrill), (Ephraim) |
| House Finch3 | 8 | (Oshkosh), Milwaukee 1, Hales Corners 2, Racine 5 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----|---|
| Red Crossbill | 9 | 90 | Willard 7, Three Lakes 12, Rhinelander 2, Lakewood 8, Shawano 2, Wautoma 16, Poynette 1, Madison 2, Waukesha 40 |
| White-w. Crossbill | 5 | 12 | Amery 2, Oxbo 1, Adams 1, Woodland Dunes SW 6, Newburg 1 |
| Accipiter spp. | 3 | 8 | Tomah 2, Kickapoo Valley 3, Waukesha 3 |
| Falcon spp. | 1 | 1 | Hales Corners 1 |
| Gull spp. | 2 | 398 | Poynette 3, Hales Corners 395 |

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Curved-billed Thrasher photo by Keith Merkel.

Curve-Billed Thrasher Wisconsin's Second Record

By Don G. Follen Sr.

On Sunday December 21, 1986 Gary Hendrickson of Rural Spencer in Clark Co. called to tell me that he strongly suspected that he had a southwestern bird that had been staying in his yard. He also said he thought it to be a Curve-Billed Thrasher (*Toxostoma curvirostre*), a species which I had observed in S. California in 1969.

I drove into the yard and Gary was outside the door and waiting for me. Gary excitedly informed me that the bird was behind the house on the clothesline rack. Looking out a back bedroom window, sure enough, there it was. Immediately the orange-red eye became observable.

The bird was the general thrasher type, long, slim and when it flew it flew straight and close to the ground. The legs looked dark or deep green. The bill looked dark and the tail was charcoal black. The overall coloration of the bird dorsally was a dark olive charcoal. There was a white strip down the chin and throat but not as pronounced as in the bird books. The breast had a dark cloudy appearance with underlying spots or blotches but near uniform in size. The dark of the lower breast then blended into a clear, unspotted stomach area to the under tail coverts which when in the light had a cinnamon-rusty tinge to them. The bill appeared to be black and was about one and a half inches long and decurved along most of its length. The sides of the head appeared to be nearly the same shade as the back. Without any doubt we were observing Wisconsin's second record of the Curved-Billed Thrasher (*Toxostoma curvirostre*), the first being in Buffalo Co. in July, 1971, see Passenger Pigeon 34:47-49, 35:37-38, at the Merton Maier's. I then called Sam Robbins who was unable to come at the time and Ken and Jan Luepke who came along with their daughters Karen and Rebecca and son Bob and Keith Merkel.

Prior to that time Gary said that the bird was first observed on November 24th about 4 p.m. and that it had mostly remained under the many small spruces which surround the east and north part of the yard and that they at first thought it was a Common Grackle. This day however, with the temperature at thirty plus degrees and an excellent sunshiny day, the bird was really putting on a show, sitting on the rail of the deck, flying around the yard. The farthest point of observation was a mere thirty feet and the closest, eight feet.

With the weather being unseasonably warm the bird was only sporadically observed for most of the next week. We had tried on a couple of occasions to trap the bird and then on December 26 (one month after it was first observed) at about 4:15 p.m. we caught and banded the bird. It was observed to be in excellent physical condition. We could not discern an incubation patch. We felt we could not sex this bird nor age it although all references indicated that the orange-red eye is indicative of an adult bird.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank Valerie, Gary, Teri and Dan Hendrickson for their interest and concern for something unusual and for their reporting it to me. I also thank them for their tolerance of us birders invading their privacy and their property. I thank Keith Merkel for use of his photograph. I thank Steve Rennhack (subpermittee) for his assistance with the trapping and banding. A very special thanks to Mary and Ira Follen for their tolerance and to those - especially Ellen Allan and Wisconsin River Power Company - for their financial support.

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Nest Site Selectivity By The Goldfinch In An Old Field Habitat

By Chris Worley

Birds display varying degrees of selectivity in the placement of their nests. During a recent study of the woody vegetation of an "old field" habitat I collected information on nest site selectivity by the Goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*).

The study area, in DePere, Brown County, Wisconsin (Sec 28, T-23-N, R-20-E), is composed of two adjacent, but slightly different secondary successional habitats originally cleared for the construction of a radio tower. What will be referred to as the alpha section consists of a slightly more xeric condition than that of the beta section (lowland). Dimensions of the alpha area are approximately 250 x 23m. The beta area has dimensions of 69 x 36m.

Woody plant densities were estimated by the circle plot method (Brewer and McCann 1982) with a plot diameter of 8.0m. Three plots were established randomly every 50m. A total of 15 plots were taken. I also measured height and trunk diameter (measured at 5.0 cm above ground) of woody vegetation used for nesting.

I counted nests during the winter of 1985-86 when the absence of foliage facilitated nest location. Each nest was tagged to prevent accidental duplication of data. Nests were identified by dimensions, materials (presence of thistle seed), and habitat (Headstrom 1970). Followup surveys during the summer of 1986 confirmed that goldfinches were common at the study site during their breeding season.

The alpha section was composed of a slightly more diversified woody vegetation than that of the beta section. Grey dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*) predominated, comprising 53% of the woody vegetation species. Young poplar (*Populus alba*) represented 23%, snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*) 16%, and the remaining 8% was a combination of several species. The mean height of grey dogwood was 166.6 cm. Diameter averaged 2.1 cm. Poplar ranged in height from 10.0 to 12.6m.

The beta section also contained primarily grey dogwood, which represented 95% of the woody vegetation. The remaining 5% included Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) and others. Average height of grey dogwood was 120.4cm. Diameter averaged 1.4cm.

Table 1: Numerical abundance of shrub species and number of goldfinch nests observed in the alpha and beta sections.

| <u>Shrub species</u> | <u>Relative density</u> <u>(% by numbers)</u> | <u>Number of</u> <u>Goldfinch</u> <u>nests</u> |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| <u>Alpha section</u> | | |
| <u>Cornus racemosa</u> | 53 | 14 |
| <u>Populus alba</u> | 23 | 0 |
| <u>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</u> | 16 | 0 |
| <u>Others</u> | 8 | 0 |
| <u>Beta section</u> | | |
| <u>Cornus racemosa</u> | 95 | 13 |
| <u>Elaeagnus angustifolia</u> | 5 | 0 |

In the alpha section, all fourteen goldfinch nests were found in grey dogwood (Table 1). Significantly more goldfinch nests were found in grey dogwood than would be expected if they chose shrubs at random. [$X^2 = 10.60$, $P < 0.005$; expected values for shrub species other than grey dogwood were pooled to obtain an expected value of at least 5, and Yates correction for continuity was used (Zar 1975)]. Specifically, $P < 0.005$ implies that if shrub selection were indeed random my observed results would be obtained in fewer than five cases out of one thousand.

In the beta section thirteen goldfinch nests were found in grey dogwood (Table 1). However, since 95% of the woody vegetation in the beta section is grey dogwood, the sample size was insufficient to demonstrate a significant selection for that species.

The total height of grey dogwood and the nest height within the shrub were significantly correlated ($r = 0.889$, $P < 0.01$). The relationship between these variables proved to be nearly linear for both study areas (Figure 1). Nests were placed on average at 70% of the total height of the shrubs.

CONCLUSION

In summary, nesting goldfinches selected grey dogwood over several species of woody vegetation. Nest height and shrub height were significantly correlated. A possible explanation may be that each shrub contains a high density of branches at a certain point proportional to the total shrub height. Placement of the nest at this height might provide the greatest support or protection.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to thank Dr. Philip Cochran for his suggestions and statistical skills, the Worley family, and St. Norbert College.

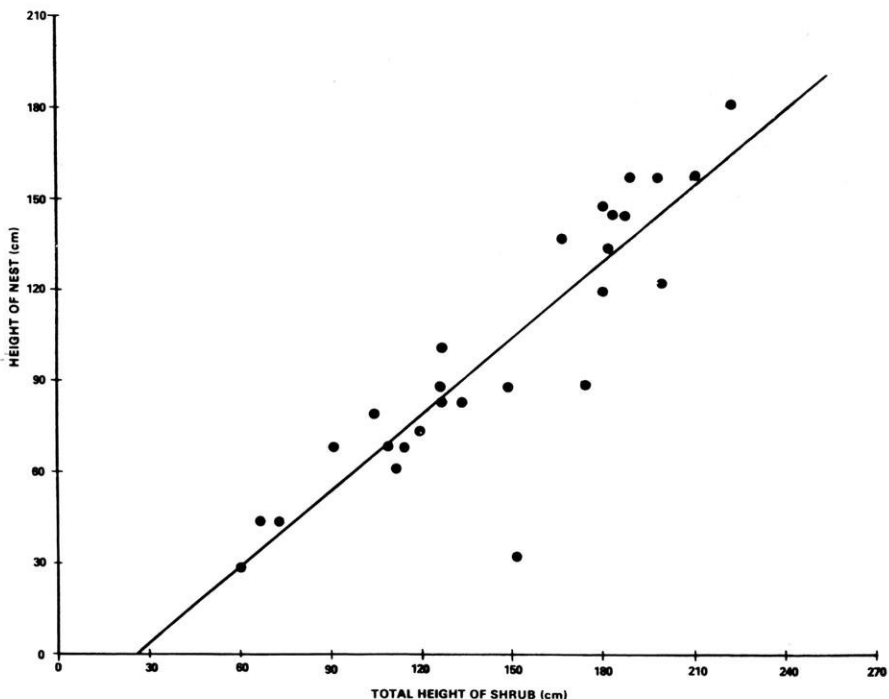


Figure 1: Height of nests within shrub vs. total height of shrub. Data from both study areas are pooled. Line of best fit was determined by linear regression.

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Red-necked Grebe Attacks Wood Duck Duckling

By James O. Evrard

At 0730 hours on 30 May 1986, I observed an adult Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*) attack a Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) duckling on 68 ha Oakridge Lake in the SW ¼ of Section 9, T31N, R17W, Town of Stanton, St. Croix County, Wisconsin. I had earlier flushed the lone duckling from a thin band of sedge (*Carex sp.*) into open water along the lake's western shoreline. The new hatched, Class Ia (Gollop and Marshall 1954) duckling swam slowly and steadily away from me parallel to the shoreline towards a loafing adult male Wood Duck 400 m away in a bay in the extreme southwest corner of the lake.

While watching the duckling, I observed an adult Red-necked Grebe swim 50m towards the duckling from a known nesting territory in the bay. Interested in what type of interaction might occur, I focused my 20x spotting scope on the duckling. When within 2-3 m of the duckling, the grebe dove and attacked from beneath the water's surface. The young Wood Duck was visibly jarred by the impact of the grebe's sharp bill. The duckling burst into a skittering run on the water's surface, directly away from the grebe towards the center of the lake. The grebe repeatedly dove and attacked the duckling by jabbing it and momentarily pulling it completely under the water several times. The grebe's attacks were not always successful. Apparently the duckling could see or sense the grebe beneath it occasionally and changed directions or speed to avoid the attack.

Several times the grebe dove completely beneath the rapidly swimming duck and surfaced in front of it, forcing it to change directions. The attacks continued for nearly 10 minutes with the duckling visibly tiring. Abruptly the grebe surfaced and began preening, appearing to have lost interest in the young Wood Duck. Total distance covered during the attack was no more than 30 m. The duckling swam away from the grebe to the shoreline where it disappeared in thick cattails (*Typha latifolia*). The grebe then swam slowly towards the bay from which it appeared.

The behavior of the Red-necked Grebe was difficult to understand. The bird could have been defending its territory although it nests in loose colonies and is usually passive to other waterfowl (Palmer 1962). The grebe's normal diet consists of small fish, aquatic insects and worms, tadpoles, salamanders, crustaceans, mollusks, but not birds (Palmer 1962). A related but larger diving bird, the Common Loon (*Gavia immer*) has been observed attacking Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) ducklings (Anderson 1972) and even killing giant Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis maxima*) goslings (Zicus 1975). This was the first instance of antagonistic behavior of a Red-necked Grebe towards other water birds that I have seen in 5 years of observations of Oakridge Lake.

Partial funding for my study was supplied by the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act under Pittman - Robertson Project 1-141-R. I thank R.A. Hunt for critical review of the manuscript.

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FIELD

NOTES



The Spring Season

March 1 - May 31, 1986

By Bill Volkert

The spring of 1986 can be summed up as being very much like that of the previous year -- extremely early! In 1985, spring arrived well ahead of schedule and so did many migrant birds. Observers reported that 1986 was even earlier yet, and the seasons records reflect some very early dates for many species. March began with temperatures in the 40's with several migrants already present at the beginning of the period. By the 2nd, the Canada Geese began to arrive at Horicon Marsh, but Spring proceeded with an uncertain progress at first; taking two steps forward and one back. March 5th brought 3 inches of snow across the state, and by the 7th temperatures had fallen between 10° and 15° below zero. The winds soon shifted and by the 8th they were bringing blackbirds and other species north with them, pushing temperatures to the mid and upper 40's by the 11th. It was to cool down again for a few days with rain and snow until the 16th, when temperatures reached 50°F carrying cranes and woodcocks to southern Wisconsin. Another setback to spring's progress came on the 18th with 10 to 12 inches of snow falling up north. But it was not to last, when on the 21st temperatures were up to 70°F in the north and 80°F in southern Wisconsin. On the 22nd a fair migration wave was noted by several observers and warm temperatures continued to the end of the month. March ended with 70° temperatures melting the last of the snow up north.

April began much cooler with rain in the south and light snow in the north. It began warming on the 6th and 7th with snow on the 8th up north. By the 10th temperatures were in the 60's across the state. As the warming continued spring advanced, with Canada Geese arriving up north on the 17th. The 18th and 19th brought rain and on the 20th two inches of snow fell in the north. On the 22nd, a low of 11°F was reported for the north, but southwest winds pushed temperatures into the 60's on the 23rd with 70's across the south part of the state. It cooled down for a few days with temperatures back in the 70's by the 26th. Observers reported White-throated Sparrows and other passerines arriving on that day with a pronounced wave on the 29th.

Just as April was ending, the warm weather was encouraging the arrival of migrant passerines. The trees responded by leafing out and by the first week of May the dense foliage was concealing most of the songbirds. It again became a challenge to identify the birds by song rather than sight. During late April and early May, much of the state was reporting a lack of rain. In the southeast part of the state however, rainfall was above normal making shorebird habitat widely available.

While inland habitat was abundant for shorebirds, the high water levels of Lake Michigan inundated much of the shoreline resulting in poor birding opportunities. The early warm weather moved the waterfowl north just as passerines and shorebirds were arriving. This resulted in little overlap of groups of migrants and was reflected in the May Day and Big Day Counts. Passerines showed a lack of good migration waves and were difficult to observe because of the dense foliage. Shorebirds were well represented, but because of the widespread habitat were scattered far and wide and rarely concentrated.

May began cooler with temperatures in the 30's and light snow up north. On the 4th temperatures were in the 80's across the state and produced a noticeable wave between the 4th and 6th. Some observers reported a slight invasion on the 7th, 11th and the 18th. On the 11th to 13th, rain dominated the weather and for much of the month winds were out of the east, eliminating the chances for a good migration wave. On the 16th, temperatures were in the low 70's in the north and near 80°F in the south. This was interrupted by rain on the 17th. But spring was making steady progress, and by the 28th temperatures were near 80°F and on the 30th, 90°F was reported even in the northern counties. The influx of this warm weather pushed the last of the migrants north to their breeding grounds, bringing to a close the '86 spring migration.

The abnormally early spring weather produced several early dates for arriving birds. The spring of 1985 was a record year for early spring phenology, but 1986 will be remembered as being even earlier yet. It will also be remembered by many as being a poor birding year. The birds were hidden by the dense vegetation, shorebirds were spread out due to abundant rainfall, and many species weren't sighted at all because of the rapidly advancing season moving them through over a short period of time. But a look at the statewide accumulative effort will show it as an exceptional year. Not only are there many early dates worth mentioning, but rare sightings for the season include Ross' Goose, Laughing Gull, Greater Black-backed Gull, Thayers Gull, Mew Gull, Chuck-wills-widow, Three-toed Woodpecker, Carolina Wren, Yellow-throated Warbler, Western Tanager, Black-headed Grosbeak, and Wisconsin's first records of the House Finch.

All together, reports came in from 62 counties with 74 observers reporting 297 species for the season. (Counties not reported from include Florence, Kewaunee, Marquette, Oconto, Pierce, Rusk, Sawyer, Vernon, Washburn and Waushara.) Many species were reported as present throughout the period, however all species sighted during the season have been included in the seasonal summary with additional data provided for those rare, threatened and endangered species.

1986 SPRING SEASON

Red-throated Loon: First reported in Manitowoc County March 28 (D. Tessen) sighting 2 birds and on April 5 (C. Sontag); reported in Ozaukee County as follows: April 6 (K. & D. Legler); April 9 and 16, sighting 3 birds (J. Frank); April 11, sighting 10 birds (D. Gustafson); April 12 (B. Cowart) with 5 birds reported by G. DeBoer; April 13 (D. Tessen) and May 13 (S. Swengel); in Manitowoc County, April 20 (R. Hoffman); Douglas County April 20 to May 21, with 5 birds sighted on May 10 (R. Johnson) and April 22 to 25 (L. Semo); and in Dane County, April 22 to 27 (Al Shea).

Common Loon: First reported in Dane County, March 25 (M. Smith).

Pied-billed Grebe: Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane County (J. Sutton).

Horned Grebe: Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane County (S. Thiessen) and March 18 in Chippewa County (J. Polk). On April 13, 55 birds were sighted in Ozaukee County (J. Frank).

Red-necked Grebe: First reported in Winnebago County, April 6 (D. Tessen) reporting 6 birds and (T Ziebell). On April 22, 28 birds were sighted in Douglas County (R. Johnson); also reported in the following counties; Bayfield, Burnett, Columbia, Eau Claire, Monroe, Ozaukee and St. Croix.

Eared Grebe: First reported in Dane County, April 17 (A. Shea); also in Sheboygan County, April 27 (D. & M. Brasser); and Bayfield County, April 29 where 2 birds were sighted (S. Swengel).

- Western Grebe:** First reported in Chippewa County, May 11 by Alvin Boettcher, and in Douglas County, May 25 (M. Peterson & D. Tessen) sighting 2 birds.
- American White Pelican:** First reported in Burnett County, April 20 with 7 birds present on May 14 (J. Hoefler). Also reported on May 30 from the Turtle-Flambeau flowage, Iron County where 14 birds were sighted by Jerrold Rilin.
- Double-crested Cormorant:** First reported in Door County, March 26 (R. & C. Lukes) and Trempeleau County, March 28 (T. Hunter). Peak numbers were reported on April 28 from Douglas County, sighting 340 birds (S. Swengel). Other reports came in from the following counties: Adams, Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Clark, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Dunn, Eau Claire, Green Lake, Iron, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Marathon, Milwaukee, Monroe, Ozaukee, Racine, Shawano, Taylor, Trempeleau and Winnebago.
- American Bittern:** First reported in Door County, March 30 (R. & C. Lukes) with 10 birds being reported in Winnebago County, May 10 (D. Tessen).
- Least Bittern:** First reported in Dodge County, April 17 (Jeff Baughman) with other reports coming from the following counties: Burnett, Douglas, Green Lake, Marathon and Winnebago.
- Great Blue Heron:** First reported in Racine County, March 10 (G. DeBoer)
- Great Egret:** First reported in Monroe County, March 29 (E. Epstein). Also reported in the following counties: Ashland, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Green Lake, Jefferson, LaCrosse, Manitowoc, Marathon, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Shawano, Trempeleau, and Winnebago.
- Little Blue Heron:** First reported in Dane County, April 30 (R. Hoffman); and in Shawano County, May 7 (M. Peterson).
- Cattle Egret:** First reported in Burnett County, April 20 (J. Hoefler). Other reports were from the following counties: Columbia, Dane, Ozaukee and Winnebago.
- Green-backed Heron:** First reported in Door County, April 21 (R. & C. Lukeks).
- Black-crowned Night Heron:** First reported in Dane County, April 5 (D. Cedarstrom)
- Yellow-crowned Night Heron:** First reported in Dane County, April 13 (A. Shea) sighting 2 birds; and in the same county on April 28 (R. Hoffman).
- Tundra Swan:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane County (W. Hilsenhoff). On March 29, 2,500+ birds were sighted in Outagamie County (D. Tessen).
- Mute Swan:** Present throughout the period in Ashland, Douglas and Racine Counties. On March 16, 22 birds were sighted in Waukesha County (D. Tessen); and 38 birds were reported for Ashland County, April 30 (S. Swengel). Other reports came from Bayfield, Door, Manitowoc, and Milwaukee Counties.
- Greater White-fronted Goose:** First reported in Walworth County, March 9 (D. Tessen) sighting 3 birds. Also reported as follows: March 17, Ozaukee County (D. Gustafson); March 22, Rock County (D. Tessen) sighting 15 birds; reported in Columbia County, March 29, sighting 7 birds (Jeff Baughman); March 31, sighting 5 birds (S. Swengel); April 5 (D. Gustafson & G. DeBoer); and April 6 (M. Smith); in Marathon County, April 11 (K. & J. Luepke) and April 13 (S. Robbins); Dodge County, May 5 (B. Volkert); and in Fond du Lac County, May 23 (Chris Feevey).
- Snow Goose:** First reported at the beginning of the period in Winnebago County (T. Ziebell). On March 22, 35 birds were sighted in Rock County (D. Tessen).
- Ross' Goose:** First reported in Ozaukee County, March 16 (R. Sundell); and March 17 (M. Donald & D. Gustafson). Accepted by the records committee. See "By the Wayside".
- Canada Goose:** Present at the beginning of the period in the following counties: Burnett, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Kenosha, Marathon, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Racine, Sauk, Trempeleau, Washington and Winnebago.
- Wood Duck:** Present at the beginning of the period in Dane, Racine, Shawano and Winnebago Counties.
- Green-winged Teal:** First reported in Milwaukee County, March 2 (J. Frank & D. Hanbury).
- American Black Duck:** Present at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Barron, Columbia, Dane, Door, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Racine, Sauk, Shawano and Winnebago Counties.
- Mallard:** Present at the beginning of the period in the same counties associated with the Black Duck.
- Northern Pintail:** Present at the beginning of the period in Dane (S. Thiessen) and Racine (G. DeBoer) Counties.
- Blue-winged Teal:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Manitowoc (C. Sontag) and Milwaukee (Jeff Baughman) Counties.

- Northern Shoveler:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane County (D. Cedarstrom, A. Shea & M. Smith).
- Gadwall:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane County (W. Hilsenhoff, A. Shea, M. Smith & S. Thiessen).
- American Wigeon:** Present at the beginning of the period in Dane County (W. Hilsenhoff & S. Thiessen).
- Canvasback:** Present at the beginning of the period in Racine County (G. DeBoer).
- Redhead:** First reported in Columbia County, March 2 (G. DeBoer).
- Ring-necked Duck:** First reported in Dane County, Marv 8 (W. Hilsenhoff).
- Greater Scaup:** Present at the beginning of the period in Columbia, Door, Milwaukee and Ozaukee Counties. Reported at the end of the period in Douglas County (L. Semo).
- Lesser Scaup:** Present at the beginning of the period in Columbia, Dane, and Ozaukee Counties. Reported at the end of the period in Ashland County (D. Verch).
- Oldsquaw:** Last reported in Door County, May 17 (R. & C. Lukes).
- Black Scoter:** Reported as follows: Manitowoc County, March 28 sighting 2 birds (D. Tessen) and April 20 (R. Hoffman); Milwaukee County, April 4 (D. Gustafson); and Ozaukee County, April 12 (Jeff Baughman) sighting 3 birds and (G. DeBoer).
- Surf Scoter:** Reported as follows: Manitowoc County, March 28 sighting 4 birds (D. Tessen) and April 20 sighting 3 birds (R. Hoffman); Milwaukee County, April 4 sighting 2 birds (D. Gustafson) and May 1 sighting 3 birds (J. Frank); Ozaukee County, April 12 sighting 12 birds (Jeff Baughman) and May 13 (S. Swengel).
- White-winged Scoter:** One bird was reported at the beginning of the period in Columbia County (Jeff Baughman). Also reported in Manitowoc County, March 28 sighting 4 birds (D. Tessen) and April 20 sighting 8 birds (R. Hoffman); Douglas County, May 11 sighting 9 birds (R. Johnson); and Ozaukee County, May 13 (S. Swengel).
- Common Goldeneye:** Present at the beginning of the period in Barron, Dane, Door, Eau Claire, Manitowoc, Marinette, Milwaukee, Polk, Racine, Sauk, Shawano, Sheboygan, Trempeleau, and Winnebago Counties.
- Bufflehead:** Present at the beginning of the period in Door, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee and Sheboygan Counties.
- Hooded Merganser:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane County (W. Hilsenhoff).
- Common Merganser:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane, Door, Manitowoc, Ozaukee, Sauk, Sheboygan, and Winnebago Counties.
- Red-breasted Merganser:** Present at the beginning of the period in Door, Manitowoc, Milwaukee and Ozaukee Counties.
- Ruddy Duck:** First reported in Columbia County, March 9 (Jeff Baughman).
- Turkey Vulture:** First reported on March 16 in Dane (K. Lange), Jefferson (K.E. Hale) and Sauk (D. Cedarstrom) Counties. On April 29, one was sighted in Bayfield County (S. Swengel).
- Osprey:** First reported in Vilas County, March 27 (Jim Baughman). Other sightings reported during the period came from the following counties: Ashland, Barron, Burnett, Chippewa, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Forest, Green Lake, Iron, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Marathon, Milwaukee, Monroe, Polk, Price, Oneida, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Sauk, Shawano, Trempeleau, and Washington.
- Bald Eagle:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Buffalo, Chippewa, Dane, Douglas, Iron, Jackson, Taylor and Winnebago Counties. On March 3, 10 birds were sighted in Sauk County (S. Swengel). During the period reports came in from 20 other counties.
- Northern Harrier:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Jackson County (T. Risch).
- Sharp-shinned Hawk:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane (J. Sutton), Door (R. & C. Lukes), Jackson (T. Risch) and Sauk (S. Swengel) Counties.
- Coopers Hawk:** Present at the beginning of the period in Chippewa (J. Polk), Dane (W. Hilsenhoff), Green Lake (T. Schultz), Sauk (S. Swengel) and Shawano (M. Peterson) Counties. Reported during the period in the following counties: Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Crawford, Dane, Door, Douglas, Iron, Jackson, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Monroe, Ozaukee, Polk, Trempeleau, Vilas and Winnebago.
- Northern Goshawk:** Last reported in Iron County at the end of the period (M. Butterbrodt).

- Red-shouldered Hawk:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane (K. & D. Legler) and Polk (J. Hudnick) Counties. Reported during the period in the following counties: Chippewa, Columbia, Crawford, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Iowa, Langlade, Monroe, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Richland, Shawano, Washington and Wood.
- Broad-winged Hawk:** First reported in Outagamie County, March 25 (J. Anderson). Present at the end of the period in Dane County (W. Hilsenhoff).
- Red-tailed Hawk:** Present during the period throughout the state.
- Rough-legged Hawk:** Late sightings include Dodge County, May 12 (J. Frank); and May 21, in Bayfield (D. Verch) and Polk (J. Hudick) Counties.
- Golden Eagle:** Two birds were reported in Monroe County during the winter season, remaining until March 16 (E. Epstein). Others were reported in Dane County, March 2 (M. Smith); Douglas County, March 22 (R. Johnson) and Dunn County, April 1 (J. Polk).
- American Kestrel:** Present during the period throughout the state.
- Merlin:** First reported on March 22, in Dane (R. Hoffman) and Chippewa (J. Polk) Counties. On April 28, 3 birds were sighted in Douglas County (R. Johnson). Other reports came in from the following counties: Burnett, Door, Manitowoc, Marathon, Ozaukee, Polk, Sheboygan, and Taylor. Last reported in Jackson County, May 18 (D. Harmer).
- Peregrine Falcon:** First reported in Ozaukee County, April 12 (R. Sundell) with 2 birds being sighted on April 18. Also reported as follows: April 19, Ozaukee County (B. Coward (D. Gustafson); April 28 and May 17, Douglas County (R. Johnson); April 29, Douglas County (L. Semo); May 1, Burnett County (J. Hoefler); May 4, Waukesha County (D. Tessen); May 9, Sauk County (M. Mossman); May 16, Dodge county Christopher Feevey); May 17, Milwaukee County (D. Gustafson); May 20, Dane County (K. & D. Legler). Last reported in Sauk County, May 21 to the end of the period (S. Swengel).
- Gray Partridge:** Reported during the period in the following counties: Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Marinette, Ozaukee and St. Croix.
- Ring-necked Pheasant:** Present throughout the state.
- Spruce Grouse:** Reported in Oneida County, March 2 (R. Sundell) and on May 13 (B. Reardon).
- Ruffed Grouse:** The population is again reaching the high point of the 10 year cycle. This is reflected in the numerous reports received from throughout the state.
- Greater Prairie Chicken:** Reported throughout the period from the following counties: Burnett, Marathon, Portage and Taylor.
- Sharp-tailed Grouse:** Reported throughout the period from the following counties: Burnett, Douglas and Taylor.
- Wild Turkey:** Reported throughout the period from the following counties: Crawford, Dane, Fond du Lac, Grant, Marinette, Monroe, Richland, Sauk, Sheboygan, Trempeleau and Washington.
- Northern Bobwhite:** Reported during the period from the following counties: Crawford, Columbia, Dane, Dunn, Eau Claire, Green Lake, Jackson, Milwaukee, Monroe, Richland, Sauk and Trempeleau.
- Yellow Rail:** First reported in Chippewa County, April 23 (J. Polk). Also reported in Burnett County, May 23 (A. Shea) and May 24 (D. Bohn, K. & D. Legler, M. Peterson & D. Tessen).
- King Rail:** First reported in Dodge County, April 17 (Jeff Baughman); Reported in the same county by several observers, as well as Columbia, Dane and Winnebago Counties.
- Virginia Rail:** First reported in Fond du Lac County, March 30 (B. Volkert).
- Sora:** First reported in Dane County, April 6 (P. Ashman).
- Common Moorhen:** First reported in Columbia County, April 30 (G. DeBoer). Also reported in the following counties: Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Oconto, Racine and Winnebago.
- American Coot:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane County (D. Cedarstrom, W. Hilsenhoff and A. Shea).
- Sandhill Crane:** First reported in Columbia County, March 9 (S. Swengel).
- Black-bellied Plover:** First reported in Ozaukee County, April 20 (Jeff Baughman). Last reported at the end of the period in Douglas (R. Johnson) and Manitowoc (C. Sontag) Counties.
- Lesser Golden Plover:** First reported in Dane County, April 15 (P. Ashman). Present at the end of the period in Douglas County (R. Johnson).

- Semipalmated Plover:** First reported in Ozaukee County, March 23 (W. Woodmansee). Present at the end of the period in the following counties: Dane (D. Cedarstrom & M. Smith), Douglas (R. Johnson), Iron (M. Butterbrodt) and Manitowoc (C. Sontag).
- Piping Plover:** Only one sighting was reported for this rare species: one bird was reported in Ashland County, May 21 (D. Verch).
- Killdeer:** First reported in Racine County, March 10 (G. DeBoer).
- American Avocet:** First reported in Dunn County, April 24 and 27, when 3 birds were sighted (J. Polk). Also reported in Dodge county, May 3 (Jeff Baughman) and May 4 (K. & D. Legler and D. Tessen); and in Manitowoc County, May 11 (K. & D. Legler) with 2 birds being sighted by C. Sontag.
- Greater Yellowlegs:** First reported in Dane County, March 31 (W. Hilsenhoff). Last reported in Dane county, May 30 (J. Sutton).
- Lesser Yellowlegs:** First reported in LaFayette County, March 28 (Jeff Baughman) sighting 8 birds. Present at the end of the period in Dane County (M. Smith).
- Solitary Sandpiper:** First reported in Ozaukee County, April 22 (R. Sundell). Present at the end of the period in Barron County (A. Goff).
- Willet:** First reported in Dunn County, April 14 (J. Polk). Also reported in Milwaukee County, April 29 (B. Cowart) with 14 birds sighted by D. Gustafson; Ozaukee County, May 10 (R. Sundell); and Ashland County, May 14 (D. Verch).
- Spotted Sandpiper:** First reported in Dunn County, April 18 (J. Polk).
- Upland Sandpiper:** First reported in Portage County, April 20 (D. Bohn). Also reported during the period in the following counties: Ashland, Brown, Burnett, Chippewa, Dane, Dodge, Door, Douglas, Eau Claire, Grant, Iron, Marathon, Monroe, Oneida, Ozaukee, Polk, Shawano, Sheboygan, Taylor, Winnebago and Washington.
- Whimbrel:** First reported in Manitowoc County, May 16 to 18 (D. Bohn) sighting 53 birds. Also reported in Manitowoc County, May 18 to the end of the period. (C. Sontag) sighting 3 birds; Ozaukee County, May 18 (Jeff Baughman) sighting 2 birds; Sheboygan County, May 24 (S. Thiessen and M. Donald) sighting 9 birds; Door county, May 25 (R. & C. Lukes) sighting 4 birds; and Manitowoc County, May 26 (D. Gustafson) sighting 110 birds.
- Hudsonian Godwit:** First reported on May 10, in Dane (R. Hoffman & W. Hilsenhoff) and Dodge (T. Schultz) Counties. Reported during the period in Columbia and Walworth counties, with 14 birds sighted in Dodge County, May 17 (D. Gustafson). Last reported in Columbia County, May 24 (D. Tessen).
- Marbled Godwit:** Reported as follows: Eau Claire County, April 18 (J. Polk); Ashland County, May 15 (D. Verch) and Manitowoc County, May 16 (D. Bohn).
- Ruddy Turnstone:** First reported in Columbia County, May 4 (G. DeBoer). Present at the end of the period in Manitowoc County (C. Sontag).
- Red Knot:** First reported in Douglas County, May 19 and 21 (R. Johnson) sighting 3 birds. Also reported in Douglas County, May 20 to the end of the period (L. Semo); Columiba County, May 20 (K. & D. Legler) and May 25 (T. Schultz); Winnebago County, May 26 (C. Schultz); and Manitowoc County, May 23 (C. Sontag) sighting 8 birds.
- Sanderling:** First reported in Dodge County, May 10 (T. Schultz). Present at the end of the period in Manitowoc County (C. Sontag).
- Semipalmated Sandpiper:** First reported in Columbia County, April 29 (G. DeBoer). Present at the end of the period in the following counties: Dane, Douglas and Manitowoc.
- Western Sandpiper:** First reported in Columbia County, May 8 (G. DeBoer). Also reported in Dane County, May 16 (D. Tessen) sighting 2 birds, and May 29 (M. Donald); Manitowoc County, May 25 (C. Sontag); and Columbia County, May 26 (M. Peterson & D. Tessen), and May 29 (R. Sundell).
- Least Sandpiper:** First reported in Racine County, April 26 (B. Cowart). Present at the end of the period in Dane county (D. Cedarstrom).
- White-rumped Sandpiper:** First reported in Dunn County, April 27 (J. Polk). Reported by several observers in Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Jackson, Marathon and Racine Counties. Present at the end of the period in Columbia (D. Cedarstrom) sighting 9 birds; Dand (D. Cedarstrom) and Manitowoc (C. Sontag) counties.
- Bairds Sandpiper:** First reported in Dodge County, May 13 (D. Hanbury). Present at the end of the period in Dane County (R. Hoffman).

- Pectoral Sandpiper:** First reported in Dane County, March 5 (S.Thiessen). On April 17, 170 birds were sighted in Columbia County (D. Cedarstrom); and 300 birds were sighted in Walworth County, April 19 (D. Tessen). Last reported in Dane County, May 30 (J. Sutton).
- Dunlin:** First reported on April 19 in Dodge (J. Haseleu), Manitowoc (C. Sontag) and Walworth (D. Tessen) Counties. On May 11, 400 birds were sighted in Dodge County (D. Tessen). Present at the end of the period in Columbia, Dane, Douglas, Manitowoc and Winnebago Counties.
- Stilt Sandpiper:** First reported in Dodge County, May 11 (D. Tessen). Also reported in Dodge County, May 12 (J. Frank), May 17 (Jeff Baughman, T. Schultz & R. Sundell) and May 20 (S. Swengel); on May 15, 4 birds were sighted in Fond du Lac County; Dane County, May 15 (A. Shea) and May 18 (J. Sutton); (M. Smith) and May 27 (M. Peterson).
- Short-billed Dowitcher:** First reported in Ozaukee County, April 27 (R. Sundell). On May 11, 60 birds were sighted in Dodge County (D. Tessen), and 77 birds were sighted in Ashland County, May 13 (D. Verch). Present at the end of the period in Dane (D. Cedarstrom & R. Hoffman), Chippewa (J. Polk) and Douglas (L. Semo) Counties.
- Long-billed Dowitcher:** First reported in Dane County, April 30, (R. Hoffman). Last reported in Dane County, May 23 (J. Sutton).
- Common Snipe:** Present at the beginning of the period in Crawford County (E. Merz).
- American Woodcock:** First reported in Fond du Lac County, March 18 (B. Volkert).
- Wilson's Phalarope:** First reported in Dane County, April 30 (R. Hoffman) sighting 7 birds on May 4.
- Red-necked Phalarope:** First reported in Dodge County, May 26 (R. Sundell). Also reported on May 31, in Columbia County (D. Cedarstrom) and Dane County (D. Cedarstrom) sighting 5 birds and (R. Hoffman) sighting 7 birds.
- Laughing Gull:** Reported in Milwaukee County, May 27 (D. Gustafson). Accepted by the records committee.
- Franklin's Gull:** First reported in Fond du Lac County, March 31 (W. Mueller), also sighting 40 birds in Columbia County, May 24. Other reports came from Ashland, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Dunn, Manitowoc, Polk and Sheboygan Counties.
- Little Gull:** First reported on April 20, in Manitowoc County (R. Hoffman) sighting 3 birds; and (C. Sontag) sighting 5 birds; Ozaukee County (Jeff Baughman). Other reports came from Ozaukee County, May 13 (S. Swengel); Manitowoc County, May 21 (K. & D. Legler), and May 26 (D. Gustafson); and Ashland County, May 21 (D. Verch).
- Bonaparte's Gull:** First reported in Dane County, April 6 (P. Ashman).
- Ring-billed Gull:** Present during the period throughout the state.
- Herring Gull:** Present during the period throughout the state.
- Thayer's Gull:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Racine County (G. DeBoer). Reported in Milwaukee County, March 2 (D. Bohn, G. Casper, J. Frank, D. Tessen, D. Hanbury); other observers include (D. Gustafson) sighting 2 birds; and (T. Schultz) sighting 3 birds; and (Jeff Baughman) sighting 2 birds on March 9. Also reported from Manitowoc County, May 17 (Jeff Baughman & T. Schultz). This is the second consecutive year that reports of this species have been accepted by the records committee. As field guides are better describing and distinguishing the gulls and as observers are watching this group of birds more closely, an increased number of reports should continue.
- Mew Gull:** This is the first record of this species for the state. Reported at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee County (D. Gustafson). All other reports were for March 2 (D. Bohn, G. Casper & T. Schultz) sighting 2 birds; and a single bird sighted by the following (J. Frank, D. Hanbury, R. Sundell & D. Tessen). All reports accepted by the records committee. See "By The Wayside".
- Iceland Gull:** Reported in Manitowoc County, April 12 (C. Sontag). Accepted by the records committee.
- Glaucous Gull:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Manitowoc County (C. Sontag) and Racine County (G. DeBoer). Douglas County reports 5 birds sighted on March 15 (L. Semo) and March 30 (R. Johnson). Other reports came from Chippewa County, April 4 (S. Robbins), Milwaukee and Ozaukee Counties; reported by many observers. Present at the end of the period in Manitowoc County.
- Great Black-backed Gull:** Reported in Douglas County, March 15 to 25 (R. Johnson & L. Semo); and Manitowoc County, April 20 (R. Hoffman). All reports accepted by the records committee.
- Caspian Tern:** First reported in Racine County, April 7 (G. DeBoer). Also reported during the period in the following counties: Ashland, Bayfield, Dane, Door, Douglas, Grant, Manitowoc, Marinette, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Sheboygan and Winnebago.

- Common Tern:** First reported in Racine County, April 7 (G. DeBoer). Also reported during the period in the following counties: Adams, Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Columbia, Door, Douglas, Iron, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Shawano, Sheboygan, Trempealeau and Winnebago. On May 24, 200 birds were reported in Sheboygan County (S. Thiessen).
- Forster's Tern:** First reported in Ozaukee County, April 7 (Jeff Baughman). Reported during the period in the following counties: Adams, Burnett, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Dunn, Green Lake, Jefferson, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Monroe, Sauk, Sheboygan, Taylor, Waukesha, Waupaca, Washington and Winnebago.
- Black Tern:** First reported in Burnett County, April 20 (J. Hoefler) sighting 100+ birds. Reported during the period in the following counties: Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Dunn, Green Lake, Iron, Jefferson, Marathon, Marinette, Monroe, Polk, Shawano, Trempealeau, Vilas, Waupaca, Winnebago and Wood.
- Rock Dove:** Present during the period throughout the state.
- Mourning Dove:** Present during the period throughout the state.
- Black-billed Cuckoo:** First reported in Milwaukee County, May 6 (M. Bontly).
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo:** First reported in Iron County, May 8 (M. Butterbrodt).
- Eastern Screech Owl:** Present at the beginning of the period in Barron, Columbia, Dane, Green Lake, Racine and Sauk Counties. Reported during the period throughout the state.
- Great Horned Owl:** Present during the period throughout the state.
- Snowy Owl:** Reported during the period in Barron, Douglas, Eau Claire, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Outagamie and Winnebago Counties. Last reported in Ashland County, May 30 (D. Verch).
- Barred Owl:** Present during the period throughout the state.
- Long-eared Owl:** Reported during the period in Columbia, Green Lake, Milwaukee and Sauk Counties.
- Short-eared Owl:** First reported in Milwaukee County, March 10 to May 5 (D. Gustafson); sighted during the period by several observers. Also reported in Eau Claire County, April 5 (J. Polk); Burnett County, April 10 (J. Hoefler); and Winnebago County, April 12 (T. Ziebell).
- Northern Saw-whet Owl:** Reported at the beginning of the period to May 14 in Sauk County (S. Swengel) recording 8 birds, and from the beginning to the end of the period in Ashland County (D. Verch). Other reports are as follows: March 15, Jackson County (T. Risch); March 15, Douglas County (L. Semo); March 16, Crawford County (E. Merz); April 12, Douglas County (R. Johnson) reporting 3 birds; April 16, Marathon County (K. & J. Luepke); April 29, Bayfield County (S. Swengel) reporting 4 birds; May 21, Clark County (S. Robbins) and May 28, Polk County (J. Schaufenbuel).
- Common Nighthawk:** First reported in Iron County, April 27 (M. Butterbrodt).
- Whip-poor-will:** First reported in Green Lake County, April 19 (T. Schultz).
- Chuck-wills-widow:** Reported in Polk County, May 10 to the end of the period (J. Schaufenbuel) and from May 16 to the end of the period (J. Hudick). This has been accepted by the records committee. See "By The Wayside".
- Chimney Swift:** First reported on April 19, in Dane (P. Ashma & J. Sutton) and Milwaukee (B. Cowart) Counties.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird:** First reported in Crawford County, April 30 (E. Merz).
- Belted Kingfisher:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Crawford County (E. Merz).
- Red-headed Woodpecker:** Present at the beginning of the period in Crawford County (E. Merz).
- Red-bellied Woodpecker:** Reported from these most northerly counties: Clark, Door, Eau Claire, Jackson, Polk and Outagamie.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:** First reported on March 25, in Dane (J. Sutton) and Door (R. & C. Lukes) Counties.
- Downy Woodpecker:** Present during the period throughout the state.
- Hairy Woodpecker:** Present during the period throughout the period.
- Three-toed Woodpecker:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Douglas County (R. Johnson & L. Semo). Accepted by the records committee.
- Black-backed Woodpecker:** Reported from the beginning to the end of the period in Douglas County (R. Johnson & L. Semo); also sighted by (M. Peterson & D. Tessen) May 25; and May 26 (D. Bohn). Also reported in Oneida County, April 2 (D. Tessen) sighting 2 birds; and (B. Reardon); and in Forest County, March 3 (B. Reardon).

Northern Flicker: First reported in Washington County, March 14 (Jeff Baughman).

Pileated Woodpecker: Southerly counties include: Crawford, Dane, Grant, Iowa, Richland, Sauk, and Waukesha.

Olive-sided Flycatcher: First reported in Milwaukee County, May 5 (M. Bontly).

Eastern Wood Pewee: First reported in Richland Center, April 24 (B. Duerksen).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: First reported in Dane County, May 3 (J. Sutton). Also reported in the following counties: Barron, Burnett, Douglas, Manitowoc, Milwaukee and Sauk.

Acadian Flycatcher: First reported on May 10, in Dane (M. Smith) and Sauk (A. Shea) Counties.

Alder Flycatcher: First reported on May 10, in Dane (M. Smith) and Sauk (A. Shea) Counties.

Willow Flycatcher: First reported in Milwaukee County, May 4 (D. Hanbury).

Least Flycatcher: First reported in Dane County, April 25 (M. Smith).

Eastern Phoebe: First reported in Dane County, March 18 (N.R. Barger).

Great Crested Flycatcher: First reported on April 26, in Dane (D. Cedarstrom & A. Shea) and Richland (B. Duerksen) Counties.

Eastern Kingbird: First reported in Crawford County, March 23 (E. Merz).

Horned Lark: Present during the period throughout the state.

Purple Martin: First reported in Ozaukee County, March 29 (R. Sundell) and in Jackson County, March 31 (T. Risch).

Tree Swallow: First reported on March 15, in Milwaukee (Jeff Baughman) and Walworth (G. DeBoer) Counties.

No. Rough-winged Swallow: First reported in Ozaukee County, April 5 (R. Sundell).

Bank Swallow: First reported in Dane County, April 13 (S. Thiessen).

Cliff Swallow: First reported on April 19, in Rock (D. Tessen) and Walworth (D. Tessen) Counties.

Barn Swallow: First reported on April 11, in Burnett (J. Hoefler), Dane (S. Thiessen) and Monroe (E. Epstein) Counties.

Gray Jay: Present throughout the period in Douglas County (R. Johnson & L. Semo); and at the end of the period in Forest County (R. Hoffman). Also reported during the period in Iron, Oneida, Price and Vilas Counties.

Blue Jay: Present during the period throughout the state.

American Crow: Present during the period throughout the state.

Common Raven: Present during the period throughout the northerly counties.

Black-capped Chickadee: Present during the period throughout the state.

Boreal Chickadee: Reported as follows: Oneida County, April 2 (D. Tessen); Vilas County, May 25 (Jim Baughman); and Forest County, May 31 (R. Hoffman).

Tufted Titmouse: Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane County (W. Hilsenhoff). Also reported in Crawford, Eau Claire, Grant, Jefferson, and Rock Counties.

Red-breasted Nuthatch: First reported in Dane County, March 26 (D. Cedarstrom).

White-br. Nuthatch: Present during the period throughout the state.

Brown Creeper: Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane (P. Ashman & W. Hilsenhoff) and Outagamie (J. Anderson) Counties.

Carolina Wren: Reported as follows: May 4, Trempeleau County (T. Hunter); and May 10 in Rock County (R. Hoffman) and Sauk County (A. Shea). All reports accepted by the records committee.

House Wren: First reported in Green Lake County, April 10 (T. Schultz).

Winter Wren: First reported in Green Lake County, March 11 (T. Schultz).

Sedge Wren: First reported on April 25, in Burnett (J. Hoefler) and Milwaukee (B. Cowart) Counties.

March Wren: First reported in Columbia County, April 22 (S. Swengel).

Golden-crowned Kinglet: First reported in Milwaukee County, March 11 (M. Bontly). Present at the end of the period in Sauk County (K. Lange).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: First reported in Trempeleau County, March 23 (T. Hunter). Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee County (W. Woodmansee).

- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher:** First reported in Dane County, April 5 (P. Ashman).
- Eastern Bluebird:** First reported in Door County, March 7 (R. & C. Lukes).
- Veery:** First reported in Crawford County, April 10 (E. Merz).
- Gray-cheeked Thrush:** First reported in Crawford County, April 4 (E. Merz).
- Swainson's Thrush:** First reported in Door County, April 22 (R. & C. Lukes).
- Hermit Thrush:** First reported in Sheboygan County, March 28 (W. Mueller).
- Wood Thrush:** First reported in Racine County, April 26 (B. Cowart).
- American Robin:** Present at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Crawford, Dane and Manitowoc Counties.
- Varied Thrush:** One was present in Marathon County, at the William Clifford feeder, from late November 1985 to late March.
- Gray Catbird:** First reported in Outagamie County, April 6 (J. Anderson).
- Northern Mockingbird:** Reported in Milwaukee County as follows: April 10 (J. Frank); April 10 and May 18 (M. Bontly); April 11 (G. Casper); April 18 (W. Woodmansee); Dane County, April 30 (S. Thiessen); Door County, May 2 (R. & C. Lukes) this species reported in the same location for the past three years; and Richland County, May 16 (B. Duerksen).
- Brown Thrasher:** First reported in Crawford County, April 1 (E. Merz); also sighted in Green County, April 11 (N.R. Barger).
- Water Pipit:** First reported in Columbia County, May 2 (D. Cedarstrom); on May 3, 80 birds were sighted in Columbia County (D. Tessen); also reported during the period in the following counties: Ashland, Dodge, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Marathon, Sauk and Taylor.
- Bohemian Waxwing:** Reported as follows: Douglas County, March 1 to March 5 (R. Johnson); from the beginning of the period to April 17, Eau Claire County (J. Polk); Ozaukee County, March 2 (W. Mueller) and March 29 (G. DeBoer); March 9, Marathon County (K. & J. Luepke); March 14, Price County (M. Hardy); and March 15, Fond du Lac County (D. Gustafson).
- Cedar Waxwing:** Present at the beginning of the period in Dane, Eau Claire, Trempeleau and Winnebago Counties. On March 8, 500 birds were sighted in Dane County (P. Ashman).
- Northern Shrike:** Last reported in Green Lake County, April 11 (T. Schultz).
- Loggerhead Shrike:** Reported as follows: March 14, Trempeleau County (T. Hunter); March 29 to May 26, St. Croix County (J. Hudick); April 16, Dunn County (J. Polk); May 8 to the end of the period, Shawano County (M. Peterson); May 16, Wood County (S. Robbins); May 26, Eau Claire County (D. Bohn, K. & D. Legler, M. Peterson) with 2 birds reported (D. Tessen); and still present at the end of the period in Eau Claire County (J. Polk).
- European Starling:** Present during the period throughout the state.
- White-eyed Vireo:** First reported in Milwaukee County, April 27 (R. Gutschow); reported in Milwaukee County through the end of the period by several observers, with 2 birds sighted on May 20 (D. Gustafson); reported throughout May in Dane County, with 2 birds sighted on May 12 (R. Hoffman); also reported in Kenosha County, May 3 (G. DeBoer); Sauk County, May 18 (K. Lange); and Lafayette County, May 22 (N.R. Barger).
- Bell's Vireo:** First reported in Governor Dodge State Park on May 16, sighting 2 birds, and May 18, sighting 4 birds (D. Tessen); and Iowa County, May 23 (M. Peterson); and Richland Center, May 23 (B. Duerksen).
- Solitary Vireo:** First reported in Manitowoc County, April 25 (C. Sontag).
- Yellow-throated Vireo:** First reported in Sauk County, April 23 (K. Lange).
- Warbling Vireo:** First reported in Dane County, April 26 (W. Hilsenhoff).
- Philadelphia Vireo:** First reported in Ozaukee County, May 5 (R. Sundell).
- Red-eyed Vireo:** First reported in Milwaukee County, April 27 (R. Gutschow).
- Blue-winged Warbler:** First reported in Dane County, April 26 (D. Bohn, D. Cedarstrom, W. Hilsenhoff, A. Shea and J. Sutton).
- Golden-winged Warbler:** First reported in Dane County, April 26 (J. Sutton).
- Tennessee Warbler:** First reported in Dane County, April 25 (J. Sutton).
- Orange-crowned Warbler:** First reported in Sauk County, April 23 (K. Lange).
- Nashville Warbler:** First reported on April 25, in Dane (W. Hilsenhoff) and Polk (J. Hudick) Counties.

Northern Parula: First reported in Dane County, April 26 (W. Hilsenhoff, A. Shea and J. Sutton).

Yellow Warbler: First reported in Milwaukee County, April 24 (D. Hanbury).

Chestnut-sided Warbler: First reported in Dane County, April 26 (J. Sutton).

Magnolia Warbler: First reported in Dane County, March 30 (J. Sutton).

Cape May Warbler: First reported in Outagamie County, May 3 (J. Anderson).

Black-throated Blue Warbler: First reported on May 7 in Manitowoc (C. Sontag) and Racine (G. DeBoer) Counties. Also reported during the period in Dane, Door, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Shawano, Vilas and Winnebago Counties.

Yellow-rumped Warbler: First reported on March 30 in Milwaukee (D. Hanbury) and Sauk (K. Lange) Counties. On April 28, 1000+ birds were sighted in Ashland County (D. Verch).

Black-throated Green Warbler: First reported in Brown County, April 23 (M. Wierzbecki). Still present at the end of the period in Sauk County (S. Swengel).

Blackburnian Warbler: First reported in Washington County, April 27 (J. Haseleu).

Yellow-throated Warbler: Reported at the end of the period in Rock County (Lisa Hartman, K. Legler & M. Mossman). Accepted by the records committee.

Pine Warbler: First reported in Jefferson County, April 18 (K. Etter Hale). Reported during the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Iron, Jackson, Milwaukee, Monroe, Ozaukee, Polk, Rock, Sauk, Shawano, Vilas and Waukesha Counties.

Prairie Warbler: First reported in Dane County, May 3 (R. Hoffman). Also reported in Ozaukee County, May 4 (R. Sundell) and May 6 and 29 (M. Donald); and in Grant County, May 16 (J. Polk) and May 17 (D. Tessen). All reports accepted by the records committee.

Palm Warbler: First reported in Dane County, April 19 (S. Thiessen).

Bay-breasted Warbler: First reported in Ozaukee County, May 5 (R. Sundell).

Blackpoll Warbler: First reported in Dane County, April 28 (R. Hoffman).

Cerulean Warbler: First reported in Sauk County, April 30 (K. Lange). On May 11, 10 birds were sighted in Grant County (D. Tessen).

Black & White Warbler: First reported in Dane County, April 19 (W. Hilsenhoff).

American Redstart: First reported in Sauk County, April 27 (A. Shea).

Prothonotary Warbler: First reported in Dane County, May 7 (K. & D. Legler). Reported during the period in Jackson, Milwaukee and Rock Counties, with 6 birds sighted in Grant County, May 9 (S. Thiessen); and 3 birds sighted in Jefferson County, May 31 (D. Gustafson).

Worm-eating Warbler: First reported in Sauk County, May 3 (D. Tessen). All other reports are from Sauk County: May 13 (M. Donald); May 17 (Jeff Baughman & T. Schultz); and May 21 (S. Swengel).

Ovenbird: First reported in Dane County, April 26 (D. Cedarstrom, A. Shea and M. Smith).

Northern Waterthrush: First reported in Ozaukee County, April 20 (Jeff Baughman).

Louisiana Waterthrush: First reported in Sauk County, April 17 (K. Lange). Reported during the period in Burnett, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Grant, Jackson, Milwaukee, Polk, Rock, Shawano and Waukesha Counties. On May 25, 3 birds were sighted in St. Croix County (D. Tessen).

Kentucky Warbler: First reported in Dane County, May 7 (R. Hoffman). Reported during the period by several observers in Dane, Sauk and Grant Counties, with reports in Milwaukee and Washington Counties. On May 17, 6 birds were sighted in Grant County (D. Tessen); and on May 22, 3 birds were sighted in Sauk County (M. Peterson).

Connecticut Warbler: First reported in Burnett County, May 10 (J. Hoefler). On May 25, 3 birds were sighted in Douglas County (D. Tessen).

Mourning Warbler: First reported on May 10 in Dane (M. Smith) and Fond Du Lac (B. Volkert) Counties.

Common Yellowthroat: First reported in Milwaukee County, March 31 (W. Woodmansee).

Hooded Warbler: First reported in Dane County, April 30 (M. Smith). Other reports for this county include May 9 (W. Hilsenhoff) and May 16 (D. Tessen); Milwaukee County, May 4 (D. Hanbury); Manitowoc County, May 8 (C. Sontag); Rock County, May 10 (R. Hoffman); Waukesha County, May 19 (B. Cowart) and May 31 (D. Gustafson); and Fond du Lac County, May 22 (M. Donald).

Wilson's Warbler: First reported in Milwaukee County, May 5 (M. Bontly).

Canada Warbler: First reported in Milwaukee County, May 10 (D. Hanbury). Present at the end of the period in Sauk County (S. Swengel).

Yellow-breasted Chat: First reported in Walworth County, May 4 (D. Tessen). Also reported in Dane County, May 5 (R. Hoffman), May 6 (K. & D. Legler) and May 6 (M. Smith); Milwaukee County, May 8 (J. Frank) and May 16 (M. Bontly); Green County, May 10 (R. Hoffman) and May 22 (M. Peterson); Crawford County, May 13 (E. Merz); and Lafayette County, May 24 (N.R. Barger).

Summer Tanager: Reported in Ozaukee County, May 4 (D. Tessen) and Green Lake County, May 9 (T. Schultz).

Scarlet Tanager: First reported in Sauk County, May 1 (K. Lange).

Western Tanager: Reported in St. Croix County, May 1 to 3 (Marilyn Kinsey Ward). Accepted by the records committee.

Northern Cardinal: Reported as far north as Ashland, Burnett, Door, Eau Claire, Polk and Taylor Counties.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: First reported in Price County, April 15 (M. Hardy).

Black-headed Grosbeak: Present at the Loretta Hernday feeder in Waukesha County, from the beginning of the period to March 30.

Indigo Bunting: First reported in Buffalo County, April 24 (C. Wilda).

Dickcissel: First reported in Barron County, May 6 (A. Goff). Reported during the period in Dane, Fond du Lac, Sauk and Waukesha Counties, with 6 birds being sighted in Green County, May 27 (M. Peterson).

Rufous-sided Towhee: First reported on April 2, in Green Lake (T. Schultz) and Milwaukee (M. Bontly) Counties.

American Tree Sparrow: Last reported in Douglas County, May 1 (L. Semo).

Chipping Sparrow: First reported in Milwaukee County, March 29 (M. Bontly).

Clay-colored Sparrow: First reported on April 26, in Burnett (B. Volkert), Dane (A. Shea), Marathon (K. & J. Luepke) and Taylor (S. Robbins) Counties. On May 10, 8 birds were sighted in Douglas County (R. Johnson). Other reports include Ashland, Bayfield, Barron, Door, Dunn, Iron, Jackson, Manitowoc, Monroe, Ozaukee, Polk, Price, Rock, Shawano, Sauk, Vilas and Winnebago Counties.

Field Sparrow: First reported in Milwaukee County, March 22 (M. Bontly).

Vesper Sparrow: First reported in Green Lake County, March 27 (T. Schultz).

Lark Sparrow: First reported on April 27, in Sauk County (A. Shea); sighted in the same county by several observers, with 3 birds reported on May 17 (Jeff Baughman). Also reported in Ashland, Burnett, Eau Claire, Grant, Iowa, Richland and Rock Counties.

Savannah Sparrow: First reported in Columbia County, March 29 (Jeff Baughman).

Grasshopper Sparrow: First reported in Trempeleau County, April 24 (C. Wilda). Also reported in Columbia, Door, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green Lake, Jackson, Kenosha, Monroe, Ozaukee, Sauk, Shawano, St. Croix and Waukesha Counties.

Henslow's Sparrow: First reported in Richland County, March 30 (B. Duerksen). Also reported in Columbia, Dane, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Iowa and Kenosha Counties.

LeConte's Sparrow: First reported in Burnett County, April 27 (B. Volkert & C. Ramthun). Reported for the same county by several observers, with 10 birds sighted on May 25 (M. Petersen & D. Tessen). Also reported in Ashland, Marathon and Taylor Counties.

Sharp-tailed Sparrow: Reported in Burnett County, May 23 (A. Shea) and May 24 (D. Bohn and K. & D. Legler).

Fox Sparrow: First reported in Milwaukee County, March 13 (M. Bontly). On April 2, 60 birds were sighted in Menominee County (D. Tessen).

Song Sparrow: Present at the beginning of the period in Dane County (P. Ashman). On March 23, 200+ birds were sighted in Ozaukee County (Jeff Baughman).

Lincoln's Sparrow: First reported in Vilas County, April 24 (Jim Baughman).

Swamp Sparrow: First reported in Milwaukee County, March 8 (G. Casper).

White-throated Sparrow: Present at the beginning of the period in Dane (P. Ashman & W. Hilsenhoff), Green Lake (T. Schultz) and Milwaukee (M. Bontly) Counties.

White-crowned Sparrow: Present at the beginning of the period in Racine County (G. DeBoer). On May 12, 55 birds were sighted in Dane County (R. Hoffman).

Harris' Sparrow: First reported in Price County, April 23 (M. Hardy). On May 15, 3 birds were sighted in Douglas County (R. Johnson). Also reported in Ashland, Dane, Eau Claire, Grant, Jackson, Marinette, and Ozaukee Counties.

Dark-eyed Junco: Present at the end of the period in Iron (M. Butterbrodt) and Vilas (Jim Baughman) Counties.

Lapland Longspur: Last reported in Dodge County, May 17 (Jeff Baughman & T. Schultz). On May 11, 300+ birds were sighted in the same county (D. Tessen).

Snow Bunting: Last reported in Ashland County, May 9 (D. Verch).

Bobolink: First reported in Richland Center, April 26 (B. Duerksen). Reported during the period in 36 other counties.

Red-winged Blackbird: Present at the beginning of the period in Fond du Lac and Manitowoc Counties.

Eastern Meadowlark: First reported in Crawford County, March 2 (E. Merz).

Western Meadowlark: First reported in Crawford County, March 2 (E. Merz).

Yellow-headed Blackbird: First reported in Dodge County, March 22 (Jeff Baughman).

Rusty Blackbird: First Reported in Ozaukee County, March 9 (R. Sundell). On March 29, 32 birds were sighted in Lafayette County (Jeff Baughman).

Brewer's Blackbird: First reported in Ozaukee County, March 29 (R. Sundell).

Common Grackle: Present at the beginning of the period in Manitowoc and Shawano Counties.

Brown-headed Cowbird: Present at the beginning of the period in Dane and Manitowoc Counties.

Orchard Oriole: First reported in Ozaukee County, April 30 (R. Sundell). Other reported are as follows: May 3, Rock County (D. Tessen); Milwaukee County, May 9 (D. Gustafson) and May 30 (W. Mueller); May 10, Green County (R. Hoffman); May 11, Columbia County (K. & D. Legler) and Door County (R. & C. Lukes); May 16, Sauk County (S. Swengel) sighting 3 birds on May 24; May 18, Iowa County (D. Tessen); May 23, Iowa County (M. Peterson); Eau Claire county, May 24 (M. Peterson) and May 26 to the end of the period (J. Polk); May 24, Dunn County (D. Tessen) and Trempeleau County (T. Hunter); and May 31, Sheboygan County (D. & M. Brasser).

Northern Oriole: First reported in Door County, April 23 (R. & C. Lukes).

Pine Grosbeak: Reported during the period in Door, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Iron, Manitowoc, Menominee, Milwaukee, Oneida, Ozaukee, Polk, Price, Sauk, Shawano, Taylor, Trempeleau, Vilas and Washington Counties. Last reported in Green Lake County, April 11 (T. Schultz).

Purple Finch: Present at the end of the period in Ashland, Barron, Chippewa, Door, Douglas, Iron, Kenosha, Marathon, Milwaukee, Price, Taylor and Vilas Counties.

House Finch: This is the first record of this species for the state, and it made quite an appearance by being reported in 4 counties and sighted by many observers during the period. The following are all of the reports that have been accepted by the records committee: In Milwaukee County - First reported on April 3 to May 30 (M. Donald) sighting 7 birds. Subsequent sightings include: April 4 (R. Sundell); April 9 (B. Cowart); April 10 (M. Bontly) sighting 4 birds; (G. Casper) sighting 4 birds; (J. Frank, D. Gustafson, D. Hanbury and W. Woodmansee); April 11 (D. Tessen); and April 12 (J. Polk). In Dane County, this species was reported as follows: First reported on April 28 (M. Smith); also reported on April 29 (F. Freese, A. Shea and R. Hoffman) reporting 3 or 4 birds in the Madison area. On May 20, Frank Freese reported finding an active nest in the area. This species was also reported in Racine County, April 28 to the end of the period, coming to Ed Prins' feeder (G. DeBoer). In Sheboygan County, it was reported from April 14 to the 20th, with 3 birds being sighted on April 19 (D. & M. Brasser). See "By the Wayside" for a summary of the documentation of these sightings.

Red Crossbill: Last reported in Vilas County, May 12 (Jim Baughman).

Common Redpoll: Last reported in Ashland County, April 30 (D. Verch).

Hoary Redpoll: Reported as follows: March 29, Douglas County (R. Johnson) sighting 2 birds; and from March 24 to April 6 in Price County (M. Hardy).

Pine Siskin: Present at the end of the period in the following counties: Ashland, Barron, Door, Douglas, Eau Claire, Iron, Manitowoc, Sauk, Vilas and Winnebago.

American Goldfinch: Present during the period throughout the state.

Evening Grosbeak: Present at the end of the period in Ashland, Douglas, Iron and Vilas Counties.

House Sparrow: Present during the period throughout the state.

CONTRIBUTORS

Marjorie Albrecht, Jim Anderson, Philip Ashman, Jeff Baughman, Jim Baughman, N.R. Barger, Homer Bishop, Dennis Bohn, Marilyn Bontly, David and Margaret Brasser, Mary Butterbrodt, Gary Casper, David Cedarstrom, Bill Cowart, Gerald DeBoer, Barbara Duerksen, Mary Donald, Eric Epstein, Jim Frank, Alta Goff, Dennis Gustafson, Ron Gutschow, Karen Etter Hale, Don Hanbury, Maybelle Hardy, Dorothy Harner, Judy Haseleu, William Hilsenhoff, James Hoeffer, Randy Hoffman, Joseph Hudick, Thomas Hunter, Robbye Johnson, Hans and Eleanor Kuhn, Kenneth Lange, Karl and Dorothy Legler, Harold Lindberg, Ken and Jan Luepke, Roy and Charlotte Lukes, Ed Merz, Mike Mossman, William Mueller, Mark Peterson, Janine Polk, Mary Jean Raile, Bill Reardon, Tim Risch, Sam Robbins, Clark Schultz, Tom Schultz, Larry Semo, Al Shea, Raymond Smith, Martin Smith, Charles Sontag, Roger Sundell, Jonathon Sutton, Scott Swengel, Daryl Tessen, Steve Thiessen, Dick Verch, Melvin Wierzbicki, Curt Wilda, Winnie Woodmansee and Tom Ziebell.

Route 3, Box 35
Campbellsport, WI 53014

May Day Counts - 1986

This year, a total of 20 May Day Counts were reported for the season. This compares with 23 counts in 1985 and 26 in 1984. Most of the counts were conducted on May 10, the second Saturday of the month. The total number of species reported by the various groups was somewhat suppressed due to the early departure of the waterfowl and the dense foliage that concealed the passerines. In particular, the number of warbler, vireo and flycatcher species was considerably less than in previous years. This probably reflects an observational bias rather than a lack of birds present at that time of the year. Listed below are the results of the May Day Counts for the season.

ASHLAND/BAYFIELD: May 21, 3:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., 16 observers, 6 parties 135 species including Tundra Swan, 11 Mute Swans, Turkey Vulture, 1 Piping Plover, Little Gull, 27 Common Terns, LeConte's Sparrow, and Evening Grosbeak. Dick Verch, compiler.

WESTERN BURNETT COUNTY: May 10, 4:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., 3 observers, 1 party, 118 species including Tundra Swan, Greater Prairie Chicken, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Upland Sandpiper, Clay-colored Sparrow, LeConte's Sparrow and Evening Grosbeak. Jim Hoeffer, compiler.

CALUMET COUNTY: May 10, 4:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., 7 observers, 3 parties, 109 species including Double-crested Cormorant, 1 Rough-legged Hawk, 1 Peregrine Falcon, Grasshopper Sparrow. Carol Rudy, compiler.

CLARK COUNTY: May 21, 4:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., 3 observers, 1 party, 104 species including Tundra Swan, Turkey Vulture, Saw-whet Owl, Clay-colored Sparrow. Sam Robbins, compiler.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY: May 10, 4:45 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 23 observers, 3 parties, 147 species including Horned Grebe, Common Moorhen, Water Pipit, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Prothonotary Warbler, Grasshopper Sparrow, Lapland Longspur and Pine Siskin. Tom Schultz, compiler.

MARATHON COUNTY: May 11, 4:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., 16 observers, 12 parties, 131 species including Tundra Swan, 13 Greater Prairie Chickens, Upland Sandpiper, White-rumped Sandpiper, 19 Clay-colored Sparrows, Pine Siskin and Evening Grosbeak. Mrs. David Bierbrauer, compiler.

LAKE GENEVA: May 3, 5:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., 8 observers, 4 parties, 90 species including Mute Swan, Clay-colored Sparrow and Henslow's Sparrow. Gaylord M. Culp, compiler.

MILWAUKEE/OZAUKEE: May 10, 4:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., 10 observers, 6 parties, 169 species including Horned Grebe, Least Bittern, Oldsquaw, Merlin, Willet, Upland Sandpiper, Caspian Tern, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Prothonotary Warbler, Louisiana Waterthrush, Clay-colored Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow, Harris' Sparrow, Lapland Longspur, Orchard Oriole, Purple Finch, House Finch and Pine Siskin. Mary Donald, compiler.

PORTAGE COUNTY & MEAD REFUGE: May 10, 29 observers, 21 parties, 136 species including Tundra Swan, Mute Swan, Rough-legged Hawk, Greater Prairie Chicken, Upland Sandpiper, Water Pipit, Clay-colored Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow, Purple Finch, Pine Siskin and Evening Grosbeak. Vincent Heig, compiler.

PLYMOUTH: May 10, 3:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., 16 observers, 8 parties, 136 species including Black-throated Blue Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Western Tanager, Lark Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow, Harris' Sparrow, Purple Finch, Pine Siskin, and Evening Grosbeak. Harold Koopman, compiler.

OCONOMOWOC: May 11, 5:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., 15 observers, 5 parties, 136 species including Little Blue Heron, Mute Swan, Tufted Titmouse, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Prothonotary Warbler, Grasshopper Sparrow and Pine Siskin. Ed Peartree, compiler.

- OXBO-FIFIELD: May 15, 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., 22 observers, 13 parties, 6 Bald Eagles, 2 Sharp-tailed Grouse, Black-backed Woodpecker, 9 American Tree Sparrows, 7 Grasshopper Sparrows, 80 Purple finches, 41 Pine Siskins and 97 Evening Grosbeaks. Maybelle Hardy, compiler.
- RACINE COUNTY: May 17, 1:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 17 observers, 10 parties, 147 species including Common Moorhen, White-rumped Sandpiper, Acadian Flycatcher, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Prothonotary Warbler, American Tree Sparrow and Grasshopper Sparrow. Rose Wrixton, compiler.
- ROCK COUNTY: May 4, 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., 6 observers, 63 species. John & Edith Brakefield, compilers.
- SHAWANO COUNTY: May 14, 3:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., 6 observers, 5 parties, 144 species including Upland Sandpiper, Loggerhead Shrike, Black-throated Blue Warbler, American Tree Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, Purple Finch, Pine Siskin and Evening Grosbeak. Mark Peterson, compiler.
- SUMMIT LAKE: May 1, 5:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 1 observer, 53 species including Red-shouldered Hawk, Pine Siskin and Evening Grosbeak. Chuck Petters.
- TAYLOR COUNTY: May 19, 3:00 a.m. to 7:15 p.m., 5 observers, 1 party, 113 species including Double-crested Cormorant, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Clay-colored Sparrow and Purple Finch. Sam Robbins, compiler.
- WAUKESHA COUNTY: May 10, 6:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., 19 observers, 11 parties, 107 species including Mute Swan, Common Tern and Purple Finch. Robert Adams, compiler.
- WINNEBAGO COUNTY: May 10, 5:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., 18 observers, 11 parties, 159 species including 15 Red-necked Grebes, 2 Least Bitterns, 1 Yellow-crowned Night Heron, 1 Yellow Rail, Common Moorhen, Upland Sandpiper, 210 Dunlins, Thayer's Gull, 2 Black-throated Blue Warblers, 2 Dickcissels, Clay-colored Sparrow, 2 Henslow's Sparrows, 33 Lapland Longspurs and Pine Siskin. Tom Ziebell, compiler.
- WOODLAND DUNES: May 17, 5:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., 10 observers, 7 parties, 134 species including Upland Sandpiper, Franklin's Gull, Caspian Tern, Grasshopper Sparrow, Henslow's Sparrow and Orchard Oriole. Bernie Brouchoud, compiler.

Route 3, Box 35
Campbellsport, WI 53014

Big Day Counts

This year, a total of 24 Big Day Counts were conducted across the state by various parties. Several groups made more than one count in an attempt to find the largest number of species present at the peak of the migration. Much of the difficulty came in trying to predict the peak in a year of such abnormal bird advances. Listed below are the results of all reported Big Day Counts for the season.

- Jeff Baughman, Scott Baughman, Tom and Wendy Schultz, May 23, 12:01 a.m. p 8:00 p.m., 398 miles by car, 4 on foot, 161 species including Red-necked Grebe, Least Bittern, King Rail, Common Moorhen, White-rumped Sandpiper, Franklin's Gull, Long-eared Owl, Acadian Flycatcher, Tufted Titmouse, 23 species of warblers with Kentucky Warbler, Dickcissel, and Lark Sparrow. Route: Horicon Marsh, Grassy Lake, Mud Lake, Honey Creek, Baxter's Hollow, Grand River Marsh, A & W Ponds, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.
- Randy Hoffman, Mark Peterson & Daryl Tessen, May 25, 1:58 a.m. - 8:15 p.m., 405 miles by car, 4 on foot, 158 species including Red-necked Grebe, Western Grebe, Greater Prairie Chicken, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Yellow Rail, White-rumped Sandpiper, Black-backed Woodpecker, 24 species of warblers, Leconte's Sparrow and Evening Grosbeak. Route: Fish Lake, Crex Meadows, Lucius Woods, Upper Brule River, Wisconsin Point, St. Croix Flowage, Three Lakes and Willow River.
- Suzan Acre & Allen Shea, May 10, 3:00 a.m. - 9:15 p.m., 292 iles by car, 3 on foot, 152 species including Least Bittern, Wild Turkey, Common Moorhen, Acadian Flycatcher, Tufted Titmouse, Carolina Wren, 22 species of warblers with Worm-eating Warbler, Lark Sparrow, and Lapland Longspur. Route: Mazomamie, Devil's Lake, Baxter's Hollow, U.W. Arboretum, A. & W. Ponds, Horicon Marsh, Grassy Lake, Mud Lake and Goose Pond.
- Suzan Acre & Allen Shea, May 23, 3:00 a.m. - 9:15 p.m., 373 miles by car, 2 on foot, 150 species including Least Bittern, Greater Prairie Chicken, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Yellow Rail, Tufted Titmouse, 22 warbler species, Lark Sparrow, LeConte's Sparrow, Sharp-tailed Sparrow and Evening Grosbeak. Route: Crex Meadows, Fish Lake, Lucius Woods, Brule River, Wisconsin Point and Willow River.

- Bernie Brouchoud & Carol Rudy, May 23, 3:30 a.m. - 9:00 p.m., 130 miles by car, 9 on foot, 148 species including Common Moorhen, Marbled Godwit, Red Knot, Franklin's Gull, Glaucous Gull, 22 warbler species and Clay-colored Sparrow. Route: Woodland Dunes, Manitowoc Harbor, Two Rivers and Point Beach State Park.
- Jeff Baughman, Scott Baughman, Tom and Wendy Schultz, May 17, 12:01 a.m. - 8:00 p.m., 451 miles by car, 4 on foot, 147 species including Red-necked Grebe, Wild Turkey, King Rail, Thayer's Gull, Worm-eating Warbler and Lark Sparrow. Route: Horicon Marsh, Mud Lake, Honey Creek, Baxter's Hollow, Goose Pond, Grand River Marsh, Ripon Ponds, Rush Lake and Manitowoc.
- Karl & Dorothy Legler, May 11, 4:30 a.m. - 8:30 p.m., 264 miles by car, 3 on foot, 140 species including Red-necked Grebe, Common Moorhen, 2 American Avocets, Hudsonian Godwit, Franklin's Gull, 21 warbler species, Lark Sparrow and Orchard Oriole. Route: Laws Bottoms, Devil's Lake, Baxter's Hollow, Goose Pond, Grassy lake, Horicon Marsh and Manitowoc.
- Mary Donald & Roger Sundell, May 10, 4:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m., 110 miles by car, 4 on foot, 138 species including Horned Grebe, Least Bittern, Oldsquaw, Willet, Clay-colored Sparrow, Lapland Longspur and House Finch. Route: Milwaukee and Ozaukee Counties, Cedarburg Bog and Harrington Beach.
- Jim Frank, May 12, 7:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., 200 miles by car, 3 on foot, 137 species including 22 warbler species and Lapland Longspur. Route: Estabrook Park, Theresa Marsh, Horicon Marsh, A & W Ponds and Milwaukee Harbor.
- Daryl Tessen, May 16, 4:45 a.m. - 4:00 p.m., 225 miles by car, 2 on foot, 133 species including 2 Bobwhites, Hudsonian Godwit, 2 Western Sandpipers, 12 Franklin's Gulls, White-eyed Vireo, Bells Vireo, 60+ Tennessee Warblers and Hooded Warbler. Route: U.W. Arboretum, Arlington Ponds, Goose Pond, Mud Lake, and Governor Dodge State Park.
- Mary Donald & Roger Sundell, May 13, 3:00 a.m. - 8:30 p.m., 268 miles by car, 4 on foot, 132 species including Red-necked Grebe, Least Bittern, King Rail, Common Moorhen, White-rumped Sandpiper, Water Pipit, Worm-eating Warbler, Lark Sparrow and Lapland Longspur. Route: Horicon Marsh, A & W Ponds, Grassy Lake, Baxter's Hollow, Honey Creek and Cedarburg Bog.
- Robbye Johnson, May 21, 3:30 a.m. - 9:00 p.m., 149 miles by car, 1 on foot, 132 species including Red-throated Loon, Least Bittern, Red Knot, Black-backed Woodpecker, 22 warbler species, and Evening Grosbeak. Route: Douglas County, Upper Brule River, Upper St. Croix River, Wisconsin Point and Pokegama River.
- Daryl Tessen, May 3, 4:30 a.m. - 8:30 p.m., 281 miles by car, 3 on foot, 131 species including 2 Baird's Sandpipers, 100 Water Pipits, 250 Yellow-rumped Wablers, Worm-eating Warbler, Lark Sparrow, 300+ Lapland Longspurs and Orchard Oriole. Route: Territorial Park, Dunlap Hollow, Baxter's Hollow and Arlington Ponds.
- Ken and Jan Luepke & Sam Robbins, May 24, 3:00 a.m. - 9:30 p.m., 126 species including Least Bittern, Greater Prairie Chicken and LeConte's Sparrow. Route: Mead Wildlife Area, Dexterville and Dubay Park.
- Mark Peterson, May 14, 3:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m., 220 miles by car, 4 on foot, 126 species including Loggerhead Shrike, 20 warbler species with Black-throated Blue Warbler and Evening Grosbeak. Route: Shawano County.
- Marilyn Bontly, Jim Frank and Winnie Woodmansee, May 10, 4:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., 125 miles by car, 5 on foot, 125 species including Merlin, 19 species of warblers with Black-throated Blue Warbler, Harris' Sparrow and Lapland Longspur. Route: Cedarburg Bog, Hawthorn Hills, Belgium Ponds, Harrington Beach and Milwaukee Harbor.
- Jerry DeBoer, May 10, 4:30 a.m. - 8:00 p.m., 250 miles by car, 4 on foot, 125 species including Cattle Egret, Common Moorhen, Long-eared Owl, Route: Grand River Marsh, A & W Ponds, Mud Lake, Goose Pond, U.W. Arboretum and Cadiz Springs State Park.
- Jerry DeBoer, May 13, 4:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m., 220 miles by car, 4 on foot, 121 species including Common Moorhen, White-rumped Sandpiper and Lark Sparrow. Route: Mud Lake, Grassy Lake, Goose Pond, U.W. Arboretum, Schoenberg Marsh and Baxter's Hollow.
- Jerry DeBoer, May 17, 12:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., 225 miles by car, 2 on foot, 112 species including Common Moorhen, White-rumped Sandpiper, Mockingbird and 18 warbler species. Route: Racine County.
- Joseph Hudick, May 21, 4:45 a.m. - 9:00 p.m., 180 miles by car, 3 on foot, 103 species including Red-necked Grebe, Loggerhead Shrike and Clay-colored Sparrow. Route: Western Polk County, NW St. Croix County and Burnett County.
- David & Margaret Brasser, May 10, 5:30 a.m. - 10:00 p.m., 176 miles by car, 4½ on foot, 102 species including Horicon Marsh, Riveredge Nature Center, Harrington Beach and Lake Michigan shore.

Robert Brigham & Harold Koop, May 10, 3:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., 95 miles by car, 1 on foot, 93 species including Western Tanager, Route: Sheboygan County.

Dorothy Harmer & Tim Risch, May 18, 12:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m., 32 miles by car, 65 species including Merlin, White-rumped Sandpiper and Prothonotary Warbler. Route: Jackson and Taylor Counties.

Patricia Fisher, May 24, 8:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m., 65 species including Rough-legged Hawk and American Tree Sparrow. Route: New London Area.

Bill Volkert
Route 3, Box 35
Campbellsport, WI 53014



**FIND THIS
BIRD
ONLY IN
RACINE**

W.H. PUGH OIL CO., Racine, WI

Photo by Paul Blanchard



By the Wayside...

Ross' Goose

I first observed the Ross' Goose at about 8:45 a.m., made a tentative identification, and drove home to pick up my telescope. When I returned, the bird was still present in the company of perhaps 200 Canada Geese, several Mallards, three Pintails and an American Wigeon. The Ross' Goose looked like a diminutive Snow Goose. The head, neck and body were extremely bright white, the wing-tips shiny black, the bill pink. The Ross' Goose appeared perhaps half the size of nearby Canada Geese and only two or three inches larger than an American Wigeon that swam directly in front of it.

In shape, the bird was compact, round-headed, short and thick necked. Its pink bill was strikingly stubby; short and thick at the base. The bill showed no trace of the "grinning patch" apparent on Snow Geese. Instead, the bill was uniformly colored, but for a small darkish area at the base and some darkish shading along the upper ridge of the upper mandible. These dark areas were only visible on close scrutiny at high power on the scope. Otherwise, the bill was pink even to the line formed as the mandibles aligned. The head profile seemed to be distinctive as well. It was strikingly rounded compared with Canada Geese and also Snow Geese I was able to study later a short distance north. The angle upward from the bill to the top of the head was sharper than on the other two species.

During the observation, the Ross' Goose did not interact with Canada's. For ten minutes or so it rested. At other times, it moved about leisurely through the water, often turning rapidly, phalarope-fashion though slower. It preened several times and once stretched its neck and spread its wings, revealing the full extent of its

black wing tips and giving no indication of plumage irregularities, sometimes apparent on released birds. The relatively short neck was visible at this point. I did not see the bird fly nor did I see its legs. The size, bright white plumage, shape, bill color and configuration and absence of grinning patch all convince me that the bird I observed was a "life bird" for me -- a Ross' Goose.

Roger Sundell
Cedarburg, WI 53012

Ross' Goose

I was alerted to a Ross' Goose in a flooded field on Bonniwell Road in Ozaukee County. This small white goose was completely hidden behind a Canada which finally moved. I put the scope on it and watched it for some six or seven minutes. It was very small, had a round head and stubby bill with bumps near the base. The wing tips were black when it took off like a jet, very quickly disappearing over a woods towards a lake. I do not think it was seen again.

Mary Donald
6918 N. Belmont Lane
Milwaukee, WI 53217

Ross' Goose

While checking the area where the Ross' Goose had been reported the previous day, I did find a White-fronted Goose in with a large flock of Canada Geese. I could not find the Ross' Goose where it had been reported, so I drove back towards the main road. On the way, I noted a large flock of Canada Geese in a flooded field and "scoped" over the birds. A small white bird was noted far back in the flock but was too far away to see clearly. I drove out along Port Washington Road, where I again located the white bird and had an unobstructed view. The following items were noted:

Color - all white feathering except for black wing tips (only seen folded). The bill was all pink with no dark coloring (no "grin patch" visible). At the distance viewed, no rusty coloring was observed on the face. The feet were not visible, as it was swimming and sleeping, not standing or flying.

Size and Shape - larger than nearby Mallards, but much smaller than nearby Canada Geese (some variations in races of Canada Geese, but all were larger than this white goose). The bill appeared very short and stubby. The neck also appeared short and not any thicker than the Canada Goose. The head profile was different, with a higher, more rounded crown, and less sloping forehead than the Canada Goose. In behavior, it did not associate with any other geese.

Dennis Gustafson
9438 W. Lapham St.
West Allis, WI 53214

Mew Gull

March 1, 1986 - Juneau Park Lagoon, Milwaukee 2:00 p.m.

Checking Juneau Lagoon for the third time that day, I found more gulls than had been there the previous times. I approached three other birders who were most interested in the ducks. I found an adult Thayers Gull and pointed it out to these birders. While they looked at that bird and compared it to their field guides, I checked over the other birds. I saw a gull sitting directly in front of a Ring-billed

Gull which was definitely smaller, smaller bill without a clearly defined ring around the bill, a noticeably darker mantle and a very dark eye. The other birders were convinced it was a Ring-billed Gull and left shortly after, and I left to make a few phone calls. I got a hold of Dennis Gustafson who met me down there soon after. Before we were able to locate the bird, John and Lisa Idzikowski showed up. After about ten minutes of thinking I had these guys out on a wild goose chase, one of the gulls which had been resting in a tight group became active and there was the Mew Gull! We all saw it in the binoculars and noted the smaller size, the pearl-gray skinny legs, darker mantle, dark eye and the small bill which was a two-toned olive. The head was heavily washed with brown and the wings extended well beyond the tail giving it a pointed look. Looking through the scope we could see the definite red ring around the dark eye. The bird performed well for us at distances of 25 feet to perhaps 60 yards.

One thing which puzzled me was that the bird looked different than the one I had seen earlier, most notably in the bill. The earlier bird almost appeared to have a ring around it while this bird had a more uniform colored bill. This mystery was solved later when I heard that two separate birds were later identified. There were no spots on the tail of this bird and the wings had very noticeably windows completely separating the black on the wingtips with the black towards the base of the primaries. The underwing appeared to have much less black than the top of the wing. The more you looked at this bird the more it became conspicuous by its posture and coloration of head and mantle. A very beautiful bird seen at all times under very good conditions and at very short ranges.

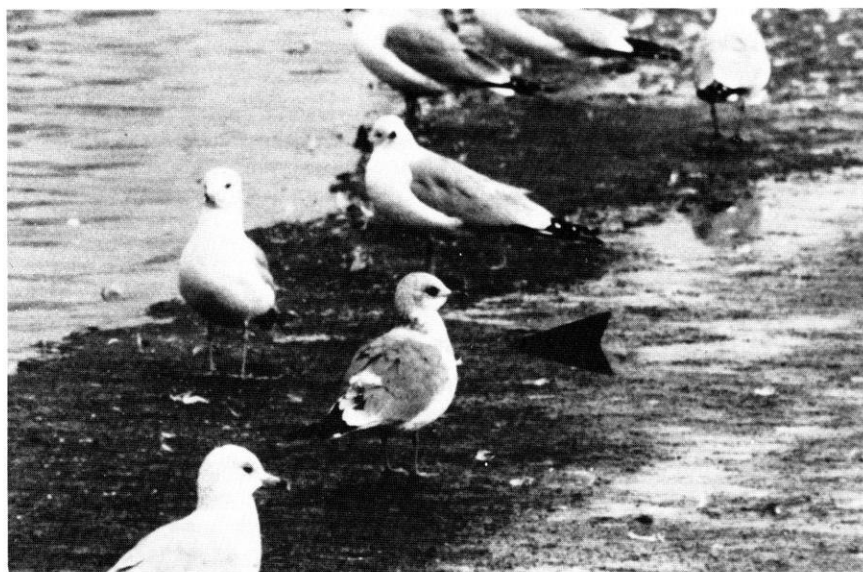
Gerald DeBoer
2406 Kinzie Ave.
Racine, WI 53405



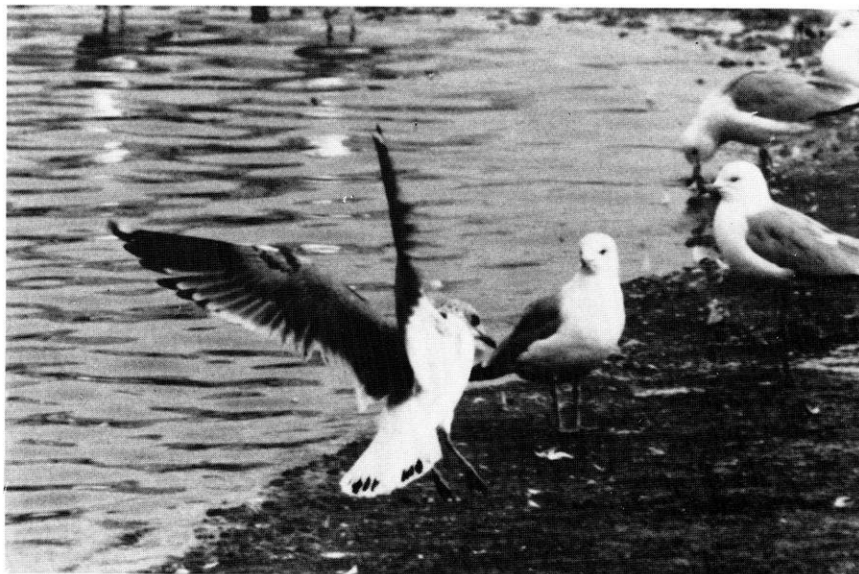
Mew Gull (Basic II plumage) with Ring-billed Gulls and Thayer's in center foreground.



Mew Gull, 2 March, 1986. (Basic II plumage) race *brachyrhynchus* Milwaukee.



Mew Gull, (Basic II plumage), 2 March, 1986, Milwaukee.



Mew Gull, (Basic II plumage) (flying), 2 March, 1986, Milwaukee. Note dark in tail - indicates race *brachyrhynchus*.

Photos by John Idzikowski

Mew Gull

In response to Jerry DeBoer's call, I joined him at the Juneau park Lagoon to relocate the possible Mew Gull he had found. Noted after extensive observation of the gull both flying and standing were the following traits.

Size: slightly smaller than adjacent Ring-billed Gulls. This included shorter height when standing upright, smaller wing span, thinner legs and a slightly shorter, much thinner bill.

Shape: similar to Ring-billed Gull except for the bill and the head appeared to be slightly more rounded than the Ring-bil.

Leg and bill color: legs were gray, almost pearly, with a tint of green. The bill was pale yellow-gray or yellow-green with a dark smudge near the tip and extending closer to the forehead on the uppermandible.

Wings: adult Mew Gull wing pattern was present with no brown feathering anywhere, black wing tips similar to Ring-bill wing, but with noticeably more white extending from rear edge of wing almost continuous out to the outermost primary, as well as white spots elsewhere in the black wing tip, indicating an adult bird. Underwing appeared to be similar to Ring-bills but paler at the tip.

Mantle: similar to Ring-bill (appeared slightly darker at some angles). Head and neck moderately speckled with brown extending down to upper breast. Tail pure white of adult, eye very dark.

Dennis Gustafson
9438 W. Lapham St.
West Allis, WI 53214

Mew Gull

Spotting neither of the reported Mew Gulls at Juneau Lagoon, we headed out to the south side of the Juneau landfill to scan the harbor. Scanning the flocks of gulls on the ice floes, a darker mantled gull caught our eyes at the end of a Ring-bill flock. As it picked up its head and started to preen, the strikingly smaller bill was the first thing noticed. The head too was smaller and more rounded than the Ring-bills. The bill was shorter, narrower and lacked any thickening toward the distal end. The mantle was darker gray than the Ring-bills and the head and body were white, but the head had brownish flecking, heaviest on the front and back of the crown. The eye appeared dark compared to Ring-bills but the distance made this hard to be certain of. The bill color was yellow-green with a smudge of darker color in the area of the ring on Ring-bills. The wing tips were black with white tips to the primaries.

Jim Frank
5442 N. Bay Ridge
Whitefish Bay, WI 53217

Mew Gull

An adult and second year Mew Gull were seen among many Ring-billed and Herring Gulls. They were observed at distances of 40 to 200 feet, resting and flying. The following notes were taken during observation:

Size - both birds were smaller and daintier than Ring-bills.

Bill - slimmer than Ring-bills, pale yellow and both birds showed a very faint grayish smudge where the distinct ring is on the Ring-bill.

Eye - Adult; dark brown, 2nd year bird; lighter brown than adult, but definitely dark, red skin was visible around eye.

Head - adult was white streaked with gray, smaller and more rounded than Ring-bill, angle where forehead meet bill was more acute.

Mantle - slightly darker gray than Ring-bill in both birds. Some brown feathering present in the mantle of the 2nd year bird.

Legs - Both birds were shorter and slimmer than Ring-bill. Leg color was greenish-gray.

Gary Casper
Vertebrate Division
Milwaukee Public Museum
800 W. Wells St.
Milwaukee, WI 53233

Mew Gulls

March 7, 1986, Juneau Park Lagoon and Adjacent Harbor Area.

After enjoying three Thayer's Gulls (2 adults and one immature) we walked out to the adjacent harbor area to check the numerous gulls on the ice. Almost immediately, I picked out a smaller adult gull than the Ring-bills. For the next hour we watched the bird standing on the ice and flying with other gulls. During this time, the darker gray mantle, more white on the primaries, small yellow bill with black just beyond the tip, dark mottled head and yellow-green legs were observed. Upon returning to the lagoon we joined other birders to observe the immature; later joined by the adult Mew Gull and three Thayer's Gulls. The immature proved to be a 2nd year bird. It too was smaller than the surrounding Ring-bills with

a dark eye, small bird, incomplete gray mantle, black wing tips and an incomplete black terminal tail band. Both gulls were observed standing on the ice, swimming in the lagoon and flying with other gulls.

Daryl Tessen
2 Pioneer Park Lane
Elgin, IL 60123

(The above accounts were excerpted from more extensive descriptions.)

Some Notes on the Milwaukee Mew Gulls

On the evening on March 1, 1986, I received a phone call from John Idzikowski, informing me of the presence of two (!) Mew Gulls in the Juneau Park area of Milwaukee. The news of this species in Wisconsin was most exciting, (especially for me, a gull fanatic) since, to my knowledge, it represented a first state record for this west coast (and Eurasian) species. I was especially intrigued to learn that one of the birds was a second-year individual, for I knew that by its plumage, it could represent the key to suggesting the general geographic origin of these birds.

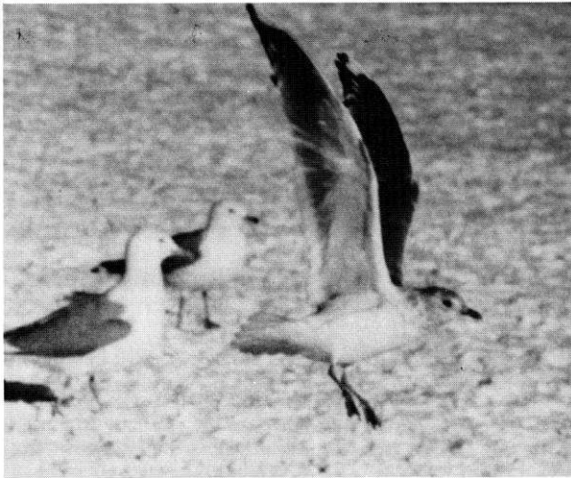
The next morning, my wife, Wendy, and I arrived at the Juneau Park Lagoons with high expectations. We were somewhat disappointed to learn that the birds had been there a short time earlier but had now left, but at least we knew that they were still in the vicinity. A short time later, we were able to locate the adult bird, although it was some distance away, as it stood with some Ring-billed Gulls on a floating ice sheet in the harbor. Despite the distance, we were able to observe (with spotting scopes) the field marks which identified this bird as *Larus canus*: The slightly smaller size; (all comparisons here made with Ring-bills) the darker gray mantle color; the broader white tertial and scapular crescents; the larger white primary feather tips; the slightly shorter tarsi; the smaller, finer bill profile; the dark eye; and the smaller, "daintier" head profile (more dove-like). The exact bill color was difficult to determine, but the yellowish color seemed more grayish or greenish than the bills of the Ring-bills. The bill also had a poorly defined dusky area at the tip, which would be typical of some adult Mew Gulls in winter plumage. This bird eventually took flight and landed farther out on the harbor, so we returned to the lagoon to look for the other bird.

After a short wait, we were rewarded with the appearance of the second-year Mew Gull. We had good opportunities to observe and photograph this bird at relatively close range (30-60 feet) as it swam in the water, perched on the ice, and occasionally circled the area in flight. The identification was unquestionable -- again, the smaller proportions (compared to Ring-billed Gulls) of the body, head, neck, bill and tarsi; the large, dark eye (made to appear even larger due to dusky feathers encircling the eye); and the greater amount of white in the flight feathers (large white mirrors on outer two primaries; large white primary, secondary, and tertial feather tips; and white spots bordering, and just inside of the sub-terminal black spots on 3 to 4 of the inner primaries of each wing).

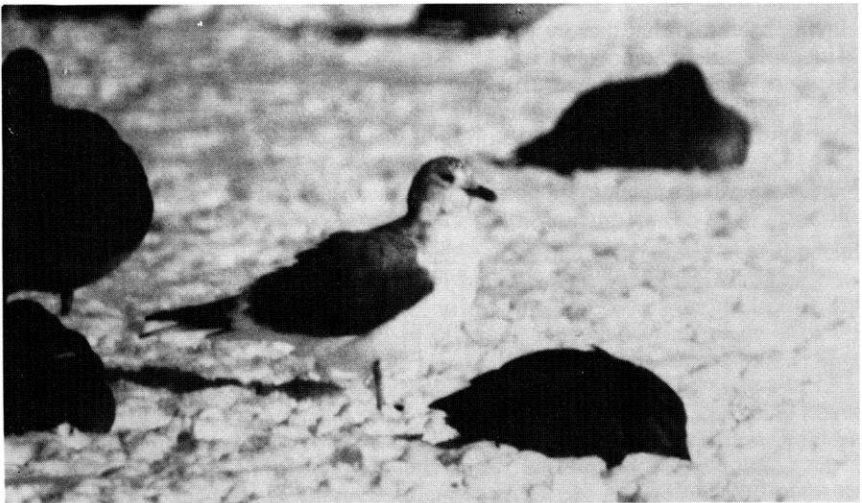
The field mark which especially interested me was the partial black band which was present on the tail. Two or three feathers on each side of the tail (excluding the extreme outer feathers and the central feathers, which were all-white) had irregular black sub-terminal spots or blotches, which formed an incomplete tail band. The presence of a tail band on this second-year bird suggested a west coast origin for this individual (and probably *both* if they arrived and left together), for the west coast race, *Larus c. brachyrhynchos*, usually has a tail band in 2nd-year plumage, while the nominate Eurasian race *Larus c. canus* (Common Gull), in

this age plumage has an immaculate white tail. (See **Birding** , Vol. VI, No. 4 & 5, 1974.) In addition, a feature exhibited by both would also point toward their being of the *brachyrhynchus* race, that being the greater amount of white in the flight feathers -- the tips, as well as the row of sub-terminal white spots which bordered the black markings of the primaries. This greater amount of white in the flight feathers results in a "flashier"-looking wing in the west coast subspecies.

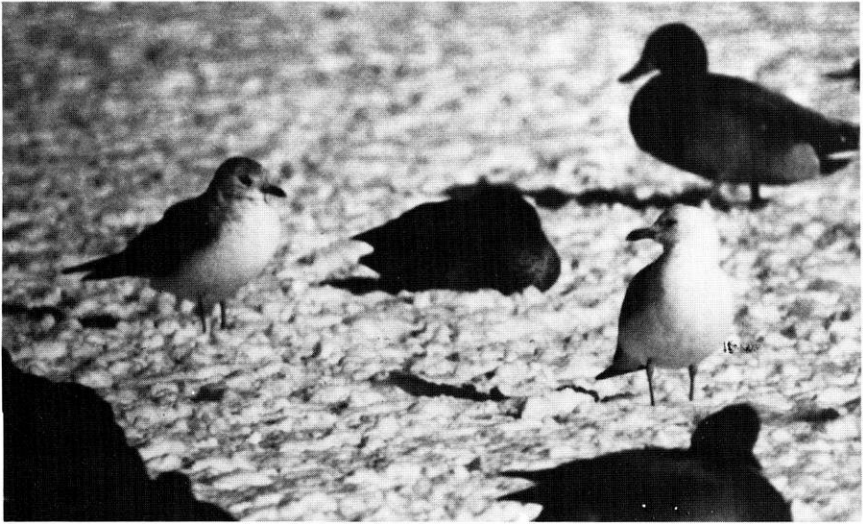
Thomas Schultz
Route 2, Box 23
Green Lake, WI 54941



Mew Gull (Basic III plumage) (flying), 2 March, 1986, Milwaukee



Mew Gull, first of state, 1 of 2 birds, (Basic III plumage) (probably race *brachyrhynchus*) 2 March, 1986, Milwaukee.



Mew Gull (Basic III plumage) left. Ring-billed Gull at right, 2 March, 1986, Milwaukee

Photos by John Idzikowski

Three-toed Woodpecker

County Hwy. A, corner of Pioneer Trail, Douglas County; March 1, 1986, 10:50 a.m.

Having been told that there was a literal invasion of Three-toed Woodpeckers in Minnesota, Larry Semo and I set out to see if we could find any that had wandered east into Wisconsin. We had driven to see a pair that had wintered near Aiken, MN, leaving the tamaracks in their tiny bog bare of bark. The rusty-orange cambium layer on these trees really stood out. So on Feb. 22, having been told that the Minnesota seemed to have a preference for larch, we checked for "damage". We found two promising spots, one with bark chips mixed into the mornings snowfall.

Second try, March 1st. 10:50 a.m. - back again to search for the woodpeckers we thought might be there, we found fresh chips under several trees. When we heard pecking noises we walked slowly towards it through the thigh-deep snow. Finally, we saw a woodpecker about 10 to 15 feet up on a larch, about 50 feet away. Following are notes written there -- a little smaller than a Hairy Woodpecker, with heavy dark barring on the sides and a bright yellow cap. A male! A few seconds later he turned his back to us showing horizontal white markings down his otherwise black back. We both then fumbled for our camera equipment. Unable to get a clear photo, I watched him for another 60 seconds or so (Larry still changing lenses), then he flew off. He seemed smaller than the Black-backed Woodpecker we had seen earlier that morning, with thicker white lines on the sides of his head, one running from the eye and one down across the cheek (not up as in Hairy).

After checking another spot without success, we returned around noon, found him again and watched him about 20 minutes. This time as he foraged we got better and longer looks. We watched from 30 to 50 feet away with the sun at our left.

Robbye Johnson
2602 N. 28th St.
Superior, WI 54880

Three-toed Woodpecker

March 1, 1986, 10:50 a.m., Cty. Trunk A, Corner of Pioneer Trail.

This was the fourth time I had visited this bog, after Robbye Johnson and I had initially discovered Three-toed Woodpecker sign, which is debarked tamarack trees, showing red-brown coloration, with bark chips lying everywhere.

After only 5-10 minutes of listening, a light tapping noise sounded. The bird, about 40-50 feet away from us, was about 20 feet up on the tree. It had heavy black barring on the flanks, black wings, and black ladders with white interlacing up the back. A noticeable white eye stripe extended from the eye to the back of the head, with a second one running from the base of the bill to the shoulder. The bird was a male, as it had a very yellow crown.

He apparently had a preference for larger tamaracks, about a foot in diameter, perhaps because these trees were more insect infested than the younger trees. Most of the trees, including the black spruce, were in very poor condition, with yellow to brown needles.

He would fly from tree to tree, actively searching for any food it could find. He would jerk his head from side to side, flicking off bits of bark, searching for insects.

Larry Semo
Route 2, Box 435
Superior, WI 54880

Chuck-wills-widow

May 10 to May 31; one mile south of Dresser, Polk County.

At 4:30 a.m., May 1, 1986 I awoke to hear a Chuck-will-widow calling vigorously outside my slightly open bedroom window. The bird was heard nearly nightly there after until at least June 1st. Whip-poor-wills are heard on the same wooded slope, frequently at the same time. The Chuck-wills-widow call at close range sounds like "chuck-will-willoo". At a distance the quality of the song changes and sounds like "whew-whew" with the "chuck" sound being inaudible. The Whip-poor-will call is mechanical, less fluid, and less rich sounding, though it has a more distinct or emphatic "pronunciation" if its call. On May 18th I was fortunate enough to observe the bird just after sunset on a clear evening as it called less than 30 feet away from an exposed birch stub and also in flight. The bird appeared legless and neckless, and a dead-leaf pattern on the back was seen. The throat appeared light with a light collar. The bird's entire body moved with each call. In flight the bird flew in a direct but fluttery flight. To me it was obviously larger than a Whip-poor-will and no white was seen in the tail.

Joseph Schraufenbuel
Route 2, Box 188J
Osceola, WI 54020

House Finch Wisconsin's First Records

April 4, 1986, 6918 N. Belmont Lane, Fox Point, Milwaukee County.

I glanced at my niger feeder in the late afternoon and thought "a Purple Finch". But I realized at once that at last I had a House Finch in Wisconsin. It was a male with a reddish head, small bone-colored bill, streaking on the breast and sides and a slightly forked tail. The following morning there was one male and two females. The females were very plain; no face markings like a Purple Finch, only slight wing bars and tail almost straight.

The following week 7 turned up a block north, 3 males and 4 females. The males started singing a nice warble similar to a combination of a Purple Finch and Fox Sparrow. One pair has remained in the area and I now have a male and 2 females in my yard at a niger feeder as of June 9th.

Mary Donald
6917 N. Belmont Lane
Milwaukee, WI 53217

House Finch

April, 1986

This afternoon, Mary Donald and I watched a male and female House Finch "keeping close company" a few blocks north of her house. These birds were slighter than Purple Finch. The males had very bright brick-red heads, throats, upper chests and rumps without the red tinge "bleeding" into the rest of the plumage. They were lightly streaked below and like the evenly streaked, very plain females, had less heavy bills than the Purple Finch.

Bill Cowart
4034 N. 45th St.
Milwaukee, WI 53216

House Finch

April 10, 1986

Having heard the WSO hotline report and talking to Mary Donald, I went to find the House Finches. Not finding them at the reported favorite feeders, I wandered up the road. Then I heard finch-like calls from a large spruce tree. It turned out to be 2 pair, both male and female were Redpoll sized. The male was a light brownish color with orange-red on the crown, throat, upper breast and rump. The upper back was streaked with darker brown. The wings showed brown feathers with very light tan edges giving the brown color a much lighter brown color than Purple Finches. Two light tan wing bars were noted, the conical bill was tan to light gray. Noteworthy on the face was a brown eye stripe, breaking the red of the crown from the throat and cheek area. On the lower breast the light brown to white coloration was broken by brown streaks.

The female was similarly marked in the brown body areas, but lacked any red coloration. Replacing red on the rump was brown, on the upper breast, streaks of brown on white, and on the head there was a rather uniform brown coloration with no eyelines, whiskers as on the Purple Finch. The faintest hint of brown streaks could be noted in the uniform brown head color. The bird lacked the bulk of Purple Finches, but were larger than Goldfinches.

Jim Frank
5442 N. Bay Ridge
Whitefish Bay, WI 53217

House Finch

April 28, 1986, Edge of Indian Hills Park, west side of Madison

While I was walking to work, I thought I glimpsed a small, brightly colored bird fly into a small tree with a couple of House Sparrows. I dug out my binoculars and focused on what I at first assumed to be a male Purple Finch. This bird began an intense courting (singing and displaying) of the accompanying female House Sparrows. It was this behavior, which seemed bizarre for a Purple Finch, that made me consider this might be a House Finch. The female House Finch is reasonably similar in size, coloration and even call to a female House Sparrow. The following characteristics firmly identify this bird: Song - a short warble ending on a raspy note; Purple Finch song is much "sweeter". Shape - a small, relatively thin-looking bird, the same size and shape as the House Sparrow. Purple Finch is somewhat puffier in appearance, especially around the head. Coloration - breast, cap and rump all brick red with a definite orangeish undertone. The belly and sides were heavily streaked in brown, and the back appeared brown, unsuffused with reddish color. After about one minute of observation the bird flew off with House Sparrows, and I already late for work, had to give up the chase.

R. Martin Smith
1118 Tomahawk Trail
Madison, WI

House Finch

April 29, 1986, Chestnut Street, between University and Kendall Aves. Madison.

I was getting into my car when I heard a fairly attractive but uncoordinated call given by a pinkish bird sitting on a weathervane. The best I can say is that it sounded like a cross between a House Sparrow and a Cardinal. But a quick look at an estimated distance of 60 feet left no doubt that I was seeing my first Wisconsin House Finch. The bird was a trifle smaller than nearby House Sparrows and had a slightly notched tail. It was a slimmer looking bird than a Purple Finch with which it would most likely be confused. The red color on the throat, upper breast, head and rump was more of a brick red, quite distinct from the raspberry red of the Purple Finch. And unlike them, the sides and belly below the red chest was a creamy white with dark brown streaks which were finer than those of the female Purple Finch. The upper back of this male was brown with darker brown streaking, lacking the reddish tint seen in the Purple Finch.

After watching a while, the male was joined by another male and a female. The female was an undistinguished bird that would have been passed for a House Sparrow if it weren't for the company she kept. The head was quite plain brown without pronounced white eyestripe of the Purple Finch. The breast was dirty grayish with very faint fine streaking of brown, unlike the coarse brown streaking of the female Purple Finch. The back and wings were of an unnoteworthy brown.

Frank Freese
2324 Kendall Ave.
Madison, WI 53705

House Finch

April 29, 1986 at feeder of house on Chestnut and Kendall Ave., Madison, WI

At approximately 2:30 p.m. I received a call from Frank Freese. He had found 2 House Finches in a yard across from his apartment window! I arrived to find a small group of birders training their binoculars on a backyard feeder and garage roof. The House Finches, now up to 2 males and one female, flew into a feeder

shortly after my arrival. The following field marks were noted: Shape and size -- slightly smaller and less robust than House Sparrows that accompanied the finches at the feeder. Head had a dark crown, bright orange-red eyeline, gray cheek patch. Bill was finch-like, similar to House Sparrow. Back was dark with orange-red rump and the tail was dark. Underparts - orange-red throat and chest, light belly with heavy stripes and stripes on the sides. Female was brown above, light below with striping throughout. The striping was not as heavy and bold as in female Purple Finch. Behavior in flight was finch-like.

Allen Shea
2202 Manor Green Drive
Madison, WI 53711

Book Review

Blackbirds of the Americas, by Gordon Orians, line drawings by Tony Angell, University of Washington Press, Seattle and London, 1985. 163 pp.

In reporting the results of more than 20 years of study on the large and diverse family of birds, Icteridae, Gordon Orians has chosen to look for groups with similar behavior patterns or living in similar habitats. Chapters on feeding habits, distribution, grouping, and nesting relate many of the similarities and diversities in the 94 species of blackbirds. Those on the role of sexes, communication, and coloration are covered with a real zest for hypothesis development and support which may establish a pattern of study for many future works.

While the book is a fairly technical report of a long term study, Orians writes in such a light, clear style that it is a joy to read. His short insertions of humor, usually comparing some bird behavior to its human counterpart, are witty and introspective. The book should be enjoyed by both professionals and amateurs.

The many line drawings of Tony Angel are excellent, illustrating many of the species in displays that enhance and improve the text. Also included are several tables of data on the icterids and an extensive bibliography arranged by major behavior patterns of the birds.

Donald H. Haseleu
337 West State St.
Hartford, WI 53027

Letters to the Editor

Dear Dr. Kemper:

For years I've provided photos for my texts as well as for those of colleagues. As I've done photo research for several large projects, I found that many colleagues used their photos only in journals or for instruction, or not at all. To assist them in finding wider educational uses for their photos, I establish **Visuals Unlimited** as a clearinghouse for amateur and professional photographers, researchers, authors, and editors, and we have now become a leading supplier of photos nationally. My VU colleagues believe as I do that the contribution of photos to educational publications is as important professionally as writing.

VU fees and conditions are fair to photographers, authors, and publishers. I receive requests for thousands of photos in a typical week for texts for all levels from elementary school through college, trade books, advertising materials, and magazine articles. Although VU is known best in biology, we also work in geography, anthropology, history, chemistry, geology, astronomy, health, etc.

Both black/white prints and color slides are needed of anything typically seen in educational publications. Publishers prefer original slides although some quality duplicates can be used. Many colleagues have what I term "original duplicates" or several similar views, some of which can be placed with VU. We can also work from lists when time allows. Credit is given and ownership of photos always belongs to the photographer. I'd be happy to have you join VU and/or to suggest interested friends. Contact me for additional information at the address below.

Best regards,
Dr. John D. Cunningham
Visuals Unlimited
P.O. Box 146
East Swanzey, NH 03446
(603) 352-6436

OR
Science Division,
Keene State College,
Keene, NH 03431
(603) 352-1909 Ext. X503

(Editor's Note: This letter is published for benefit of all WSO photographers who may want to write for more information.)

Dear Dr. Kemper:

Having banded robins for over fifty years I noticed that there is a variant in the feather coloration of the HY (hatching year) birds. Assuming this variant, may lead to a factor for determining the sex of HY robins. I then decided in 1982 to record the feather coloration of each robin's head, nape and breast.

I started this test on July 22, 1982 and ended the checking in 1986. The months of June through September were used for this test.

From previous notes I had made I found that there was some robins feathering that would not fit into a male or female category, thus I added an unknown class.

The Technique

Male Sex

Head - All coal-black or shining black, no white feather specks among the black.

Nape - Dark-grayish black feathers.

Breast - Prominent, large black spots throughout breast.

Female Sex

Head - Chocolate-brown, with numerous small white feather specks throughout head.

Nape - Feathers soft-like (?), light chocolate brown all over.

Breast - Spots are small and odd shaped, never prominent black, but an off-color gray.

Unknown Sex*

Head - Diffusive brown feathers. Mixed with a fair number of blackish feathers, plus white feathers interspersed.

Nape - Chocolate brown with diffused white feathers.

Breast - Feathers washed-out blackish spots, not round, sort of elongated, with no set breast pattern.

*Many birds are placed in unknown sex, due to feathers being wet or too ruffled from capture device.

The technique I came up with was gathered from a total of 408 robins handled. I used June through September birds only. I checked 51 birds in 1982; 142 in 1983; 72 in 1984; 87 in 1985; 56 in 1986. Out of the 408 I had 118 male, 133 female and 157 unknown sex.

Data Based on Four Home Returns

Four robins returned on later years substantiated my technique. I had no other returns from those 108 handled birds.

902-78161 banded 06-26-83 HY sexed as male, returned 06-12-85 as male.

902-78202 banded 07-26-83 HY sexed as male, returned 07-05-85 as male.

902-78237 banded 08-03-83 HY sexed as male, at Blue Island Station, returned at Tinley Park Station, 10-04-84 as male. This bird had solid black head on 08-08-83. There were no white feathers on breast when captured on 10-04-84.

912-66228 banded 07-02-84 HY sexed as female, returned 06-02-85 as female.

I sent my technique to the Banding Office. Their response was negative, due to only four returns. I would need 50 to 100 returns before my technique could be accepted.

Due to conditions beyond a banders control it is impossible for a bander to ever get 50 to 100 home returns from robins. In 53 years of banding 4681 robins, I have only 62 home returns from them.

A recent survey by the Pet Food Institute, found that the domestic cat population in United States is 56 million. If the 56 million cats only killed "one" robin a year, its a miracle that banders get any returns at all.

In *Useful Birds and their Protection*, by Edward H. Forbush, 1913, under the chapter, natural enemies of birds, there is a sub-chapter on cats. On page 362 I quote Mr. Forbush, "my statement heretofore published, that the mature cat kills on the average fifty birds in a year," unquote. It is wonder banders ever get returns at all.

Linda Leweis, California-based editor of *Cat Fancy* magazine, said that legislative efforts to leash and otherwise control pet cats are underway in hundreds of small municipalities nationwide. Let's hope so for the bander's sake and the birds too.

Karl E. Bartel
2528 W. Collins St.
Blue Island, IL 60406

Dear Editor:

NATURE GUIDE is a small, non-profit, Audubon-sponsored directory of people who help nature-loving travelers to see birds, trees, flowers, and other wildlife. These volunteer guides live in their own communities in the USA and in other countries of the world.

NATURE GUIDE has taken a special place in the travels of thousands of travelers. Some have said just one volunteer naturalist made their trip. Someone has taken them to a park, a wetland, a family arboretum or a backyard with feeders; and his or her knowledge and enthusiasm for the wildlife there was the brightest spark in a long trip.

What we would like to have from you (or your organization) is:

- a) People to act as volunteer guides to good birding spots, wildlife parks or preserves.
- b) Your natural areas, that is: your national parks, sanctuaries, wetlands, zoos, geology; listed with addresses.
- c) Addresses of bird societies, conservation organizations, and wildlife groups.

We are in the process of compiling the 9th edition of NATURE GUIDE. After 16 successful years, we and thousands of travelers want to make it even better.

May we include you and some of your people in this edition?

Thank you for your support and assistance.

Clara N. Strode
Editor

Nature Guide
34915 Fourth Avenue South
Federal Way, Washington 98003

Report of the Scholarship and Grant Committee

This committee met on April 17, 1987 at Plainfield.

The Steenbock Award was won by Todd R. Durian for "A Population Study of the American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) in south-eastern Wisconsin".

Two scholarships were also awarded:

Robert J. Welch for "Habitat Utilization and Behavior of the Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) in Wisconsin".

Bernard S. Lohr for analysis of a population study of the Gray Catbird.

Respectfully submitted:
Frederick Hamerstrom
Raymond K. Anderson
Frances Hamerstrom

NOTICES

Purple Martin Colony Registry

The Colony Registry Program of the newly formed **Purple Martin Conservation Association** seeks the help of all persons in locating and registering Purple Martin colonies throughout all of North America in preparation for several projects designed to help this man-dependent species experiencing long-term declines within parts of its breeding range: **If you know of someone who has a martin colony** or is trying to attract one, or if you are interested in starting a colony yourself, please write to the P.M.C.A. You can further assist by looking for martin houses or gourds in peoples' yards during your travels. If you locate some, please try to obtain the mailing addresses from either the street and house numbers, rural mailboxes, phone books, or by stopping to ask. Please send addresses to: **The Purple Martin Conservation Association, P.O. Box 178, Edinboro, PA 16412. U.S.A.**

1987 Natural History Workshops at The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Field Station

| Workshop | Instructor | Date |
|--|---|--------------|
| Butterflies and Moths: Identification and Natural History | Dr. Allen Young and Susan Borkin Invert. Zoology Dept. Milwaukee Public Museum | 19 & 20 June |
| Aquatic Vascular Plants: Identification and Ecology | Dr. Galen Smith UW-Whitewater | 10 & 11 July |
| Mosses and Liverworts: Identification and Ecology | Dr. Frank Bowers UW-Stevens Point | 24 & 25 July |
| Bird Banding: Trapping Methods and Bird Examination Techniques | Dr. Charles Weise UW-Milwaukee | 19 September |

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Field Station's workshops offer a unique opportunity to explore focused topics in natural history under the guidance of noted authorities. Hands-on field and laboratory investigations teach ecology, evolution, use of taxonomic keys and new techniques.

Workshops are designed to accommodate participants with a broad range of experience. Often, people enroll to become acquainted with topics outside of their field of expertise. Others, already knowledgeable about a topic, find workshops an enjoyable way to refresh their skills and meet others who share their interests. Enrollment in each session is limited to 20, providing an informal atmosphere and individualized instruction.

If you would like to join us to explore one or more of these topics, write or call today for additional information and registration materials. If you are already on our mailing list, you will receive registration materials shortly.

Contact: Dr. James Reinartz
UWM Field Station
3905 Blue Goose Rd.
Saukville, WI 53080
(414) 675-6844

Audubon Center Seeks Naturalist

A nature center in central Florida is seeking a couple or individual to serve as resident naturalist in return for housing at the center.

Since its founding in 1964, the Babson Park Audubon Center has recruited most of its naturalists from the midwest, but applications from any area are welcome.

The naturalists, who do not need to be professionals, will reside rent-free in a modern apartment at the center. The utilities are paid by the Ridge Audubon Society, which operates the center. It is owned by the Florida Audubon Society.

The duties of the naturalists, which are less than full time, include accompanying occasional groups along the nature trail and keeping the educational display area and book and craft shop open on a limited schedule. The position is not salaried. Audubon Society volunteers assist with the work of the Center.

Applications should be sent to Naturalist Search, Audubon Center, P.O. Box 148, Babson Park, FL 33827. The position will be open for the 1987-88 fall-winter season.

The Center is adjacent to the campus of Webber College. Babson Park is seven miles south of Lake Wales, which is equidistant between St. Petersburg and Vero Beach.

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Only God Can Make A Bird

*I think I've never seen or heard
A creature as lovely as a bird:
A bundle of thick feather down
Offering warmth when winter's in town.
Strong feathers capable of flight
O'er land and sea, through day and night;
Feathers multi-colored, bright and dull,
Changing patterns, spring and fall.
Made by an artisan? That's absurd!
Only God can make a bird!*

*I think that I have rarely seen
Bird feathers colored truly green.
The tanager is a gaudy red,
As is the cardinal, tail to head.
The bluebird sports an azure hue;
Tree Swallows, too, show shades of blue.
Bright orange is the oriole;
The grackle, though, is black as coal.
Some blackbirds show a varied sheen
But nary a true feather green.*

*I think that I have never heard
Sounds to rival those of a bird;
The loon's nocturnal wailing howl,
The hooting of the Great-horned Owl,
The nellow "coo" of a mourning dove,
The drumming of a grouse in love,
The forest's plaintive "pee-a-wee",
the abrupt "che-wink" of the "tow-ho-hee",
The whistle of the meadowlark,
the nighthawk's "beep" that greets the dark.*

*I marvel at the shapes of beaks
Birds utilize for years, months, weeks:
The short stout bill of the Purple Finch
That serves each sunflower seed to pinch;
The lengthy spear of the Common Snipe
That devours a worm with one full swipe;
The short hooked beak of an owl or hawk
That swiftly drowns a victim's squawk;
The tooth-like mouth of the merganser
For whom ground fish is the best answer.*

*I never cease to be amazed;
Some courtship antics seem half-crazed.
Consider how the woodcock plump
Circles high at dusk o'er swamp and clump.
From the prairie chicken comes a "boom"
That echoes like to toll of doom.
The Sandhill Crane is all romance
When he stands with mate and starts to dance.
Even the flicker bows and nods
As if performing for the gods.*

*I'm sure my hands could ne'er construct;
A nest I'd make would soon destruct.
But marvel at what a swallow makes—
A nest of mud that dries and bakes.
The red-head says: "I'll drill a hole";
Song Sparrows fashion a grassy bowl;
The Kingfisher digs a tunnel deep
To protect his loved ones while they sleep;
The monster eagle lugs a branch
Enlarging last year's aerial ranch.*

*I think that I shall never know
What makes new molting feathers grow.
For catbirds of wide mimic fame
Old gray and new are just the same;
For thrashers, thrushes, and house wren
Fall's colors duplicate spring's again;
But autumn grosbeaks are brown -- not black --
'Oh dear! My rosy breast I lack!'
Spring bunting that were indigo
have turned to brown before they go.*

*I think I'll never understand
Birds navigating through strange land
While flying down to distant Rio;
How warblers find the self-same trees
They used last winter in Belize'
How hummingbirds reach Mexico
Across 500 miles of H-2-O;
Why ducks and swans fly east and west
For winter, summer homes that are best.*

*I think my eyes will never know
Excitement rivaling winter's show;
Here comes the clown, the White Nuthatch;
She wants a seed; just watch her snatch;
She's followed by a chickadee,
As cute a featherball as e'er you'll see;
A sudden splash of yellow and gray --
The grosbeaks come to feed and play;
If suet's offered in double-deckers,
Watch for hairy, Downy Woodpeckers.*

*I think that I shall never learn
The nomad life of the Arctic Tern.
Its summer home's in Labrador,
On sand it lays two eggs -- not four.
A long stout bill spears many a fish
With a head-first dive, a splash and a wish.
Come August this silvery flyer will boast;
"I'm headed for the West African coast."
'Cross land and ocean, active wings
Take traveler true to tropical things;
From Canada to Africa -- sakes alive --
How can a foot-long bird survive?
But come May the Canadians await the return
Of the greast world nomad: the Arctic Tern.*

*The goldfinch I can't comprehend:
To me it is a live legend.
In May they mix with dandelions,
Add spots of gold to greening lawns;
In June they gather thistle down,
Cling upside down -- just like a clown;
In August heat the eggs will hatch;
'Join the bird world, my little batch!'
Head off for the south, for warmer clime?
'No sirree! I love the winter-time!'
In summer or winter this finch is our friend
A touch of God's presence from start to end.*

--S.D. Robbins, 11-29-86



Townsend Solitaire photo by Paul Blanchard. Taken in Nelson, WI, Buffalo County, Christmas Count, 1986

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