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The Passenger Pigeon



Fall, 1984 — Volume 46, No. 3



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Volume 46, No. 3

Fall, 1984

Cover Photo: Cedar Waxwing at Picnic Point, Madison, WI
by Stephen J. Lang

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Turkey Vultures Breeding In Unused Farm Buildings

By James F. Steffen

Although Turkey Vultures (*Cathartes aura*) have been reported in Manitowoc Co. during the breeding season in the past (Kumlien & Hollister, 1951), I believe there are no breeding records for them in this county. Turkey Vultures have also been reported to utilize old buildings as nest sites in other parts of the country (Bent, 1937) however, I am not aware of any such records for Wisconsin.

In May 1984 I was contacted by Mrs. Donna Feest who had observed a pair of Turkey Vultures roosting on and near an unused farm building in Manitowoc Co. This pair was observed in the same area over the next several weeks by Mrs. Feest as well as others. Suspecting that the birds were nesting, we went to the area to inspect the building upon which they often roosted and were observed copulating.

The building was a small two story barn, the only opening being a small window in the upper story. Entering the second story of the barn, I observed an adult Turkey Vulture sitting on the loose straw in the corner of the loft with an approximately two week old chick along side of it. The adult lowered its head to the floor as I approached as though choosing to be inconspicuous rather than trying to escape. The one juvenile waddled back and forth along side of the adult, looking like a miniature white penguin. I approached only close enough to take a few pictures, not wanting to flush the adult. Although only one chick was observed, there may have been another under or behind the adult.

The success of this nesting is not known. The adults are still present in the area as of this writing, however, no juvenile has been seen flying.

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Kumlien, L. and H. Hollister. 1903 (revised by A.W. Schorger 1951). Birds of Wisconsin. Wis. Soc. Orn. Madison, WI. P. 49.

Bent, A.C. 1937. Life Histories of North American Birds of Prey. Part 1. Smithsonian Inst. U.S. National Museum Bulletin 167. U.S. Govt. Print. Office. P. 15.

920 A N. 16th St.
Manitowoc, WI 54220

Excerpts from Other Journals

Water Dripper

...“Plastic tubing and valves used for intravenous feeding are used at every hospital and discarded after use. These can often be obtained on request and can be used to construct an easily regulated water dripper for attracting birds...

One end of the tubing is inserted about 1 cm into a plastic milk bottle at the lowest point of the bottle when hung from the handle. The hole for the tubing is made with an awl... and should be slightly smaller than the... tubing. A small hole is punched into the bottle near the cap to allow air to enter. The valve on the tubing is a roller which can be moved to... regulate the rate of dripping...

The drops should land in a water bath. Pine Siskins (*Carduelis tristis*)... have a special fondness... They sometimes land on the tube and work their way down to the emerging drops. Once I had three... on the nearly vertical tube working their way down for a drink.

Harold Mathiak
The North American Bird Bander, 1984, Vol. 9, No. 3

Kirtland's Warbler: Why So Rare?

...Biologists suspect that the Kirtland's Warbler was a rare bird long before it was discovered, yet it seems hard to imagine that the species has teetered upon the brink of extinction during its entire history. Its specialized nesting habitat, stands of small jack pines growing on dry, sandy soil, was probably much more extensive a few thousand years ago when the retreating Wisconsin glacier left sandy outwash plains in its wake.

...the population... about 200 singing males... all of which could fit in one shopping bag is but a drop in the ocean of North American birds.

Why is the Kirtland's Warbler so rare? ...We have a few clues. Whatever is holding back the present population affects mainly the young in their first year of life. Adults enjoy excellent survival rates... and they produce young at rates comparable to... more abundant species, about three... a year. Yet only about 23 percent of the fledglings survive their first year...a poor showing.

Nesting habitat is the ultimate limiting factor... The bird nests only in extensive stands of Christmas-tree-size jack pines growing on dry, sandy soil with low ground cover. ...this habitat is maintained only by forest fire and... occurs only in scattered tracts... the exact requirements... seem to be... in just three counties of northern lower Michigan.

Why... restricted to its narrow ecological niche is not clear. ...the requirement is not just the tree species... Actually the warblers do not place their nests... in the trees. They embed the nests in the sand under low ground cover. They use the pines for foraging and concealment...

...the nature of the soil seems to be important... one soil type, Grayling sand... (providing) good drainage under its nest and stunted ground cover to conceal eggs and nestlings. This poor soil with its sparse fauna also provides... sanctuary from competitors and predators... To make sure some of this unique habitat is preserved, four tracts comprising more than 11,000 acres were set aside... to be managed permanently for... Kirtland's Warblers. More recently... efforts have expanded to include 135,000 acres. ...Still if habitat... (is) seen simply in terms of space available for nesting, the bird does not seem to be approaching the limit.

...Cowbird control... was highly successful and cowbird molestation was reduced almost to the vanishing point...

The most acute problem was solved. But alas, the population did not rebound as expected.

...The greater part of each year is spent in the Bahama Islands, where its habits are... unknown...

We cannot rule out... problems on the wintering grounds... the... warbler

may be under pressure from avian competitors... such as the Palm Warbler and Prairie Warbler... they may crowd the wintering areas.

...the problem of migration deserves attention. On long-distance flights we might expect losses to fall most... on inexperienced birds, the focus of our concern. In all species the young are more likely to stray outside the normal routes in migration. In abundant and adaptable species this... may have value in pioneering new areas and mixing genetic strains. However stray Kirtland's... have no future and such losses may not be affordable.

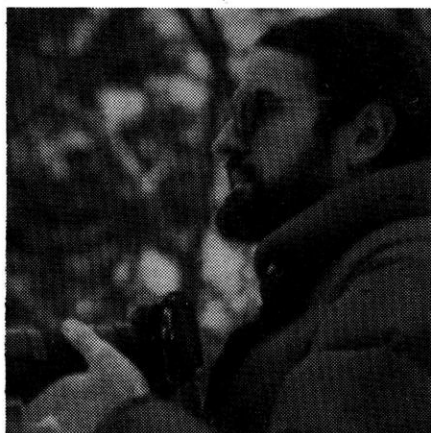
In... most... migratory songbirds, four percent or less, of the yearlings return to the site of... hatching... they may miss their birthplace by hundreds of miles and still find suitable habitat and mates. The Kirtland's Warbler, however, must migrate with pinpoint accuracy or find itself separated from others of its kind...

In 1978 four misdirected males were found, two in Wisconsin, one in Ontario, and one in Quebec. None had mates. Each chose plausible habitat and sang persistently until the breeding season waned...

Accurate navigation has been a requirement... for centuries, but in recent years the problem has grown more acute. In 1961 the distance across the breeding area was 100 miles; by 1983 it was 40 miles. ...the area of a rectangle embracing all nests has shrunk from 6000 to 1300 square miles... and within the range the nesting sites occupy only a few scattered patches.

Thus the Kirtland's Warbler... facing the usual problems of survival among migratory songbirds,... had special problems as a consequence of its own rarity...

Harold Mayfield
The Living Bird, Spring, 1984.



**FIND THIS
BIRD
ONLY IN
RACINE**

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

Status of the Kirtland's Warbler, 1983

Over 80 years have passed since E.H. Frothingham and T.G. Gale first discovered the breeding area of the Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandii*) in western Oscoda County along the AuSable River. On 13 June 1903 Gale collected a "strange" warbler here which Norman A. Wood, of the University of Michigan, later identified as a Kirtland's Warbler. Four weeks later on 8 July, Wood found the first known nest of the species in the same general area...

No attempts were made to assess the numbers of Kirtland's Warblers until 1925 when Wood and photographer-naturalist, Walter Hastings, estimated 5000-6000 pairs for all known sites... In 1951, Mayfield... organized and carried out a comprehensive count of singing males — the first total census for any songbird species. Since that time, 14 more censuses have been carried out... Overall management of the species is directed by the Kirtland's Warbler Recovery Team and census results are used to monitor population trends and evaluate management practices.

Survey Methods

From mid-May to mid-June cooperators, largely from the Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Forest Service, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, spot-check areas with suitable-appearing habitat for singing male warblers. Sites with birds are censused during a 10-day period (3 to 12 June in 1983) to minimize duplication.

Fortunately for census purposes, male Kirtland's Warblers are loud and persistent singers. By systematically walking through suitable habitat during morning hours, it is possible to easily count the males which are present.

Until 1978 the major census effort was concentrated on the traditional breeding range on the jack pine plains of northern Lower Michigan. In 1977, a singing male was discovered near Petawawa, Ontario by Dr. Paul Aird, University of Toronto. Since then, census coverage has been expanded into young jack pine stands in other areas of northern Michigan (including the Upper Peninsula), as well as Ontario and adjacent Quebec, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Results and Discussion

In 1983, a total of 215 singing males were found, all in Michigan. This was 8 (3.9%) higher than 1982 and reverses a 2-year downward trend (Table 1). The usual assumption is that a female is present for every male, thus an approximation of the 1983 breeding population would be double 215 or 430 individuals.

Annual counts in Michigan from 1971 through 1982 averaged 206 males. The 215 found in 1983 is the ninth highest in the 13 years of consecutive censuses. In 1983, Kirtland's Warblers were found in 8 Michigan Counties and in 48 sections (surveyed square miles) — both new maxima in the 13-year period.

A male, apparently unmated, was located for the second year in a row near Gwinn, Marquette County. Thus, one or more males have been located outside of the traditional breeding range of northeastern Lower Michigan in 6 of the past 7 years. So far as is known, none of these birds was accompanied by a female.

Although not found during the 1983 census period, a male Kirtland's Warbler was observed and photographed at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore on 22 and 23 May by James Bull and others... A female was also present here on 17

TABLE 1
YEARLY COUNTS OF SINGING MALE KIRTLAND'S WARBLERS BY COUNTY

COUNTIES	1951	1961	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
MICHIGAN															
Presque Isle	34	34													
Otsego		14	3												
Montmorency	43	61	1												2
Kalkaska	28	32					3	7	11	16	21	38	32	17	15
Crawford	142	52	101	101	114	88	90	95	78	74	75	93	72	67	72
Oscoda	103	152	48	48	47	41	35	44	59	62	71	58	67	72	81
Alcona	4														
Wexford				2	4	2	1	1	1						
Roscommon	4	13				1	4	2	7	2	2	4	8	5	1
Ogemaw		114	47	49	51	35	46	51	62	40	40	46	50	44	42
Iosco	74	30	1							2	1	3	3	1	1
Marquette														1	1
Michigan Total	432	502	201	200	216	167	179	200	218	196	210	242	232	207	215
WISCONSIN															
Jackson										2	1	1			
ONTARIO															
Renfrew									1	1					
QUEBEC															
Gatineau										1					
NORTH AMERICAN															
TOTAL	432	502	201	200	216	167	179	200	219	200	211	243	232	207	215
Michigan Counties	8	9	6	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	8
Michigan Sections*	91	86	27	27	25	27	31	47	42	36	41	42	46	44	48

*Surveyed square miles

May 1981. Projecting a straight line from the Bahamas would suggest these birds were headed for Wisconsin or Minnesota. On the other hand, a northerly route would place them in Michigan's Upper Peninsula...

Lawrence A. Ryel

The Jack-Pine Warbler, Vol. 61, No. 4, Dec., 1983

(Editor's Note: This is of interest to WSO readers because of the recent discovery of Kirtland's Warbler in 1978, 79, and 80 in Jackson County, near Black River Falls, Wisconsin. Also of interest and sad that it has apparently disappeared from Wisconsin.)

Songs of the Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax alnorum*) and Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) are Innate

Wisconsin birders are interested in the recently separated species — the Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax alnorum*) and the Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*). These species which are practically identical in appearance, even in the hand, can be separated reliably only by song differences. These species are both common in Wisconsin with overlapping ranges — the Alder more in the north and east and the Willow in the south and west.

I studied the song development of five Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) and four Alder Flycatchers (*Empidonax alnorum*) taken from nests at 7-10 days of age. Three Willow Flycatchers and four Alder Flycatchers were tutored with songs of the other species, and two Willow Flycatchers served as controls, hearing only conspecific songs. All nine subjects, both females (when administered exogenous testosterone) and males, and both experimentals and controls, produced remarkably normal songs; slight differences between songs of wild and experimental subjects could be attributed to motivational states rather than to the effects of acoustic isolation in the laboratory. I found no microgeographic variation of wild songs, no evidence of learning from a tutor tape, nor any similarity of song characters among kin. The vocal development of these subspecies flycatchers is strikingly different from that of typical oscines, where vocal learning is the rule.

Donald E. Kroodsma

Department of Zoology,

University of Massachusetts,

Amherst, Massachusetts 01003-0027

The Auk, 101:13-14, Jan., 1984

Minnesota's First Asiatic Species

This issue of The Loon is graced by a beautiful full cover painting by W.J. Breckenridge of a Brambling, article, titled **Minnesota's First Asiatic Species**, "the find of the decade". It is an exciting account. Interestingly, I happened to be in Boulder, Colorado at about this same time (Feb. 4, 1984) when one turned up at a backyard feeder. I had one day to see it; spent the whole day but it failed to show. It, too, was seen by hordes of visitors. One nit-picking comment I have to make is about the title of this article, "Asiatic" species. I do distinctly remember seeing this bird in Great Britain, where it is not regarded as Asiatic. There is a description and a beautiful full color photograph of Minnesota's first Ross' Gull.

The **Loon** is truly an elegant state bird magazine. It is the organ of the Minnesota Ornithologist's Union, well written, well edited, and most interesting. This editor recommends it to all serious Wisconsin birders.

The Loon, Summer, 1984, Vol. 56, No. 2

From "A Distributional Checklist of the Birds of Michigan,

This recent report from our adjacent neighbor is of interest to Wisconsin bird students. Three-hundred and seventy species of birds have appeared in Michigan at one time or another and 232 are listed as having successful breeding records. (This is a shade less than Wisconsin's. We have 383 authentic and 17 hypothetical.)

One is extinct -- the Passenger Pigeon -- no surprise. Many others have become uncommon, such as Piping Plover, Thick-billed Murre (no Wisconsin records that I know of), Eastern Bluebird and Greater Prairie Chickens -- no surprises so far. But what's this -- he also lists the Eastern Phoebe and Bewick's Wren, and the Common Goldeneye. Maybe we should take a closer look at these in Wisconsin.

**R.B. Payne. 1983. Min. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. No. 164.
U. of Mich. Ann Arbor.**

*Save the
Wetlands
for the
Cranes*

**Mary and
Charlie Nelson**



Rhynchogyroposis

By Dr. Charles A. Kemper

From time to time, birds appear with peculiar beaks. A bird may show up with a missing upper or lower mandible, or crossed mandibles, or excessively long upper, lower, or both mandibles.

On September 24, 1984, I captured at my back yard banding station a "long billed" Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*). The bird did not seem unusual in other respects. I wish now that I had collected and sent it to some specialist. Instead, I banded and released it after photographing.

Reproduced also is a photo I took of a peculiar beaked Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) in 1968 in the Town of Hallie, Chippewa County, Wis. The cause of this phenomenon is to my knowledge unknown. I would invite information from a knowledgeable reader on this subject. Is it a disease of inflammation by bacteria or virus? Is it a genetic congenital deformity? Is it a nutritional deficiency or a toxic response.

I have taken the presumption of naming this peculiar pathological entity — Rhynchogyroposis. This is analogous to the human condition officially known as onychogyroposis (which means - funny looking, overgrown toenails) from the Greek - onychos = nail, gyros = curved and Rhynchogyroposis (combining forms from Greek - rhynchos = beak, and gyros = circle or curved and posis = condition).

P.O. Box 699
633 Maple Street
Chippewa Falls, WI 54729



Nashville Warbler
Peculiar Beak
September 21, 1984



Red-eyed Vireo

FIELD

NOTES



By Mark Peterson

The Autumn Season

August 1, 1983 to November 30, 1983

For those who were hoping for an exciting fall season, this past fall turned out to be a disappointment. Several observers reported it to be a very dull season. The weather seemed to be the major contributing factor. The fall season started out very warm and only cooled off gradually. There was very little cold front activity which is normally responsible for large waves of migrants, and as a result, most of the migration just seemed to trickle through. Rarities were almost non-existent, and the few that were found only remained briefly. The warm beginning to the fall season caused a delay or expanding of the migration with many species being found later in the fall than they usually are.

August had above normal temperatures and above normal rainfall. High temperatures in the 90's were reported each week during the month with a high of 102 in Watertown during the third week. A low of 40 was reported in Lake Thompson during the second week.

September began with above normal temperatures the first week, then cooling off the second and third weeks, and then warming up again the last week. Temperatures for the month averaged near normal. A general frost occurred in the west and central part of the state early in the fourth week. A low of 27 was reported in Baldwin and Lake Thompson. Rainfall was above normal for the month. A fairly large warbler migration occurred on September 4-5, and a significant hawk and shorebird migration occurred from September 20-23.

October started with temperatures slightly above normal and then cooled off so that the month averaged slightly below normal. A frost, statewide, was reported during the second week with a low of 21 reported in Phillips. Rainfall was again above normal for the month. A very large migration occurred on October 3-5. Clark Schultz reported a peak of 63 chips per minute at 1:15 a.m. on October 4.

November had near normal temperatures and above normal precipitation. The first temperature down to zero was reported in Phillips and Harrison

during the second week. The first significant snow occurred in the northern part of the state on November 9-10. A heavy snowfall occurred in most of the northern half of the state on November 27-28. Most of the state had some snow on the ground at the end of the month.

The fall season as a whole was less productive than last fall, with 78 observers reporting a total of 274 species. Rarities were found, but less frequently than in previous seasons. Those that were found either did not stay very long or died before they were found. The rarities included Western Grebes, Yellow-crowned Night Herons, the three Scoter species, Golden Eagles, Spruce Grouse, King Rails, a Yellow Rail, Whimbrels, Western Sandpipers, Buff-breasted Sandpipers, American Avocets, a Pomarine Jaeger, Little Gulls, Barn Owls, a Chuck-Wills-Widow, Black-backed Woodpeckers, a Western Kingbird, a Varied Thrush, a Prairie Warbler, a Yellow-Breasted Chat, and a Painted Bunting.

THE SEASONAL SUMMARY

Common Loon: Reported at the beginning of the period south to Barron, Price, and Forest Counties. Verch reported 16 in Ashland and Bayfield Counties on October 31. Reported at the end of the period in Sauk and Dane Counties.

Red-throated Loon: One was seen by Tessen in Ozaukee County on October 15.

Red-necked Grebe: Reported at the beginning of the period in St. Croix and Winnebago Counties. Matteson saw 17 in Winnebago County on August 22, and Roy saw 12 in Bayfield County on September 18. Last reported in Winnebago County on October 15 by Ziebell. Reports also came from Chippewa and Iron Counties.

Horned Grebe: First reported on October 13 in Milwaukee County by Cowart. Tessen saw 75 in Ozaukee County on October 29 and 40 in Ozaukee County on November 5. Bronson saw the last one in Milwaukee County on November 14.

Eared Grebe: One was seen with a flock of horned grebes on Siskiwit Bay in Bayfield County by Swengel on October 19.

Western Grebe: One was seen on the west lake of Twin Lakes in St. Croix County by Bacon on September 9. Three were seen on the west lake of Twin Lakes in St. Croix County by Evrard on September 21.

Pied-billed Grebe: Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. 350 were seen on Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 30. Cederstrom found the last one in Dane County on November 21.

Double-crested Cormorant: Reported at the beginning of the period south to Dodge and Trempeleau Counties. 1000 were seen by Leshner in LaCrosse County on October 15. The last reports were on November 25 in Milwaukee County by Gustafson and in Buffalo County by Wilda.

Great Blue Heron: Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. 350 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 1. The last one was seen by Bishop in Kenosha County on November 25.

Green-backed Heron: Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. The Luepkes found 71 in Marathon County on August 10. Bishop found the last one in Kenosha County on October 15.

Cattle Egret: Tessen found two in Dodge County at the beginning of the period and one in Dodge County on November 5.

Great Egret: Reported at the beginning of the period in Burnett, Dodge, LaCrosse, Marathon, St. Croix, Trempeleau, and Winnebago Counties. 350 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 1. The latest reports were by Hoeffer in Burnett County on October 19, and by Peterson in Dodge County on October 21.

Black-crowned Night Heron: Reported at the beginning of the period in Brown, Dodge, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marathon, Milwaukee, St. Croix, Shawano, Trempeleau, and Winnebago Counties. 250 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 1. Last reported by Gustafson in Milwaukee County on November 8.

Yellow-crowned Night Heron: One was seen by Cowart in Milwaukee County on September 1. One was also reported in Manitowoc County by Sontag from October 2 to October 21.

- Least Bittern:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Dodge, Manitowoc, and Milwaukee Counties. 300 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on August 30. The last one was seen by Gustafson in Milwaukee County on September 28.
- American Bittern:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. 200 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on August 30. Ziebell reported the last one in Winnebago County on November 1.
- Mute Swan:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, and Manitowoc Counties. 13 were seen by Peterson in Ashland County on October 9, and 13 were seen by Swengel in Bayfield County on October 18. Reported at the end of the period in Ashland and Bayfield Counties.
- Tundra Swan:** The first reports were on September 28 in Dodge County by Cowart, and on September 29 in Langlade County by Pickering. The Luepkes found 225 in Marathon County on November 23. Reported at the end of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Green Lake, LaCrosse, Monroe, and Sheboygan Counties.
- Canada Goose:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. 83,800 were reported in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on November 16. Reported at the end of the period north to Brown and Burnett Counties.
- Greater White-fronted Goose:** Hoefler found one in Burnett County on October 30.
- Snow Goose:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Winnebago County by Ziebell. Lindberg found 100 in Marinette County on September 29, and Peterson found 200 in Shawano County on October 27. Reported at the end of the period by Ziebell in Winnebago County.
- Mallard:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. 4,000 were seen by Evrard in St. Croix County on October 1, and 12,000 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on October 31. Reported at the end of the period throughout the state.
- American Black Duck:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Barron, Dodge, and Manitowoc Counties. 300 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on October 31. Reported at the end of the period in scattered areas throughout the state.
- Gadwall:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Brown, Burnett, Green Lake, and Manitowoc Counties. 1,000 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on October 31. Reported at the end of the period in Dane and Green Lake Counties.
- Northern Pintail:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Brown, Dodge, and Wood Counties. 5,850 were reported in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on November 18. Reported at the end of the period in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge.
- Green-winged Teal:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Burnett, Marinette, St. Croix, and Wood Counties. 1,500 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on October 30. Tessen reported the latest one in Milwaukee County on November 27.
- Blue-winged Teal:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. 1,000 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 30. The last one was seen in Adams County by Doug Thiessen on November 10.
- American Wigeon:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Green Lake, Kewaunee, and St. Croix Counties. 4,100 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 30. Last reported by Cederstrom in Dane County on November 29.
- Northern Shoveler:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron, Brown, Dodge, and St. Croix Counties. 900 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on November 18. Reported at the end of the period in Dane County by Steve Thiessen.
- Wood Duck:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. 800 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 30. Anderson found the last one in Outagamie County on November 20.
- Redhead:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Dodge and Winnebago Counties. 1,000 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 1. Reported at the end of the period in Green Lake and Manitowoc Counties.
- Ring-necked Duck:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron, Burnett, Monroe, St. Croix and Wood Counties. 50 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on October 31. Reported at the end of the period in Dane County by Steve Thiessen.

- Canvasback:** First reported by Evrard in St. Croix County on October 4. Epstein found 50 in Monroe County on November 8. Reported at the end of the period in Dane and Green Lake Counties.
- Greater Scaup:** First reported by Tessen in Kewaunee County on August 3. Tessen reported over 10,000 Scaup (sp.) in Ozaukee County on November 5. Reported at the end of the period in Milwaukee and Shawano Counties.
- Lesser Scaup:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Brown, Kewaunee, and Manitowoc Counties. Reported at the end of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Dane, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Sauk, and Winnebago Counties.
- Common Goldeneye:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Iron and Manitowoc Counties. Tessen saw 50 in Ozaukee County on October 29 and Cederstrom saw 70 in Door County on November 7. Reported at the end of the period in scattered areas throughout the state.
- Bufflehead:** First reported by Epstein in Kewaunee County on August 25. Tessen found 100 in Ozaukee County on October 29, and Cederstrom found 90 in Dane County on November 2. Reported at the end of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Dane, Manitowoc, and Milwaukee Counties.
- Oldsquaw:** First reported by Tessen in Ozaukee County on October 15. Tessen saw 175 in Ozaukee County on November 5. Last reported by Bishop in Kenosha County on November 27.
- White-winged Scoter:** First reported in Ashland County by Matteson on August 9. In Ozaukee County, Tessen saw 125 on November 5 and 140 on November 11. Last reported by Leshar in LaCrosse County on November 19. Reports also came from Green Lake, Manitowoc, and Milwaukee Counties.
- Surf Scoter:** First reported by Verch in Bayfield County (shot by a hunter) on October 7. Tessen found 16 in Ozaukee County on October 15. Last reported by Lange in Sauk County on November 29-30. Reports also came from Burnett, Green Lake, and Milwaukee Counties.
- Black Scoter:** Tessen found 4 in Ozaukee County on October 15 for the first report. Gustafson found 11 in Ozaukee County on October 22. Cowart found the last one in Milwaukee County on November 29.
- Ruddy Duck:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Dodge, St. Croix, and Winnebago Counties. 500 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 30, and Cederstrom saw 340 in Dane County on November 2. Reported at the end of the period in Dane, Manitowoc, and Winnebago counties.
- Hooded Merganser:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron, Burnett, St. Croix, and Wood Counties. 100 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on November 18. Reported at the end of the period in Dane County by Steve Thiessen.
- Common Merganser:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, and Iron Counties. 800 were seen by Tessen in Ozaukee County on October 29. Reported at the end of the period in scattered areas throughout the state.
- Red-breasted Merganser:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, and Douglas Counties. 15 were seen by Sontag in Manitowoc County on November 12. Reported at the end of the period in Manitowoc and Milwaukee Counties.
- Turkey Vulture:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron, Milwaukee, Monroe, Polk, Richland, St. Croix, Sauk, Waukesha, Washburn, and Wood Counties. Swengel saw 30 in Sauk County on October 20, and Mossman saw 22 in Columbia County on September 23. Haseleu found the last one in Dodge County on November 26.
- Northern Goshawk:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Burnett, and Bayfield Counties. Epstein saw 8 in Monroe County on October 25. Reported at the end of the period throughout the state.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to St. Croix, Green Lake, and Milwaukee Counties. 171 were seen by Hanbury in Ozaukee County on October 6, and 34 by Epstein in Monroe County on October 3. Reported at the end of the period in Burnett, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, and St. Croix Counties.
- Cooper's Hawk:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Calumet, Green Lake, Monroe, St. Croix, Washburn, and Wood Counties. 7 were seen by Epstein in Monroe County on October 3. Reported at the end of the period in Green Lake, St. Croix, and Shawano Counties.

- Red-tailed Hawk:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. 40 were seen by Epstein in Monroe County on October 25. Reported at the end of the period north to Barron, Marathon, and Brown Counties.
- Red-shouldered Hawk:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Burnett, Fond du Lac, Outagamie, and Washington Counties. 3 were seen by Bontly in Milwaukee County on August 16. Hudick reported the last one in Polk County on November 14.
- Broad-winged Hawk:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Barron, Sauk, and Brown Counties. Epstein saw 437 in Monroe County on September 20 and Bontly saw 3,000 in Ozaukee County on September 23. Last reported on October 25 by Goff in Barron County by Cowart in Ozaukee County.
- Rough-legged Hawk:** Reported by Roy at the beginning of the period in Ashland County. Epstein saw 11 in Monroe County on November 21. Reported at the end of the period throughout the state.
- Golden Eagle:** Reported on October 25 and November 10 in Monroe County by Epstein.
- Bald Eagle:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Polk, Barron, Price, Langlade, and Marinette Counties. Tessen saw 11 in Ozaukee County on October 15, and Hoefler saw 12 in Burnett County on November 9. Reported at the end of the period in Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Douglas, Green Lake, Marinette, Monroe, Oneida, Polk, and Trempealeau Counties.
- Northern Harrier:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. 30 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 30. Reported at the end of the period north to St. Croix, Taylor, and Winnebago Counties.
- Osprey:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Barron, Marathon, Marquette, and Brown Counties. Ziebell saw 6 in Winnebago County on October 1. Last reported by Cleary and Columban in Brown County on November 1.
- Peregrin Falcon:** First reported by Woodmansee in Milwaukee County on September 9. Cowart found the last one in Juneau County on November 3. Reports also came from Burnett, Grant, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Ozaukee, Polk, Sauk, Sheboygan, and Winnebago Counties.
- Merlin:** First reported in Vilas County on August 28 by Jim Baughman. Last reported on October 13 in Marathon County by the Luepkes, and in Ozaukee County by Hanbury. Also reported in Chippewa, Douglas, Milwaukee, Monroe, St. Croix, Winnebago, and Wood Counties.
- American Kestrel:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. 30 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 30. Reported at the end of the period north to St. Croix, Taylor, and Shawano Counties.
- Spruce Grouse:** Reardon found on in Forest County on October 18. Jeff and Jim Baughman found 2 in Oneida County along County Highway A near Three Lakes on November 26.
- Ruffed Grouse:** Reported during the period south to Vernon, Dane, Washington, and Sheboygan Counties. Weber found 7 in Vernon County on August 21.
- Greater Prairie Chicken:** Reported from the beginning of the period to October 16 in Wood County by Follen. The Luepkes found 9 in Wood County on September 5. Reported throughout the period in Marathon County by Luepkes.
- Sharp-tailed Grouse:** Reported throughout the period in Burnett County by Hoefler with a maximum of 22 on October 16.
- Northern Bobwhite:** Reported during the period in Dane, Green, Green Lake, Monroe, Rock, Sauk, Vernon, and Wood Counties.
- Ring-necked Pheasant:** Reported during the period north to Douglas, Clark, Wood, and Marinette Counties. Cleary and Columban reported 35 in Brown County on September 30.
- Gray Partridge:** Reported during the period in Brown, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, and St. Croix Counties. Evrard found 20 in St. Croix County on August 12.
- Wild Turkey:** Reported throughout the period in Marinette County by Lindberg. Tessen found 2 in Brown County on August 3 and Swengel found 10 in Grant County on September 29.
- Sandhill Crane:** Reported at the beginning of the period north to Burnett, Iron, Marathon, Langlade, and Marinette Counties. Hoefler found 596 in Burnett County on October 22. Tom Schultz found the last one in Green Lake County on November 29.

- King Rail:** 10 were found in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 1.
- Virginia Rail:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland and Bayfield Counties by Verch. 750 were reported in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 15. Last reported in Ashland and Bayfield Counties by Verch on October 14.
- Sora:** Reported at the beginning of the period north to Bayfield, Marathon, and Brown Counties. 1,500 were reported in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 15. Sontag found the last one in Manitowoc County on October 10.
- Yellow Rail:** One injured bird was reported by Frank in Milwaukee County on October 19. See **By the Wayside**.
- Common Moorhen:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Brown, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Shawano, and Winnebago Counties. 100 were reported in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 15. Clark Schultz found the last one in Winnebago County on October 16.
- American Coot:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. 12,000 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on October 1. 3,000 were seen by Ziebell in Winnebago County on October 15. Reported at the end of the period in Dane County by several observers.
- Semipalmated Plover:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron, Dane, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, and Wood Counties. Epstein found 13 in Kewaunee County on August 9. Last reported on October 10 in Ashland and Bayfield Counties by Verch and in Manitowoc County by Tessen.
- Killdeer:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. The Luepkes found 150 in Marathon County on September 26. Steve Thiessen found the last one in Dane County on November 16.
- Lesser Golden Plover:** Matteson found 2 in Ashland County on August 9 for the first record. Robbins found 130 in Clark County on October 17 and Ashman found 70 in Columbia County on September 19. Tessen found the last one in Ozaukee County on November 13.
- Black-bellied Plover:** First reported by Tessen in Kewaunee County on August 3. Sontag found 105 in Manitowoc County on October 20. Last reported in Ashland and Bayfield Counties by Verch on November 14.
- Ruddy Turnstone:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Kewaunee and Manitowoc Counties. Epstein found 11 in Kewaunee County on August 8. Last reported by Sontag in Manitowoc county on October 25.
- American Woodcock:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Sauk, Green Lake, and Fond du Lac Counties. 100 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 30. Follen found the last one in Wood County on November 20.
- Common Snipe:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. 150 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 30. Steve Thiessen found the last one in Dane County on November 28.
- Whimbrel:** First reported in Manitowoc County by Sontag on August 29. Mueller found 4 in Manitowoc County on September 18, and Sontag found 4 in Manitowoc County on September 20. Last reported by Sontag on October 15 in Manitowoc County.
- Upland Sandpiper:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Brown, Burnett, Douglas, Marathon, Winnebago, and Wood Counties. Last reported by Pickering in Langlade County on October 1. Reports also came from Kewaunee and Polk Counties.
- Spotted Sandpiper:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. 50 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 1. Last seen in Juneau County by Doug Thiessen on November 17. This record was approved by the records committee.
- Solitary Sandpiper:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron, Dane, Dodge, Marathon, and Wood Counties. Steve Thiessen found 70 in Dane County on August 7. Last reported in Dane County by Steve Thiessen on October 16.
- Willet:** Epstein found 2 in Kewaunee County on August 3. One was seen by Epstein in Kewaunee County on August 8.
- Greater Yellowlegs:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Brown, Kewaunee, and Wood Counties. 300 were reported in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 1. Lindberg found the last one in Marinette County on November 21.

- Lesser Yellowlegs:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Brown, Dane, Dodge, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marathon, St. Croix, and Wood Counties. 200 were reported in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 1, and 185 were seen by Steve Thiessen in Dane County on September 11. Cederstrom found the last one in Dane County on November 3.
- Red Knot:** Tessen found the first one in Manitowoc County on August 22. Leshner found one in LaCrosse County on September 10. Jeff Baughman found 2 in Manitowoc County on October 15. Reported by Sontag in Manitowoc County between September 6 and October 23.
- Pectoral Sandpiper:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marathon, and Wood Counties. Steve Thiessen found 425 in Dane County on August 7. Gustafson found 2 in Milwaukee County on November 25 for the latest report.
- White-rumped Sandpiper:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Manitowoc and Kewaunee Counties. Last reported in Manitowoc County on October 14 by Sontag. Also reported in Columbia County.
- Baird's Sandpiper:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron, Dane, and Manitowoc Counties. Steve Thiessen found 12 in Dane County on September 25. Epstein found the last one in Kewaunee County on October 4.
- Least Sandpiper:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Dane, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marathon, and Wood Counties. 300 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff of September 30. Last reported by Steve Thiessen in Dane County on October 30.
- Dunlin:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Manitowoc County by Sontag. 50 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on August 15. 26 were seen in Dane County by Steve Thiessen on November 16 for the latest report.
- Short-billed Dowitcher:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Kewaunee, Manitowoc, and Marathon Counties. Epstein found 8 in Kewaunee County on September 6. Sontag found the last one in Manitowoc County on October 12.
- Long-billed Dowitcher:** First reported in Ashland County on August 9 by Matteson. 300 were reported in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 30. Tessen found 2 in Dodge County on November 5 for the latest report.
- Stilt Sandpiper:** Tessen found 4 in Kewaunee County on August 3 for the earliest report. Steve Thiessen found 43 in Dane County on September 11, and Sontag found 30 in Manitowoc County on September 6. Last reported in Dane County on October 9 by Freese and Steve Thiessen.
- Semipalmated Sandpiper:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron, Dane, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, and Marathon Counties. 50 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on August 15, and 50 were seen in Kewaunee County by Tessen on August 22. Sontag found the last one in Manitowoc County on October 15.
- Western Sandpiper:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Manitowoc County by Sontag. Last reported in Barron County by Goff on October 5. Reports also came from Dane, Kewaunee, and Vernon Counties.
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper:** First reported on August 9 in Ashland County by Matteson. Peterson saw 20 in Rock County on August 27. The latest report came from Epstein in Kewaunee County on September 16. Reports also came from Bayfield, Clark, and Washington Counties.
- Marbled Godwit:** One was found in Kenosha County on August 11 by Bontly, Bronson, Frank, and Woodmansee.
- Hudsonian Godwit:** Leshner reported 2 in LaCrosse County on August 27, and Sontag found one in Manitowoc County from October 11 to October 24.
- Sanderling:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Manitowoc County by Sontag, Swengel found 42 in Ozaukee County on September 12. Sontag found the last one in Manitowoc County on October 26.
- American Avocet:** One was seen in Dodge County by Tessen on August 11. Another was found in Milwaukee County on September 10 by Mueller and Schwartz, September 11 by Schwartz, September 12 by Gustafson, September 26 by Cowart, September 28 by Mueller, October 1 by Mueller, and October 8 by Gustafson.
- Wilson's Phalarope:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane, Kewaunee, and St. Croix Counties. 25 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 30. Steve Thiessen found the last one in Dane County on October 30.

- Red-necked Phalarope:** The Luepkes found the first one in Marathon County on August 27. Ashman found on September 13 and 2 on September 21 in Columbia County. Steve Thiessen found the last one in Dane County on September 25.
- Pomarine Jaeger:** An injured individual was found near Mishicot in Manitowoc County on October 22. It was taken to Bernie Brouhard and also seen by Charles Sontag and taken to a veterinarian's office where it died several hours later. It was seen several days later by Tom Erdman. Record accepted by the Records Committee. **See By the Wayside.**
- Herring Gull:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Barron, Sauk, Green Lake and Kenosha Counties. 1,500 were seen by Cleary and Columban in Brown County on October 1, and 700 were seen by Sontag in Manitowoc County on October 12. Reported at the end of the period in scattered areas throughout the state.
- Ring-billed Gull:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. 550 were seen by Sontag in Manitowoc County on September 28. Reported at the end of the period in scattered areas throughout the state.
- Franklin's Gull:** First reported in Dunn County by Polk on August 25 to 26. Leshner found on in LaCrosse County on August 27, Tessen found on in Milwaukee County on September 24, and Cowart found one in Milwaukee County on September 26.
- Bonaparte's Gull:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, and Milwaukee Counties. 100 were seen by Sontag in Manitowoc County on October 28. Sontag reported the last one in Manitowoc County on November 27.
- Little Gull:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Manitowoc and Milwaukee Counties. Tessen found 11 in Milwaukee County on October 29, and 7 in Milwaukee County on October 15. Tessen found the last one in Milwaukee County on November 27.
- Forster's Tern:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Brown, Manitowoc, St. Croix, and Winnebago Counties. Clark Schultz found 25 in Winnebago County on August 21, and Tessen found 25 in Milwaukee County on September 24. Gustafson found the last one in Milwaukee County on October 26.
- Common Tern:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Iron, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Sauk, and Trempealeau Counties. Matteson found 42 in Ashland County on August 9, and Clark Schultz found 34 in Winnebago County on August 21. Last reported by Cederstrom in Sauk County on October 25.
- Caspian Tern:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Burnett, Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, and Winnebago Counties. Epstein found 217 in Kewaunee County on August 15. Hudick found the last one in Polk County on November 7.
- Black Tern:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. 400 were found in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on August 15. Last reported by Ziebell in Winnebago County on September 23.
- Rock Dove:** Reported throughout the state during the period.
- Mourning Dove:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. The Luepkes found 275 in Marathon County on September 10. Reported at the end of the period north to Bayfield, Ashland, Taylor, Marathon, Shawano, and Brown Counties.
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Calumet, Dane, Fond du Lac, Iron, Manitowoc, Sauk, Trempealeau, and Vernon Counties. Frank found 4 in Milwaukee County on September 11. Last reported by Sontag in Manitowoc County on October 4.
- Black-billed Cuckoo:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Polk, Sauk, Fond du Lac, and Manitowoc Counties. Last reported by Weber in Vernon County on October 20.
- Common Barn Owl:** A nest with 2 young was reported by Matteson in Green County on August 4. Both young were banded on August 16 by Matteson, Mossman, and Bill Smith. An adult was seen perched near the nest on August 29. **See By the Wayside.** Another was found in late November in a barn in Clark County and reported to Follen who photographed and banded it on December 1.
- Eastern Screech Owl:** Reported during the period in Brown, Dane, Dodge, Green Lake, Jefferson, Milwaukee, Sauk, Trempealeau, Vernon, Washington, and Winnebago Counties. 20 were reported in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on August 1.
- Great Horned Owl:** Reported throughout the state during the period. 25 were reported in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the refuge staff on September 30.

- Snowy Owl:** First reported by Peterson in Shawano County on November 2. Reported also from November 4 to the end of the period in Ashland and Bayfield Counties by Verch, from November 6 to the end of the period in Green Lake County by Tom Schultz, and on November 20 in Wood County by Follen.
- Barred Owl:** Reported during the period south to Monroe, Jackson, Sauk, Dane, Washington, and Ozaukee Counties.
- Short-eared Owl:** Lindberg found one in Marinette County on October 25.
- Long-eared Owl:** Volkert found one in Fond du Lac County at the beginning of the period. The Luepkes found 2 in Marathon County on November 13. Reported at the end of the period in Marathon County by the Luepkes.
- Saw-whet Owl:** Follen found one in Wood County on November 20.
- Chuck-Will's Widow:** One was found dead along Highway 60 between Muscoda and Gotham in Richland County by Grover on September 8. See By the Wayside.
- Whip-poor-will:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Sauk, Dane, Green Lake, and Fond du Lac Counties. Last reported by Cowart in Milwaukee County on October 11.
- Common Nighthawk:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. A large migration occurred on August 27 with 3300 seen in Monroe County by Epstein, 1500 seen in Richland County by Gilliland, and 1000 seen in Dane County by Peterson. Doug Thiessen found the last one in Columbia County on October 10.
- Chimney Swift:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. Robbins found 300 in Taylor County on August 25, and Cleary and Columban found 300 in Brown County on September 15. Woodmansee found the last one in Dodge County on October 16.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Vernon, Sauk, Dane, and Kenosha Counties. Epstein found 9 in Monroe County on August 28. Last reported by Verch in Ashland and Bayfield Counties on October 3.
- Belted Kingfisher:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. The Luepkes found 4 in Marathon County on August 13. Reported at the end of the period in Brown, Dane, and Oneida Counties.
- Northern Flicker:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. Sontag found 25 in Manitowoc County on October 7. Reported at the end of the period in Green Lake, Jefferson, Marathon, Milwaukee, and Sauk Counties.
- Pileated Woodpecker:** Reported during the period south to Grant, Dane, and Washington Counties. Swengel found 4 in Sauk County on October 24.
- Red-bellied Woodpecker:** Reported during the period north to Door, Marinette, Shawano, Marathon, Taylor, Polk, and Barron Counties.
- Red-headed Woodpecker:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. Ashman found 9 in Dane County on September 19. Reported at the end of the period in Brown, Green Lake, Jefferson, LaCrosse, Monroe, Sauk, and Vernon Counties.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Shawano, Vernon, and Trempeleau Counties. Sontag found 15 in Manitowoc County on October 7. Reported at the end of the period in Sauk County by Lange.
- Hairy Woodpecker:** Reported during the period throughout the state.
- Downy Woodpecker:** Reported during the period throughout the state. Ashman found 6 in Dane County on October 24.
- Black-backed Woodpecker:** One was found by Reardon in Forest County on September 16; one was found by Tessen in Forest County on October 8; one was found by Johnson in Douglas County on October 9; two were found by Bacon in Forest County on November 5; and one was found by Reardon in Oneida County on November 25.
- Eastern Kingbird:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. The Luepkes found 22 in Marathon County on August 13. Bontly found the last one in Milwaukee County on September 23.
- Western Kingbird:** One was seen by Maercklein in Bayfield County on Raspberry Island on September 4. See By the Wayside.
- Great-Crested Flycatcher:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. Follen found the last one in Wood County on October 9.

- Eastern Phoebe:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Vernon, Sauk, and Washington Counties. The Luepkes found 5 in Marathon County on September 3, and Ashman found 5 in Dane County on October 14. Last reported by Ashman in Dane County on October 24.
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:** Reported in Clark County by Robbins on August 21; in Milwaukee County by Bontly on August 29; and in Price County by Hardy from August 21 to September 12.
- Acadian Flycatcher:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Monroe, Sauk, and Washington Counties. Last reported in Richland County by Gilliland on August 27.
- Alder Flycatcher:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Douglas, Fond du Lac, Iron, Shawano, and Waupaca Counties. Last reported by Mossman in Oneida County on August 11.
- Willow Flycatcher:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Dodge, Monroe, and Washington Counties. Tessen found the last one in Walworth County on September 24.
- Traill's Flycatcher (Sp.):** Last reported on September 27 in Vernon County by Weber.
- Least Flycatcher:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Sauk and Washington Counties. Last reported in Vernon County by Weber on September 27.
- Epidonax Sp. Flycatcher:** Last reported in Dane County by Ashman on October 5.
- Eastern Wood-Pewee:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. The Luepkes found 11 in Marathon County on August 27. Clark Schultz found the last one in Winnebago County on October 16.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron, Burnett, and Douglas Counties. Cowart found the last one in Milwaukee County on September 30.
- Horned Lark:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Trempeleau, Green Lake, and Calumet Counties. Epstein found 17 in Monroe County on October 24. Reported at the end of the period north to Barron and Brown Counties.
- Tree Swallow:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. Ziebell found 600 in Winnebago County on August 14, and the Luepkes found 1000 in Marathon County on August 27. Steve Thiessen found 5 in Columbia County on October 22 for the latest report.
- Bank Swallow:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Trempeleau, Sauk, Dodge, and Washington Counties. Ziebell found 50 in Winnebago County on August 14. Cederstrom found the last one in Dane County on October 27.
- Rough-winged Swallow:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Vernon, Sauk, and Washington Counties. Leshner found the last one in LaCrosse County on October 15.
- Barn Swallow:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. Ziebell found 80 in Winnebago County on August 25, and the Luepkes found 60 in Marathon County on August 20. Cederstrom found the last one in Dane County on October 27.
- Cliff Swallow:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Polk, Sauk, and Washington Counties. The Luepkes found 425 in Marathon County on August 28. Follen found the last one in Wood County on October 2.
- Purple Martin:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Trempeleau, Jefferson, and Washington Counties. Ziebell found 1000 in Winnebago County on August 5. Last reported by Ziebell in Winnebago County on October 4.
- Gray Jay:** Reported during the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Forest, Iron, Oneida, Price, Sawyer, and Vilas Counties. Johnson found 4 in Douglas County on October 9.
- Blue Jay:** Reported during the period throughout the state. Epstein found 215 in Monroe County on September 25.
- Common Raven:** Reported during the period south to Vernon, Juneau, Adams, Outagamie, and Ozaukee Counties.
- American Crow:** Reported during the period throughout the state. Cederstrom found 200 in Dane County on November 25.
- Black-capped Chickadee:** Reported during the period throughout the state. Diehl found 25 in Milwaukee County on November 16.
- Boreal Chickadee:** Gustafson found one in Forest County on August 18; Tessen found 3 in Forest County on October 8; Bontly found one in Sawyer County on October 14; and Jim Baughman found one in Vilas County between October 20 and November 28.

- Tufted Titmouse:** Reported during the period in Dane, Grant, Iowa, Monroe, Sauk, and Vernon Counties.
- White-breasted Nuthatch:** Reported during the period throughout the state.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Burnett, Taylor, Shawano, and Milwaukee Counties. Reported at the end of the period throughout the state.
- Brown Creeper:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Barron, Green Lake, and Outagamie Counties. Tessen found 15 n Ozaukee County on October 15. Reported in scattered areas throughout the state at the end of the period.
- House Wren:** Reported at the beginning of the period north to Burnett, Iron, and Marinette Counties. Ziebell found 12 in Winnebago County on August 2. Anderson found the last one in Outagamie County on October 20.
- Winter Wren:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Burnett, Sauk, and Shawano Counties. Woodmansee found 11 in Milwaukee County on October 10. Reported at the end of the period in Manitowoc County by Sontag.
- Marsh Wren:** Reported at the beginning of the period in scattered areas throughout the state. Ziebell found the last one in Winnebago County on October 15.
- Sedge Wren:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. Hoefler found the last one in Burnett County on October.
- Gray Catbird:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. Ashman found 13 in Dane County on September 19. Swengel found the last one in Sauk County on October 24.
- Brown Thrasher:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Trempeleau, Dane, Dodge, and Manitowoc Counties. Ashman found 21 in Dane County on September 19. Last reported by Cederstrom in Dane County on November 21.
- American Robin:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. Epstein found 850 in Monroe County on October 22. Reported at the end of the period in scattered areas throughout the state.
- Varied Thrush:** Verch reported one at Doris Leppla's feeder in Ashland County from November 14 to November 25.
- Wood Thrush:** Reported at the beginning of the period in scattered areas throughout the state. Last reported by Lange in Sauk County on October 14.
- Hermit Thrush:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Barron, Taylor and Shawano Counties. Woodmansee found 22 in Milwaukee County on October 17. Last reported by Johnson in Douglas County on November 28.
- Swainson's Thrush:** First reported by Robbins in Taylor County on August 2. Woodmansee found 12 in Milwaukee County on September 7. Last reported by Diehl in Milwaukee County on November 13.
- Gray-cheeked Thrush:** First reported by Tom Schultz in Green Lake County on August 16. Sontag found 3 in Manitowoc County on October 7. Last reported by Verch in Ashland and Bayfield Counties on October 31.
- Veery:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Brown, Douglas, Iron, Marathon, Sauk, Shawano, and Taylor Counties. Bronson and Woodmansee found 4 in Milwaukee County on September 7. Last reported by Robbins in Taylor County on October 5.
- Eastern Bluebird:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Vernon, Sauk, Dodge, Washington, and Sheboygan Counties. Epstein found 27 in Monroe County on October 6, and Hudick found 26 in Polk County on October 16. Reported at the end of the period in Dane County by Cederstrom.
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Monroe, Sauk, Shawano, and Washington Counties. Last reported by Lange in Sauk County on September 25.
- Golden-crowned Kinglet:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland and Bayfield Counties by Verch. Ashman found 70 in Dane County on October 14. Reported at the end of the period in Dane, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Oneida, Sauk, and Vilas Counties.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Douglas County by Johnson. Sontag found 25 in Manitowoc County on October 10. Last reported by Bronson in Milwaukee County on November 18.

- Water Pipit:** First reported by Freese in Douglas County on September 17. Swengel found 5 in Bayfield County on October 19. Last reported on November 5 in Taylor County by Robbins, and in Columbia County by Cederstrom.
- Bohemian Waxwing:** First reported by Hardy in Price County on October 26. Jeff Baughman reported 70 in Vilas County on November 24. Reported at the end of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Oneida, and Vilas Counties.
- Cedar Waxwing:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Barron, Polk, Wood, Green Lake, Fond du Lac, and Kenosha Counties. Swengel found 200 in Sauk County on November 14, and Ashman found 150 in Dane County on October 24. Reported at the end of the period throughout the state.
- Northern Shrike:** First reported on October 16 in Langlade County by Pickering, and in Wood County by Follen. Reported at the end of the period south to Brown and Trempeleau Counties.
- Loggerhead Shrike:** Reported from the beginning of the period to September 4 in Wood County by Follen; from the beginning of the period to September 5 in Wood County by the Luepkes; and on August 22 in Fond du Lac County by Bontly.
- European Starling:** Reported during the period throughout the state. The Luepkes found 1000 in Marathon County on August 11, and Cleary and Columban found 2000 in Brown County on September 15.
- Yellow-throated Vireo:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Monroe, Sauk, Dane, and Fond du Lac Counties. Last reported in Milwaukee County on October 4 by Bontly and Woodmansee.
- Solitary Vireo:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, and Shawano Counties. Last reported on October 17 in Ashland and Bayfield Counties by Verch and in Dane County by Cederstrom.
- Red-eyed Vireo:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. Bontly and Woodmansee found 20 in Milwaukee County on September 29. Last reported in Ashland and Bayfield Counties by Verch on October 17.
- Philadelphia Vireo:** First reported by Hanbury in Milwaukee County on August 21. Last reported by Freese in Dane County on October 17.
- Warbling Vireo:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. Last reported by Goff in Barron County on October 2.
- Black and White Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Burnett, Taylor, Sauk, and Shawano Counties. Bronson and Woodmansee found 12 in Milwaukee County on September 7. Sontag found the last one in Manitowoc County on October 5.
- Golden-winged Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Sauk, Taylor, Washburn, and Washington Counties. Last reported by Hanbury in Ozaukee County on September 21.
- Blue-winged Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Iron, Monroe, Sauk, and Washington Counties. Last reported by Lange in Sauk County on September 5.
- Tennessee Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Burnett County by Fuller. Clark Schultz found 6 in Winnebago County on August 26, and Ziebell found 6 in Winnebago County on September 6. Sontag found the last one in Manitowoc County on October 27.
- Orange-crowned Warbler:** First reported on August 28 in Milwaukee County by Bronson and Woodmansee. Last reported on October 15 in Taylor County by Robbins, in Manitowoc County by Sontag, and in Milwaukee County by Tessen.
- Nashville Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Barron, Taylor and Langlade Counties. Ashman found 3 in Dane County on September 19, and Sontag found 3 in Manitowoc County on October 11. Last reported by Bontly in Milwaukee County on October 24.
- Northern Parula Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Douglas County by Johnson. Last reported in Sauk County by Lange on October 10.
- Yellow Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. Last reported by Cleary and Columban in Brown County on October 20.
- Magnolia Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Iron, and Wood Counties. Woodmansee found 11 in Milwaukee County on September 7. Last reported by Swengel in Sauk County on October 24.

- Cape May Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Iron County by Butterbrodt. Ashman found 3 in Dane County on September 23. Bontly found the last one in Milwaukee County on October 18.
- Black-throated Blue Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Iron County by Butterbrodt. Last reported by Sontag in Manitowoc County on October 4.
- Yellow-rumped Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Jackson, Marinette, and Vilas Counties. Ziebell found 40 in Winnebago County on September 6, and Tessen found 38 in Milwaukee County on October 15. Last reported by Leshner in LaCrosse County on November 12.
- Black-throated Green Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron, Door, Douglas, Iron, Shawano, Taylor, and Vilas Counties. The Engbergs found 15 in Oneida County on August 28. Last reported by Volkert in Fond du Lac County on October 16.
- Cerulean Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Washington County by Jeff Baughman.
- Blackburnian Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Douglas, Iron, Marinette, Shawano, Taylor, and Washburn Counties. Last reported by Swengel in Sauk County on October 11.
- Chestnut-sided Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Iron, Shawano, Taylor, and Washburn Counties. The Engbergs found 6 in Oneida County on August 28. Last reported on October 3 in Milwaukee County by Bronson.
- Bay-breasted Warbler:** First reported by Reardon in Vilas County on August 28. Diehl found 3 in Milwaukee County on September 21, and Sontag found 3 in Manitowoc County on September 23. Ashman found 2 in Dane County on October 14 for the latest report.
- Blackpoll Warbler:** First reported by Pickering in Langlade County on August 27. Sontag found 5 in Manitowoc County on September 5. Last found by Tessen in Milwaukee County on October 15.
- Pine Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, and Vilas Counties. Last reported in Milwaukee County by Tessen on October 15.
- Prairie Warbler:** Volkert found one in Fond du Lac County on September 6.
- Palm Warbler:** First reported by Hardy in Price County on August 20. Bontly found 110 in Milwaukee County on September 26. Last reported by the Kuhns in Sheboygan County on November 1.
- Ovenbird:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Burnett, Monroe, Sauk, Fond du Lac, and Washington Counties. Bronson found 22 in Milwaukee County on September 28. Last reported by Jim Baughman in Vilas County on October 14.
- Northern Waterthrush:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Shawano, Taylor, and Washington Counties. Sontag found 4 in Manitowoc County on September 8, and Diehl found 4 in Milwaukee County on September 14. Sontag found the last one in Manitowoc County on October 7.
- Louisiana Waterthrush:** Reported in Sauk County on August 6 by Cederstrom, in Oneida county on August 21 by Engbergs, and from the beginning of the period to September 10 in Sauk County by Swengel.
- Connecticut Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Douglas and Price Counties. Swengel found 3 in Sauk County on September 10. Sontag found the last one in Manitowoc County on October 4.
- Mourning Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Manitowoc, and Washington Counties. Last reported by Sontag in Manitowoc County on October 5.
- Common Yellowthroat:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Vernon, Sauk, Dane, Washington, and Manitowoc Counties. The Luepkes found 15 in Marathon County on September 3. Ashman found the last one in Dane County on November 11.
- Yellow-breasted Chat:** Sontag found one in Manitowoc County on September 13.
- Wilson's Warbler:** First reported by the Engbergs in Oneida County on August 27. The Engbergs found 5 in Oneida County on August 28. Last seen by Clark Schultz in Winnebago County on October 4.
- Canada Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Burnett, Douglas, and Shawano Counties. Last reported by Cleary and Columban in Brown County on September 28.

- American Redstart:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Barron, Monroe, Sauk, and Washington Counties. Ashman found 32 in Dane County on September 15. Last reported by Sontag in Manitowoc County on October 19.
- House Sparrow:** Reported throughout the state during the period.
- Bobolink:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. Epstein found 200 in Monroe County on August 21. Robbins found the last one in Taylor County on September 19.
- Eastern Meadowlark:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. Clark Schultz found 12 in Winnebago County on October 2. Reported at the end of the period in Brown County by Cleary and Columban.
- Western Meadowlark:** Reported at the beginning of the period east to Washington, Winnebago, and Brown Counties. Last reported in Burnett County by Hoefler on October 20.
- Yellow-headed Blackbird:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Brown, Dodge, Fond du lac, Marathon, Marinette, Shawano, and Winnebago Counties. Last reported by Cleary and Columban in Brown County on September 30.
- Red-winged Blackbird:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. The Luepkes found 22,000 in Marathon County on September 10, and Cleary and Columban found 8,000 in Brown County on September 25. Reported at the end of the period in Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Brown, Green Lake, and Monroe Counties.
- Northern Oriole:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. Johnson found 9 in Douglas County on August 21. Woodmansee found the last one in Ozaukee County on September 29.
- Rusty Blackbird:** First reported in Manitowoc County by Sontag on September 21. Steve Thiessen found 220 in Dane County on November 6. Epstein found the last one in Monroe County on November 27.
- Brewer's Blackbird:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Brown, Shawano, Sauk, Clark, Polk, and Barron Counties. Tessen found 50 in Dodge County on August 11. Weber found 2 in Vernon County on November 29 for the last report.
- Common Grackle:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. The Luepkes found 8,000 in Marathon County on September 10. Reported at the end of the period in Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Brown, Dane, Green Lake, Price, and Shawano Counties.
- Brown-headed Cowbird:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to LaCrosse, Sauk, Dodge, Washington, and Manitowoc Counties. Sontag found 150 in Manitowoc County on September 11, and Diehl found 103 in Milwaukee County on September 13. Last reported by Cederstrom in Dane County on November 24.
- Scarlet Tanager:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Barron, Sauk, Washington, and Manitowoc Counties. Bronson found 3 in Milwaukee County on September 29. Bontly and Woodmansee found the last one in Ozaukee County on October 9.
- Northern Cardinal:** Reported during the period north to Polk, Bayfield, Ashland, Price, Langlade, Marinette, and Door Counties. Ashman found 18 in Dane County on September 15.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Vernon, Dane, Washington, and Manitowoc Counties. The Luepkes found 6 in Marathon County on September 3. Last reported by Cleary and Columban in Brown County on November 15.
- Indigo Bunting:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. Sontag found 6 in Manitowoc County on August 2. Last reported by Robbins in Marathon County on October 8.
- Painted Bunting:** One was seen flying into the garage of Roy and Charlotte Lukes at Egg Harbor in Door County on November 27. It was captured by them and photographed. This sighting was approved by the records committee. See By the Wayside.
- Evening Grosbeak:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Iron, and Vilas Counties. Hardy saw 100 in Price County on November 2. Reported at the end of the period south to LaCrosse, Vernon, Sauk, Green Lake, and Milwaukee Counties.
- Purple Finch:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Calumet, Brown, Shawano, Price, and Barron Counties. Carol Rudy reported a maximum of 60, although no date was given. Reported at the end of the period throughout the state.
- Pine Grosbeak:** Reported on November 21 in Forest County by Reardon, and from November 28 to the end of the period in Ashland and Bayfield Counties by Verch.

- Common Redpoll:** First reported by Ziebell in Winnebago County on October 26. Ziebell found 40 in Winnebago County on October 27. Reported at the end of the period in Brown, Forest, Oneida, Vilas, and Winnebago Counties.
- Pine Siskin:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland and Bayfield Counties by Verch. Bronson found 120 in Milwaukee County on November 14. Reported at the end of the period throughout the state.
- American Goldfinch:** Reported during the period throughout the state. Cleary and Columban found 50 in Brown County on October 15, and Hudick found 50 in Polk County on November 20.
- Red Crossbill:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, and Vilas Counties. Tessen found 2 in Forest County on October 8. Also reported during the period in Douglas, Fond du Lac, Oneida, Taylor, and Vilas Counties.
- White-winged Crossbill:** Polk found one in Eau Claire County on November 28.
- Rufous-sided Towhee:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Barron, Monroe, Sauk, Dane, and Milwaukee Counties. Last reported in Milwaukee County Diehl on November 15.
- Savannah Sparrow:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Barron, Monroe, Green Lake, Fond du Lac, and Washington Counties. The Luepkes found 60 in Marathon County on August 13. Last reported in Marathon County by the Luepkes on November 4.
- Grasshopper Sparrow:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Fond du Lac, Iron, Sauk, Shawano, and Washington Counties. Last reported by Epstein in Monroe County on September 12.
- LeConte's Sparrow:** Robbins found one in Taylor County on August 2.
- Henslow's Sparrow:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Washington County by Jeff Baughman. Last reported by Gustafson in Dodge County on August 23. Also reported in Dane, Kenosha, Monroe, and Sauk Counties.
- Vesper Sparrow:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Vernon, Sauk, Dane, Green Lake, Fond du Lac, and Brown Counties. Last reported by Tessen in Ozaukee County on October 29.
- Dark-eyed Junco:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Polk, Shawano, and Vilas Counties. Hardy found 300 in Price County on October 14. Reported at the end of the period throughout the state.
- American Tree Sparrow:** First reported in Brown County by Cleary and Columban on September 30. Tessen found 30 in Milwaukee County on October 29. Reported at the end of the period north to Marinette, Vilas, Taylor, Polk, and Barron Counties.
- Chipping Sparrow:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. Ziebell found 14 in Winnebago County on August 7. Last reported on October 26 in Dane County by Ashman, and in Monroe County by Epstein.
- Clay-colored Sparrow:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Shawano, Marathon, Wood, Taylor, Polk, and Barron Counties. Robbins found the last one in Taylor County on October 12.
- Field Sparrow:** Reported at the beginning of the period north to Calumet, Outagamie, Shawano, Langlade, Washburn, Barron, and Polk Counties. Woodmansee found 4 in Milwaukee County on October 10. Tessen found the last one in Milwaukee County on October 29.
- Harris' Sparrow:** First reported on September 24 in Ashland and Bayfield Counties by Verch, and in Dane County by Steve Thiessen. Verch found 6 in Ashland and Bayfield Counties on October 3. Last reported by Swengel in Bayfield County on October 17.
- White-crowned Sparrow:** First reported on September 19 in Taylor County by Robbins. Hardy found 20 in Price County on October 7. Last reported by Bronson in Milwaukee County on November 23.
- White-throated Sparrow:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Fond du Lac and Wood Counties. Ashman found 40 in Dane County on October 7, the Luepkes found 40 in Marathon County on October 11, and Tessen found 40 in Milwaukee County on October 15. Reported at the end of the period in Green Lake, Milwaukee, and Outagamie Counties.
- Fox Sparrow:** First reported by Tom Schultz in Green Lake County on September 10. Tessen found 25 in Dodge County on November 5. Reported at the end of the period in Sauk County by Swengel.

Lincoln's Sparrow: Reported at the beginning of the period in Fond du Lac County by Volkert. Follen found the last one in Wood County on October 30.

Swamp Sparrow: Reported at the beginning of the period south to Trempeleau, Sauk, and Washington Counties. Cederstrom found 15 in Dane County on October 14. Ziebell found the last one in Winnebago County on November 16.

Song Sparrow: Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. Ashman found 40 in Dane County on October 24. Reported at the end of the period in Brown, Dane, Kenosha, Marinette, and Sauk Counties.

Lapland Longspur: Epstein found 2 in Kewaunee County on September 13 for the first report. The Luepkes found 150 in Marathon County on November 12. Reported at the end of the period in Marathon and Winnebago Counties.

Snow Bunting: Roy found 8 in Bayfield County on September 16 for the first report. Pickering found 800 in Langlade County on November 4, and the Luepkes found 200 in Marathon County on November 12. Reported at the end of the period in Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Clark, Dodge, Outagamie, and Taylor Counties.

Contributors

Marjorie Albrecht, James S. Anderson, Philip Ashman, Bruce R. Bacon, Jeffrey L. Baughman, Jim Baughman, Homer C. Bishop, Marilyn Bontly, Jon Bronson, Fred Broerman, Mary E. Butterbrodt, David Cederstrom, Edwin D. Cleary, Brother Columban, Bill Cowart, Scott Diehl, Paul and Louise Engberg, Eric Epstein, Karen Etter Hale, Jim Evrard, Don Follen, Jim Frank, Frank Freese, Pepper Fuller, Mary D. Gilliland, Alta Goff, Brad Grover, Dennis Gustafson, Don Hanbury, Maybelle Hardy, Dorothy Harmer, Judy Haseleu, James Hoeffler, Horicon NWR staff, Joseph P. Hudick, Robbeye Johnson, Hans and Eleanor Kuhn, Kenneth Lange, Fred Leshar, Harold Lindberg, Ken and Jan Luepke, Roy and Charlotte Lukes, Robin Marecklein, Gyda Mahlum, Sumner Matteson, Michael Mossman, William Mueller, Jean C. Panke, Mark and Mary Peterson, Bernard Pickering, Janine Polk, Lawrence Prickette, Bill Reardon, Sam Robbins, Albert Roy, Carol Rudy, Clark Schultz, Thomas R. Schultz, Charles Sontag, Dennis R. Schwartz, Scott Swengel, Daryl Tessen, Doug Thiessen, Steve Thiessen, Dick Verch, Bill Volkert, Viratine Weber, Melvin Wierzbicki, Curt Wilda, Patrick Wilson, Winnie Woodmansee, Norma Zehner, and Thomas Ziebell.

By the Wayside...



Injured Yellow Rail in Milwaukee County

On October 19th, a girl brought an injured bird to the front desk of the animal hospital on a busy afternoon. Hearing of this, I instructed the technician to put it in a cage in a quiet corner of the treatment room until I finished my appointments. Since it was supposedly just a little brown bird by description, I was in no hurry to go look at what I expected was a House Sparrow. A half hour later, I entered the treatment room. Across the room I could see a small brown bird that initially struck me as a small quail-like

bird huddled in the cage. That made no sense to me, but as I approached the cage, I can only assume my mouth fell open as I immediately knew I was staring at a Yellow Rail.

The body feathers had the characteristic black with yellow-brown edges giving it a very unusual pattern of color. The face had a slight darkening to the cap and eye area. The bill was short and pale brown-pink. The feet had disproportionately long toes, colored similarly to the bill. I took the bird from the cage to see the diagnostic white patches in the ends of the secondary wing feathers. The bird proved to be capable of flight, but its legs were paralyzed. I can only assume it was from making a typical rail crash landing in the front yard of a suburban home in Whitefish Bay - one-half mile inland from Lake Michigan.

James C. Frank

Barn Owl Nest in Green County

Two barn owl young were observed at a Green County silo on August 4 and August 16. They were about 6-7 weeks old on August 4. Both young on August 4 had nearly developed primaries, but with mesoptile down on the breast and belly, along the upper legs, and on top of the head. The owlets were about 30' from the top of the close-domed silo and about 23' above the silo floor on a platform of dilapidated boards about 2' x 2'. The platform was covered by a layered mat of decaying plant material, straw, and pellets. A Red-winged Blackbird epaulet was found in the nest. Both young were banded on August 16 by Bill Smith; band numbers 987-51639 and 987-51640. Wing chord measurements were 258mm. and 247mm. respectively. On August 29 an adult Barn Owl was observed perched in a white ash adjacent to the silo. It remained on the same branch for at least 5 hours. Photographs, color and black and white, were taken on August 4, August 16, and August 29. The adult had a pale, heart-shaped facial disc, with a dark buff edge along the lower disc feathers. The primaries and secondaries were generally a mixture of cinnamon buff and coal gray. The breast was tan-buff, and the belly was buff-white. The legs were whitish, and the eyes dark with cinnamon buff at the corners.

Sumner Matteson

Dead Chuck-Will's-Widow Found Along Highway 60 in Richland County

I drive a truck route that takes me to Muscoda, Wisconsin. I was driving on Wisconsin Highway 60 and saw a dead bird along the road. I couldn't tell what it was as I went by, so being an avid birder and bander I stopped to see what it was. Upon picking it up I thought it was a Whip-poor-will, but I noticed it was larger. (I have handled Whip-poor-wills while banding). After careful inspection, I realized it was lighter colored and the tail was different. The white tail feathers were completely edged with brown, but the Whip-poor-will lacks brown edges. I took the bird back to the truck where I had a Peterson Field Guide and decided that it was a Chuck-Will's-Widow. I knew the normal range of this bird didn't include Wisconsin, so I kept the bird and took it home. The following night I contacted Daryl Tessen and told him about the bird. I have included photographs of the bird and a tail feather.

Brad Grover

Western Kingbird in Bayfield County

Working on an island for the National Park Service certainly has its advantages. For instance, for the past three days I have been watching a massive migration of birds, mostly warblers. When I found a Western Kingbird in the shrubery this morning it came as no great surprise. They had, after all, been seen on the islands in the past. Never-the-less, it was my first Wisconsin record so I sat down and dutifully took notes. The most obvious features were the pale yellow underparts, separated from the white throat by a grayish band. The head and back were uniformly gray with a black mask funning from the upper mandible, through the lower half of the eye and then spreading and fading. It was especially distinct as it curved upward on the face. The tail was black with a white outer tail reather on each side. It had black feet and a heavy black bill. The feathers of the wing were darker than the back with lighter edges outlining them. It called several times as it flew about, a short call note similar to that of a Red-winged Blackbird but with the tonal quaity of a Rose-breasted Grosbeak. It was quite tame and allowed me to leave and return with a spotting scope. I sat watching contently until it was time for me to make my morning call on the radio.

Robin Maercklein

Painted Bunting in Door County

Charlotte and I were hauling firewood into the garage at 11:00 a.m. on Sunday, November 27, 1983 when we both noticed a small bird fly ahead of us into the garage where we were headed. At first I thought it was a goldfinch because so many were at our feeders that day (and still are). The bird flutered against one of the windows and then down to the floor against the garage siding where I easily captured it in my hands. Our first thought was some kind of a warbler, but that first impression changed as soon as we saw the heavy beak. Charlotte went for her camera and took five pictures at various angles. Unfortunately the light was not good that day --should have used a flash.

There was absolutely no hint of white in either wings or tail and just the faintest thin ring around its eye. Both legs and beak were darkish except the underside of the lower mandible. The lower chest and belly were a very light yellow fading to a dull olive on the throat. The top of the head, shoulders, rump, and tail were a rich green color.

The only bird we could come up with, as a result of paging through several of our field guides and other bird books, was the Painted Bunting -- most likely a first year bird.

Roy and Charlotte Lukes

Injured Pomarine Jaeger Found in Manitowoc County

An injured bird was picked up by a resident of the Mishicot area (name of the individual not known), and delivered to Bernie Brouchard. Bernie called me to help remove the bird to the care of a local veterinarian, Dr. Joe Sutton, who has helped Bernie with hawk and owl rehabilitation. Before the bird was taken to the office, Bernie and I made the following observations: 1. The bird was an adult in light phase plumage - dark head with light yellow ear and nape area. The body and wings were dark, and the belly was light.

2. A breast band was evident, but it did not seem to make a distinct mark with the white throat. 3. Only a single central tail feather was present and did not appear to be pointed, but the shaft was definitely not twisted. Perhaps the central tail feathers were just growing. 4. The sides appeared to be barred, but the barrings did not appear to be as obvious as described by references. 5. Because of confusion with these field marks, the wing span was measured by Bernie and determined to be 45". This was the key measurement. 6. Spreading the wing revealed white at the base of the primaries, but nothing seemed to be distinguishing about this observation.

The bird was then removed to Dr. Sutton's office. He was confident by the initial conditions that the bird could be saved as it had eaten recently (keel position), and the distinct smell of fish on its breath. X-rays revealed no broken bones or head injuries. The health of the bird deteriorated quickly. It lost its ability to stand within several hours and died that evening. Although an autopsy wasn't performed, it is suspected that the bird's death was a result of CNS (Central nervous system) dysfunction, perhaps resulting from poisoning.

Several days later, the bird was taken to Tom Erdman and following very careful measurements of the wing, body, and tail length, the bird was determined to be a Pomarine Jaeger.

One interesting side story of this bird-in-hand identification is the great difficulty we had in determining the identity of this bird in spite of the most optimal of all conditions. Plumage was of no help in its identification. If it had been seen alone, it would have only been determined to be a Jaeger. Only through careful measurements was the bird identified. It is now part of the Richter Collection at UW-Green Bay.

Charles Sontag

Letters to the Editor

Dear Dr. Kemper:

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to Ms. Francis Hamerstrom and the other members of the committee and to the W.S.O. for awarding me the 1984 Steenbock Award Grant of \$200. I feel very honored to receive the award and I will make every effort to have my project worthy of the award.

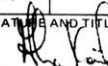
My project is to print a brochure of the birds that can be seen at or near Blackhawk Lake (Iowa County) during a one year time period. It is my hope that this brochure will help to create more interest in ornithology in this part of the state.

Thanks also to J. Wilde of Belleville, WI for furnishing the artwork for the brochure.

Sincerely,
Robert Hanson
RFD #1, Box 60
Highland, WI 53543

June 1, 1984

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