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Send all manuscripts and related correspondence to the Editors. Information for "Seasonal Field Notes" should be sent to the Field Note Compiler for that season (see left column). Art work and questions about the art should be sent to the Assistant Editor for art (see left column). Manuscripts that deal with Wisconsin birds, ornithological topics of interest to WSO members, and WSO activities are considered for publication. For detailed submission guidelines, please refer to "Guidelines for Authors and Artists," found near the back of this and following issues.

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Front Cover: Our new Art Editor, Todd Leech, shared his wonderful photo of a red-phase Eastern Screech Owl, taken in late January in Milwaukee County.

Leopold, Muir and Derleth, Oh My

Michael John Jaeger

This winter I've read some wonderful new books revolving around Wisconsin's birds. My Spring 2018 President's Statement featured a poem by John Bates from *Cold to the Bone* (2017 Manitowish River Press), a marvelous collection of poems celebrating northern Wisconsin. I then read a book by B.J. Hollars called *Flock Together: A Love Affair with Extinct Birds* (2017 University of Nebraska Press). Next up was *Taking Flight: A History of Birds and People in the Heart of America* by Michael Edmonds (2018 Wisconsin Historical Society Press). I encourage you to spend some time with each of these wonderful books.

For the remainder of this column I'll share some thoughts from reading a new book by Robert Root, *Walking Home Ground: In the Footsteps of Muir, Leopold, and Derleth* (2017 Wisconsin Historical Society Press). According to the cover, Root retraces these three authors' "well-traveled trails of discovery," "both in their writings and on their terrains," then applies their guidance as he explores his home environs of Waukesha County.

Walking Home Ground caught my attention as it explored lands that I grew up near, the southern sand counties of Leopold and Muir and Derleth's "Sac Prairie" area (Sauk City and Prairie du Sac). Much of my 50 plus years of birding has been in and near these areas.

The writings of Leopold are near and dear to my heart, having had many mentors who were themselves students of students of Leopold (and a few were simply students of). My familiarity with Muir is not as much, but he was a major figure in much of my education.

Derleth, on the other hand, is almost completely unknown to me. He was an exceptional observer of nature and a prolific writer, but I have not often explored his writings. After reading *Walking Home Ground* I want to get to better know Derleth's work.

Mr. Root noted that, among his many outlets for publication, August Derleth published essays in our own *Passenger Pigeon* between 1945 and 1953. Between 1945 and 1953 he published 31 essays, a total of 98 pages by my count. So, as a closet academic, I pulled out my cherished collection of *Passenger Pigeons*, and started reading.

The essays are in three groups. In 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948, he wrote a quarterly column called "Sac Prairie Spring [or Summer or Autumn or Winter]". These were excerpts from his daily journals. In 1950 and 1951 he published eight essays that were early drafts of what would later become his well-known book *Walden West*. Finally, in 1952 and 1953 his columns were titled "Country Calendar" which each featured longer write-ups about two or three focus birds or events.

Derleth noted in his first *Walden West* excerpt that “[I]ong ago I fell into a daily excursion every evening into the bottoms of the Wisconsin, going along the tracks of the Milwaukee Road toward Mazomanie . . .” His time outdoors was the inspiration for many of his notes. Many of his observations thus begin “This evening in the marshes . . .” or “This evening to the marshes . . .” or “At the Brook Trestle this afternoon . . .” or “At the Spring Slough this evening . . .” A dedicated morel gatherer, his woodland foraging trips also feature prominently.

It’s an interesting exercise to contemplate his bird observations in the eight-year period just before I was born. And to compare them to my impressions of his Sac Prairie area as it exists today. For many things I could write the same thing today as he wrote 70 years ago, others were a real surprise to read.

Owls occur again and again in Derleth’s writings. That maybe shouldn’t be a surprise, as he took frequent evening walks out of town. I was struck, however, by the species he talked about. In his 31 *Passenger Pigeon* columns, he spoke of Great Horned, Snowy, and Barn Owls only once each. The one-time reference to Snowy and Barn Owls seems logical, but to only mention the Great Horned once was unexpected. On the other hand, he discussed Screech Owls 11, Saw-Whets seven, Long-Eareds seven, and Barreds 10 times. I’d be thrilled to encounter with any regularity all of these last four in the area today.

Derleth also wrote extensively about Whip-Poor-Wills and Nighthawks. Again, this might be a function of the long evenings he spent wandering the outskirts of town. He writes of finding nests of both species, multiple times. Of

the Nighthawks, he found nests “. . . in open, stony ground on hilltops, or sitting on oak limbs . . .” One particular observation he made in 1953, however, seems maybe a bit before its time. He opines that “in those two decades something seems to have happened to the nighthawks of Sac Prairie, for their numbers are sadly diminished . . .”

His comments about Ruffed Grouse and Bobwhite Quail both suggest these species were commonly found in those days. He describes the grouse nests he encounters, not an easy task to find, reinforcing the patience and breadth of his observations.

All through his writings it struck me how in tune Derleth was of his surroundings. His pace through the landscape was broken by many long stops to read, write, and observe. He occasionally writes about others he sees passing through the area with haste, seldom slowing enough to actually witness anything. Derleth’s pace and attentiveness is best brought home to me by this particular passage:

“16 April 1944: Along the slope of the Big Hill today, my attention was caught by the antics of a ruby-crowned kinglet, flying and hovering about the pasque flowers. I thought at first that the bird had found some nectar to sip, but the explanation for his interest in the blossoms was considerably more prosaic, as I ascertained when I stopped to watch, for the bird, unafraid, whisked back from the sidehill wither he had flown at my approach, and passed from one cluster of pasque flowers to another, in search of tiny insects, invisible to my eye, many of which he darted up to catch on the wing, so that his flight pattern identified the object of his interest. He kept at this assiduously and did not interrupt his occupa-

tion other than to fly a little apart and out of my way when I finally went on.”

No one speed-walking or rushing on to the next ID would have noticed this kinglet. I’m grateful he took his time and really watched.

The breadth of observation and insight contained in the first 79 years of WSO’s *Passenger Pigeons* is truly impressive, well worth the occasional look.



The editors apologize to Michael John for publishing the wrong President’s statement in the fall issue. Here it is. It’s also worth reminding readers that all of the past *Passenger Pigeons* are available in the University of Wisconsin archives. They can easily be accessed through the WSO website under What We Do, Publications.



This gray-morph Eastern Screech Owl blends perfectly with the tree in this shot by Todd Leech in late January in Milwaukee County.



An Iceland Gull flies above Lake Michigan, as pictured by Shawn Miller in early February at Port Washington, Ozaukee County.

Gratitude!

With this issue, the editors' reins pass to Michael John Jaeger. As we take leave (just from the Pigeon, not WSO), we look back gratefully on our four years as editors—to all the readers and staff of the Pigeon, who have been extremely supportive of our efforts, and instrumental in their own right, to expand access to the Pigeon to the world-wide web in digital form (coming soon), and to encourage conservation of the planet for avian sustainability and nurture of our own species.

Taking care of the environment and protecting our native species is arguably the best way we can show gratitude for what we have. This includes keeping land sequestered for preservation free from commercial development. It also includes continuing the protection of species that are in even remote danger from human kind. Not only do we preserve the joy and enrichment of wildlife for our children and grandchildren, but we also have the satisfaction that we are doing what is possible to save the planet.

The implications of this kind of gratitude are vast. It can mean doing not only doing what we can to maintain national, state, and local parkland but also doing what's possible to restore the land and improve habitat for the future. It means blocking drilling for minerals and preventing the opening of protected land for recreational use whenever that can include activities harmful to wildlife. Instead of cutting back on staff and support for protected lands, it means advocating funding by all levels from national to state to local governments for adequate staff and resources. It also means encouraging private contributions to help the process, not, for example, removing state funding for state parks and relying on users to keep the parks open and running safely. We know that you share these concerns. We hope you also share your time and resources to make this protection continue.

It's been a good four years. We have learned a lot and hope that at least some of you readers have as well. We leave the journal in extremely capable hands. Thank you all.

Chuck Heikkinen & Delia Unson



This striking portrait of a Rough-legged Hawk was made by Todd Leech in late January in Milwaukee County.

50 Years Ago, in *The Passenger Pigeon*

by Nancy Nabak

Excerpts from Winter 1968, Volume 30, Number 4

In this issue among other articles, you'll find Christmas Bird Count summaries for 1967, a study regarding the effect of color on the temperature of bird boxes, and a very bold ad sponsored by Mary and Charlie Nelson. The ad copy says, "The DDT Fight is Your Fight! Support the Madison Hearings . . . to protect you and wildlife. Send contributions to CNRA, Box 949, Wausau, Wisconsin 54410." Also in this issue is an address written by Walter E. Scott, Asst. to Deputy Secretary of the Wis. Dept. of Natural Resources, regarding the DDT hearings being held in Madison. The following are excerpts from Mr. Scott's address.

" . . . Sometimes we hear that our concerns are premature regarding the potential danger from use of persistent pesticides such as DDT and dieldrin. It is contended that presently available facts are not adequate to prove serious losses in fish and other wildlife. However, the Department of Natural Resources cannot wait until an animal is extinct or in a crisis situation before acting. Its responsibility for wise management and preservation of each species for future generations is clearly stated in the statutes. A similar example is present in the grave situation of the leopard and cheetah in Africa. The demand for their fur is so great that poachers and profiteers are continuing an illegal trade, so that the animals may even become extinct. The New York furrier, Georges Kaplan, who refuses to sell such furs at any price, is showing a desirable type of ecological morality.

. . . Last year our Department stated clearly in a publication that the "Results of laboratory tests conducted over a period of years leads inescapably to the conclusion that the persistent chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides (particularly DDT) are progressively accumulating in our environment and in consequence are threatening fish and game interests." This in turn effects the quality of our outdoor recreation resource and the tourist industry which generates a billion dollar annual value for the state. Members of the Citizens Natural Resources Association of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Division of the Izaak Walton League of America have requested a declaratory ruling from the Department of Natural Resources as to whether DDT should be considered a type of water pollution when used in such a manner that it gets into the public waters. They will be assisted by a nationwide Environmental Defense Fund organization when public hearings begin on this subject December 2 in the State Capitol Assembly Chambers. Their petition declares that the "application of DDT will cause serious permanent and irreparable damage" and that his chemical's use be limited to places where such pollution of the environment will not occur. Above all, they ask for use of substitute chemicals or other methods to control the spread of Dutch Elm Disease. Some of the recommendations are essentially similar to those made in the Department of Natural Resources research bulletin on residues of persistent pesticides in Wisconsin fishes.

. . . We are here today in a good cause with a promise of future meetings in the interest of the people's welfare. Nothing should concern them more than **their** fish and wildlife and **their** public waters—except possibly the quantity and quality of their next meal. We need to assure them of both.



Jim Edlhuber captured this image of a relatively rare Laughing Gull in Port Washington, Ozaukee County, in late February.

The Winter Season: 2017–2018

Ted Keyel

WEATHER

Overall, the weather for the 2017–2018 winter season averaged out to a normal Wisconsin. That said, each month was fairly different from the others. December was reasonably cold and snowy. January was pretty mild and a little cold. February was mild becoming warm at the end.

Daryl Tessen writes:

“The weather this winter was like a rollercoaster, especially the last 1.5 months. December was mild until about the last third when an arctic blast (!) arrived and did not break until mid-January. Bitter cold!! Then the temperatures alternated between warmer and colder conditions (although the cold was not like that arctic blast). Late February even saw some record highs on several days, but nothing like last February. Precipitation was overall light—below normal. For example, snowfall for the three months was 15–20 inches below average. There even was some rainfall but not a lot.”

DISCUSSION

There were 177 species reported this winter, which was lower than last year’s 180, but higher than the average of the previous four years (190, 164, 167, and 178). This year, nine of the ten uncom-

mon species we have been following were reported: Surf, White-winged, and Black Scoter, Red-throated Loon, American White Pelican, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Eurasian Collared-Dove, Carolina Wren, and Northern Mockingbird with only Barrow’s Goldeneye missing.

This was a pretty good winter for rarities. Topping the list was the first state record of Tufted Duck. Other highlights include: Slaty-backed Gull, Laughing Gull, California Gull, multiple Boreal Owls and Eurasian Tree Sparrow. This year was highlighted by high gull diversity, large number of winter finches and Snowy Owls.

Daryl Tessen writes:

“Birdwise it was a quiet season. Highlights were few and far between. Best was the Clark’s Nutcracker that appeared in early January and continued through the remainder of the season. Also nice was the movement of winter finches, especially up north. However, Red Crossbills, redpolls, and siskins made it throughout the state. The Laughing Gull at Port Washington was great, especially with such nice views. Also the Slaty-backed Gull was there, although it was often hard to find. And it was nice to find some spring migrants coming during the last week of February. This was especially true of the geese. For example, on February 27th, I totaled 1,800-

2,000 Greater White-fronted Geese in my various stops! Also the ‘white’ geese began to appear. In contrast, the Forest County roads (2182, 2183, 2414, 2128, etc) were unbelievably quiet. Literally no birds most of the time driving and walking them!!”

DATA

Reports were received this season from all 72 counties and only Menominee County submitted fewer than 20 species, although Iron County was close with 25 species. The following six counties topped 100 species: Dane (126), Ozaukee (119), Milwaukee (115), Outagamie (102), Racine (102), and Waukesha (102). Jefferson and She-

boygan Counties were tied with 99 species and Manitowoc and Rock Counties were just behind with 98 species. This winter, there were 4,703 tics for the state (Please See Figure 1), which was higher than last year’s 4,688 tics and the previous years’ 4,589 and 3,916. Total tics are another way to look at the birding coverage of the state, beyond just the heavily birded counties.

This year, in an attempt to reduce the significant overlap with the separate Christmas Bird Count (CBC) write-up, the way CBC data are handled in the species accounts will be much reduced from the way it was written in the past. These CBC data will still be included within the species entries, but the entries will no longer contain specific

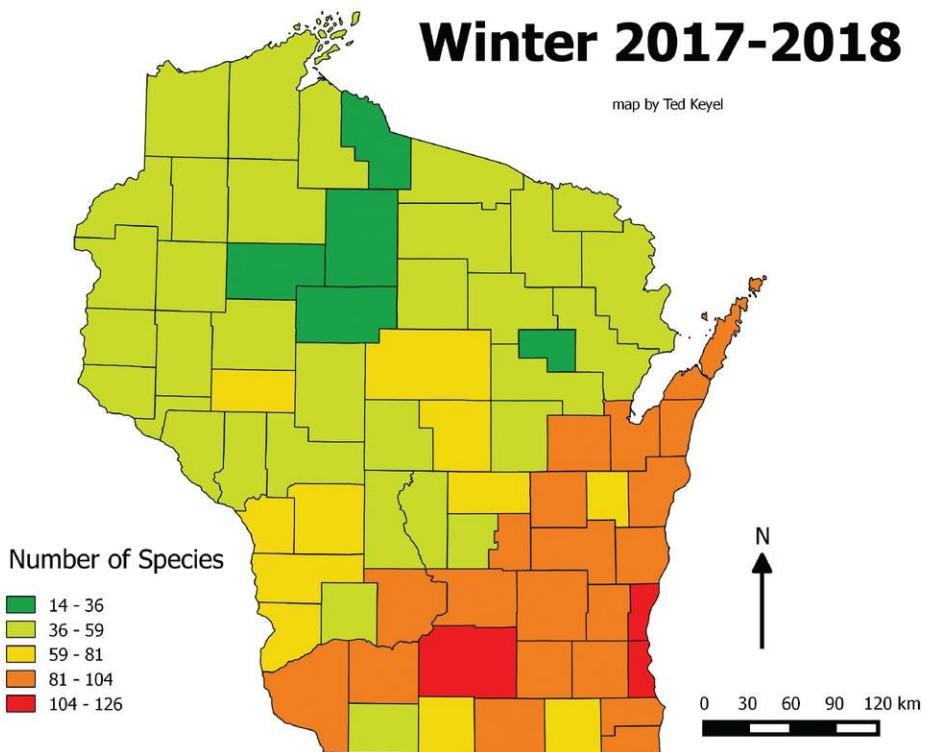


Figure 1. Wisconsin counties by number of species reported during the winter season.



The effervescent colors of this European Starling emerge in this image taken by David Franzen in Vilas County in early December.



This Rock Pigeon appears almost to glow with color in this photo by Sylvia Prehm taken in mid-February in Milwaukee County.

mention of the CBCs except in special circumstances.

Species reports include Christmas Bird Count data, approved eBird data, single and multi-county reports, photographs, selected Wisbirdn reports, and WSO form documentations. Please note that all contributions are very important, but due to space constraints only names cited in the report are listed at the end. Please note that the WSO Records Committee has recently changed the review practices and those changes and the reasoning behind them can be found here: <https://ebird.org/wi/news/wso-unveils-new-rare-bird-review-policy>. The following abbreviations may be included in this report: BOP = beginning of period, EOP = end of period, TTP = throughout the period, m. obs = many observers, NWR = National Wildlife Refuge, and CBC = Christmas Bird Count.

REPORTS

(1 December 2017–28 February 2018)

Species marked with an “*” are on the review list and need documentation which is reviewed by the Record Committee to be valid records.

Snow Goose—Reported from 18 counties, with a high count of 450 birds reported on 27 February from Rock County (Haycraft). TTP.

Ross’s Goose—Reported from eight counties with the maximum of 18 individuals reported from Dane County on 28 February (Thiessen). Last presumed fall migrant was on 3 December in Waukesha County (Szymczak). One bird then arrived back on 26 January (J. Erdman) and others on 26 February (Stehno).

Greater White-fronted Goose—What a crazy year this would be for the species. The previous state high count was 1,000 birds. Reported from 24 counties, with a single-location maximum for

the winter season of 1200 in Rock County (Cullum). Last presumed fall migrants were reported on 16 December in Dane County (Stutz), there were a couple reports from late January (Frank and Perlberg), otherwise arriving on 21 February (m. obs).

Cackling Goose—Reported from 18 counties with a maximum of 65 on 27 February in Columbia County (Keyel). TTP.

Canada Goose—Reported from 65 counties, with maximum of 8500 on 6 January in Ozaukee County (Bontly and Schwartz) and 20 other counts over 1000. TTP.

Mute Swan—Reported from 13 counties, with high count of 15 birds in Racine County on 10 December (Kinzer) and 14 December (Howe). TTP.

Trumpeter Swan—Reported from 45 counties with high count of 250 individuals in St. Croix County on 5 February (George). TTP.

Tundra Swan—Reported from 31 counties with maximum of 1600 individuals on 16 December in Dane County (Stutz). TTP.

Wood Duck—Reported from 23 counties with high count of 10 on 5 December in Vernon (Collins) and 27 February in Outagamie (Gray). TTP.

Northern Shoveler—Reported from 13 counties with maximum count of 550 in Dane County on 1 December (Peacock) and 19 February (Lindemer). TTP.

Gadwall—Reported from 24 counties with high count of 100 on 3 February in Dane County (Schwarz). TTP.

American Wigeon—Reported from 19 counties with high count of 50 birds on 2 December in Vernon County (Roth-Reynolds). TTP.

Mallard—Reported from 62 counties with a high count of 3000 birds reported on 21 December in Green Lake County (Schultz). Other counts over 1000 include: Columbia (Holschbach and McDowell), Dane (Stutz), Douglas (Svingen), Fond du Lac (Schultz), Jefferson (Stutz) and Shawano (Bontly, K. Johnson, and Schwartz). TTP.

American Black Duck—Reported from 41 counties with a high count of 77 birds on 21 January in Brown County (Giese). TTP.

Northern Pintail—Reported from 25 counties with maximum of 150 birds on 28 February in Calumet County (A. and P. Mueller). TTP.

Green-winged Teal—Reported from 17 counties with high count of 12 on 16 December in Dane County (McDowell) and on 27 February in Calumet County (A. and P. Mueller). The northernmost report was from Taylor County on 21 January (Keyel), TTP.

Canvasback—Reported from 23 counties with maximum count of 1500 on 8 December in Crawford County (Collins). TTP.

Redhead—Reported from 27 counties with high count of 704 from Door County on 16 December (Kristy Larson, Wade and Walsh). TTP.

Ring-necked Duck—Reported from 24 counties with high count of 68 from Vernon County on 16 December (Roth-Reynolds). TTP.

Tufted Duck*—Originally found on the Minnesota side of the Mississippi, seen crossing the state line multiple times, first state record for both states. Please see WSO Records Committee Report: Winter 2017–2018.

Greater Scaup—Reported from 20 counties with a high count of 5000 on 20 January in Milwaukee County (m. obs.). Ozaukee County was the only other county to break 1000 birds, with 1031 on 28 February (Brennan). TTP.

Lesser Scaup—Reported from 30 counties with a high count of 450 birds in Outagamie County on 21 December (Brinkman). TTP.

Harlequin Duck—Reported from three counties with a high count of two in Ozaukee County on 7 January (Grossmeyer and Frank). Last day reported was 10 February in Milwaukee County (Schilke).

Surf Scoter—Reported from four counties with a high count of 20 birds on 19 December in Milwaukee County (Chiconas). TTP.

White-winged Scoter—Reported from 13 counties with a maximum count of 13 birds on 2 December in Milwaukee County (Kress). TTP.

Black Scoter—Reported from eight counties with a high count of four birds in Milwaukee County on 3 December (Korducki) and Fond du Lac County on 8 December (W. Mueller). TTP.

Long-tailed Duck—Reported from 13 counties with a high count of 300 birds on 24 February in Ozaukee County (Keyel and Stutz). TTP.

Bufflehead—Reported from 35 counties with a maximum count of 200 birds in Dane County on 1 December (Bailey) and 3 December (Schwartz). TTP.

Barrow's Goldeneye—No reports of Barrow's Goldeneye in Wisconsin this winter.

Common Goldeneye—Reported from 55 counties with a high count of 4326 on 16 December in Milwaukee County (Keyel). Other counties with counts over 1000 include: Brown (Hohman and Weber), Ozaukee (m. obs.), and Winnebago (Malcolm). TTP.

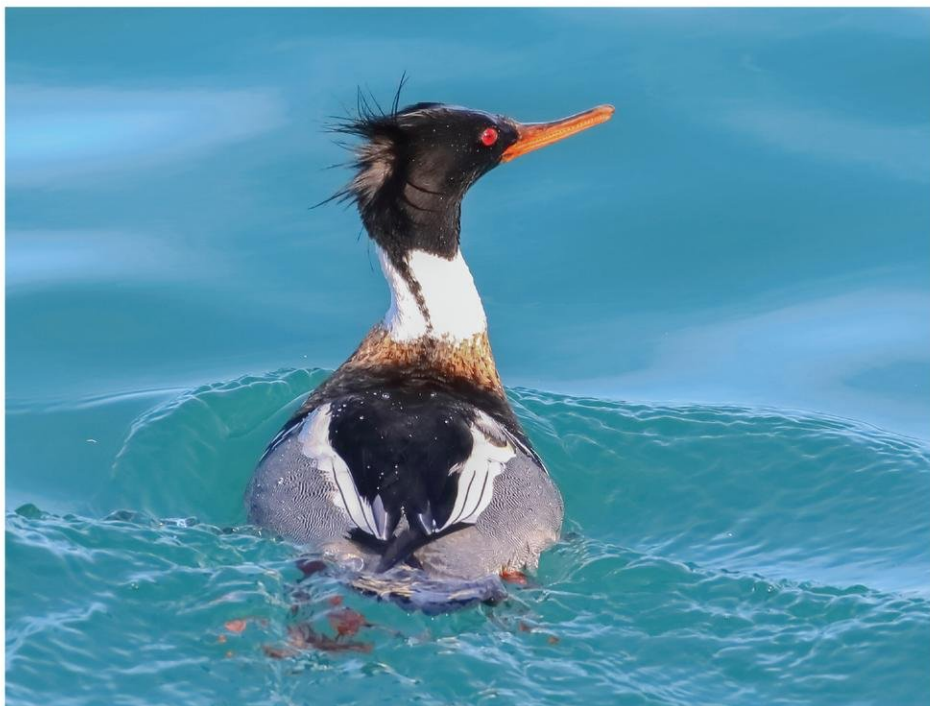
Hooded Merganser—Reported from 36 counties with a high count of 82 on 6 December in Dane County (Brezinski). TTP.

Common Merganser—Reported from 54 counties with a high count of 3,000 birds in Winnebago County on 17 December (Seibel). Other counties with counts over 1000 include: Brown (Prestby and Sinkula), Fond du Lac (W. Mueller), Green Lake (Schultz), Ozaukee (m. obs.), Sauk (Holschbach), Shawano (Szymczak and Wilken), and Winnebago (Rossiter and Rothe). TTP.

Red-breasted Merganser—Reported from 24 counties with a maximum count of 1500 on 6 January in Ozaukee County (Baughman). TTP.

Ruddy Duck—Reported from 11 counties with a high count of 700 on 2 December in Jefferson County (Cullum). TTP.

Northern Bobwhite—Only three birds on 16 December reported from Washington Island in Door County.



Shawn Miller captured the bright colors of this departing male Red-breasted Merganser in mid-February at Port Washington in Ozaukee County.



This striking young Snowy Owl posed for Doug Pellerin in Outagamie County in late January.



Kym George secured this headshot of a Snowy Owl looking thoughtful in Kenosha County in mid-January.



Mid-February in Kenosha County brought this male Northern Harrier flying into view for Kym George.

Ring-necked Pheasant—Reported from 49 counties with a high count of 37 on 16 December in Burnett County (Berg). TTP.

Gray Partridge—Only two birds reported from Grant County on 19 February (Fritz).

Ruffed Grouse—Reported from 32 counties with a high count of six on 26 February in Waushara County (R. Anderson). TTP.

Spruce Grouse—A permanent resident, but NO reports this winter.

Sharp-tailed Grouse—Only reported from two counties, earliest from 20 December in Bayfield CBC Count and the latest from 22 February in Douglas County (Anich).

Greater Prairie-Chicken—Only reported from Portage and Marathon Counties, which is down from last year's four counties. Maximum count of 74 on 10 February in Portage County (Warner and Wittmer). TTP.

Wild Turkey—Only missing Trempealeau County. High count of 200 on 28 December in Iowa County (F. & K. Dike). TTP.

Red-throated Loon—Reported from six counties with a maximum of seven birds on 14 December in Ozaukee County (Frank). TTP.

Common Loon—Reported from 11 counties with a maximum of six birds in Ozaukee County on 12 December (Kress). Only non-December report was on 18 February also in Ozaukee County (Abreu and Winks).

Pied-billed Grebe—Reported from 11 counties with high of three on 3 December in Waukesha County (Szymczak). TTP.

Horned Grebe—Reported from four counties with a high count of three birds in Milwaukee County on 6 December (Wanger) and 16 December (Keyel). TTP.

Western Grebe—Single individuals reported on 1 December, one in Ozaukee County (Stehno) and the other in Sheboygan County (Tessen).

Double-crested Cormorant—Reported from nine counties with a maximum count of 22 birds

on 16 December in Winnebago County (Malcolm and Tessen). TTP.

American White Pelican—Reported from three counties with a high of 16 in Winnebago County on 27 February (Malcolm). TTP.

Great Blue Heron—Reported from 23 counties with high of four on 27 February in Rock County (Haycraft). TTP.

Black-crowned Night-Heron—Only one bird reported from Brown County on 16 December (Sonneland and Swelstad).

Turkey Vulture—Reported from 10 counties, with high of four on 28 February in Rock County (Cullum). Two December reports on 4 December one from Racine County (Fare) and the other from Rock County (F. & K. Dike) and the first spring migrant reported on 24 February (M. Anderson).

Golden Eagle—Reported from 25 counties with a maximum of seven birds on 9 December in Buffalo County (Haese-Lehman and Janke). TTP.

Northern Harrier—Reported from 42 counties with a high count of six in Rock County on 27 January (Yoerger). TTP.

Sharp-shinned Hawk—Reported from 49 counties with a maximum count of three on 9 December in Iowa County (Kivikoski). TTP.

Cooper's Hawk—Reported from 55 counties with a maximum count of three on 20 December in Washington County (Wanger) and on 22 December in Manitowoc County (Domagalski). TTP.

Northern Goshawk—Reported from 10 counties, with the earliest on 23 December in Bayfield (Brady), and latest on 22 February in Barron (Cunningham and Ripma). The southernmost record occurred on 25 December in Columbia County (M. & S. Martin).

Bald Eagle—Reported from all counties except Iron and with a high count of 200 birds on 24 January in Pierce County (O'Keefe). TTP.

Red-shouldered Hawk—Reported from 25 counties with a high count of two on 19 Decem-

ber in Waupaca County (R. Mueller) and 23 February in Iowa County (Hayes). TTP.

Red-tailed Hawk—Reported from 65 counties with a high count of 17 on 4 January in Dodge County (Schwartz). TTP.

Rough-legged Hawk—Interestingly, reported from two more counties than Red-tailed Hawk and the high count is also two higher with 19 birds in Sheboygan County on 30 December (m. obs.). TTP.

Virginia Rail—Single birds reported on 11 and 24 December in Waukesha County (Stehno), on 30 December in Walworth County (Howe and Wegner), and on 7 January in Washington County (Raffel).

American Coot—Reported from 17 counties with a maximum count of 2,000 birds on 2 December in Jefferson County (Stutz). Dane County was the only other county with a count over 1,000 on 6 December (Schwarz). TTP.

Sandhill Crane—Reported from 40 counties with a high count of 1,300 birds on 1 December in Dodge County (Wanger). Columbia County was the only other county to reach four-digits of Sandhill Cranes this winter, which occurred on 2 December (Scherer). TTP.

Killdeer—Reported from 32 counties, with a maximum of eight on 27 February, shared between Manitowoc County (Murkowski), Rock County (Ellis), and Sheboygan County (A. & P. Mueller). Last presumably fall migrant reported on 3 January in Vernon County (Roth-Reynolds) and first spring migrant reported on 17 February also in Vernon County (Hayes).

Dunlin—One bird reported from Manitowoc County on 2 and 3 December (Moore, Shiraef, and Sontag).

American Woodcock—Reported from three counties with a high count of three birds on 28 February in Waukesha County (Szymczak). Only one December report on the 13th in Milwaukee County (Finney) and the first February report was on the 27th in Ozaukee County (W. Mueller).

Wilson's Snipe—Reported from 11 counties with a high count of eight on 17 February in Vernon County (Roth-Reynolds).

Lesser Yellowlegs—Remarkably early bird on 26 February in Sheboygan County (Frank and Murkowski), which beats the previous record-early by three days. Please see WSO Records Committee Report: Winter 2017–2018.

Black-legged Kittiwake*—Only one bird reported on 5 December from Ozaukee County (W. Mueller). This is in contrast to recent years with obliging birds present in a location for multiple days. Please see WSO Records Committee Report: Winter 2017–2018.

Laughing Gull—One very obliging bird reported found on 27 February in Ozaukee County (Baumann), which stayed EOP.

Bonaparte's Gull—One bird reported on 1 December in Sheboygan County (Tessen).

Ring-billed Gull—Reported from 35 counties with a maximum of 2,000 on 28 February in Fond du Lac County (Baughman). Other counties with counts over 1,000 include: Jefferson (Hale and Stehno) and Sauk (Schwarz). TTP.

California Gull*—One bird in Ozaukee County found just barely within the period on 28 February (Ayyash and Keyel). Please see WSO Records Committee Report: Winter 2017–2018.

Herring Gull—Reported from 32 counties with a maximum count of 13,000, surprisingly not in Ozaukee County (which had over 1,000 for all of January and February), but rather in Fond du Lac County on 7 December (W. Mueller). Other counties with counts over 1,000 include: Jefferson (m. obs.), Kenosha (Dixon and Lally), Manitowoc (Domagalski), Milwaukee (Frank and Jackson), Outagamie (m. obs.), Racine (Goldberg), and Winnebago (Malcolm).

Iceland Gull—Reported from 16 counties, with a high count of 30 birds on 24 February in Ozaukee County (Keyel and Stutz). This is a new state high count for the species, the total being greatly assisted by the lumping of Thayer's Gull with Iceland. TTP.

Lesser Black-backed Gull—Reported from 13 counties with a maximum of eight birds on 22 February in Kenosha County (Dixon). TTP.

Slaty-backed Gull*—Reported from two counties with earliest report on 10 December in



John Seibel caught this Cooper's Hawk searching for prey while perched in a tree in late December in Milwaukee County.



Todd Leech watched this Peregrine Falcon watching him in return, in this late February photo taken in Milwaukee County.



In mid-February Doug Pellerin found this Snowy Owl hunting from an old post in Dodge County.



This mid-January Northern Saw-whet Owl stayed calmly perched for Jim Edlhuber in Milwaukee County.

Kenosha County (Ayyash and Dixon) and latest on 24 February in Ozaukee County (Keyel and Stutz). Please see WSO Records Committee Report: Winter 2017–2018.

Glaucous Gull—Reported from 20 counties with a maximum count of 32 on 24 February in Ozaukee County (Keyel and Stutz). TTP.

Great Black-backed Gull—Reported from 12 counties with a maximum count of 25 birds in Ozaukee County on 24 February (Keyel and Stutz) and on 28 February (Tessen). TTP.

Rock Pigeon—Reported from all except Iron and Menominee Counties. The high count of 1,000 occurred on 16 January in Douglas County (J. & L. Kraemer). TTP.

Eurasian Collared-Dove—Reported from 17 counties with a maximum count of 15 in Green County on 14 December (Haycraft and Yoerger). First reported on 8 December (Holschbach) to EOP.

Mourning Dove—Reported from all except Lafayette, Menominee and Rusk Counties. The high count of 176 was reported on 22 December in Manitowoc County (Watson). TTP.

Eastern Screech-Owl—Reported from 32 counties with a high count of eight on 30 December in Waukesha County (Stehno). TTP.

Great Horned Owl—Reported from 56 counties with a maximum count of eight in Fond du Lac County on 17 December (Schultz) and in Green County on 14 December (Gabanski and Stotz). TTP.

Snowy Owl—Reported from 61 counties and like the two owls prior, also with a high count of eight on 27 January in Portage County (Tessen) and on 16 February in Brown County (Giese). TTP.

Northern Hawk Owl—No reports of Northern Hawk Owl in Wisconsin this winter

Barred Owl—Reported from 54 counties with no more than three birds reported at any one time. TTP.

Great Gray Owl—No reports of Great Gray Owl in Wisconsin this winter

Long-eared Owl—Reported from eight counties with a high count of two birds in Milwaukee County (m. obs.). First reported on 24 December (Mooney) and last reported on 17 February (Hottman).

Short-eared Owl—Reported from 24 counties with a high count of 13 birds on 17 December in Portage County (Kozak and Zinda). TTP.

Boreal Owl*—Reported from three counties this winter, with one injured bird found in downtown Madison in Dane County which was admitted to a local rehabilitation center. Please see WSO Records Committee Report: Winter 2017–2018.

Northern Saw-whet Owl—Reported from 25 counties with a high count of three birds on 5 January in Grant County (McKay and Monson). First reported on 10 December to EOP.

Belted Kingfisher—Reported from 46 counties with a high count of four birds in Rock County on 16 December (Haycraft and Yoerger). TTP.

Red-headed Woodpecker—Reported from 31 counties with a maximum of six on 13 January in Dane County (Hodkiewicz) and on 31 January in Rock (Cass). TTP.

Red-bellied Woodpecker—Reported from all except Douglas and Menominee Counties with a high count of 25 birds on 31 December in Green Lake County (Baughman). TTP.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker—Reported from 23 counties with a maximum of three birds on 28 February in Ozaukee County (Stebelton). TTP.

Downy Woodpecker—Reported from all 72 counties, with the high count being a pleasing reverse of that county number at 27 birds on 31 December in Green Lake County (Baughman). TTP.

Hairy Woodpecker—Also reported from all 72 counties with a maximum of 15 birds on 20 February in Waupaca County (Welch). TTP.

Black-backed Woodpecker—Reported from four counties with a high of two birds on 23 January in Sawyer County (Pertile). First reported on 14 December in Burnett County (Hoefler) and

last reported on 22 February in Bayfield County (Brady). There was also a report from Douglas County on 17 February (Geraghty).

Northern Flicker—Reported from 44 counties with a maximum of five birds on 31 December in Green Lake County (Baughman), 5 January in Grant County (McKay and Monson) and 20 January in Marquette County (Fissel and Otto). TTP.

Pileated Woodpecker—Reported from all except Kenosha and Taylor Counties with a high of five birds in Polk County on 17 December (Berg). TTP.

American Kestrel—Reported from 52 counties with a high count of eight in Manitowoc County on 22 December (Watson). TTP.

Merlin—Reported from 30 counties with a high of two birds on 20 December in Kenosha County (Kasper). TTP.

Peregrine Falcon—Reported from 16 counties with a high of three birds on 27 February in Milwaukee County (Olson). TTP.

Gyr Falcon*—One report from 7 January in Oconto County (Stojak). Please see WSO Records Committee Report: Winter 2017–2018.

Eastern Phoebe—Single birds reported from Green County on 14 December (Gabanski and Stotz) and from Dane County on 16 December (Henrikson, Schneider, and Younger).

Northern Shrike—Reported from 65 counties with a high count of three birds in Portage County on 17 December (Kozak and Zinda) and 12 February (Wensel). TTP.

Gray Jay—Reported from four counties with no more than two birds reported at a single location. First reported on 17 December in Ashland County (Dixon) and last reported on 24 February in Forest County (m. obs.).

Blue Jay—Reported from all 72 counties with a high count of 131 birds on 31 December in Green Lake County (Baughman). TTP.

Clark's Nutcracker*—One bird present for weeks at a mostly-undisclosed location in Oneida

County. Please see WSO Records Committee Report: Winter 2017–2018.

American Crow—Reported from all except Menominee County. The maximum of 300 birds was reported on 17 December in Dane County (F. & K. Dike). TTP.

Common Raven—Reported from 46 counties with a high of 30 birds on 17 December in Langlade County (Gompper) and on 18 February in Douglas County (D. & T. McQuade and Richardson). TTP.

Horned Lark—Reported from 56 counties with a maximum of 200 birds on 12 February (D. & R. Sallmann). TTP.

Black-capped Chickadee—Reported from all 72 counties with a high of 153 on 17 December in Forest County (Domagalski). TTP.

Boreal Chickadee—Reported three reports, one from each month in the Winter Season: 18 December in Forest County (Stehno), 19 January also from Forest County (Tessen), and 24 February in Oneida County (Mi. Kloepping).

Tufted Titmouse—Reported from 44 counties with a high of 11 on 27 December in Columbia County (Holschbach).

Great Tit—A non-native species, but it is important to track their spread in the state. Reported from only Sheboygan and Ozaukee Counties with a high of three birds on 2 December in Sheboygan County (Steinruck). Reported BOP until 9 January (Tessen).

Red-breasted Nuthatch—Reported from all except Crawford, Juneau, and Richland Counties with a high of 56 birds on 18 December in Forest County (Stehno). TTP.

White-breasted Nuthatch—Reported from all except Menominee County with a high of 42 on 31 December in Green Lake County (Baughman). TTP.

Brown Creeper—Reported from 55 counties with a maximum of 10 birds in Dane County on 16 December (Stutz) and 27 January (Chang). TTP.



Jim Edlhuber took this image of a rare-to-visit-Wisconsin Clark's Nutcracker in mid-February in Oneida County.



Beverly Engstrom found this Northern Shrike out in the open in Oneida County in early December.



This Long-eared Owl perched long enough in the daytime in late January in Milwaukee County for Todd Leech to make its portrait.



This Horned Lark stands at alert for Adam Sinkula in this photo taken in mid-February.

House Wren—One very late bird on 2 December in Milwaukee County (Mooney). Please see WSO Records Committee Report: Winter 2017–2018.

Winter Wren—Reported from 15 counties with a high count of five birds on 28 December in Iowa County (Dadisman and Schneider). Reported BOP until 19 February.

Carolina Wren—Reported from 11 counties with a maximum of three birds on 20 January in Dane County (McDowell). TTP.

Golden-crowned Kinglet—Reported from 39 counties with a high count of 14 on 20 January in Door County (Brocken and Janz). TTP.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet—Reported from Milwaukee County on 1 December (Stanke) and Dane County, with the latest report on 9 December (Hampton).

Eastern Bluebird—Reported from 31 counties with a high of 20 birds on 3 January in Grant County (Ouren). TTP.

Townsend's Solitaire—A good year for seeing solitaires, reported from a high of five counties, none of more than one bird. First reported 9 December in Sauk County (Smith) and last reported 27 February in Dane County (m. obs.).

Hermit Thrush—Reported from 10 counties with a high of three birds on 16 December in Milwaukee County (Casper). Reported 8 December in Sheboygan County (A. & S. Wilson) to EOP.

American Robin—Reported from 59 counties with a high of 118 birds on 16 December in Milwaukee County (Johnson). TTP.

Varied Thrush—Single birds reported from the following three counties: Door (m.obs.), Richland (Mack), and Washburn (Frei). Reported 16 December (Mack) to EOP.

Gray Catbird—Lone individuals reported from 9 December in Marathon County (Nemetz) and Dane County. Last reported on 29 December in Dane County (Kreitingner).

Brown Thrasher—Single birds reported from five counties. Reported BOP to 17 February in Marathon County (Backus).

Northern Mockingbird—Only one reported from 15 January to 13 February in Washington County (Worman).

European Starling—Reported from all except Menominee County. The maximum count of 10,000 occurred on 25 January in Kenosha County. Other counties with over 1000 birds include: Columbia (Johnson and Wanger), Dane (Keyel and Peacock), Jefferson (Keyel and Stutz), Kewaunee (Giese), Milwaukee (m. obs.), Outagamie (Giese), Sheboygan (m. obs.), Trempealeau (Weiser), and Waukesha (Frank). TTP.

Bohemian Waxwing—A low year for this species, reported from nine counties with a maximum of 30 birds on 22 February in Douglas County (Anich). Reported from 16 December in Sawyer County (Lee) until 24 February in Door County (Prestby).

Cedar Waxwing—Reported from 51 counties with a high of 200 on 3 February in Ozaukee County (Harmon). TTP.

Lapland Longspur—Reported from 36 counties with a high of 500 on 28 February in Outagamie County (J. & P. Trick). TTP.

Snow Bunting—Reported from 60 counties with a high of 2,000 on 25 December in Green Lake County (Schultz). Fond du Lac County also had a four-digit count on 26 December (F. & K. Dike). TTP.

Orange-crowned Warbler—One bird on 3 December in Dane County (Fenske).

Nashville Warbler—One bird on 2 December in Dane County (Witynski). Please see WSO Records Committee Report: Winter 2017–2018.

Common Yellowthroat—Reported from Winnebago County on 1 and 2 December (Rothe) and from Grant County on 3 December (Harman).

American Redstart—One bird on 4 December in Dane County (Henrikson). Please see WSO Records Committee Report: Winter 2017–2018.

Yellow-rumped Warbler—Reported from 20 counties with a high of eight on 16 December in Ozaukee County (Frank). TTP.

American Tree Sparrow—Reported from 66 counties with a high of 200 birds in Dane County on 6 January (Henrikson and Younger). TTP.

Chipping Sparrow—Single birds reported from seven counties. First reported 9 December in Vernon County (Roth-Reynolds) and last reported 31 January in Dane County (Bridge).

Clay-colored Sparrow—One bird reported on 17 December in Dane County (Edgar Spalding).

Field Sparrow—Lone individuals reported from the following three counties: Dodge on 28 February (Schrab), Green on 17 December (Haycraft) and 23 December (Yoerger), and Ozaukee on 22 January (Frank).

Fox Sparrow—Reported from 23 counties with a high of five on 29 December in Dane County (Thiessen). TTP.

Dark-eyed Junco—Reported from all except Iron County. The high of 288 was on 1 January in Rock County (Haycraft and Yoerger). TTP.

White-crowned Sparrow—Reported from 25 counties with a high of seven birds on 16 December in Dane County (R. & S. Miller) and on 27 February in Dodge County (Frank). TTP.

Harris's Sparrow—Reported from Rock County on 14 December (Haycraft and Yoerger) and in Dodge County from 12 December to 18 February (Schrab).

White-throated Sparrow—Reported from 35 counties with a maximum count of 20 birds on 16 December in Monroe County (Epstein). TTP.

Vesper Sparrow—One bird reported from 10 December in Portage County (Milender).

Savannah Sparrow—Reported from the following two counties: Milwaukee on 26 December (Howski) and 1 January (Hilt) and Iowa on 20 January (Kivikoski).

Song Sparrow—Reported from 29 counties with a high of eight birds in Green County on 23 December (Yoerger) and Jefferson County on 27 February (Stutz). TTP.

Lincoln Sparrow—One bird on 16 December in Dane County (Kreitingner).

Swamp Sparrow—Reported from 15 counties with no more than three birds reported at any one time. TTP.

Eastern Towhee—Reported from seven counties, but never more than one bird at a time. First reported 5 December in Clark County (Lund) and last reported 28 January in Burnett County (Swanson).

Spotted Towhee*—One accepted record from Richland County on 3 January (Nee). Please see WSO Records Committee Report: Winter 2017–2018.

Yellow-breasted Chat—One bird found recently deceased in Sheboygan County on 11 January (Knickelbine).

Northern Cardinal—Reported from all except Rusk County. The high count of 53 was on 5 January in Grant County (McKay and Monson). TTP.

Eastern Meadowlark—Reported from seven counties with a high of two on 28 February in Jefferson County (Scherer). First reported 20 January in Iowa County (Kivikoski) to EOP.

Baltimore Oriole—One bird on 21 December in Walworth County (Trewyn).

Red-winged Blackbird—Reported from 39 counties with a maximum count of 1,000 birds in Jefferson County on 27 February (Stutz). TTP.

Brown-headed Cowbird—Reported from 28 counties with a high of 140 birds on 11 January in Dane County (Larson). TTP.

Rusty Blackbird—Reported from six counties, with a high of 14 birds on 4 January in Rock County (Uhe). First reported 28 December to EOP.

Brewer's Blackbird—One report of 11 birds on 14 December in Racine County (Howe).



This Common Redpoll looks down a broken branch toward the ground, as seen by David Franzen in Vilas County in early December.



Shawn Miller took advantage of a moment's pause to get this image of a Red-breasted Nuthatch at UW-Arboretum in Madison at the end of December.



Kim Chupp discovered this adult Bald Eagle in the snow in Iowa County in early February.



This male American Goldfinch in Vilas County in early December is shown by David Franzen to maintain a handsome appearance despite being in eclipse plumage.

Common Grackle—Reported from 23 counties with a high of 300 birds on 27 February in Jefferson County (Stutz). TTP.

Evening Grosbeak—Reported from only three counties with a high of 65 birds on 19 February in Forest County (Belter and Hurlburt). First reported 15 December in Florence County (B. & K. Kavanagh) and last reported 24 February in Forest County (M. Kempen and Ma. & Mi. Kloepping).

Pine Grosbeak—Reported from 22 counties with a high of 40 birds on 25 February in Rusk County (D. & K. Sehloff). TTP.

House Finch—Reported from 59 counties with a high of 115 birds on 10 and 22 January in Jefferson County (Hale). TTP.

Purple Finch—Reported from 61 counties with a maximum count of 47 birds on 22 January in Sauk County (Barzen). TTP.

Common Redpoll—Reported from all except Lafayette County. High count of 526 birds on 20 January in Dunn County (Campbell). TTP.

Hoary Redpoll—Reported from 21 counties with a high of three birds on 17 January in Bayfield County (Brady). Reported EOP to 26 February in Racine County (Wegner).

Red Crossbill—Reported from 36 counties with a high of 100 on 22 December in Bayfield County (McCaffery). This was a remarkable year for Red Crossbills, and we had Types 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 reported in the state. This is the first year we have reported Types 1 and 5 in Wisconsin. If you hear Red Crossbills, please get recordings and then send those recordings to either Matt Young or Tim Spahr at the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology for identification. Many thanks to them for typing over 1,000 records of Red Crossbill this winter! TTP.

White-winged Crossbill—Reported from 16 counties with a high count of 50 birds on 28 January in Outagamie County (Sonneland and Swelstad). Reported from 16 December in Douglas County (Brady) to 25 February in Ashland County (Harman and Pendergast).

European Goldfinch—A non-native species, but it is important to track their spread in the

state. Reported from three counties with a high of 17 birds in Kenosha County on 21 January (Boardway and Stojak). Reported EOP to 18 February.

Pine Siskin—Reported from all 72 counties, with a high of 280 birds on 17 February in Oconto County (T. Erdman). TTP.

American Goldfinch—Reported from all 72 counties, with a high of 527 on 31 December in Green Lake County (Baughman). TTP.

House Sparrow—Reported from 66 counties with a high of 492 in Columbia County on 18 December (Bontly and Schwartz). TTP.

Eurasian Tree Sparrow*—Two birds reported on 28 January in Lafayette County (Haycraft and Yoerger). Please see WSO Records Committee Report: Winter 2017–2018.

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David Franzen in his early December Vilas County photograph shows an excellent example of the coloration of a Pine Siskin.



In Kewaunee County in late January Adam Sinkula imaged this Greater Scaup with what appears to be vegetation hanging from its bill.

WSO Records Committee Report: Winter 2017–18

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The WSO Records Committee reviewed 57 records of 28 species for the Winter 2017–18 season, accepting 31 of them (54%). The highlight of the Winter season was a first state record of Tufted Duck seen by multiple observers. The bird was usually seen in Minnesota waters on the Mississippi River. It was observed several times in Wisconsin waters as well. Also notable was the sixth state record of Clark’s Nutcracker. Slaty-backed Gull was seen in Ozaukee and Kenosha counties. Three reports of Boreal Owl in the season including a bird found in Madison.

ACCEPTED RECORDS

Table 1 provides a list of records accepted by the WSO Records Committee during the Winter 2017–18 season. Information on each record, such as species, location(s), observer(s), and date(s), is accompanied by the tally of votes made by the five-person committee. Records with one or fewer dissenting votes are accepted into the state records.

RECORDS NOT ACCEPTED

In the header for each record, voting tallies are shown in parentheses. Votes to accept are listed first. Two or more dissenting votes from the five-person committee results in a Record Not Accepted.

Gyr Falcon—

Vilas County, 11 Feb 2018 (0-5).

The report is of a bird flying over a field “*Large falcon, very broad wings. Greyish white in color. Wider and longer tail than a Peregrine Falcon. More pointed wings than a Northern Goshawk. Identified as a falcon immediately, Peregrine was eliminated because of its size, wing and tail shape and familiarity with Peregrine Falcons.*”

The report lacks enough detailed description of the bird seen to be certain of the identification. More information about the wing shape, proportions, and head pattern is needed. Does not provide enough detail to eliminate Northern Harrier and Northern Goshawk.

Table 1. Records accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Species	Date	Observer	Location	County	Notes	Vote
American Redstart	12/04	Chuck Henrikson	Picnic Point	Dane	Late	5 - 0
Clark's Nutcracker	2/17	Thomas Wood	near Minocqua	Oneida		5 - 0
Clay-colored Sparrow	12/17	Edgar Spalding	Old Middleton Road	Dane	Late	5 - 0
House Wren	12/02	Jym Mooney	Havenwoods State Forest	Milwaukee	Late	5 - 0
Nashville Warbler	12/02	Grant Witynski	Willow Creek Woods UW Lakeshore Preserve	Dane	Late	5 - 0
Slaty-backed Gull	12/03	James Frank	Port Washington Harbor	Ozaukee		5 - 0
Slaty-backed Gull	12/10	Amar Ayyash	Lake Andrea	Kenosha	Photo	5 - 0
Slaty-backed Gull	12/10	Thomas Lally	Lake Andrea	Kenosha	Photo	5 - 0
Spotted Towhee	1/03	Michael Nee	SE of Richland Center	Richland	Photo	5 - 0
Tufted Duck	1/08	Chris West	Mississippi River off of Colvill Park	Pierce	Photo	5 - 0
Tufted Duck	1/08	Liz Harper	Mississippi River inlet to Dead Slough Lake	Pierce	Photo	5 - 0
Tufted Duck	1/12	Daniel Jackson	Mississippi River off of Colvill Park	Pierce		5 - 0
Clark's Nutcracker	2/10	Dan Belter	near Minocqua	Oneida	Photo	5 - 0
Clark's Nutcracker	2/10	Shared checklist	near Minocqua	Oneida	Photo	5 - 0
Gyr Falcon	1/7	Joe Stojak	Oconto County	Oconto	Photo	5 - 0
Black-legged Kittiwake	12/5	William Mueller	Harrington Beach—Waterbird Count Site	Ozaukee		5 - 0
Black-legged Kittiwake	11/28	Calvin Brennan	Harrington Beach—Waterbird Count Site	Ozaukee		5 - 0
Black-legged Kittiwake	11/14	Calvin Brennan	Harrington Beach—Waterbird Count Site	Ozaukee		5 - 0
Black-legged Kittiwake	11/4	Calvin Brennan	Harrington Beach—Waterbird Count Site	Ozaukee		5 - 0
Pacific Loon	11/5	Ryan Brady	Houghton Falls Nature Preserve	Bayfield		5 - 0
Yellow-crowned Night-heron	9/24	Lorri Howski	Echo Veterans Memorial Park	Racine	Photo	5 - 0
Long-tailed Jaeger	9/17	Jim Schwarz	Lake Koshkonong	Jefferson	Photo	5 - 0
White-winged Dove	7/8	Tom Reed	Twenty-six Lake	Burnett		5 - 0
Smith's Longspur	4/25	Shared checklist	Fort McCoy	Monroe		5 - 0
Boreal Owl	1/28	DCHS Wildlife Center	99 Silver Rd Madison	Dane	Photo	5 - 0
Boreal Owl	2/12	WI admin	Moquah area	Bayfield	Photo	5 - 0
Boreal Owl	2/14	WI admin	N of Houghton Pt	Bayfield	Photo	5 - 0
Lesser Yellowlegs	2/26	Jim Frank	Holland Township	Sheboygan	Early	5 - 0
Lesser Yellowlegs	2/26	Steve Murkowski	Hwy KW-north of Hwy K	Sheboygan	Early	5 - 0
California Gull	2/28	Ted Keyel	Coal Dock Park	Ozaukee	Photo	5 - 0
California Gull	2/28	Amar Ayyash	Coal Dock Park	Ozaukee	Photo	5 - 0

Red-cockaded Woodpecker±—

Barron County, 15 Dec 2017 (0-5).

The report is of a bird on a suet feeder, described as “Black and white head with moderate length black beak, white breast with black spots, black back with white bars, fading to a white region under the tail with black spots and a dark grey to black tail feathers. Size was a little larger than a cardinal.”

The observer also provided pictures. The bird pictured was a European Starling.

Spotted Towhee—

Dane County, 30 Dec 2017 (0-5).

The report from two observers is of a bird with “short conical bill. Black with white spots on wings, black head, reddish brown flanks and white belly.” Several pictures were also provided.

The bird pictured was definitely a towhee with spots on the back. Careful review of the pictures showed a reduced number of spots and the amount of visible white along the folded primaries indicate the bird is most likely a hybrid Eastern/Spotted Towhee.

Swainson’s Hawk—

Columbia County, 14 Dec 2017 (0-5).

The report from two observers is of “A large buteo. Most outstanding mark was a band of dark color under its throat and the speckled breast—which distinguished it from the Red-tailed Hawk and Rough-legged Hawk.” “You were immediately hit by the very dark band on the upper breast, just below the throat, and the spotted patterned underparts (rather largish spots). The bird compared extremely well with what the N. Geographic Guide calls a

light morph juvenile and the Sibley Guide calls an intermediate juvenile. The throat was brownish, not clean white. The face was notably patterned with a moustache stripe surrounded with the same brownish color. The underparts of the tail were more or less hidden by the branch it was perched on.”

The identification appears to have been made almost exclusively based upon the breast band. The committee would like to see more detail about the entire bird. While the description is suggestive of a Swainson’s hawk we do not feel there is enough information to fully eliminate Rough-legged or Red-tailed Hawks.

Northern Hawk Owl—

Ashland County, 18 Jan 2018 (0-5).

The report is of a bird seen at night. “I was sitting at home reading when motion out the window caught my attention. It looked like a hawk at first, but I had never seen a hawk at night. When it landed and outstretched its wings (landed in the McDonald’s parking lot just out from the drive-thru lanes), I could easily tell it was an owl. Another one then flew down and landed right next to it—they both outstretched their wings and did a little “dance” together”

The observer never describes the bird. They could easily tell it was an owl, but never notes the field marks that would identify it as such.

Golden-crowned Sparrow—

Dane County, 22 Dec 2017 (0-5).

The report from the observer is that “I have been wondering if I was seeing

one the past 3 days. Finally got a good enough look to confirm.”

No description of what they were seeing was provided.

Black-legged Kittiwake—

Ozaukee County, 19 Oct 2017 (2-3).

The report is of an “Adult, distant but overall impression, buoyant flight and neat black wing tips apparent.”

This very brief report gives no indication of the size or overall structure of the bird seen. Not enough detail in the report to accept.

Glossy Ibis—

Vilas County, 30 Oct 2017 (0-5).

The report is that a “Bird was admitted to Northwoods Wildlife Center with a compound humerus fracture to right wing. Died from complications upon arrival.” Pictures were provided.

The pictures showed an immature ibis species. We could not identify the bird to species, leaving us a Plegadis Ibis.

Parasitic Jaeger—

Ozaukee County, 01 Sep, 09 Sep, 28 Oct 2017 (1-4).

The reports are very brief. “Dark-morph individual, probably adult, doing much dynamic soaring in the stiff wind.”, “Chasing bat, also doing much dynamic soaring in the strong winds.” And “Light morph adult, central tail feathers of moderate length noted, pursued RBGUs on two occasions while in view.”.

The committee does not feel enough detail is provided in any of these reports to identify the bird as a jaeger of any type. More detail is needed to clinch the identification to an exact jaeger species.

Swainson’s Hawk—

Crawford County, 01 Oct 2017 (2-3).

The report is of a bird with a “light under belly, dark primary underwings, light underwing linings. Shorter broad tail. Flying overhead just above the tree tops. Was able to see it through binoculars for a brief moment”

The committee feels there is not enough detail included in this report to accept. A very brief observation. Need more detail about wing length, bib, and exact plumage pattern is needed.

Swainson’s Hawk—

Grant County, 21 Sep 2017 (0-5).

The report is of a bird “Soaring on the thermals and moving down the Wisconsin River to the Mississippi River.”

No description of the bird was provided.

Sabine’s Gull—

Douglas County, 18 Sep 2017 (2-3).

The report is of a five birds “first seen picking on the water surface similar to phalaropes—all juveniles—smaller than Ring-billed Gulls—grayish brown on half-hood, nape, mantle, and wing coverts”

The report is not detailed enough to eliminate other small gulls such as Bonaparte’s Gulls. Would like to see a more information regarding the wings and the pattern of the grayish brown areas.

Long-tailed Jaeger—

Douglas County, 09 Sep 2017 (0-5).

This eBird report includes no written description, just two pictures of a very distant jaeger sp.

All reports are expected to include a description of the bird, note the key field marks used to identify the bird, and discuss why the bird is not any of the similar species.

This bird was seen many time along Wisconsin Point and photographed many times. Experts reviewed the photos and also through personal observation of the bird it was determined to be a Parasitic Jaeger.

Pomarine Jaeger—

Douglas County, 09 Sep 2017 (0-5).

This eBird report indicated that “This bird showed more white on the wings and an obviously longer tail. The bill was longer than the Long-tailed and bi-colored as opposed to the solid dark of the Parasitic Jaegers nearby. It looked to be a juvenile.” Pictures were included.

This bird was seen many time along Wisconsin Point and photographed many times. Experts reviewed the photos and also through personal observation of the bird it was determined to be a Parasitic Jaeger.

Pomarine Jaeger—

Douglas County, 17 Sep 2017 (0-5).

The eBird report is of “1 dark juvenile. Larger than Ring-billed Gulls, rounded central tail feathers, barred undertail coverts, second ‘flash’ under wings, more pot-bellied in appearance than the Parasitic Jaegers also seen.”

The description given to too brief to definitively identify this bird to species. Likely to be the same confusing jaeger seen multiple times later to be determined to be a Parasitic Jaeger.

Pomarine Jaeger—

Douglas County, 15 Sep 2017 (0-5).

The eBird report is of “1 dark morph juvenile. Noticeably larger than Ring-billed Gulls that it chased. Karl Bardon’s pics showed double flash, rounded central tail feathers, and barred undertail coverts”

The description given to too brief to definitively identify this bird to species. Likely to be the same confusing jaeger seen multiple times later to be determined to be a Parasitic Jaeger.

Pomarine Jaeger—

Douglas County, 11 Sep 2017 (0-5).

The eBird report is of a “Dark morph, juvenile bird. On water: In direct comparison with PAJA. Nearly twice as bulky, especially in the neck and chest. In flight: Noticeably broad wings in direct comparison with PAJA. Center retrices (sic) round tipped and nearly twisting.”

The description given to too brief to definitively identify this bird to species. Likely to be the same confusing jaeger seen multiple times later to be determined to be a Parasitic Jaeger.

Neotropic Cormorant—

Ozaukee County, 06 Sep 2017 (3-2).

The eBird report is of a bird that “Flew from the south with a single DCCO, landing in the water for a brief time before continuing northward. Diminutive size, small head and long tail noted immediately in direct comparison to the DCCO. Angular gular patch seen once the bird landed.”

The committee would like to see additional details in this report. The information given is highly suggestive of

this bird being a Neotropic Cormorant. More discussion of the facial pattern, structure of the bird, compare and contrast with the Double-crested Cormorant would help clinch the identification.

Barnacle Goose—

Dane County, 21 Aug 2017 (0-5).

The report is of a seen in Dane County in August. Pictures obtained clearly identify the bird as a Barnacle Goose.

Barnacle Goose has been increasing found in northeastern North America. The birds assumed to be naturally occurring are all found during periods where other Arctic nesting goose species are present. August is well outside of the expected timeframe to find migrant geese. Therefore the records committee did not accept this record due to unknown provenance.

Slaty-backed Gull—

Ozaukee County, 19 Jan 2018 (0-5).

The eBird report was submitted “When I enlarged what I thought was a Great-black backed Gull I was struck by the color of the legs. They were a deep reddish-pink. This ruled out Lesser and Greater Black-backed Gulls. The underwings were darker than a Vega Herring Gull. I noticed the “string of pearls” on the primaries.” The report includes multiple pictures.

The committee and others reviewed the photos submitted. The mantle does not appear to be dark enough to be a Slaty-backed. This bird has thicker, darker and more extensive head streaking than is normally found on a Slaty-backed. The primaries also show extensive grey extending into the black wingtips on P7 and P8. This bird is believed to be a Vega Herring Gull.



Kim Chupp found this solitary Mute Swan in Ozaukee County in late January.

“By the Wayside”—Winter 2017–2018

Some of the species documented with reports this season as rare or uncommon include: Clark’s Nutcracker and Slaty-backed Gull. Below are selected descriptions.

CLARK’S NUTCRACKER (*Nucifraga coumbiana*)

17 February, 2018, Oneida County-
Description: Overall this was a large gray and black bird. The back and mantle were a fairly deep shade of gray and the underparts were a similar shade of gray from the throat to the lower belly, where the gray made a sharp delineation with the bright white of the lower belly and undertail coverts. There were no streaks or other markings on the underparts. The wings were black except for white tertial tips and they had no wing bars. The gray face had a broad, distinct white eyering. The tail was black with white outer tail feathers seen in flight. The bill was distinctive-very long and black and noticeably decurved.

Similar Species: Gray Jay has a petite bill by comparison, gray wings, a bicolored face and a gray, not black tail. Northern Mockingbird has wingbars, a smaller bill, and the underparts are much lighter than the upperparts.

Behavior: Perched high up in the trees for a few minutes and then flew down to feed on a deer carcass. It seemed to consume large amounts of

fat and lesser amounts of red meat. I did not see it interact with any other birds.

Habitat: A backyard with mixed deciduous and conifer trees, multiple feeders and two hung deer carcasses. The yard was typical of the surrounding northwoods habitat, with just some clearing to indicate that it was a yard.

—Thomas Wood,
Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin

SLATY-BACKED GULL (*Larus schistisagus*)

10 December, 2017, Lake Andrea, Kenosha County. Description: Herring size with slightly broader wings. Black-backed adult type gull with broad white trailing edge to the secondaries and inner primaries. String of pearls (white tongue tips) on p5–p8. No mirror on p9 (expected in many adults) and a medium size mirror on p10. Pink legs. Black mascara pattern around eye. Large white tertial crescent at rest. Pale iris with some honey-colored speckling.

Similar Species: Both Great Black-backed Gull and Lesser Black-backed Gull were eliminated. GBBG darker and larger with thinner white tips to

flight feathers. Lesser Black-backed Gull similar in upperpart coloration, but again, lacks the thick trailing edge on secondaries and also lacks string-of-

pearls on outer primaries. LBBG shows yellow legs as an adult, and a thinner tertial crescent.

—Amar Ayyash, Orland Park, Illinois



This Mourning Dove was spotted resting on a log by Kristie Pinnow in the town of Phelps in Vilas County in early December.

2017 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Count

Rebecca Sher

Every year in November a group of dedicated volunteers get out their binoculars, maps, and thermal underwear, sit down in front of their calendars and plan out their Christmas Bird Count seasons. Some of us do one or two epic CBCs (that's short for Christmas Bird Count, I'll be using this acronym for the rest of the article) and others do eight, nine, or even ten CBCs. Some birders have been doing CBCs for decades, I'm on my ninth CBC season myself, and some of us are just hearing about CBCs for the first time and don't quite know what to expect yet. One thing is for certain, if you do a CBC in the state of Wisconsin you are part of an incredible group of volunteers that is willing to brave the elements to participate in the nation's longest running community science bird project.

CBCs run yearly from December 14th to January 5th. Collectively, we've completed 118 CBC seasons and have counted millions upon millions of birds over the course of this community science project. CBC run dates spanned the entire count period; the only dates with no counts were December 24th and December 25th. Many new CBC birders find it funny that CBCs are not actually run on Christmas day. The most popular run date was December 16th, this date hosted a total of thirty-three CBCs out of the 111 counts conducted this season. This is typical since most Wis-

consin CBCs are run on the first Saturday of the count season.

The most important part of any CBC is to have a good time; the second most important part is to find birds, of course. Together, we have found over half a million individual birds excluding domestics, exotics, and unconfirmed identifications. During the 118th season Wisconsin birders identified 157 different bird species and 637,030 individuals. A total of 2,537 volunteers contributed to this effort, 1,872 as field counters and 665 as feeder watchers. Overall these birders spent a total of 6,300 daytime hours counting birds, and field counters covered more than 39,000 miles. As if that effort wasn't impressive enough, birders spent an additional 200 hours in the field and drove more than 800 additional miles in search of owls.

Here are some interesting "top five" numbers from our CBC season. The top five counts by total participants are Madison (118), New Franken (108), La Crosse (89), Newburg (88), and Milwaukee (75). The top five counts by number of individual birds found are, Madison (60,146), Milwaukee (23,335), Newburg (18,426), Appleton (17,001), and Oshkosh (16,494). The top five counts by number of species identified are Madison with 106 species, Milwaukee with 85 species, and Appleton, Oshkosh, and Newburg all tied at 76 species found.

The southern half of our country often enjoys sun and warm temperatures during the CBC count period; however, here in Wisconsin we count during the start of our coldest season. We frequently experience snow, rain, and freezing temperatures, and this count season was no different. The coldest temperature reported was a very chilly -27 degrees Fahrenheit in Summit Lake on December 27, 2017. The warmest temperature was a balmy 49 degrees Fahrenheit in Fennimore on December 16, 2017. The highest wind speed reported was 29mph in Sauk City on December 30, 2017 and the maximum snow depth was 20" reported in Gurney on December 16, 2017. Twenty-three CBC circles reported precipitation on count day.

Once the counts are over and the CBC compilers submit their data to the National Audubon Society, we are all left to wonder about the season. Many people search National Audubon Society's online database of historical CBC records (you can find those at <http://netapp.audubon.org/cbcobservation>), and others reach out to their state's regional CBC compiler. Here are answers to some of the questions I've received over the past few months, and additional information I think you might find interesting.

This season six species were recorded on all 111 CBCs, Hairy Woodpecker, Blue Jay, American Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, White-breasted Nuthatch, and American Goldfinch. Canada Goose set the record for highest total number of individuals seen during the count period at 111,717 individuals.

Here in Wisconsin, CBCs provide an excellent opportunity to spot some of our favorite wintertime raptors, such as

Golden Eagles, Rough-legged Hawks, and Snowy Owls. This season CBC participants spotted 6,812 individuals across twenty species of raptor, including seven species of owl. Some highlights include 32 Golden Eagles, 772 Rough-legged Hawks and 23 Merlins. Together we found 318 Great-horned Owls, 48 Snowy Owls, and although Northern Saw-whet Owls are one of our smallest owls they were not the most secretive. This season 27 individuals were found on 13 counts.

Anyone who has done a CBC before will tell you that waterfowl numbers can vary widely based on water conditions. If we have cold temperatures for a long period of time before and during the CBC season we will have lower waterfowl numbers on the counts. This season we had a mix of conditions across the state, most of our still water was frozen on count day, 91 out of the 111 counts reported still water as completely frozen, however moving water was mostly open, only six of the 111 counts reported moving water as completely frozen. Due to these conditions we had almost 100,000 more waterfowl individuals reported than last season. Last season counters reported 98,696 waterfowl; this season we reported a total of 193,100 across 32 species.

Raptors and waterfowl are nice but if you're like me, your favorite birds are the ones you see daily right outside your window. Nothing beats the feeling of standing in your kitchen with a fresh cup of coffee watching nuthatches and woodpeckers fly back and forth to your feeders. Now that I live inside a CBC circle I can submit what I see to our CBC compiler and I know my birds will be counted. This season feeder counters made up 26% of our total CBC volunteers and birds we consider to be

common backyard birds contributed greatly to our numbers. Together, feeder and field counters found the following:

- 12,104 Blue Jays (found on all counts)
- 8,785 Northern Cardinals (found on 102 counts)
- 24,289 Black-capped Chickadees (found on all counts)
- 5,768 Downy Woodpeckers (found on all but one count)
- 45,308 Dark-eyed Juncos (found on 103 counts)
- 5,622 White-breasted Nuthatches (found on all counts)
- 764 Tufted Titmouse (found on 53 counts)

Some of the questions I received from participants and members of the public were about specific species and not groups of birds. I was asked how many juncos are too many juncos. I think the answer to this question depends on what time of year you're asking it. For CBC season I'd say no number of juncos could be too many, but if you ask me this in July my answer will be one. One junco in July is too many. I was asked if American Coots are ducks, and how many coots were found on Wisconsin CBCs. Although coots act like ducks, especially during winter when they can be found flocked up with waterfowl in open water, they are actually members of the rail family. Together, we found a total of 3,000 American Coots during the count season.

The question asked most often by CBC participants, birders that don't participate in CBCs, and members of the public alike was "What was the rarest bird?" This question is harder to answer than one might think. What do

we mean when we say "rare"? Short of an extremely rare bird, like a first state record, how do we decide which bird takes that title?

We have birds that are not necessarily considered rare but are always nice to see in good numbers on CBCs, such as the 563 Pileated Woodpeckers counted across 92 CBC circles and the 115 Red-headed Woodpeckers seen on 31 counts. Then there are the birds that surprise us with their large numbers during irruption years. Such as the 9,047 Common Redpolls counted on 99 CBCs. We only counted 915 redpolls during the previous CBC season. We also counted 48 Snowy Owls this count season, and we only had five Snowy Owls seen on last season's counts.

We have birds that were rare due to time of year such Madison's Ovenbird, Palmyra's Virginia Rail, and Grantsburg's American Wigeon. Yellow-rumped Warblers are rare due to time of year and also surprising due to the number of individuals reported. This season we had a total of fifty Yellow-rumped Warblers seen on nineteen different counts, with a high count of fourteen individuals found in Milwaukee. A late Rose-breasted Grosbeak was reported on the Door County CBC and Baraboo had a gorgeous Baltimore Oriole as a count week bird. Those are all fantastic sightings but are any of them rare enough to be considered the rarest bird?

In my opinion, to be given the title of rarest bird the bird in question needs to be rare for our state no matter when during the year the bird is seen. This leaves us with two contenders for the CBC season, the Whooping Crane found on the Horicon CBC and the Varied Thrush found on the Richland Center CBC. I know which one I would

pick, but I'll let you decide on your own how to answer this question.

On the next few pages you'll find tables listing details about this CBC season. Table 1, the largest chart, includes details on the number of species and individuals counted by CBC circle. For the purposes of fitting this information onto a page in *The Passenger Pigeon*, the species chart is broken up by region and gives details for species seen in at least 80% of the CBC circles. Table 2 lists the most abundant species and the most widespread species. You'll find a table detailing volunteer

effort—Table 3, and a table detailing weather—Table 4.

Thank you to all the CBC volunteers. You make the Wisconsin Christmas Bird Count a success each year and your involvement continues to produce useful and interesting scientific results. I am proud to be part of this community science project with all of you. If you have any questions about past CBCs or getting involved with future CBCs, please feel free to reach out to me by email, becca@beccasher.com. If there is anything you'd like to see in next year's CBC write-up, please let me know. Happy birding!

Table 1.1 to 1.8. 2017 Wisconsin CBC most frequently seen species by state region and individual count.

Northwest Region—Most Frequently Seen Species															
Species	Region Total	Ashland	Bayfield	Birchwood	Grants- Cable	Clam Lake	New Fifield	Rice burg	Gurney	Hayward	Luck	Richmond	Lake	Superior	Herbster
Canada Goose	4869	23	2		1158	110	29	2545	1002						
American Black Duck	24	22	1					1							
Mallard	707	55	51	8		57	9	7	371	149					
Bufflehead	2	2													
Common Goldeneye	106	2	65	20	4		2	3	8	2					
Hooded Merganser	2						2								
Common Merganser	73	4			21		25	23							
Ring-necked Pheasant	154	1			131		16	6							
Ruffed Grouse	69	1	9	4	4	2	7	12	15	2 CW				6	7
Wild Turkey	641	28	54	18	18	13	39	106	53	21	97	107	51		36
Great Blue Heron	0														
Northern Harrier	0														
Sharp-shinned Hawk	2		1								1				
Cooper's Hawk	2										1	1			
Bald Eagle	171	26	9	6	8	2	5	29	6	7	33	6	7	16	11
Red-tailed Hawk	34							4			21	6	3		
Rough-legged Hawk	11	2		1				6	1		1				
Ring-billed Gull	0														
Herring Gull	466	22	294											150	
Rock Pigeon	1854	265		19			115	251	4	46	382	630	67	66	9
Mourning Dove	687	66	129	35		5	92	39	21	42	166	31	56	1	4
Eastern Screech-Owl	0														
Great Horned Owl	9	1					1	1			3	2	1		
Snowy Owl	12	5					2	1						4	
Barred Owl	10		1	2	1	2		1			3				
Belted Kingfisher	3		1								1	1 CW			
Red-headed Woodpecker	1			1											
Red-bellied Woodpecker	104	2	2	14	2	1	11	9		1	26	11	24		1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0														
Downy Woodpecker	336	16	17		9	8	43	27	18	8	63	17	69	4	37
Hairy Woodpecker	257	15	9	17	17	14	44	24	14	5	38	3	28	4	25
Northern Flicker	1										1				
Pileated Woodpecker	98	11	11	13	7	3	12	3	4	7	14		7	2	4

(Continued on next page)

Table 1.1 to 1.8. Continued.

Northwest Region—Most Frequently Seen Species															
Species	Region Total	Ashland	Bayfield	Birchwood	Grants- Cable	Clam Lake	New Fifield	Rice burg	Gurney	Hayward	Luck	Richmond	Lake	Superior	Herbster
American Kestrel	3									CW		3			
Northern Shrike	37	16	3	1		1	1	7		4		2	2		
Blue Jay	1253	101	105	53	61	61	76	197	68	61	177	96	80	13	104
American Crow	1898	175	155	39	36	14	103	266	101	66	280	237	267	46	113
Common Raven	271	26	22	15	30	24	16	28	33	14	2		4	23	34
Horned Lark	37										2	35			
Black-capped Chickadee	2650	182	171	117	86	185	275	273	220	68	301	100	248	125	299
Tufted Titmouse	3												3		
Red-breasted Nuthatch	358	26	57	23	33	50	40	25	24	9	36	1	2	8	24
White-breasted Nuthatch	358	8	13	40	8	11	38	64	9	11	96	24	24	4	8
Brown Creeper	9	1	1		1	2	2				1		1		
Golden-crowned Kinglet	17		5			11	1								
Eastern Bluebird	0									CW					
American Robin	63	34				1		1			1	25	1		
European Starling	4109	895	235	22			104	1025	33		771	893	53	14	64
Cedar Waxwing	117							65		30		22			
Lapland Longspur	0														
Snow Bunting	653	4		23	6		1	12	4	10	18		575	CW	
American Tree Sparrow	227		1						39	20	145	12	9	1	
Fox Sparrow	0														
Dark-eyed Junco	359	7	15		1		8	27		9	140	56	95		1
White-crowned Sparrow	0														
White-throated Sparrow	1					1									
Song Sparrow	0														
Northern Cardinal	116	3	12				11	7		3	30	32	17		1
Red-winged Blackbird	52							52							
Brown-headed Cowbird	0														
House Finch	29	5								1		20	2	1	
Purple Finch	20	2					7	3			3	2	3		
Red Crossbill	342	4	136		44	107	34		9					1	7
Common Redpoll	1427	28	3	61	25	386	511	20	37	22	207		88	30	9
American Goldfinch	1172	98	64	70	72	17	151	184	128	27	120	95	107	5	34
House Sparrow	633	79	48	45				174			108	123	24		32

Northeast Region—Most Frequently Seen Species

Species	Region Total	Armstrong Creek	Antigo	Caroline	Florence	Lakewood	Min- oqua	Manitowish Waters	Peshtigo	Phelps	Pensauckee	Rhine- lander	Summit Lake	Sha- wano	Three Lakes	Wausau
Canada Goose	1212								6		91			1092		23
American Black Duck	16			1							4	3		1		7
Mallard	1943		17	81				1	4		51	69		1220		500
Bufflehead	3										3					
Common Goldeneye	857				1				1		852					3
Hooded Merganser	5		2					2				1				
Common Merganser	104						1				103					
Ring-necked Pheasant	10			CW							9			1		
Ruffed Grouse	29	8				4	3	2		5		3	1		3	
Wild Turkey	1253	88	186	205		90	8	57	104	1	161	85	35	77		156
Great Blue Heron	0															
Northern Harrier	0															
Sharp-shinned Hawk	4	1							1		1					1
Cooper's Hawk	3		1								1	CW				1
Bald Eagle	96	10	2	8	11	8	12	10	5	4	15	4	1	6		
Red-tailed Hawk	70	1	2	9	1				15		12			10		20
Rough-legged Hawk	37		2	4	1	2			21		4			3		
Ring-billed Gull	0															
Herring Gull	0															
Rock Pigeon	1973	95	288	88	136	16			541	8	145	49	2	363	22	220
Mourning Dove	1477	63	122	33	89	62	18	8	287		193	48	7	254	14	279
Eastern Screech-Owl	0															
Great Horned Owl	6		2								2	1		1		
Snowy Owl	5		1					1			3	CW				
Barred Owl	4			1	1		CW		1		1					
Belted Kingfisher	3		1	1							1					
Red-headed Woodpecker	4				1			1				2				CW
Red-bellied Woodpecker	119	8	6		10	4	11	2	24	1	8	6		21	1	17
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0															
Downy Woodpecker	375	35	7	9	31	19	22	34	37	8	33	38	6	36	18	42
Hairy Woodpecker	240	25	16	2	26	12	17	30	22	9	14	31	1	26	8	1
Northern Flicker	3				1	1					CW			1		
Pileated Woodpecker	95	4	1	1	6	5	13	11	7	6	3	23		6	3	6
American Kestrel	3								1		2					
Northern Shrike	9	1			1					2	2	1			1	1

(Continued on next page)

Table 1.1 to 1.8. Continued.

Northeast Region—Most Frequently Seen Species (Continued)																
Species	Region Total	Armstrong Creek	Antigo	Caroline	Florence	Lakewood	Min- oqua	Manitowish Waters	Peshtigo	Phelps	Pensauee	Rhine- lander	Summit Lake	Sha- wano	Three Lakes	Wausau
Blue Jay	727	38	30	34	95	58	38	57	64	13	48	46	11	79	20	96
American Crow	933	17	105	57	28	80	36	21	85	29	48	32	26	146	16	207
Common Raven	396	76	1	6	85	68	17	30	22	40	8	19	7	4	12	1
Horned Lark	61		16	10										13		22
Black-capped Chickadee	3133	425	130	36	296	215	279	148	99	206	104	457	119	146	83	390
Tufted Titmouse	1										1		CW		CW	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	468	57	17	1	40	43	50	46	2	68	5	43	7	11	67	11
White-breasted Nuthatch	346	28	20	9	44	18	39	19	12	14	19	37	3	44	10	30
Brown Creeper	15				1	1			1		4	3	1	2	1	1
Golden-crowned Kinglet	62	8			8	9	4	1		11		14		2	5	
Eastern Bluebird	0															
American Robin	3	1			1		1				CW					
European Starling	3054	169	364	19	565	40		17	1122	24	207	24	60	356	13	74
Cedar Waxwing	91			28					63							CW
Lapland Longspur	2		2													
Snow Bunting	791	35	345	1	55	216			51		8		20	34		26
American Tree Sparrow	955	9	74	139	7	8	1		203		234	3	3	253	3	18
Fox Sparrow	0															
Dark-eyed Junco	1093	23	47	189	6	19		3			311	19	8	345		123
White-crowned Sparrow	1													1		
White-throated Sparrow	1										CW			1		
Song Sparrow	2							1		1						
Northern Cardinal	245	3	5	7	7	5	1		52		32	9		93	1	30
Red-winged Blackbird	0															
Brown-headed Cowbird	1										1					
House Finch	132			1					14		14	2		54		47
Purple Finch	44	10	2	13			2				5	4		8		
Red Crossbill	248	13	30	2	1			20		51				1	130	
Common Redpoll	2665	57	884	249	36	51	162	49	3	308	67	227	156	74	179	163
Pine Siskin	1764	57	175	60	21	171	51	52		25	27	215	18	518		374
American Goldfinch	2013	57	122	100	74	187	84	36	156	19	167	183	7	383	15	423
House Sparrow	565	1	69	136	10	8			138	24	73	3		74		29

West Central Region—Most Frequently Seen Species

Species	Region Total	Black River Falls	Chippewa Falls	Durand	Ellsworth	Gilman	Holcombe	La Crosse	Medford	Nelson	Owen	Spencer	Spring Valley	Trempe- cauleau	Willard
Canada Goose	3382		2916		140		8	52				CW	47	219	
American Black Duck	0														
Mallard	1028		129		60			401	203	27			83	125	
Bufflehead	2		1					1							
Common Goldeneye	796		184		485			27		100					
Hooded Merganser	0														
Common Merganser	259		15		240			4							
Ring-necked Pheasant	27		2	3	6			1		1		2	4	5	3
Ruffed Grouse	28					4	1	1	15	1	3	3			
Wild Turkey	1250	1	31	59	76	131	165	118	183	60	55	101	82	29	159
Great Blue Heron	0												CW		
Northern Harrier	5			1				1				1	1	1	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	8							4	1	1	1	CW		1	
Cooper's Hawk	14				1			10				2	CW		1
Bald Eagle	522	3	8	39	63	9	10	141	12	96	38	2	41	45	15
Red-tailed Hawk	264	1	24	17	37	3	6	52	3	49	7	7	22	19	17
Rough-legged Hawk	63	CW	4	6	1	3	6	4	1	8	2	2	12	7	7
Ring-billed Gull	0														
Herring Gull	4							4							
Rock Pigeon	7356	16	339	243	268	459	441	2606	68	437	440	965	313	477	284
Mourning Dove	1582	7	101	17	5	32	25	405	121	33	186	275	94	94	187
Eastern Screech-Owl	1							1							
Great Horned Owl	18	CW					1	9				3		3	2
Snowy Owl	3		1					1				1			
Barred Owl	20	1					1	10	2		1	1		3	1
Belted Kingfisher	12		1	1				5				2		3	
Red-headed Woodpecker	2							2					CW		
Red-bellied Woodpecker	407	4	32	26	33	5	12	125	19	49	10	13	22	31	26
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	2							1						1	
Downy Woodpecker	769	10	44	55	23	22	33	226	53	86	50	30	43	54	40
Hairy Woodpecker	309	3	23	20	10	16	13	92	29	18	15	21	15	15	19
Northern Flicker	3							1					1	1	
Pileated Woodpecker	106	2	9	2	4	6	5	29	2	14	5	11	2	11	4
American Kestrel	35		1	2				17			1	9	1	4	
Northern Shrike	32		3	2		2	3	3	5	1	2	3	2	2	4

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Table 1.1 to 1.8. Continued.

West Central Region—Most Frequently Seen Species (Continued)															
Species	Region Total	Black River Falls	Chippewa Falls	Durand	Ellsworth	Gilman	Holcombe	La Crosse	Medford	Nelson	Owen	Spencer	Spring Valley	Trempe- aleau	Willard
Blue Jay	1748	12	174	122	101	54	74	386	47	223	77	90	114	146	128
American Crow	3857	41	434	606	422	46	86	440	101	596	114	193	475	148	155
Common Raven	71		4			34	1		13		6	9			4
Horned Lark	517		4	233	95			6		66	8	3	91		11
Black-capped Chickadee	4091	17	533	195	141	254	174	901	375	313	443	300	69	106	270
Tufted Titmouse	133		37	6	1		1	68		8	1			9	2
Red-breasted Nuthatch	99	1	27			7	1	12	15	1	4	20		4	7
White-breasted Nuthatch	731	13	98	26	16	15	15	281	37	45	50	45	9	44	37
Brown Creeper	48		6					33			1	2		6	
Golden-crowned Kinglet	15		2			3		1			3	2			4
Eastern Bluebird	23							12		6				5	
American Robin	79	50				2		22						5	
European Starling	6000	11	469	232	238	24	62	1066	46	465	1348	717	228	812	282
Cedar Waxwing	245				3	2	1	161	6				11	61	
Lapland Longspur	38				15								23		
Snow Bunting	1267		36	153	221	39	50		130	38	432	7	55		106
American Tree Sparrow	1770	3	276	268	208	4	102	167	1	208	58	27	103	164	181
Fox Sparrow	0														
Dark-eyed Junco	4495	96	324	865	310	23	22	489	48	1234	111	113	305	403	152
White-crowned Sparrow	1										1				
White-throated Sparrow	2				1			1							
Song Sparrow	3							3							
Northern Cardinal	893	9	68	74	60		5	352	10	87	31	61	40	67	29
Red-winged Blackbird	73							70		3					
Brown-headed Cowbird	0														
House Finch	637	3	89	49	13		8	289	33	47	2	24	14	63	3
Purple Finch	100	8		5				26	2	18	3	15	4	3	16
Red Crossbill	0														
Common Redpoll	2452		210	11	261	272	379	5	563	61	109	105	2		474
Pine Siskin	867	3	52	6		154	77	46	245	14	54	113	4	92	7
American Goldfinch	2830	63	266	240	45	52	137	325	217	200	443	251	139	96	356
House Sparrow	5200		223	284	114	23	101	2778	162	442	180	345	191	194	163

Central Region—Most Frequently Seen Species

Species	Region Total	Amherst	Apple- ton	Arpin	Fremont	Friend- ship	Green Lake	Mon- tello	Norske	Oshkosh	Rosen- dale	Shiocton	Stevens Point	Wau- paca	Wis- consin Rapids	Wau- toma
Canada Goose	13071	501	3373		647	554	448	2156	3	2724			380	1046	1230	9
American Black Duck	51		21				17	2		6			5			
Mallard	7032	57	3488		4	1	885	262	3	1366		1	744	81	135	5
Bufflehead	3		1				1			1						
Common Goldeneye	3263		1774			80	587			484			218	2	118	
Hooded Merganser	17		1				2	1							13	
Common Merganser	5450		1741		3	225	127	1		3323			7		23	
Ring-necked Pheasant	8						3			1	1	2				1
Ruffed Grouse	10	1						1					2	1		5
Wild Turkey	2186	99	204	218	114	189	156	314	78	248	68	191	67	103	109	28
Great Blue Heron	5		3					1		1						
Northern Harrier	29		2			2	3	5		11	1 CW		1	3		1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	13	4				1	1	2		2		1		1	1	
Cooper's Hawk	46	1	12		4		2	2	1	15	2	4	1		1	1
Bald Eagle	393	10	150		9	28	26	18	7	96		18	13	11	1	1
Red-tailed Hawk	315	18	49	17	19	10	34	24	5	43	41	34	7	7 CW		7
Rough-legged Hawk	157	4	4	5	21	4	20	14	1	32	11	25	3	8	1	4
Ring-billed Gull	23		19				2	1		1						
Herring Gull	2171		1973				1	3		193	1					
Rock Pigeon	5029	498	869	107	599	45	135	240	268	152	154	1038	330	489	52	53
Mourning Dove	3529	153	563		731	18	179	233	258	581	80	199	378	73	50	33
Eastern Screech-Owl	6						2	2		1				1		
Great Horned Owl	46		7		5		11	1	1	8	1	3 CW		2	5	2
Snowy Owl	3		1 CW							2		CW				
Barred Owl	11				2		2	1	1	1	1 CW		2	1		
Belted Kingfisher	13		2		2		2	3		1				2	1	
Red-headed Woodpecker	6	2		1				2				1				
Red-bellied Woodpecker	289	15	37	2	19	8	57	31	7	34	16	26	20	7	6	4
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	5		1			1	1				2					
Downy Woodpecker	551	54	70	7	22	22	70	40	15	67	34	39	64	24	12	11
Hairy Woodpecker	200	20	18	2	9	7	22	22	14	23	6	21	24	5	4	3
Northern Flicker	27	1 CW			7		8	4	1	1		3		1		1
Pileated Woodpecker	51	5		2	3	3	5	9	3	2		3	7	3	3	3
American Kestrel	53		7	1	10		2	5	1	12	6	5	2	2		
Northern Shrike	21	1	1	1			1 CW			3	1	1	8	2		2

(Continued on next page)

Table 1.1 to 1.8. Continued.

Central Region—Most Frequently Seen Species (Continued)																
Species	Region Total	Amherst	Apple- ton	Arpin	Fremont	Friend- ship	Green Lake	Mon- tello	Norske	Oshkosh	Rosen- dale	Shiocton	Stevens Point	Wau- paca	Wis- consin Rapids	Wau- toma
Blue Jay	1377	98	60	37	87	187	228	208	27	97	97	86	81	43	30	11
American Crow	2767	104	194	124	175	251	284	234	118	262	353	143	206	206	46	67
Common Raven	80	8		2	2	1	2	25	10		19	CW		5	2	4
Horned Lark	368	37	10	CW			22		7	160	85	15		30		2
Black-capped Chickadee	2299	203	178	32	75	99	299	114	55	168	105	138	546	92	154	41
Tufted Titmouse	57		CW		1	7	23	18		1			2			5
Red-breasted Nuthatch	163	11	10		3	4	51	16	7	2	11	3	22	16	6	1
White-breasted Nuthatch	544	31	63	4	15	21	91	54	20	63	24	42	70	21	19	6
Brown Creeper	33		6		2		2	3		5	1		5	1	6	2
Golden-crowned Kinglet	22		1		4					12			4			1
Eastern Bluebird	11							8		1			CW			2
American Robin	161	7	13		3	2	51	8		60	1	5	4	1		6
European Starling	6627	65	581	90	1213	10	304	184	482	683	296	1670	295	601	30	123
Cedar Waxwing	782		35		1	15	46	537	28	79		3	11	22		5
Lapland Longspur	230		25	15			50			23	112	1		2		2
Snow Bunting	3398	50	37	67	220		348	15	30	289	1948	328	50	1		15
American Tree Sparrow	1940	113	31	111	148	11	145	142	133	148	330	123	424	61		20
Fox Sparrow	2							2								
Dark-eyed Junco	5085	837	294	51	392	239	632	507	85	348	534	436	438	193	37	62
White-crowned Sparrow	1										1					
White-throated Sparrow	5		1					1					1		1	
Song Sparrow	4		1							2	1					
Northern Cardinal	882	62	125	22	61	21	138	61	27	82	50	68	96	30	26	13
Red-winged Blackbird	5						CW			1	1					3
Brown-headed Cowbird	63		1		42		4	1		15						
House Finch	1187	19	177		207	3	89	41	6	290	102	72	108	19	40	14
Purple Finch	40	6	2			2	5	10	3	2		1	2	5		2
Red Crossbill	52						12		32					8		
Common Redpoll	1297	2	29	147	107	15	305	76	121	26	44	164	233	13	CW	15
Pine Siskin	1271	148	14		51	16	197	101	138	82	43	51	243	104	55	28
American Goldfinch	3239	363	198	14	149	139	887	171	79	180	174	208	481	116	70	10
House Sparrow	2384	142	368	46	238	49	102	127	14	420	364	142	144	53	97	78

Lake Michigan Region—Most Frequently Seen Species

Species	Region Total	Brussels	Cedar Grove	Ephraim	Hales Corners	Kenosha County	Kewau- nee	Mil- waukee	Mani- towoc	Racine	New- burg Riveredge	Sturgeon Bay	She- boygan	Two Rivers	Wash- ington Island
Canada Goose	27883	44	577	103	1975	2241	1062	2778	296	7042	5503	746	3285	2229	2
American Black Duck	57	3			2	2	9	4	3	9	6	9	10		
Mallard	6254	129		47	393	127	163	1606	272	1506	601	92	524	760	34
Bufflehead	381	72	5	3	136	15	7	64	4	32		23	3	7	10
Common Goldeneye	9000		351	50	789	36	512	5407	565	444	26	152	358	110	200
Hooded Merganser	26	10		CW				6		1		8	1	CW	
Common Merganser	1473	101	10	54	87	12	165	165	209	54	164	91	50	310	1
Ring-necked Pheasant	72	13	3			1	5				8	6	11	3	22
Ruffed Grouse	9			5							3	1			
Wild Turkey	2488	557	103	103	14		168	71	65	1	706	312	47	132	209
Great Blue Heron	11				4			3		2	1	1 CW		CW	
Northern Harrier	37	2	1	1	7	1		4	1	3	12	2	2	1	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	16			1	2			1	1	1	4	3		1	2
Cooper's Hawk	63	1	5		11	4		15	4	7	11	1	2	1	1
Bald Eagle	82	11	6	2	4	2	5	7	6		6	15	5	9	4
Red-tailed Hawk	337	18	36	2	24	7	18	44	29	36	58	22	21	22 CW	
Rough-legged Hawk	188	31	39	2	2		25	2	12	3	28	25	2	15	2
Ring-billed Gull	2089		9	6	761	209	6	152	1		37	772	24	112	
Herring Gull	9229	10	65	7	842	1891	466	3125	199	1456	164	45	465	412	82
Rock Pigeon	4390	306	610	6	127	60	215	509	518	200	763	195	392	489	
Mourning Dove	3057	325	89	43	285	38	94	231	326	195	592	305	199	261	74
Eastern Screech-Owl	33	1			2	4	CW		2	5	19				
Great Horned Owl	62		1	1	13	6	2	4	7	4	15	6		2	1
Snowy Owl	10				2	1	1	1	2 CW		2		1 CW		
Barred Owl	11				1			1			8	1			
Belted Kingfisher	14	1			1	2		3		2	5		CW		
Red-headed Woodpecker	1										1				
Red-bellied Woodpecker	451	10	14	13	46	11	19	83	34	27	96	45	12	18	23
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	7	2	1					2			1			1	
Downy Woodpecker	867	24	38	25	72	17	43	164	76	54	206	63	13	49	23
Hairy Woodpecker	367	34	4	22	11	7	9	57	22	14	100	53	4	14	16
Northern Flicker	18						1	1	1	4	6	2			3
Pileated Woodpecker	51	2	1	10			1		3		4	19		1	10
American Kestrel	65	5	3	1	5		2	4	6	6	16	1	7	9	
Northern Shrike	17	1	1	1		1	4 CW		4	1	1	1		2 CW	

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Table 1.1 to 1.8. Continued.

Lake Michigan Region—Most Frequently Seen Species (Continued)															
Species	Region Total	Brussels	Cedar Grove	Ephraim	Hales Corners	Kenosha County	Kewau- nee	Mil- waukee	Mani- towoc	Racine	New- burg Riveredge	Sturgeon Bay	She- boygan	Two Rivers	Wash- ington Island
Blue Jay	952	55	25	37	52	18	68	39	71	64	221	99	32	69	102
American Crow	2993	413	216	106	50	46	206	321	223	115	574	214	191	228	90
Common Raven	62	1		5			3					47		3	3
Horned Lark	235		70				33		33		48		49	2	
Black-capped Chickadee	3440	75	163	103	252	37	186	614	245	199	734	265	98	131	338
Tufted Titmouse	3					1					2				
Red-breasted Nuthatch	205	6	4	16	3	7	11	10	33	14	34	30	12	10	15
White-breasted Nuthatch	692	15	25	11	64	12	29	137	45	54	188	52	11	27	22
Brown Creeper	28	3	1		2	2		3	1	3	7	3		3	CW
Golden-crowned Kinglet	46	1		3	CW			9	1	2	7	5	CW	5	13
Eastern Bluebird	13							13	CW						
American Robin	565			1	78		1	394		31	53	1	6		
European Starling	14909	741	1283	79	643	3326	199	756	766	2175	2759	481	927	632	142
Cedar Waxwing	881		10		185	42	36	127	169	19	103	160	12	18	
Lapland Longspur	10						1		9						
Snow Bunting	344	96	70	22		1	17				8	3	40	87	CW
American Tree Sparrow	1184	24	113	29	42	16	56	57	194	52	315	24	96	156	10
Fox Sparrow	5				1		1		1		1		CW	1	
Dark-eyed Junco	5178	206	416	51	149	69	296	517	745	155	1239	307	326	662	40
White-crowned Sparrow	15					4		3	2	3	3				
White-throated Sparrow	19				3			4			11			1	
Song Sparrow	18			CW		5	1	3	1	2	5			1	
Northern Cardinal	1326	54	50	24	96	39	61	228	144	76	282	99	39	59	75
Red-winged Blackbird	6						1				2			3	
Brown-headed Cowbird	1										1				
House Finch	1362	22	203		82	91	58	188	199	64	258	81	41	72	3
Purple Finch	84	17			14			2	1		22	25	1		2
Red Crossbill	1							1							
Common Redpoll	697	10	16	5	5		302	31	79	111	1	115	8	12	2
Pine Siskin	411	21	8	1		2	87	4	41	6	111	15	3	56	56
American Goldfinch	2885	153	170	61	209	68	280	349	337	115	592	291	53	173	34
House Sparrow	3938	96	420		283	104	87	1114	554	177	559	27	142	357	18

Southwest Region—Most Frequently Seen Species

Species	Region Total	Bridgeport	Blanchardville	Cassville	Clyde	Fennimore	Kickapoo Valley	La Farge	Richland Center	Retreat
Canada Goose	1825	1340	173	2	100		13		197	
American Black Duck	6	2								4
Mallard	901	682	36	20	22	3		21	38	79
Bufflehead	0									
Common Goldeneye	6	3	1	2						
Hooded Merganser	0									
Common Merganser	240	239		1						
Ring-necked Pheasant	12		6	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ruffed Grouse	2					2				
Wild Turkey	647	15	26	57	276	8	19	98	131	17
Great Blue Heron	2		2							
Northern Harrier	16	4	4			1	1		1	5
Sharp-shinned Hawk	12	4	2				1	3	1	1
Cooper's Hawk	21	8	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	
Bald Eagle	396	118	13	66	17	18	37	23	55	49
Red-tailed Hawk	309	36	43	29	24	22	28	52	43	32
Rough-legged Hawk	108	10	17	6	17	10	9	11	9	19
Ring-billed Gull	0									
Herring Gull	0									
Rock Pigeon	3421	579	207	415	367	169	508	171	606	399
Mourning Dove	994	209	149	31	101	31	47	72	243	111
Eastern Screech-Owl	15	4	7	3	1		CW			
Great Horned Owl	44	3	30	6	2		CW		2	1
Snowy Owl	1	1								
Barred Owl	19	4	3	7	2		1		2	
Belted Kingfisher	26	6	1		3		1	2	5	8
Red-headed Woodpecker	53	7	1	12	9	4	5		2	7 6
Red-bellied Woodpecker	434	107	57	49	41	13	20	57	46	44
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	17	2	2	3	1				7	2
Downy Woodpecker	553	100	48	95	80	10	32	63	44	81
Hairy Woodpecker	197	40	27	18	16	7	7	37	19	26
Northern Flicker	41	7	4	5	7	3	1	5	7	2
Pileated Woodpecker	68	15	4	4	12	1	7	5	13	7
American Kestrel	119	25	10	6	7	24	17	1	21	8
Northern Shrike	9	2			3		3	1		
Blue Jay	1587	289	28	131	206	104	108	193	218	310

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Table 1.1 to 1.8. Continued.

Southwest Region—Most Frequently Seen Species (Continued)										
Species	Region Total	Bridgeport	Blanchardville	Cassville	Clyde	Fennimore	Kickapoo Valley	La Farge	Richland Center	Retreat
American Crow	2103	231	232	126	333	148	281	146	193	413
Common Raven	0									
Horned Lark	1364	31	15	996	74	85	8	31	7	117
Black-capped Chickadee	1493	250	144	128	212	15	80	233	130	301
Tufted Titmouse	191	88	4	9	8	4	4	24	12	38
Red-breasted Nuthatch	35	3	9		7	CW		2	3	11
White-breasted Nuthatch	498	121	75	51	46	5	26	53	58	63
Brown Creeper	26	13	4	1	2		1	1	1	3
Golden-crowned Kinglet	15		5	3	2		1	1	1	2
Eastern Bluebird	89	9	6	5	9		2	6	39	13
American Robin	42	1	30	3	1	4 CW			3	
European Starling	5490	1877	369	251	184	518	393	343	1109	446
Cedar Waxwing	650	228	182	5	39	62	4		82	48
Lapland Longspur	2044	275	72	1595	37	CW				65
Snow Bunting	125			9	2		4			110
American Tree Sparrow	2248	417	214	662	483	27	61	103	136	145
Fox Sparrow	6				4					2
Dark-eyed Junco	7503	788	506	1340	1291	346	377	1212	469	1174
White-crowned Sparrow	20		1	5		7			5	2
White-throated Sparrow	21	9	3	7					2	
Song Sparrow	34	5	1	4	3	7			7	7
Northern Cardinal	989	138	90	138	145	36	37	176	105	124
Red-winged Blackbird	12	6							5	1
Brown-headed Cowbird	24	2	20							2
House Finch	715	107	32	117	228	31	21	36	18	125
Purple Finch	179	37	29	5	16		16	23	23	30
Red Crossbill	0									
Common Redpoll	113		2	15			9	37	23	27
Pine Siskin	772	54	132	49	100	6	155	216	17	43
American Goldfinch	2289	203	145	239	557	49	279	328	257	232
House Sparrow	4947	894	1003	1241	316	190	228	170	386	519

South Central Region—Most Frequently Seen Species

Species	Region Total	Bara- boo	Brod- head	Beloit	Cooksville	Colum- bus	Fort Atkinson	Horicon N.W.R.	Hustis- ford	Mad- ison	Mount Horeb	Monroe	Poy- nette	Pardee- ville	Ran- dolph	Sauk City	Water- loo
Canada Goose	42402	1249	262	3035	2002	2	926	553	346	25046	18	215	1012	1017	1825	2475	2419
American Black Duck	141	2		2	2		2		5	117			4			1	6
Mallard	8720	468	19	444	757	163	713	3		3239	19	270	308	39	44	630	1604
Bufflehead	418			1						417							CW
Common Goldeneye	1358	187		173	7					798			5			148	40
Hooded Merganser	46			7			4			34			1				CW
Common Merganser	4062	6		40	14					2540			131	9		1322	CW
Ring-necked Pheasant	49	4	4	4	1		CW	3		5	CW	5	6	5	CW		12
Ruffed Grouse	0																
Wild Turkey	2207	118	113	46	86	54	171	2	219	173	175	53	426	269	52	67	183
Great Blue Heron	11			2	1					2	2						4
Northern Harrier	74	6	7	5	5	2	1	3	1	6	3	2	2	9	5	8	9
Sharp-shinned Hawk	23	4	2				2		1	6	2		1		1	3	1
Cooper's Hawk	97	10	4	6	5	2	16	1	1	31	2		9	2	1	4	3
Bald Eagle	339	57	5	4	14	4	17	12	3	44	27	5	51	29	1	54	12
Red-tailed Hawk	859	69	51	43	65	71	34	21	50	137	75	16	48	45	28	54	52
Rough-legged Hawk	105	13	3	2	4	5	1	14	2	3	14		6	9	10	16	3
Ring-billed Gull	860			40			26	17	2	768							7
Herring Gull	1556			93				3	2	1426						3	29
Rock Pigeon	6809	400	883	140	229	846	224	347	394	440	314	210	289	319	524	597	653
Mourning Dove	3344	268	182	20	63	178	354	311	159	580	244	7	255	149	109	243	222
Eastern Screech-Owl	24	3		2					1	10	1	3	1	1		1	1
Great Horned Owl	67	6	3	3	1		4		1	25	1	1	3	2		4	13
Snowy Owl	2			1						CW			1				
Barred Owl	13	3					1			4	CW		1	1		3	
Belted Kingfisher	47	6	4	6	1		1			14	2	CW	1	2		2	8
Red-headed Woodpecker	46	6	1				3			2	27	1		3		1	2
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1081	97	49	45	34	25	57	10	23	362	77	11	68	60	24	78	61
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	14	3					2			4	1		2			2	
Downy Woodpecker	1514	179	51	78	56	46	72	17	29	412	125	26	91	85	27	106	114
Hairy Woodpecker	489	62	19	17	12	18	19	8	14	148	45	4	27	29	13	30	24
Northern Flicker	65	10	1	3	1	1	4			23	2	3	3	3		4	7
Pileated Woodpecker	51	21								1	10		3	7		6	3
American Kestrel	128	5	12	8	6	3	3	8	8	3	2	14	6	5	29	3	13
Northern Shrike	20	3	1	1			CW	3		5	2					3	2

(Continued on next page)

Table 1.1 to 1.8. Continued.

South Central Region—Most Frequently Seen Species (Continued)

Species	Region Total	Bara- boo	Brod- head	Beloit	Cookville	Colum- bus	Fort Atkinson	Horicon N.W.R.	Hustis- ford	Mad- ison	Mount Horeb	Monroe	Poy- nette	Pardee- ville	Ran- dolph	Sauk City	Water- loo
Blue Jay	3185	407	162	114	92	134	122	81	83	494	238	58	265	352	81	277	225
American Crow	5728	499	227	150	169	163	208	220	128	844	572	384	708	221	224	369	642
Common Raven	1	1															
Horned Lark	1976	20	171	70	455	265			90	24	601	5	178		14	83	
Black-capped Chickadee	4605	500	99	150	104	170	270	48	91	1520	293	38	296	260	86	353	327
Tufted Titmouse	317	61	5	16	2	2			3	59	52		39	29	3	27	19
Red-breasted Nuthatch	234	42	8	19	16	4	9		7	52	10	5	9	18	5	4	26
White-breasted Nuthatch	1593	164	66	77	48	44	97	14	32	478	119	11	90	98	33	95	127
Brown Creeper	138	13	2	6	8		3		1	57	8	1	7	2		21	9
Golden-crowned Kinglet	55	4			1	1	5		6	26	1	1	1	3		1	5
Eastern Bluebird	216	38	29	24	4		5		7	6		1	17	9		64	12
American Robin	435	27	2	16	1		15		2	216	1		69	15	13	50	6
European Starling	23106	494	3072	1297	387	2093	1585	944	672	4895	328	240	60	342	3038	463	3196
Cedar Waxwing	1195	329	58	24	10		17	55		295	1		40	133	94	25	114
Lapland Longspur	4032		46	30	753	494				1	479	60	1973		1	45	150
Snow Bunting	607			11	213		6	163		1	7	5	180		12	3	5
American Tree Sparrow	7514	573	402	238	730	839	159	543	250	652	797	229	567	220	500	363	452
Fox Sparrow	24			2	1			CW		3	1	4				13	
Dark-eyed Junco	13870	1005	812	434	1029	1057	456	356	630	1434	1786	315	1539	632	458	953	974
White-crowned Sparrow	30	1	8	2	7	3				8				CW		1	
White-throated Sparrow	47	CW		3	1	3				37	1	2	CW				
Song Sparrow	67	11	CW		3	9	3			31		4	3			1	2
Northern Cardinal	2665	212	136	92	151	108	120	49	67	748	239	44	197	119	24	241	118
Red-winged Blackbird	152		5	37					3	68		2	23			3	11
Brown-headed Cowbird	108		4	2	16		1		3		10		1		21		50
House Finch	3602	278	131	152	302	146	74	41	71	913	240	107	279	172	84	345	267
Purple Finch	142	58	8	3			2	2	CW		18	3	30	1	2	6	9
Red Crossbill	6									1					5		
Common Redpoll	184	13	10		7	74		17		1	CW		20	13	12	1	16
Pine Siskin	2432	665	15	53	165	84	41	6	8	558	188	5	162	130	63	69	220
American Goldfinch	4331	423	129	268	128	210	214	157	109	768	559	60	438	235	125	225	283
House Sparrow	7833	373	535	468	321	705	291	128	627	2358	267	213	410	254		355	528

Table 2. Most wide-spread species in the 2017 Wisconsin CBC.

Most Abundant Species	Individuals Counted	Most Widespread Species	Number of Counts Recorded
Canada Goose	111717	Hairy Woodpecker	111
European Starling	76398	Blue Jay	111
Dark-eyed Junco	45308	American Crow	111
Rock Pigeon	36822	Black-capped Chickadee	111
Mallard	32621	White-breasted Nuthatch	111
House Sparrow	30630	American Goldfinch	111
Black-capped Chickadee	24289	Downy Woodpecker	110
American Crow	23539	Mourning Dove	108
American Goldfinch	21678	Wild Turkey	107
American Tree Sparrow	19270	Red-bellied Woodpecker	107
Mourning Dove	18553	European Starling	107
Herring Gull	15914	Bald Eagle	106
Common Goldeneye	15846	Rock Pigeon	105
Common Merganser	14623	Red-breasted Nuthatch	103
Wild Turkey	12797	Dark-eyed Junco	103
Blue Jay	12104	Northern Cardinal	102
House Finch	9069	Pine Siskin	102
Common Redpoll	9047	American Tree Sparrow	101
Pine Siskin	8952	Common Redpoll	99
Northern Cardinal	8785	House Sparrow	98

Table 3. 2017 Wisconsin CBC effort by individual count

Wisconsin Christmas Bird Count 2017**Effort Data**

Total Circles: 112

Counts Completed: 111

Circle Name	Circle Code	Count Date	Field Counters	Max Field Parties	Party Hours	Field Miles	Feeder Counters	Feeder Hours	Night Hours	Night Miles
Amherst	WIAM	12/16/2017	16	7	31.95	329.2	7	22		
Antigo	WIAN	12/17/2017	7	4	27.25	298.25		0.25		
Appleton	WIAP	12/16/2017	35	19	66	372	9	21	1	1
Armstrong Creek	WIAC	12/17/2017	10	5	38.3	270.6	7	7		
Arpin	WIAR	12/31/2017	10	4	16.5	234	2	10		
Ashland	WIAS	12/16/2017	11	5	31.75	281	1	1	1	
Baraboo	WIBA	12/27/2017	29	16	98.25	553.05	25	44	9.25	47
Bayfield	WIBF	12/18/2017	12	5	32.5	208.5	3	6		
Beloit	WIBL	12/16/2017	22	10	51.5	389	2	5	0.75	9
Birchwood	WIBW	12/17/2017	8	5	26.5	294.8	2	4.85		
Black River Falls	WIBK	12/16/2017	4	2	8.5	62.25	6	10		
Blanchardville	WIBV	12/14/2017	11	6	33.75	282.5		6.75	58.1	
Bridgeport	WIBR	12/15/2017	17	8	43	314.5	2	3	3	
Brodhead	WIBH	12/14/2017	12	8	53.2	516		4.9		
Brussels	WIBS	12/17/2017	17	17	34.5	402	4	24		
Burlington	WIBU	12/14/2017	6	6	47.66	281.7	3	8.52		
Cable	WICA	12/16/2017	11	8	19.25	120.9	8	15	3.5	
Caroline	WICR	1/1/2018	4	4	40	361	2	2	1.5	0.25
Cassville	WICV	1/5/2018	8	4	28.25	251.75	1	2	2.5	
Cedar Grove	WICE	12/30/2017	14	5	21.07	282	0	0.5	3	
Chippewa Falls	WICF	12/23/2017	14	8	48.68	558.9	1	8.5		
Clam Lake	WICL	12/22/2017	6	4		2	5.25	3.25		
Clyde	WICY	12/28/2017	19	11	65.5	544	2	4	3	2
Collins	WICS	12/29/2017	10	7	30.5	339	4	6	1	10

Columbus	WICO	1/4/2018	13	13	35.25	419.8				
Cooksville	WICK	1/1/2018	12	7	48.5	439.6	2	2		
Dundee	WIDD	12/16/2017	9	5	24	333	3	0.5	0.25	
Durand	WIDU	12/30/2017	21	9	41.84	460.45	0	0.25	1	
Ellsworth	WIEL	1/5/2018	18	6	26.5	283.25	1	0		
Ephraim	WIEP	12/16/2017	14	10	56.75	182.65	11	28.5		
Fennimore	WIFE	12/16/2017	26	26	73	431	2	4		
Fifield	WIFI	12/16/2017	8	5	31.75	300	27			
Florence	WIFL	12/18/2017	7	4	28.16	280.5	8	14		
Fond du Lac	WIFD	12/17/2017	8	4	27.25	253	0	3.75	6	
Fort Atkinson	WIFA	12/16/2017	30	8	40.75	377.5	14	14	1.5	
Fremont	WIFR	12/17/2017	12	6	30	417	1	4	2	11
Friendship	WIFS	12/29/2017	8	4	21.33	267.35		1.75	19	
Gilman	WIGI	1/1/2018	10	6	37.25	407.5	0			
Grantsburg	WIGR	12/16/2017	17	9	44.16	529.7	1	5	2.5	
Green Bay	WIGB	12/16/2017	36	15	89	632	18	57	13.5	103
Green Lake	WIGL	12/31/2017	21	9	78.5	419.6	4	7	6	34.5
Gurney	WIGU	12/16/2017	13	8	22.25	177.5	4	8		
Hales Corners	WIHC	12/16/2017	40	13	58.45	131.35	10	16.25	5.65	
Hartford	WIHA	12/20/2017	15	11	83	502.45	6	4	3.75	
Hayward	WIHW	12/16/2017	9	4	16.75	198.5	11	14.5		
Herbster	WISS	12/29/2017	13	6	20	224.25	8	11.25	20	
Holcombe	WIHL	12/14/2017	16	6	29.22	339.35				
Horicon N.W.R.	WIHR	12/20/2017	13	8	30.75	362				
Hustisford	WIHU	12/14/2017	10	6	33.17	396.05	2	2		
Kenosha County	WIKC	12/21/2017	8	4	23.9	102	2	4	2.33	4.6
Kewaunee	WIKE	1/3/2018	11	5	31.51	452.1	1	2.9	2.75	25
Kickapoo Valley	WIKV	12/23/2017	18	11	30	334.5	10	7.5	1	10
La Crosse	WILC	12/16/2017	52	28	147.9	785.3	37	55	6.5	48.8
La Farge	WILF	12/30/2017	29	15	48.5	444	10	6.75	1	2
Lake Geneva	WILG	12/23/2017	20	11	52.5	401	4	30	2	1
Lakewood	WILW	12/19/2017	6	4	30.6	285.25	5	23	0.5	
Luck	WILU	12/17/2017	18	6	36.32	339.75	4	7	2.2	27
Madison	WIMA	12/16/2017	108	49	283.9	693.05	10	19.5	16.3	51.15

(Continued)

Table 3. 2017 Wisconsin CBC effort by individual count (Continued)

Wisconsin Christmas Bird Count 2017**Effort Data**

Total Circles: 112

Counts Completed: 111

Circle Name	Circle Code	Count Date	Field Counters	Max Field Parties	Party Hours	Field Miles	Feeder Counters	Feeder Hours	Night Hours	Night Miles
Manitowish Waters	WIMW	12/16/2017	12	5	26	142	6	12		
Manitowoc	WIMT	12/28/2017	13	8	44	326	9	6	1.5	20
Medford	WIMD	12/30/2017	14	5	38.5	469	12	32.5		
Menchalville	WIMV	12/22/2017	6	4	22.5	294.5		0.75	0.5	
Milwaukee	WIMI	12/16/2017	64	22	96.5	263.6	11	14.4	0.5	0.1
Minoqua	WIMQ	12/14/2017	19	6	28.5	218.1	7	10		
Monroe	WIMO	12/23/2017	6	4	29.25	212.75		0.75	0.9	
Montello	WIML	12/15/2017	15	6	53	538.3	7	42	4	25.7
Mount Horeb	WIMH	12/30/2017	33	18	95.5	574.25	14	7	2	0.5
Nelson	WINE	1/2/2018	20	9	43.27	420.63	1	3.5		
New Franken	WIDY	12/17/2017	65	39	63.75	420.6	43	111	8	60
New Richmond	WINR	12/16/2017	7	4	20.5	265.5	1	0.5	0.5	
Newburg-Riveredge	WIRE	12/16/2017	57	20	103.75	769	31	46.5	13.25	68.75
Norske	WINO	12/20/2017	6	5	10	503	2	6	2	0.25
Oconomowoc	WIOC	12/28/2017	22	11	56.95	408.2	1	3		
Oshkosh	WIOS	12/17/2017	9	6	30	349.5	9	52	5.5	35
Owen	WIOW	12/17/2017	6	4	34.25	394.5	5	8.5		
Palmyra	WIPY	12/30/2017	18	11	68.5	405.2	12	16	4.95	36.4
Pardeeville	WIPP	12/14/2017	17	17	55.13	477	4	8	2.25	16
Pensaukee	WIPS	12/20/2017	3	2	17	235.5	1	6	1	7
Peshtigo	WIPE	12/16/2017	9	3	0.3	0.25	1	4		
Phelps	WIPH	12/17/2017	9	5	27	220	1	4.5		
Plymouth	WIPL	12/16/2017	13	7	31.35	380.6				
Poynette	WIPO	12/30/2017	30	12	61.8	603.4	9	36	2.5	33

Racine	WIRC	12/16/2017	17	11	61.65	304.93	7	5.9	3.25	
Randolph	WIRN	12/18/2017	12	6	32.2	434.2	2	12		
Retreat	WIRT	12/29/2017	14	8	40.2	434.9				
Rhinelanders	WIRL	12/16/2017	10	7	24.5	266.4	25	76	1	4
Rice Lake	WIRK	12/28/2017	8	5	29.25	293.35	4	6.5	0.75	4
Richland Center	WIRI	12/16/2017	30	14	56	404	3	3		
Rosendale	WIRD	12/26/2017	9	5	23.4	401.7	1	9		
Sauk City	WISC	12/30/2017	26	15	87.7	641.2		2.08	3.1	
Shawano	WISW	12/30/2017	14	3	21	327	28	112		
Sheboygan	WISG	12/16/2017	17	8	29.5	294.5	4	4		
Shiocton	WISI	12/15/2017	13	7	29.83	431	2	2.25		
Spencer	WISN	12/17/2017	10	6	50.25	536.75	2	5	3	25.5
Spring Valley	WISV	12/29/2017	15	15	21.9	341				
Stevens Point	WISP	12/16/2017	30	8	63.25	427.75		2.5		
Stockbridge	WISE	12/15/2017	9	6	23.5	256	2	3.5	3	7
Sturgeon Bay	WISB	12/16/2017	24	45	64	424.8	21	126	1	
Summit Lake	WISL	12/27/2017	7	4	15.5	218.5				
Superior	WISR	12/30/2017	9	5	23	100	1	9		
Three Lakes	WITL	12/18/2017	6	3	21.25	146.5				
Trempealeau	WITP	12/17/2017	14	8	47.75	332.5	8	20	2.5	1
Two Rivers	WITR	12/21/2017	10	6	32	357.5	1	0.5		
Washington Island	WIWA	12/16/2017	11	3	18	138	31	49	1	3
Waterloo	WIWL	12/17/2017	22	11	74.25	573.5	11	15	8	17.5
Waukesha	WIWK	12/16/2017	32	8	67	223.5	5	4	4	25
Waupaca	WIWP	12/19/2017	9	6	38	466.5	4	20	2	5
Wausau	WIWS	12/16/2017	17	9	50.25	545.25	5	5	0.5	
Wautoma	WIWT	1/1/2018	4	4	39.5	212.1	1	4	0.5	
Willard	WIWI	12/31/2017	9	5	36.75	393	3	8.5	0.75	6
Wisconsin Rapids	WIWR	12/17/2017	9	5	20	205.5	1	6		
TOTAL		1872	998	4805.8	39172	665	1494.82	223.16	879.85	

Table 4. 2017 Wisconsin individual count weather data.

Wisconsin Christmas Bird Count 2017
Weather Data

Circle Name	Low Temp (F)	High Temp (F)	Wind Direction	Minimum Wind Speed (mph)	Maximum Wind Speed (mph)	Minimum Snow Depth (in)	Maximum Snow Depth (in)	Ice Cover Still Waters	Ice Cover Moving Waters	Morning Precipitation	Morning Sky	Afternoon Precipitation	Afternoon Sky
Amherst	17	23	East	5	11	1	3	Frozen	Partly Frozen	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Antigo	23	28	Southeast	6	10	6	8	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Appleton	15	25	Northeast	7	12	2	4	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Armstrong Creek	19	26	Southeast	1	5	4	6	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Partly Cloudy	None	Foggy
Arpin	-14	-2	Northwest	5	15	4	5	Frozen	None	Clear	None	Clear	
Ashland	14	24	East	4	7	7	10	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Baraboo	-13	5	Northwest	5	15	0	1	Frozen	Partly Open	Clear	Clear		
Bayfield	27	36	Southwest	8	18	9	9	Partly Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Beloit	26	43	Calm	0	5	0	0	Partly Frozen	Open	None	Clear	None	Clear
Birchwood	21	28	South	0	8	2	12	Frozen	Partly Frozen	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Black River Falls	20	29	North	6	25	2	2	Frozen	Partly Frozen	Cloudy	Partly Cloudy		
Blanchardville	10	22	Northwest	4	7	0	0	Frozen	Open	None	Partly Cloudy	None	Partly Cloudy
Bridgeport	26	30	West	0	5			Partly Frozen	Partly Frozen	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Brodhead	9	25	Southwest	0	8	0	0	Frozen	Open	None	Partly Clear	None	Partly Clear
Brussels	16	22	Northwest	10	15	5	8	Partly Frozen	Open	None	Clear	None	Clear
Burlington	8	25	West	5	10	0	2	Partly Open	Partly Frozen	None	Partly Clear	None	Partly Clear
Cable	14	21	East	2	10	10	16	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Caroline	-14	0	West	0	10	3	6	Frozen	Open	None	Clear	None	Clear
Cassville	-14	9	Northwest	0	5	1	5	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Clear	None	Clear
Cedar Grove	-4	4	Northwest	15	15	1	2	Frozen	Open	None	Clear	None	Clear
Chippewa Falls	10	23	Northwest	8	15	2	4	Partly Open	Partly Frozen	None	Clear	None	Clear
Clam Lake	19	23	Calm	0	5	8	11	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Partly Clear	None	Partly Cloudy
Clyde	-6	11	Northwest	0	10	0	2	Frozen	Partly Frozen	Snow	Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy
Collins	0	0	West	6	10	0	2	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Partly Clear	None	Partly Clear
Columbus	-8	12	Northwest	5	15	0	2	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Clear	None	Clear
Cooksville	-15	5	Northwest	3	12	0	4	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Partly Clear
Dundee	24	26	East	2	8	2	3	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Durand	-15	-6	Northwest	10	15	4	8	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Clear	None	Clear
Ellsworth	-9	-2	Northwest	6	9	2	3	Partly Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Ephraim	25	30	Northeast	0	10	5	8	Frozen	Open	None	Partly Cloudy	None	
Fennimore	28	49	Calm	0	0	0		Frozen	Open	None	Partly Cloudy	None	Clear
Fifield	10	19	North	0	5	8	9	Frozen	Partly Frozen	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Florence	26	39	South	1	6	4	6	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Partly Cloudy

Fond du Lac	28	31	East	5	10	0	3	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Fort Atkinson	30	40	Southeast	0	5	0	0	Frozen	Partly Frozen	None	Partly Cloudy	None	Clear
Fremont	25	27	East	4	5	3	6	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Friendship	0	14	Northwest	5	10	1	2	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy
Gilman	-24	0	North	5	10	5	7	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Partly Cloudy	None	Partly Cloudy
Grantsburg	20	26	Northeast	0	19	5	9	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Clear	None	Partly Cloudy
Green Bay	16	28	Northeast	5	10	5	8	Frozen	Partly Open	Cloudy	Cloudy		
Green Lake	-6	7	Northwest	5	15	0	4	Partly Frozen	Partly Frozen	None	Clear	None	Clear
Gurney	10	20	Calm	0	5	10	20	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Hales Corners	31	36	Northeast	1	16	0	3	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Clear	None	Clear
Hartford	20	28	Northwest	0	5	0	2	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Partly Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Hayward	14	21	East	2	10	9	15	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Herbster	-2	5	Northwest	7	12	0	2	Partly Open	Partly Open	Snow	Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy
Holcombe	11	22	Southwest	0	6	1	4	Frozen	Partly Open	Snow	Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy
Horicon N.W.R.	19	28	Northeast	3	8	0	2	Frozen	Partly Frozen	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Hustisford	3	24	Southwest	0	3	1	3	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Clear	None	Partly Cloudy
Kenosha County	36	39	Calm	0	2	0	0	Frozen	Partly Frozen	None	Partly Cloudy	None	Partly Clear
Kewaunee	11	14	Northwest	5	15	1	4	Frozen	Frozen	Snow	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Kickapoo Valley	10	18	Northwest	5	12	0	2	Frozen	Open	None	Clear	None	Partly Cloudy
La Crosse	27	32	East	2	9	1	2	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Partly Clear	None	Partly Cloudy
La Farge	-10	0	West	9	15	0	2	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Clear	None	Clear
Lake Geneva	29	44	South	0	10	0	0	Partly Frozen	Open	None	Clear	None	Partly Cloudy
Lakewood	31	39	Southwest	5	20	5	7	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Partly Cloudy
Luck	21	28	Southeast	3	8	4	5	Frozen	Partly Open	Rain	Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy
Madison	28	40	East	7	16	0	0	Open	Open	None	Clear	Snow	Clear
Manitowish Waters	8	18	South	3	7	12	16	Frozen	Frozen	Snow	Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy
Manitowoc	0	13	Southwest	4	9	0	2	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy
Medford	-18	-2	Northwest	1	15	4	5	Frozen	Frozen	None	Clear	None	Clear
Menchalville	28	32	North	5	5	1	3	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Milwaukee	32	39	Northeast	3	12	1	2	Frozen	Partly Frozen	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Minoqua	10	18	Northwest	0	15	12	12	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Partly Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy
Monroe	17	25	Unknown	5	10	0	0	Partly Frozen	Open	None	Cloudy	None	Partly Clear
Montello	19	25	Northwest	9	18	1	2	Frozen	Open	Snow	Cloudy	None	Partly Cloudy
Mount Horeb	-10	9	Northwest	10	20	1	2	Frozen	Partly Frozen	None	Clear	None	Clear
Nelson	14	14	Variable	0	10	3	4	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Clear	None	Clear
New Franken	26	32	Northeast		12			Partly Open	Unknown	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
New Richmond	24	26	East	0	10	2	4	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Partly Clear
Newburg-Riveredge													
Natu	25	33	Southwest	5	10	1	4	Partly Frozen	Partly Frozen	Snow	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Norske	10	19	Southwest	0	2	3	3	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Partly Clear	None	Cloudy
Oconomowoc	-2	14	Calm	0	5	0	2	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy
Oshkosh	28	33	East	0	10	0	4	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy
Owen	21	26	Southeast	5	8	6	6	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy

(Continued)

Table 4. 2017 Wisconsin individual count weather data (Continued)

Circle Name	Low Temp (F)	High Temp (F)	Wind Direction	Minimum Wind Speed (mph)	Maximum Wind Speed (mph)	Minimum Snow Depth (in)	Maximum Snow Depth (in)	Ice Cover Still Waters	Ice Cover Moving Waters	Morning Precipitation	Morning Sky	Afternoon Precipitation	Afternoon Sky
Palmyra	-6	1	Northwest	6	20	0	2	Frozen	Partly Frozen	None	Partly Cloudy	None	Clear
Pardeeville	6	28	Southwest	3	18	0	2	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Partly Cloudy
Pensaukee	8	21	Northwest	5	10	4	6	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Partly Cloudy	None	Partly Cloudy
Peshigo	16	26	Northeast	5	15	6	8	Frozen	Partly Frozen	None	Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy
Phelps	16	25	Southwest	0	3	6	8	Frozen	Partly Frozen	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Plymouth	19	33	Northeast	7	10	2	3	Partly Open	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Poynette	1	4	West	10	10	2	3	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Clear	None	Clear
Racine	30	41	Variable	0	7	0	1	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Partly Cloudy	None	Clear
Randolph	30	36	West	4	8	1	2	Frozen	Partly Frozen	None	Cloudy	None	Partly Cloudy
Retreat	7	11	West	5	10	2	2	Frozen	Partly Frozen	None	Cloudy	Snow	Partly Cloudy
Rhinelanders	3	16	East	0	10	6	12	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Rice Lake	-11	-1	Northwest	10	20	5	8	Frozen	Partly Open	Snow	Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy
Richland Center	28	36	East	1	5	0	0	Partly Frozen	Open	Cloudy	Cloudy		
Rosendale	-9	3	Northwest	5	10	1	3	Frozen	Frozen	None	Clear	None	Clear
Sauk City	-7	7	Northwest	9	29	1	4	Frozen	Partly Open	Snow	Foggy	None	Partly Clear
Shawano	-10	5	Northwest	7	17	4	8	Frozen	Open	None	Clear	None	Clear
Sheboygan	21	33	Northeast	0	15	2	4	Frozen	Partly Frozen	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Shiocton	19	20	Northwest	0	3	1	3	Frozen	Partly Open	Snow	Cloudy	None	Clear
Spencer	23	28	East	5	5	4	10	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Spring Valley	-6	-3	Calm				1	Partly Frozen	Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Stevens Point	16	23	East	12	20	3	3	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Stockbridge	18	20	Northwest	10	13	1	3	Frozen	Frozen	Rain	Cloudy	None	Clear
Sturgeon Bay	16	22	Northwest	10	15	5	8	Partly Open	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Summit Lake	-27	-2	West	0	10	5	10	Frozen	Frozen	None	Clear	None	Clear
Superior	-17	-4	Northwest	8	9	6	9	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Clear	None	Partly Cloudy
Three Lakes	23	30	Southwest	0	5	7	8	Frozen	Partly Frozen	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Trempealeau	27	31	Southwest	0	5	0	1	Frozen	Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Two Rivers	30	32	East	6	10	1	3	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy
Washington Island	11	27	Northeast	3	25	4	6	Partly Frozen	Open	Snow	Partly Clear	Snow	Cloudy
Waterloo	32	35	Northeast	5	5	0	0	Frozen	Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Waukesha	22	38	Calm	0	15	0	2	Frozen	Open	None	Cloudy	None	Partly Clear
Waupaca	32	40	Northwest	10	20	3	3	Frozen	Partly Frozen	None	Partly Cloudy	None	Clear
Wausau	17	25	Northeast	5	15	1	7	Partly Frozen	Open	None	Cloudy	None	Cloudy
Wautoma	-14	3	Northwest	0	5	1	2	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Clear	None	Clear
Willard	-19	-9	North	10	15	4	5	Frozen	Partly Open	None	Clear	None	Clear
Wisconsin Rapids	20	32	Calm			3	5	Frozen	Partly Frozen	None	Clear	Snow	Cloudy

The 2018 WSO Annual Convention Awards

Wendy Schultz

WSO Awards Chair

Back in January, the WSO Board was pleased to receive several excellent nominations to be considered for a 2018 Passenger Pigeon award and selected the following slate of distinguished people to honor for their hard work on behalf of birds. They were recognized at the 79th Annual Wisconsin Society for Ornithology Convention, which took place at the very beautiful Green Lake Conference Center in Green Lake, Wisconsin.

The **BRONZE PASSENGER PIGEON AWARD**, presented to individuals who have made outstanding contributions in their local communities or in the state to promote the field of ornithology, was given to **Jeff Bahls and Larry Michael** for their depth of work and breadth of reach at the Horicon Marsh, where they continue to influence and educate birdwatchers both near and far.

Jeff Bahls heads the Board of Directors that organizes the annual Horicon Marsh Bird Festival. This was the **first** and is the largest bird festival in Wisconsin. He is a non-stop tour guide for the four-day festival and helps coordinate the hosting groups which include Horicon Marsh Bird Club, Marsh Haven Nature Center, Blue Heron Tours, Horicon National Wildlife Refuge, and the Horicon Marsh State Wildlife Area. He has been president of

the Horicon Marsh Bird Club since the retirement of founder Larry Michaels. He writes a monthly newsletter, compiles three Christmas Bird counts, leads the HMBC Big Sit, and has been a BIGBY birder. He worked for the Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas I and currently helping with Atlas II. He assists with the annual nest box seminar and was instrumental in setting up an Osprey platform, and Purple Martin and Bluebird houses at the Horicon Marsh Education and Visitor Center where he works part time for the Wisconsin DNR. He devotes a great deal of time educating the public, teaching birding programs to many school and adult groups and leads multiple Natural Resources Foundation field trips every year to highlight Horicon Marsh and its birds. In 2007, Jeff was a member of the Cornell Lab of Ornithology search team looking for the Ivory Billed Woodpecker in Arkansas.

Larry Michaels grew up in Horicon, Wisconsin, and remembers a lot about the bird life he observed as a child. He was instrumental in starting the Horicon Marsh Bird Club. Larry served as president for many years and introduced the Big Sit, various field trips in and around the marsh, and numerous educational programs at club meetings. He organized and launched the Horicon Marsh Bird Festival in 1997 (the



"Figure 1. Photo by Nancy Nabak. During ceremonies on Friday night of its annual convention, WSO Awards Committee Chair Wendy Schultz handed out the Society's annual Passenger Pigeon awards to an amazing set of bird conservationists. Front row from left: Peter McKeever, Silver; Larry Michael and Jeff Bahls, Bronze. Back row from left: USF&W Service's Brad Strobel; USGS Patuxent's Robert Doyle; the DNR's Davin Lopez; Operation Migration's Joe Duff and Heather Ray, all members of Whooping Crane Eastern Partnership (WCEP), which received a Special Recognition Award; Betsy Abert, Friends of Grant Park (FoGP), Cutright Conservation Award; ICF's Anne Lacey, WCEP; and Rita Flores Wiskowski, FoGP."

FIRST bird festival in the state of Wisconsin), got club members involved in the Christmas Bird Count, the Midwest Crane Count, Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas I, the Wisconsin Marsh Bird Survey, and the Great Lakes Owl survey. Larry always had new ideas to enhance the birding experience on Horicon Marsh. After Larry lost his sight, he stepped down from most of his birding activities—however, ten or so years later, with the motivation of Ryan Brady and Matt Herzmann, he began making contributions to the Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas II. With his heightened sense of hearing, he birds by ear and has been tremendously helpful by putting in many night hours in several atlas

priority blocks. He is loved and well-respected among members of the Horicon Marsh Bird Club where he has left a lasting mark, and continues to share his passion for birds with anyone who will listen.

The **SILVER PASSENGER PIGEON AWARD** is presented to members of WSO for their distinguished service to the Society. This year the award went to **Peter McKeever**, an attorney from Madison who has provided legal counsel to WSO since 2014. Although serving actively for several years on WSO's Conservation Committee, it was the tremendous body of work he provided to the board on the recent addition to the WSO's Honey Creek property. His

legal expertise and experience with land acquisitions were critical as he guided the board through every phase of this transaction including negotiating, filing the correct paperwork, securing a purchase agreement, advising on fundraising and overseeing the closing. Peter has been a practicing conservation professional for many years, including ten years as State Director of The Nature Conservancy—Wisconsin Chapter.

The **NOEL J. CUTRIGHT CONSERVATION AWARD** (formerly known as the Green Passenger Pigeon Award) recognizes individuals, groups or organizations for their outstanding contributions to bird conservation in Wisconsin. This year's award was given to **Friends of Grant Park (FOGP)**, the South Milwaukee organization dedicated to preserving the natural areas of Grant Park, encouraging use of the park, and providing a mechanism for private contributions to supplement public funding of Grant Park. Because of their efforts, Grant Park has become a birding HOT SPOT. Noel Cutright initiated Grant Park's spring warbler walks in 2005 which continue today, attracting birders and non-birders alike. These walks have sparked an interest in bird conservation projects such as "weed-outs", burdock removal, and park trash cleanups. FOGP established rain gardens throughout the parks using native plants, manage a Bluebird trail at the Grant Park golf course and contributed to South Milwaukee earning a Bird City designation in 2017. They conduct a "Trek or Treat" event every October to help children and their families appreciate natural areas and discover ways to keep the park and lake healthy. Their members are passionate about the park and have been

a great partner in bird conservation and good environmental practices in Wisconsin.

The **SPECIAL RECOGNITION AWARD** is given to individuals or groups who do extraordinary work on behalf of birds, but don't fit the traditional WSO award categories. This year, WSO recognized the remarkable work of the **Whooping Crane Eastern Partnership**, specifically these five organizations: **Operation Migration, International Crane Foundation, US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Department of Natural Resources and the USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center.**

The Whooping Crane Eastern Partnership (WCEP or "the partnership") was formally organized in 1999 as a next step in the recovery of Whooping Cranes in North America. Following a decision to restore a self-sustaining migratory flock to eastern North America, WCEP came together and formed a partnership consisting of over nine government and private sector organizations and over 70 people. **Operation Migration (OM)** trained young whooping cranes to follow behind an ultralight aircraft, leading many groups on their first fall migration to Florida. They raised young Whooping Cranes in their pen at White River Marsh, tracked their locations, and provided updates on their website via daily field journal entries and wonderful photos. Biologists with the International Crane Foundation (ICF) track Whooping Cranes that were reintroduced during previous years. The ICF website also has journal entries from the crane trackers, information on all species of cranes, and many pages for kids, educators, interpreters, and naturalists. The **USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center** is

where Whooping Crane chicks were hatched and reared before being flown to their release locations. Although they are no longer involved in raising young whoopers, they played an important role until 2017. The **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service** (USFWS) administers the Endangered Species Act, providing the legal framework for the reintroduction and preparing an Environmental Impact Statement on the designation. The **Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources** (DNR) maintains a comprehensive statewide

management plan and coordinates with landowners to protect crane habitat on private, county and state lands; they contribute veterinary care for these wild cranes and help with other crane health needs by being on the International Whooping Crane Recovery Team.

This profoundly important work described above is appreciated, acknowledged and awarded by WSO annually—and there are many others who can be recognized. Start considering your nominations for 2019!



John Seibel imaged this perched Great Horned Owl in late December in Milwaukee County.

Minutes of the 2018 Annual Meeting The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Inc.

Green Lake Conference Center, May 19th, 2018

Call to order.

Special thank you to the convention planning committee. This will be Christine Zimmerman's last year on the committee. Additional volunteers are welcome. Thank you to Wendy Schultz for joining the board. WSO is looking for volunteers for communications chair, research chair, and *Passenger Pigeon* editor.

Readers committee—2017 annual report minutes stand as presented.

Readers committee for 2018 volunteers—Karen Johnson, James Goodwin, Tim Hahn.

Financial report—WSO is financially in good shape, raising enough money for the Dischler tract purchase, which is complete. Land management planning is in process for the Dischler tract. The membership and dues structure has changed and will benefit WSO.

Reports of officers and committee chairs have been presented in everyone's handout.

Badger Birder—Editor would appreciate additional feedback on things members would like to see in the birder. If anyone is in a bird club that has not been featured in the *Birder* yet, please let Carl Schwartz know so that it can be highlighted. *Badger Birder* can also advertise for upcoming birding events. In 2019 the *Birder* will focus on

bird rehabilitation centers and organizations in the state.

Honey Creek Birdathon/Bandathon—Mary Korkor—weather did not cooperate this year, but 78 species were seen, 18 species were banded; and over \$15,000 was raised! Thank you!

Education—if there is a bird club activity/event, WSO can put them onto WSO's calendar. WSO sponsored the 'Eye Spy bird camp'. Correction to the report—Add “youth attending will” learn about birds, etc.”

Honey Creek—there was an April 21st work day and much barbed wire fencing was removed by volunteers. Quercus Land Stewardship is currently working on garlic mustard control.

Membership—updated membership levels—there is now a surcharge for the paper *Badger Birder* (\$10 a year). Please provide WSO with an email address if you would like to have the *Birder* emailed to you.

Passenger Pigeon—WSO is looking for replacements for *Passenger Pigeon* editors.

2019 Convention—Eau Claire. Perhaps the following year will be the Two Rivers/Manitowoc area.

Zimmerman motions Eau Claire be the location for the 2019 WSO convention, seconded by Jenny Wenzel, unanimously approved.

Nominating Committee—the nomi-

nating committee, consisting of Peter McKeever, Kim Grveles, and Dar Tiede presented the following slate of officers: for president-Myles Hurlburt, for vice president-Mary Korkor, for secretary-Jennifer Wenzel, and for Treasurer-Dani Baumann.

McKeever motions this slate of officers be appointed as presented, seconded by Schwartz, approved unanimously.

Hurlburt adjourns meeting.

Respectfully submitted, Jennifer Wenzel, WSO Secretary



The fine detail of the upper half of this Black-capped Chickadee's body shows in this photo taken by David Franzen in early December in Vilas County.

2018 Annual Report

The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Inc.

*Distributed at the May 18, 2018
Annual Business Meeting in Green Lake, WI*

President – Michael John Jaeger

I participated in meetings of the Wisconsin Bird Conservation Initiative Steering Committee, have taken an active role in its strategic planning process, and have assisted in the initial planning of a fall 2018 WBCI conference on Aerial Insectivores.

I attended meetings of the Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas 2 Steering and Development Committees.

I attended, as WSO's representative, the annual Board meeting of the Wisconsin Conservation Hall of Fame. I also presented part of the induction ceremony presentation for Bill Schorger into Hall of Fame. At the same ceremony, Roy and Charlotte Lukes were also inducted. Schorger was a founding member of WSO and on its initial board of Directors. The Lukes were active WSO members, including Roy serving a term as President.

I worked with program staff from the UW-Madison Nelson Institute to arrange to have the Environmental Conservation Professionals Master's Degree course on Conservation Planning use WSO's new Honey Creek Dischler addition be a test case for developing a property master plan. Levi Wood and I then worked with five graduate students to develop an initial property

management plan for the addition. Levi and I then did further work with two of those students to further develop targeted property management options for the Creek Dischler addition and have identified the next steps needed to pursue these management options.

I worked with the ad hoc Honey Creek teams to finish planning and to help run the September 30th Donor Event.

I've worked with the Education Committee on investigating whether WSO could play a role in the long-term future of the Wisconsin Young Birders Club. We have not yet been successful in this effort.

I represented WSO in meetings with Audubon Great Lakes, DNR, WBCI, and the partners of the Leopold Pine Island Important Bird Area exploring the future of the Important Bird Area program in Wisconsin.

I presented my program "Wisconsin's Proud Bird Conservation Tradition – What's the Future" to meetings of the Wausau Bird Club, the Sheboygan Audubon Society, and the Horicon Bird Club.

I've been a participant in the DNR's Recreational Opportunities Analysis (ROA) project. I continued to encourage WSO members to participate pub-

lic comment process, including being in a DNR video shot to develop target 30-second videos encouraging participation in the Recreational Opportunities Analysis process. I also attended meetings of the ROA stakeholders group to represent birding as a recreational use of state properties, attended two public meetings on the Northwoods Region in Arbor Vitae and Park Falls, and provided written comments on the Department's draft Plan.

I attended an Advisory Group meeting on the DNR's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

I prepared information material to encourage WSO members and others to attend the Conservation Congress Spring Advisory Hearings and to weigh in on a neonicotinoid pesticide reduction ballot question.

I presented testimony to the DNR hearing on the Environmental Impact Statement and Wetland Permit Application for the Kohler Golf Course in Sheboygan County.

I provided comments supporting a settlement of contamination of the Sheboygan River and Harbor that would provide for protection and reestablishment of important migratory bird habitat.

I provided written testimony to joint Senate/Assembly hearing on bills that would significantly reduce wetland important protections in Wisconsin.

I attended the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Wetlands Association and manned a WSO information table. I also represented WSO at the Friends of the Lower Wisconsin Riverway's "The State of the Riverway Symposium" in Spring Green.

I participated in meetings of Sauk County Conservation Coalition work-

ing on highlighting the role of natural resources to the county.

I helped secure funding from the board for a Project SNOWstorm snowy owl transmitter.

I recruited Rebecca Sher to take over from Carl Schroeder as the Audubon/WSO Christmas Bird Count Editor.

I attended a meeting on outdoor cats with the American Bird Conservancy and other organizations.

I drafted a variety of articles for the Badger Birder and President's Statements for the Passenger Pigeon.

I worked with the Convention Committee in planning the 2018 Convention.

I initiated the peer-review process for a Passenger Pigeon draft article in the absence of our Research Chair.

I attended a one-time stakeholder session hosted by the DNR Wildlife Management unit to seek input and advice on priorities for managing DNR wildlife properties.

Vice President – Myles Hurlburt

The focus of much of the work of VP was to help with the upcoming WSO Annual Convention and helping our website administrator. I also led the Strategic Planning meeting held at the Hancock Research station south of Stevens Point on February 10, 2018. The goal and outcome of that meeting was to update our Strategic Plan and also to educate the board on reviewing that plan.

Secretary – Jennifer Wenzel

My primary duty continues to be taking the minutes of WSO meetings and distributing minutes to board members. Each year I also prepare the WSO

annual report by collating reports submitted by officers and committee chairs. Minutes and important WSO documents are being stored on a Google drive for board members and historically have been backed up onto a Go Daddy website. We have recently transitioned to backing up our secretary data to a Google for Non Profits site which will ultimately take over the Go Daddy site. I continue to enjoy being involved with WSO.

Awards – Wendy Schultz

The 2018 Awards Committee Annual Report:

The Awards Committee received a number of worthy nominations throughout autumn of 2017, and in January the Board of Directors met to select the slate of 2018 award recipients. They will be recognized during the Awards presentation at the upcoming WSO Annual Convention held this year on Friday, May 18th at the Green Lake Conference Center in Green Lake, Wisconsin.

The Badger Birder – Carl Schwartz

I have completed my fourth year as editor, working in tandem with my wife, Barbara Dembski, who does all the design and layout for *The Badger Birder*. We are pleased that we have been able to continue to increase the content and page count for WSO's monthly newsletter, which publishes 11 issues a year (July/August is a combined issue).

The April 2018 issue reached a record high 32 pages with simultaneous publication of the convention registration and schedule package and Bob Domagalski's annual "Lists of Lists." The strength of our newsletter is founded on the contributions of many

WSO members, and I continue to encourage our Board of Directors and our rank-and-file to send me ideas for topics we should be pursuing or offers to contribute articles themselves.

There is some concern that *The Birder* actually has gotten too big, so some changes are being contemplated in the year ahead to move some content online and to deliver the annual convention registration package in a separate email and postal mailing. **We look forward to securing the views of many members on what appears in *The Birder* and how we can best deliver that information so please look for the Survey Monkey link we will be emailing to members this summer. Please make your views known!**

We now deliver the newsletter to more than 70% of our members via an email link to our secure members' web site at <https://wso.wildapricot.org/> This version includes color photos and graphics. *The Birder* also is available in printed form, but there is a \$10 annual surcharge for this option and mail delivery is slower. Many longtime members have switched to the *eBirder*, while new members are defaulted to the *eBirder* option unless they opt to pay the surcharge.

We now have profiled nearly a dozen of the state's local birding groups and have several more articles awaiting publication and hope to continue this series for a number of more months so if your group has yet to be featured please contact me at cschwartz3@wi.rr.com

We continue to feature field trip reports from Tom Schultz and others, along with Mark Korducki's monthly Rare Bird Report and regular columns by Jim Knickelbine (*Call Notes*), Steve Petznick (*Keep Looking Up*), Diana Hierarchy (*Bird of the Month*), Nancy

Nabak (*Found in Our Archives*) and Kate Redmond (*Kate's Quotes*).

WSO President Michael John Jaeger has continued to be a regular contributor to *The Birder* on multiple topics, while Carrie Becker and Charlie Luthin continue to update our members on the progress of the 2nd Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas.

Advertising volume remains modest, as do our ad rates. The current rates took effect three years ago after the first increase in at least 14 years. These rates (**B&W/color**) are in effect for camera-ready ad copy:

Business card (3.5 × 2"): **\$25/\$35**

¼ page (3.75 × 5"): **\$45/\$65**

½ page 7 × 5"): **\$85/\$115**

Full Page (7 × 10"): **\$160/\$200**

We offer a 10% discount for the second time an ad runs and for any subsequent insertions of the same ad.

I hope our members will consider using the *Birder* if their small business or birding-related festival or event needs to reach the state's core birding audience.

WSO Bookstore – Dar Tiede

A special thank you to everyone who supported WSO by shopping at the WSO bookstore in 2017. We filled orders for 101 different customers during the year, exclusive of convention sales.

Inventory: The first set of 84 WBBA2 scarlet tanager logo caps sold out and inventory was restocked with a second printing of 59 caps late in 2017. The last of the WSO barred owl caps were also sold. This item has been replaced with new caps and visors featuring the WSO passenger pigeon logo.

Sales: Total traditional bookstore sales for 2017 were \$3,483.81 on 115 or-

ders. The trend in annual dollar sales numbers shows a continuing decline as a result of increasingly dated book inventory and discount pricing. Both the atlas and haunts publications continue at a 50% discount off original pricing to maintain some sales volume.

The sales volume of the first atlas book remained similar to the previous year as Bill Mueller and Mike Reese continue to promote these at regional atlas presentations. The current atlas project enters it's next to last year in 2018 and interest in this book is expected to drop off considerably when that project is completed. Bird Haunts sales volume dropped considerably from 71 in 2016 to just 39 in 2017. We still have close to 200 of this 2009 edition of Bird Haunts on inventory and will look for ways to promote sales of the remaining copies.

During 2018 I will be looking to set up an affiliate membership with a source that provides a wide offering of bird-related publications. WSO will then receive a percentage of any merchandise purchased from them through our affiliate connection.

Please visit the bookstore at our WSO website to view available merchandise. Contact me if you have any suggestions for new merchandise or other ways to promote and improve our society's bookstore offerings.

Communications – Open position

Conservation – Open position

(see President's report)

Convention – Christine Zimmerman

The planning for the 2017 Convention in Wabeno started in spring of 2016. Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas

Committee was our additional support in all aspects of the Convention. The 2017 Convention was the 78th WSO Convention and was held June 16-19th, hosting 125 attendees. Our home base for a majority of the Convention was the Potawatomi Casino and Hotel, allowing us the close proximity to the Nicolet National Forest.

The 2017 Convention continued moving forward with the opportunity for WSO members to register online and use PayPal to pay for their registrations. This was very well received by our membership – 84 online registrations using PayPal versus 39 paper registrations.

We offered the all-day field trips on Sunday and Monday, which included both bus and car caravans. We offered Atlas specific trips as well during the all-day trips. There were 27 people on the bus trip and 64 on the car caravans. The annual Birds and Beers took place on Sunday Evening after the first All Day Trip, which was held at The Big Easel in Wabeno, and was very well attended, and included a live band. Saturday morning field trips were around the Nicolet Forest area.

The 78th Convention once again offered the newest addition to the convention, the Member Appreciation Picnic. This was the first event of the Convention, happening on Friday afternoon. It was attended by about 100 members and was held at the American Legion Memorial Park in Wabeno. The picnic was included with the Convention Registration Fee, including food and drinks to all that attended. The Awards Ceremony were held on Friday evening—where recipients knew they would be honored with an award and could invite family and friends to attend. The ceremony was well attended,

filling the room with over 100 people. A light reception followed the ceremonies with dessert and coffee for all that attended. We were hoping to have a night birding event, however thunderstorms caused this to be cancelled.

Saturday was a fun filled day, including morning field trips around the Nicolet Forest area. All groups met back at the Potawatomi Casino and Hotel for lunch and the WSO Annual Meeting. The afternoon sessions focused on the convention theme “Celebrating Citizen Science”. The presenters for the afternoon included local Potawatomi Community representatives sharing their experiences with the birds on tribal lands. Andy Cassini and Eva Lewendowski shared different aspects of citizen science throughout Wisconsin with the membership. Nick Anich and Tom Prestby shared the results thus far of the Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas II. Saturday evening began with a social hour that concluded the annual silent auction, followed by a banquet dinner, a presentation by Robert Howe, PhD of the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay on the 30 years of the Nicolet National Forest Bird Survey.

Thanks to the donations and bids by WSO members, the 2017 silent auction raised \$1528.00. The proceeds helping the WBBAIL and Honey Creek, evenly. We were also able to fully pay for the convention out of proceeds from registrants, including an additional \$786.11 that was able to be transferred to WSO.

Development – Mary Korkor

Following a successful Campaign for Honey Creek the second and final parcel was purchased in June of 2017. More details regarding the assessment of flora and fauna on the new parcel

will be covered in other committee reports, but the community celebrated the acquisition with a donor appreciation event in September. The weather was perfect as WSO members gathered for lunch, music, hikes and a dedication of the new sign for Honey Creek. Many reminisced about the days when camping was common around the nature center in anticipation of early morning birding. This year that tradition was re-introduced, and plans made for a pot-luck the evening prior to the May 13th Honey Creek Birdathon/Bandathon.

In the coming year, the Development Committee will be working to coordinate a planned giving program so that the WSO will have the funding support needed to continue the mission of the organization.

Education – Ed Hahn and Jim Knickelbine

WSO Birding Events

Do you want take part in a bird hike, club event, or other birding activity. Check out the WSO calendar. Go to www.wsobirds.org and click on Birding Events. There you will find our WSO calendar with bird club meetings, field trips, festivals, and other activities. If you wish to add one of your local meetings, field trips, or other activities you may submit your information. At the bottom of the calendar is a link to “add an event.” You can also send an email to calendar@wsobirds.org. A big thank you to Jim Knickelbine for volunteering to review the requests and keep the calendar up to date.

Youth Education Grant

This springs grant was given to Raymond Mentzer from Oak Creek High

School. He is the VP of the Oak Creek Environmental Club. Lindsey Fowler, the co-applicant, is a Science teacher and the Environmental Club Staff Adviser. While club members were cleaning up around the school last fall they found at least eight dead birds. They were found by a new addition to the school featuring expansive windows. Concern for bird injuries and deaths due to window strike inspired them to submit their proposal for the WSO Youth Grant. Their first goal is to prevent, or at least reduce the window strikes by the use of decals purchased with grant funds. Goal two is to raise awareness in the school about environmental issues.

They have received the decals they ordered, but the school windows are having a protective coating installed on them starting in the new addition and continuing with windows in other areas of the school. So, they will apply the decals throughout the school as soon as they can.

Wisconsin Young Birders Club

The Wisconsin Young Birders Club has approached WSO looking for a long-term sponsor or home organization.

Last October I (Hahn) attended the Illinois Young Birder Symposium in August held at Brushwood Center at Ryerson Woods in Lake County in Illinois. There were around two dozen youth in attendance as well as several adults. It began with a hike in the morning and several bird species were seen. During the day there were presentations by several of the youth, followed by a presentation by Jen Brumfeld from Ohio as their keynote speaker. Her message to the youth was to take advantage of their schooling to get the most out of school

as they can. It was a very encouraging and motivational presentation. I also had the chance to speak to the two men who were overseeing the Illinois Young Birder organization. They shared their experiences on leading the group and shared some insights on keeping the youth active in their young birder club.

WSO has tried to recruit a member or other volunteer to take the lead in fitting the Young Birders Club into the WSO organization, but so far we have been unsuccessful.

In late May 2017, the club held its first ever collaboration field trip with WSO. Local expert Tom Schultz led the group on a walk through White River Marsh SWA, visiting cattail, forest edge, and prairie habitats. Wendy Schultz and Jeff Baughman joined the group as well.

Co-Chair Jim Knickelbine of the Woodland Dunes Nature Center also hosted them for a field trip to go birding and demonstrated bird banding.

Urban Ecology Center: I Spy Bird Camp

WSO is again supporting the Urban Ecology Center's week-long camp. The 2018 camp will be the week of June 25-29. Youth attending will learn about birds and the world around them.

Bird Monitoring Kits

The program promoting the purchase of the bird monitoring kits has been discontinued. We had been purchasing the optics from Eagle Optics and they had offered discounts which allowed us to purchase the optics at a manageable price. We currently have no source of affordable optics, so we have ended the further purchase of the bird monitoring kits.

There are forty kits that have been

purchased over the past several years through the WSO program. When the kits were purchased a club or organization served as a host for the kit, with a contact person listed for each kit. Some of the kits were purchased several years ago, and the contact person sometimes has changed. We have been updating the host and contact information. We will be posting an updated list on our website in the near future. Please look it over when it is posted. If you note any host or contact information that still needs to be updated, please contact me at youtheducation@wso.org and note in the subject line "Bird Monitoring Kit information update". Our goal is to provide an accurately updated contact list.

The kits are used by the hosting organization during field trips and activities that they host. The kits are to be made available to nearby clubs, schools, or other groups who would want to use them. Thus, we are hoping to provide an accurately updated list of host groups and organizations.

Field Trips – Tom Schultz and Jeff Baughman

2017–18 marked another successful year for field trips. The new 2018 schedule was released in December, and published in the Badger Birder, with each event added to the WSO website calendar. As was the case last year, we included some WBBA II atlasing field trips in our schedule.

Following each field trip we provided a report with photos for publication in the Badger Birder, as well as for the WSO website.

We offered another WSO Costa Rica Tour in 2018, from Feb. 25 to Mar. 10—which was led by Tom Schultz. We had

13 participants, plus Tom, on this two-week trip. The group ended up with 498 bird species during the tour, with many mammals and other great wildlife and plants also observed.

Historian – Nancy Nabak

Interesting articles and artifacts continue to find their way to our archiving system, recently including Noel Cutright's birding binoculars. We have duplicate copies of certain years of the Passenger Pigeon—if anyone would like a certain edition to complete your library, please contact me.

One of the biggest opportunities that we see in front of us is determining how digital record keeping will make things simpler and easier for all of us. Many different committees are working on the best practice to adopt, but for now, paper copies will continue to be stored in the lower level of UW-Green Bay WSO archives office.

Our past foundation and hard work will continue to not only fascinate us, but help guide our compass as to where we go in the future.

Honey Creek – Levi Wood

The most important event at Honey Creek during 2017, and probably for years to come, is the purchase of the 104-acre Dischler property. This land was purchased from Ralph Dischler and borders the east and south of WSO's original Honey Creek land. The eastern border is County PF and the southern border is Sky View Road. Even though WSO paid more than we originally wanted to, we were able to pay the second and final payment sooner than expected, thanks to the very successful fund raising of Mary Korker and the Development Committee. To celebrate,

Mary organized a donor appreciation event held at our Honey Creek Cox Nature Center last September. The weather cooperated as we all enjoyed the food and music at a fun gathering at Honey Creek.

Last October there was the usual fall work party to clear the main trail of ground vegetation and twigs that obscured the trail. At the same time the Nature Center was cleaned by Barbara Morford and her assistants.

Quercus Land Stewardship, Inc., Jim Elerson's native landscape company, returned in November for a second application of herbicides on garlic mustard (GM). He will return this May for a spring application to keep the GM in check.

During the Fall semester at UW Madison, Michael John Jaeger and I partnered with a master's graduate class in natural resources conservation planning at the UW Nelson Environmental Institute. We worked with five students, who explored restoration plans for 5 different plant habitats on our new property using a computer-based conservation planning process. Two of the graduate students continued during this Spring semester working on more detailed plans for oak forest restoration and plans to convert the two small fields to oak woods. They also researched how to improve the existing forest to increase Cerulean Warblers.

There is lots to be done on the new property; from putting up DNR Stewardship signs, putting up WSO boundary signs and a new trail head sign, connecting the old trail in the Dischler tract oak woods to our main trail along the creek, controlling erosion on the farm lane that goes steeply up to the old small fields, removing barb wire and getting started on the restoration

ecology to convert land to more natural plant communities.

This Spring Dan Pickarts, his sons and Tim Vitense cleared the main trail up Honey Creek, using chainsaws to cut larger logs and loppers to remove smaller branches. Thank you Dan, Tim and sons! During our Spring work party on 4/21/18, with the main trail already cleared, we worked on removing barb-wire fences from internal boundaries

on the new property. Barbara Morford returned to clean the Nature Center by herself. Thank you Barbara!

Please contact me by email woodlevi@aol.com or by phone 608-277-7959 to volunteer to assist the ongoing work at Honey Creek. The usual work parties are in November and April, though we may have more to tackle the projects on the new property. Thank you.

Membership – Kim Kreitinger

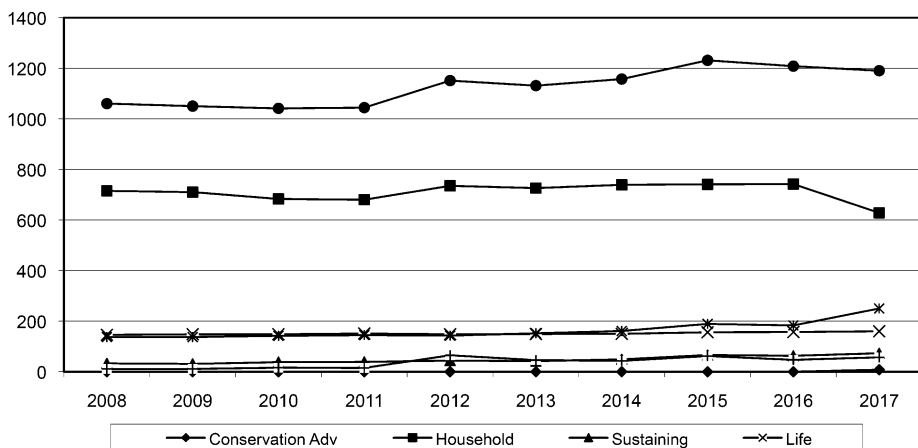
Total Membership at 2017 Calendar Year End:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Conservation Advocate*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sustaining	33	31	38	39	44	42	49	66	63	73
Household**	715	710	683	680	735	726	739	741	742	628
Senior	137	137	142	145	143	152	161	189	183	250
Student	11	11	16	15	65	46	43	62	47	57
Life	136	135	135	138	135	132	132	136	136	138
Life (1 of 4)	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Life (2 of 4)	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	1
Life (3 of 4)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0
Life-Couple	10	13	13	13	13	17	18	20	21	22
Life-Couple (1 of 4)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
Life-Couple (2 of 4)	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Life-Couple (3 of 4)	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Patron	7	6	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	6
Honorary Life	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
Board	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1060	1050	1041	1044	1151	1131	1157	1232	1208	1190
New Members	46	72	51	52	155	109	134	174	121	140

*New membership category as of 2017

**Single and Family memberships from 2008-2016 were combined into Household category for comparison purposes

10-Year Membership Trends 2008–2017



In 2017, overall membership declined slightly compared to 2016 but is still above the 10-year average. The renewal rate declined to 83% compared to 90% in recent years.

This was our first renewal season using Wild Apricot membership software and it went very well. This software allows members to update their own contact information, read our publications online, receive renewal notices via email and renew/donate online. It also streamlines the renewal and donation process for the Membership and Development chairs.

The transition to new membership categories went well. We no longer offer Life and Patron membership categories but continue to honor all existing memberships in those categories. We no longer offer Single and Family memberships but rather now offer a Household category, which currently comprises our highest membership category. We also added a Conservation Advocate membership category at the \$200 level, \$100 of which is allocated to our Conservation Fund.

Membership activities and accom-

plishments throughout the past year include:

- Continued oversight of printing and mailing of the paper Badger Birder
- Continued oversight of the mailing list for the e-Badger Birder, the electronic version of the WSO newsletter, to a growing number of subscribers
- Continued oversight of Passenger Pigeon mailing lists, print orders, library subscriptions and back issue inventory
- Monitored and managed the publication exchange program
 - 17 current exchange partners
- Managed the annual membership renewal activity via postal mail and e-mail
 - Three renewal notices as required
 - E-mail reminders to try to minimize postal mail efforts and costs
- Managed the mailing of welcome packets to each new member
- Provided miscellaneous member support as required

Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee this year consisted of Peter McKeever, Kim Grveles, and Dar Tiede. They are putting forward the following slate of WSO Officer candidates for the membership to approve at the 2018 Annual Meeting:

President – Myles Hurlburt
Vice President – Mary Korkor
Secretary – Jennifer Wenzel
Treasurer – Dani Baumann

The Passenger Pigeon – Chuck Heikkinen and Delia Unson

Other than the regular articles that appear each issue (President's Statement, the occasional From the Editors' Desk, 50 Years Ago in *The Passenger Pigeon*, the seasonal report, the WSO Records Committee report, and the annual meeting report, the Annual Awards Report, and the annual Christmas bird count report), we published six articles in the past year (Volume 79) beginning with spring 2017 and ending with winter 2017. None required peer-review. This compares with the previous year's output of 15 articles, of which two were peer-reviewed.

So far in the current year, Volume 80, (spring through summer issues) we have published only one article. We have promises of articles to come, but time and events have delayed them. The unfortunate loss of our Peer-Review Editor, the result of an important professional opportunity, has meant that the flow of peer-reviewed articles has temporarily halted.

We benefitted immensely from the number of high-quality photos that the past Art Editor, Michael Huebschen, was able to garner during his time of service that ended with his retirement after the spring 2018 issue. Todd Leech

is our new Art Editor and we look forward to benefitting richly from his efforts as well.

We encourage readers to continue to submit articles and artwork. Guidelines for both can be found in each issue of the Pigeon.

Records Committee – Quentin Yoerger

The WSO Records Committee evaluated the following records by season:

Season	Reviewed	Accepted	Not
			Accepted
Winter 2016–17	32	25	7
Spring 2017	80	65	15
Summer 2017	20	14	6
Fall 2017	43	28	15
TOTAL	175		

*Overall acceptance rate = 75.4%

One species new to the state was found during this period; Buff-bellied Hummingbird. This brings the state list to 440 species.

Quentin Yoerger continued as the Committee Chair with Mark Korducki, Aaron Stutz, Tom Prestby, and Ted Keyel as the members of the Committee.

The committee updated the species review list, removing several species that have become increasingly found in the state. The committee has revised the records submission and review process. Beginning with the Spring 2018 season, March 1st, 2018 the WSO Records Committee will review records submitted to eBird and no longer require a separate submission to WSO.

Research Committee – Open position

Scholarships and Grants – Aaron Greene

Seven research awards, each of \$500, were given in the Spring of 2018. The awards were:

- William E. Stout, Oconomowoc,

Continued long-term study of urban Cooper’s Hawks in Milwaukee.

- Erin Engstrom, Ripon, House Sparrow behavior In response to management technique.
- Richard Nikolai, Appleton, Color banding Purple Matins.
- Matthew Gondek, Oshkosh, Habitat use and selection by Whooping Crane, (*Grus americana*) in the eastern Wisconsin.
- Natalie Dorrlor, Newburg, Sponsorship of Riveredge Nature Center avian research intern.
- John Jacobs, Telemetry project on Wisconsin Red-shouldered Hawks
- Jana Marie Gedymin Viel, Milwaukee, Breeding phenology of several different passerine species in Wisconsin.

**Treasurer – Financial Report –
Dani Baumann**

1. WSO’s Policies (adopted April 2005) state that annual dues payments shall cover the cost of membership services—that is, all costs in providing *The Badger Birder*, *The Passenger Pigeon*, and other direct membership benefits, and the costs associated with maintaining membership and soliciting renewals and new members. The breakdown of those costs during 2017 is as follows:

Pigeon (4 issues)	\$27,726
Birder (11 issues)	\$5,902
Total publication costs	\$33,628
Membership expenses (including brochure)	\$4,136
Total cost of membership services	\$37,763
Membership dues received	\$36,617
Library subscriptions/back issues	\$540
Total membership-related income	\$37,157

During 2017, costs associated with membership services were about equal to membership income. 2017 saw an increase in membership dues for the first time in 16 years. This increase allowed WSO to implement a new membership system that allows easier renewal and membership tracking as well as digital access to our publications for members.

2. Your generous support of WSO continues, and donations from members, friends, and supporting groups during 2017 amounted to just over \$519,000. Of that astonishing amount, over \$309,000 supported the continued expansion of our Honey Creek property in Sauk County, and over \$155,000 supported the Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas II project. It is owing to your generosity that WSO is able to undertake amazing projects for the good of our birds. THANK YOU!

3. WSO has a long history of supporting individuals by administering grant funds to help finance ornithological research and other non-budget projects. These amounts do not appear in the financial summary below because they are financed for the most part by sources outside of WSO. Current non-budget projects include the following:

- Flying WILD/One Bird–Two Habitats. These long-standing projects, which have been merged into one financially, provide training in ornithology for educators and emphasize the importance of looking beyond birds’ nesting ground needs in Wisconsin to their wintering ground needs to the south.
- Sam Robbins Shorebird Endowment Fund. SRSEF, which was established in 2000, is managed by its own board to provide support for education and habitat preservation

to benefit shorebirds. An endowed fund, the earnings are to be used in a way that honors Sam Robbins's bird conservation legacy.

- Wisconsin Bird Conservation Initiative. Again in 2017 WSO served as treasurer for WBCI's annual meeting.

4. Of the total assets as of 31 December 2017 (\$1,083,397—see **II. WSO Bal-**

ance Sheet as of 31 December), the amount available to cover general operating expenses is \$77,465; the remainder is restricted. All of the amounts listed as received in **Restricted Revenue** in Part I, as well as for grants and other non-budget projects administered by WSO, must be reserved for their intended use.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

I. WSO Statement of Revenue and Expenses, 2014–2017

	2017	2016	2015	2014
Unrestricted Revenue*				
Birder Adv/Back Issues	753	674	270	180
Donations-Unrestricted	6,885	4,408	10,358	6,648
Wisconsin eBird Portal	125	2,001	201	476
Interest/Dividends	172	197	183	188
Membership Dues	36,617	32,243	29,915	29,535
Pigeon-Subscr/Back Issues	1,020	549	110	577
WSO Pubs/Bookstore	955	1,795	697	1,171
Miscellaneous**	123	1,034	983	2,812
Total Unrestricted Revenue	46,650	42,901	42,717	41,587

*Unrestricted revenue includes some amounts that are actually restricted as to use (e.g., donations for Wisconsin eBird portal and color printing in the *Pigeon*). They are included here because if donations do not completely cover the costs, the Board of Directors is committed to covering them from general operating funds.

**Miscellaneous unrestricted revenue during 2017:

- Field trips, \$123

	2017	2016	2015	2014
Expenses (Unrestr Rev)				
Administration	7,374	5,228	5,018	3,165
Awards	581	751	1,207	471
Birder	5,902	6,382	6,429	5,752
Communications	1,165	986	390	388
Conservation	100	200	100	100
Historian	28	0	247	307
Membership	4,136	2,332	2,374	1,844
Brochure	0	588	448	0
Pigeon	27,726	27,447	28,195	25,592
Schol/Grants	2,500	3,000	3,778	3,000
Website	261	375	2,787	565
WSO Pubs/Bookstore	3,037	2,133	1,349	845
Miscellaneous*	6,024	5,068	1,975	10,282
Total Expenses (Unrestr Rev)	58,834	54,490	54,297	52,311

*Miscellaneous unrestricted expenses during 2017:

- Project SNOWstorm support, \$3,000
- Wisconsin eBird support, \$1,500
- Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas II support, \$1,439
- Field trips, \$85

	2017	2016	2015	2014
Restricted Revenue				
Atlas II	156,855	142,430	106,335	9,798
Conservation Projects	5,990	634	2,121	25,421
Convention	11,523	15,198	14,901	20,304
Duck Stamps	611	937	966	941
Endowment-Donations	0	0	0	20
Interest/Div/Cap Gains	6,170	4,426	145	272
Life/Patron Memberships	1,950	4,800	4,150	3,725
Field Trips*	19,500	14,590	26,000	11,145
Honey Creek-Donations	2,825	8,571	11,069	7,054
Dischler Land Purchase	308,640	270,361	0	0
Mems/Bequests (unallocated)	0	0	0	9,270
Schol/Grants-Donations	0	0	0	30
Interest/Dividends	25	33	55	56
Youth Fund Dons	723	356	5,191	91
WSO Pubs-Haunts Sales	508	1,049	3,029	2,606
Miscellaneous**	173	404	155	277
Total Restricted Revenue	515,494	463,789	174,117	91,010

*Field trip income during 2017:

- Costa Rica

**Miscellaneous restricted revenue during 2017:

- Sales tax

	2017	2016	2015	2014
Expenses (Restr Rev)				
Atlas II	165,992	146,905	51,244	38,871
Conservation Projects	0	40,000	0	244
Convention	13,523	15,056	15,257	20,375
Duck Stamps	603	943	962	926
Field Trips	0	29,590	11,000	28,291
Honey Creek	9,957	28,680	7,718	10,461
Dischler Land Purchase	358,933	155,842	0	0
Website Redesign	855	0	0	12,754
WSO Pubs-Haunts Sales	0	0	145	836
WGLBBO	0	0	0	5,000
Youth Fund	2,750	4,041	9,327	2,485
Miscellaneous*	284	336	222	248
Total Expenses (Restr Rev)	552,897	421,393	95,875	120,491

*Miscellaneous restricted expenses during 2017:

- Sales tax paid in 2017 for sales during 2016

II. WSO Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	2017	2016	2015	2014
Cash	381,107	432,554	408,869	436,299
Inventory for Sale	12,507	12,928	18,542	24,882
Land*	522,901	171,663	31,895	31,895
Mutual Fund Investments	119,367	105,980	96,648	0
Assets Held by Another Org**	47,515	44,407	41,928	45,047
Total	1,083,397	767,532	597,882	538,123

* Land carried at cost:

- Prairie-chicken land, 60 acres in Portage County, \$1,491 (leased in 1962 to WDNR for 99 years)
- Honey Creek property in Sauk County:
 - 264 acres purchased 1960-1973, \$20,791
 - 61 acres purchased 2016 ("Dischler"), \$288,018 (includes DNR Stewardship program interest)
 - 44 acres purchased 2017 ("Dischler"), \$213,455 (includes DNR Stewardship program interest)
- Honey Creek nature center and outbuilding:
 - Upon recommendation from our accounting firm, the buildings on the original Honey Creek property were fully depreciated in 2016; in prior years they were valued at \$8,928, and in 2016 they were valued at \$0

**Assets held by another organization:

- Important Bird Areas Fund, an endowed fund held by the Natural Resources Foundation since 2007, \$12,819
- Sam Robbins Shorebird Endowment Fund, an endowed fund held by the Natural Resources Foundation since 2013, \$34,695

Errata
***The Passenger Pigeon*, Vol. 80, No. 3**

The photograph of the Northern Shrike on page 210 of the last issue (Volume 80, Number 3) was mistakenly attributed to Kristie Pinnow. It was, in fact, taken by Beverly Engstrom.

About the Artists

Kim Chupp's interest in bird watching began in 2017 when she read about Tundra Swans on the Mississippi River during fall migration. She instantly became curious and went on a day trip to see them as she had never seen a swan in the wild before. She saw patches of white on the river from a distance and started to get excited. She was surprised to see they were pelicans! Her world changed that day. There were thousands of birds migrating through and after talking with several other people who were also watching the birds that day, she went out and bought her first birding book to help her id her new feathered friends. 2018 is her first full year of birding and it has changed the way she views the world. (She also found the Tundra Swans that she set out to find that day.)

Jim Edlhuber, a lifelong native of Wisconsin, has been photographing wildlife for over 20 years. He considers himself an avid photographer and is always trying to capture nature and wildlife through his lens. He is in several photography clubs and has won numerous awards for his work. In recent years, Jim has focused mostly on birding photography and finds it to be the most challenging. Jim features some his photography work online through his blog, window towildlife.com.

Beverly Engstrom is a retired elementary school teacher who lives on the Wisconsin River in Oneida County on property that is protected through a conservation easement with Northwoods Land Trust. She enjoys many outdoor activities, especially nature photography.

David Franzen and his wife, June, have lived in Phelps, Wisconsin since 1969. He worked for 34 years in the woods of northern Wisconsin, retired from the U.S. Forest Service in 2001 and from a private forestry consulting business in 2004. After retirement, he took up bird photography with most of his work being shot within 100 yards of his house. His primary interest is in photographing bird behavior. He does not use blinds, but quietly waits in a chair for a bird to strike an interesting pose within close range. During 34 years of forestry work, he captured with the mind, many images that far surpass what he has captured with the camera. The most beautiful nature scene he ever viewed was encountered while trout fishing a small stream surrounded by maple forest that had sparse understory prior to spring leaf emergence. On that misty morning, a huge timber wolf glided over a hill across the stream and came toward him to stream's edge. When a wolf moves slowly, it kind of glides effortlessly, and this big guy was more like a spirit than a real animal. A

real magical moment. David does occasional slide programs for local groups.

Kym George is 57 years old and has been doing photography since she was a little girl. Her dad bought her first camera when she was five. In her teenage years she dabbled in photography whenever she got the chance. Then as a young adult she really started doing more and more. She is a self-taught photographer. Back then, only film was used. So she would take a picture and then write down the number of the picture and write how the lighting was, what settings she used etc. Once the film would come back she would check the photo against her notes and then take more notes to better her image the next time. She did this numerous times until she learned more and more and felt confident enough to go to the next step which was weddings, portraits, baptisms etc. Her late Father also loved photography and opened up a studio. She was able to do a lot of portrait work there

After her husband and she got married, he took an interest in Photography after seeing some of her past photos. Teaching him some things she knew and his enthusiasm gave her that love back, but this time it was for wildlife . . . birds, animals, nature . . . Being out in God's green earth, seeing the beauty and being able to capture it has made her life complete.

She prefers Canon Equipment and is now using a Canon 7D Mark II SLR which gives 10 frames per second thus helping in birding photography to capture a bird in flight and a Canon 5D Mark IV SLR with 8 frames per second. Her lenses are Canon's 100-400mm

Zoom Lens F4.5-5.6 L IS II USM, Canon Prime 400mm F4 DO IS II USM, Canon 500 Prime F4 L II IS USM, and a Canon 70-200 F2.8 Zoom Len EF L IS II USM. She also enjoys macro photography and has Canon lenses for that too.

Her work has been showcased in numerous galleries around the world and has won many awards. Their new website is www.GentleEarthPhotography.com

Todd Leech, born and raised in Des Moines Iowa, became very quickly familiar with the ways of nature and wildlife as his dad at a very early age had him walking the backwoods teaching him about the ways of the wild – in spring chasing warblers, tracking newborn fawns in early summer, watching the Snow Geese and other waterfowl migrate back south in the fall and early winter. As an adult, he moved to Wisconsin, along the shores of Lake Michigan in Milwaukee County. He was simply amazed with the diversity of birding that was just outside his door, with Grant Park in South Milwaukee and Whitnall Park being two of his favorite birding spots. He was always a photographer even when he was young, but he didn't become really serious until later in his life. His favorite things to photograph by far are owls. Since his first time seeing a Snowy Owl in Horicon Marsh, looking into those bright yellow eyes, he's never been the same. Warblers in the spring are always challenging to photograph, as well as, more recently, the shorebirds that our beautiful lake brings with it. Finding a Snowy Egret in South Milwaukee earlier this June was truly a highlight for him.

Shawn Miller is a very green amateur ornithologist and photographer from McFarland, Wisconsin. He had a casual upbringing in birding through his parents, but this great hobby really exploded over the last three years coinciding with 25+ trips to Arizona for work in his day job. The free time on those trips was dedicated to intense birding and photography skill development, and now Shawn really enjoys applying what he has learned back home in Wisconsin during all seasons.

Doug Pellerin has been a birder and a wildlife photographer for the last 12 years. He has also been a volunteer for Operation Migration where he worked as a crane handler for 6 years. He also tracked whooping cranes for them. He is currently tracking whooping cranes for the International Crane Foundation and has been for four years. Some of his photos have appeared on the websites of both Operation Migration and the International Crane Foundation. He uses a Nikon D7000 camera with Nikkor 500 mm lenses.

Kristie L Pinnow is a native of northern Wisconsin and has always loved nature. She has enjoyed backyard birding since childhood, and over the years has added photography to that interest. She has recently discovered the beauty of warblers, and it has become a desire to photograph as many local species as she can. Along with birding and photography, she enjoys hiking, kayaking, and baking.

Sylvia Prehm notes that since early childhood, she has always had a passion for photography and would photograph anything from people to places to wildlife that caught her eye. Her trips out west really inspired her interest in nature photography, especially wildlife. She used to photograph more animals than birds, but now it seems, she does the opposite. Her mother was the one who inspired her passion for birds. She always had feeders and interesting visitors coming to her home, Sylvia would buy her books on Bird Id and they would try to identify every unusual bird they saw. That led Sylvia to wanting to get a closer look at all of them, so she bought a larger zoom lens and was hooked. Observing the birds in their habitats and watching each unique behavior just inspired more of a desire to see more birds. She tries to take a camera along every time she travels, but the majority of her birding adventures are typically in Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. She writes, "It's amazing to her to see just how many birds we have in our area if we just focus our attention on them. Looking at life through a lens tends to make you focus, you see so much more than you would when you just walk a path. There are so many beautiful birds all around us just waiting to be seen, heard, and enjoyed."

John Seibel has been an outdoors person all his life, with his dad and uncles being an enormous influence. Although he's always enjoyed birds, He didn't become a serious "birder" until the last six years when he received a camera for Christmas. He enjoys birds of all types, but warblers, waterfowl, and raptors are his favorites. He spends a lot

of his time along the Menomonee River Parkway area in Milwaukee/Wauwatosa, searching for warblers during the spring migration, and other birds throughout the year. In February 2018 he was fortunate enough to go to Ireland and was able to see many new birds; unfortunately, it was still the winter season and many birds had still not yet returned to the island. So, it looks like he'll have to go back during the summer months to see the puffins!

His favorite raptor is the Cooper's Hawk, with the Red-tailed Hawk a close second. He caught the Cooper's Hawk bug in 1992 when he took Dr. Robert Rosenfield's Raptor Ecology course while attending the UW-Stevens Point. He's had the privilege of assisting Dr. Rosenfield and Bill Stout the last couple of years with research on the Cooper's Hawks in the Milwaukee Metro area, a study that first began in the early 1990's. He thinks his wife must think he's off his rocker every time he sees a Cooper's Hawk in their backyard

—because every time he sees one he goes running for his camera. Even after photographing Cooper's Hawks for the last six years or so, He still manages to see something new. There's always something there to learn.

Adam Sinkula is an avid birder from Green Bay who grew up on a small family farm in Kewaunee. This allowed for time to explore the woods and river nearby where he fell in love with nature. He then attended UW-Stevens Point and got his degree in Wildlife and minor in Biology. He first picked up birding after college and quickly became addicted. He is currently the Kewaunee County Coordinator for the Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas II as well as co-chairman (with Nancy Nabak) of the Big Bay Birdathon. He also takes pride in finding local birds in Kewaunee and Brown Counties.

Guidelines for Authors and Artists

AUTHORS

The Passenger Pigeon, issued quarterly by the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology (WSO), publishes articles on Wisconsin birds, on ornithological topics of interest to WSO members, and on WSO activities and business. Anyone with a serious interest in Wisconsin birdlife—whether a professional ornithologist or an amateur birder—is encouraged to submit articles and observations to this journal. The Editors are happy to discuss ideas for articles with potential authors.

Readers are encouraged to submit articles to be considered for publication in *The Passenger Pigeon*. It should be noted that all research articles will be submitted for peer review. Articles not presenting research will go through the traditional editorial process. The editors will do as much as possible to see that work is published, including offering suggestions for improvement when pertinent.

All articles should be sent via email to PassengerPigeon@WSOBirds.org. If necessary, articles may be sent by surface mail to: Passenger Pigeon, 5018 Odana Rd, Madison, WI 53711. Following are specific guidelines for submission:

- Articles and art for each issue should be submitted by the following dates in order to be considered: spring – December 1; sum-

mer – March 1; fall – April 15; winter – August 1.

- The article should have not been previously published in a different journal.
- The text must be in Word format (.doc or .docx), either Word for Windows or Word for Mac. “Pages” format is also acceptable.
- The manuscript should be double-spaced throughout (including figure and table captions) and use 12-point Times New Roman or Calibri font style.
- The text must be on pages separate from figures and tables.
- On the title page, provide the article title, name, address, telephone number, and email address of all authors of the article.
- Include the acknowledgments, literature cited, and a brief biographical sketch of each author at the end of the manuscript.
- Research articles should generally follow standard scientific format, with separate sections for abstract, 5–7 key words, introduction, methods, results, discussion, conclusions, and bibliography. Deviations from this format (e.g., combined results and discussion section) will be considered on an individual manuscript basis. Key words should be different from key terms present in the title.
- Please use metric measures (for example: millimeters, kilograms, microliters).

- The spelling of common and scientific bird names should follow the most recent edition of the Checklist of North American Birds (see <http://checklist.aou.org>), published by the American Ornithologists' Union (AOU), or the most recent updates to the checklist. Please include Genus and species (*italicized*) following the first time that the common name of a species is introduced in text.
- When appropriate, lists of species in tables or text should follow the most current AOU taxonomic sequence.
- Use capital letters for the full common names of birds (e.g., American Robin, Red-headed Woodpecker). Avoid use of four letter abbreviations often used to shorten the species name. For example, do not use RBWO for Red-bellied Woodpecker.

Guidelines for submitting figures and tables:

- Each figure and each table must be on a separate page.
- Captions for all figures should be sent as a separate text file, not embedded with the figure.
- Figures and table should be submitted in a way suitable for black-and-white reproduction.
- Tables are encouraged to be submitted as Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. All tables for each manuscript may be included in the same Microsoft Excel Book with separate sheets comprising each table. Alternatively, tables can be created as 'typists' tables' in Microsoft Word. This involves creating a tabular version of your table in Mi-

crosoft Word without using the actual "Table" function in that program. Instead, use tabs to separate your columns and a carriage return to separate rows — do not add spaces to make columns line up.

Guidelines for citing literature in text:

Citations should be listed chronologically in parentheses:

- No comma between author(s) and date: (McGhee 1995)
- Use "and" between two authors: (Li and Aschenbrenner 2007)
- If more than two authors, use "et al.:" (Moreau et al. 2015)
- Personal communication or reference to unpublished data: Cite the person's initials and surname, institutional affiliation, followed by "pers. comm." or "unpub. data." Example: (E. Ramirez, University of Wisconsin-Madison, unpub. data).
- Works by the same author(s) in the same year are arranged alphabetically by article title and differentiated by letter (1998a, 1998b).

Guidelines for formatting references in bibliography section

References at end of document should be listed alphabetically by last name of first author, then in increasing chronological order. Follow the models below for citing books, book chapters, journal articles, etc.

Sample References:

Reller, A.W. 1972. Aspects of behavioral ecology of Red-headed and Red-bellied woodpeckers. *American Midland Naturalist* 88(2): 270–290.

Bajema, R.A. and S.L. Lima. 2001. Landscape-level Analyses of Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*) Abundance in Reclaimed Coal Mine Grasslands. *The American Midland Naturalist* 145(2): 288–298.

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Gregg, L. 2006. Gray Jay. Pages 296–297 in N.J. Cutright, B.R. Harriman, and R.W. Howe (Eds.), *Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Wisconsin*. Waukesha: Wisconsin Society for Ornithology.

Estades, C.F. 1997. Habitat fragmentation, pine plantation forestry and the conservation of forest bird communities in central Chile. Master of Science Thesis, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Kilvington, M., J. Rosier, R. Wilkinson and C. Freeman. 1998. Urban restoration: Social opportunities and constraints. Paper presented to the Symposium on Restoring the Health and Wealth of Ecosystems, Christchurch, New Zealand, September 28–30.

National Audubon Society. 2014. Christmas Bird Count Historical Results. www.audubon.org/bird/cbc/hr/index.html [accessed September 1, 2013].

Strickland, D. and H. Ouellet. 2011. Gray Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*). In A. Poole (Ed.), *The Birds of North America Online*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell Lab of Ornithology. <http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/040> [accessed December 31, 2015].

ARTISTS

All photos must be submitted as jpeg digital images in e-mail attachments to Todd Leech, the Assistant Editor for Art, at leechtodd@yahoo.com. They will be stored in secure digital files until recommended for a given quarterly issue of *The Passenger Pigeon*.

Although we would prefer to print all images chosen for *The Passenger Pigeon* in color, many will be printed in black & white due to the prohibitive cost of printing everything in color. One image per issue will be selected as a color cover photo. Every effort will be made to use the best photos submitted by as many contributors as possible. Final selections will be made by the editors.

Following are the criteria for submitted work:

1. Jpeg digital images of photos, drawings, paintings, sculptures, wood carvings, quilts or other artistic works featuring birds seen or photographed in Wisconsin should be sent as email attachments and should be in as large a size as possible, with resolution of at least 300 d.p.i. (1.2 megabytes for black-and-white and 1.5 megabytes for color). Lower resolution simply does not print well and pixel-dense images make the best candidates for printing since they often need to be cropped. All photos of birds submitted must have been taken in Wisconsin.

2. Please note: since the seasonal reports are for the year previous to the current issue, any photographs for a given issue should also be from the same period. For example, photographs for the Winter, 2015 issue should have been taken on or between December 1, 2014 and February 28,

2015; photographs for Spring, 2016 should have been taken on or between March 1, 2015 and May 31, 2015; and so on.

3. All images submitted must be material not previously published in *The Passenger Pigeon*.

4. All images must include the bird species name and name of the artist. Date and location are also necessary in the case of photographs. Images of works other than photographs should have a title if one has been selected.

5. The most useful images are those in “portrait” format, rather than “landscape” format. A cropped photo 4” horizontal by 5” vertical is ideal for consideration for a cover photo. The “fill page” images are also best done in portrait format and might run as large as 4.75” × 7”. The editors may do some additional cropping of images for publication.

6. Since no images will be returned, the submission must be high-resolution copy of the original. In most cases con-

tributors will have cropped the images for the best effect. Cropping the images too tightly should be avoided since the editors may choose to do more cropping. All unused or unusable digital images will be destroyed after a certain time period.

7. It is the policy of Wisconsin Society for Ornithology not to offer monetary compensation to contributing artists for use of their images in *The Passenger Pigeon*. The Society is grateful for those who have contributed limited use of their images for publication in *The Passenger Pigeon* in the past and to those who will do so in the future.

8. When images have been selected and approved for each quarterly issue, a short biography from each contributing artist will be requested. It is tradition to publish those in the “About the Artists” pages of each issue. As a result, the Editors request that contributors include a short biographical statement along with their artwork.ographical statement along with their artwork.

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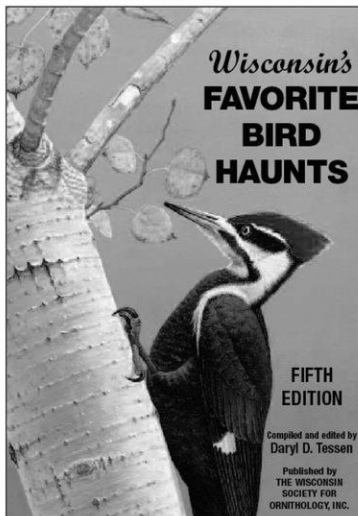


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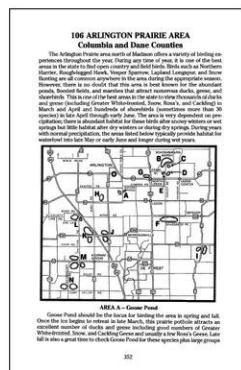
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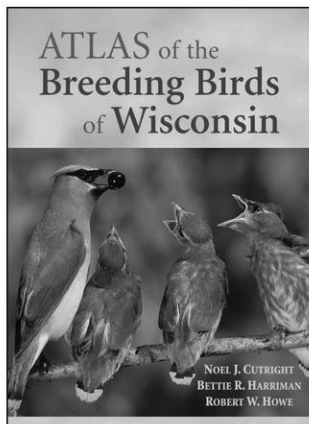


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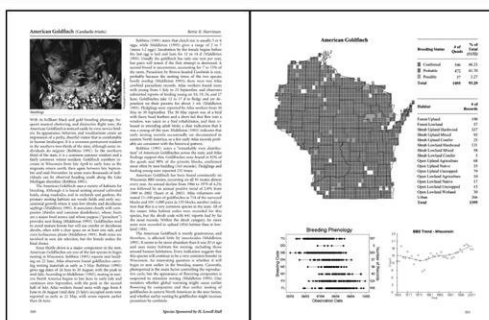
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