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The

Fall, 1983
Volume 45, No. 3

Passenger Pigeon



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Cover Photo: WSO Birders, Rock Island State Park, 1983 WSO Pre-Convention Trip. Photo by: Roy Lukes.

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A Note on the Study of Duplicate Hearts in Birds

By Helen B. Taussig, M.D.

Helen Brooke Taussig, born in 1898, is a world famous physician. She originated the idea for the operation performed on "blue babies", a procedure which increases the flow of oxygen.

Born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the daughter of one of the first Radcliffe graduates in zoology and natural sciences, she chose to study medicine at Harvard. She was permitted to take certain courses, but she couldn't work for a degree. In one class, she wasn't allowed to talk to the male students.



She graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1927 and became a pediatric cardiologist. Even though she had a full patient load as head of the Children's Heart Clinic at Johns Hopkins, she also was able to teach and to maintain a full research schedule.

Her major concern was "blue babies", an often fatal condition. In these children, the artery from the heart to the lung is constricted, causing a limited amount of oxygen to reach the lungs. She theorized that through vascular surgery the artery could be by-passed. She interested Dr. Alfred Blalock in the idea. In 1944, the Blalock-Taussig operation was successfully performed. Dr. Blalock was elected to the National Academy of Sciences the following year.

The operation had demonstrated that children and adults with other cardiovascular conditions could tolerate heart surgery. This led the way for much of the present-day open heart surgery.

Taussig then focused her research on rheumatic fever and congenital malformations of the heart, publishing a two-volume work on the subject in 1947. In the early 1960's, she was one of the first doctors to alert the American public and medical profession about the dangers of thalidomide, a sleeping tablet prescribed for pregnant women. Children of these mothers often were born with rudimentary or non-existent arms and legs.

She learned of the dangers from a former student, and she traveled to Germany to investigate their findings. She recommended to the American Food and Drug Administration that the drug be banned. Her testimony before a Congressional Committee led to the passage of stricter laws regarding testing and marketing of drugs.

She received the Medal of Freedom, the highest American civilian award, in 1964 from President Lyndon Johnson. She was finally elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1973. She was the first woman to have a full professorship at Johns Hopkins, and she was the first woman president of the American Heart Association.

She was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in Seneca Falls in 1973 for Achievement in Science (Medicine).

While most people with these credentials would be content to rest on their laurels, Mrs. Taussig has continued to be active in research. She did retire to her present home in eastern Pennsylvania - she now is pursuing her interest in the evolutionary origin and distribution of cardiac malformations. She is currently investigating the occurrence of congenital malformations in the hearts of animals and birds.

She theorizes that these origins of heart malformations date back 80 to 100 million years ago. If she is right, she says "mothers are not responsible for 'jumping genes' which cause their babies to have a congenital malformation of the heart."

*My first contact with Dr. Taussig occurred about 2 years ago, after a phone call from Dr. John Emlen, WSO's own former president, and a famous ornithologist in his own right. He told me that his aunt, Dr. Helen Taussig, ("Had I heard of her?" Of course, I had) wanted some bird specimens for some research she was undertaking. I agreed to supply her with some in connection with my salvaging and collecting permits and my studies with TV tower casualties. There was one condition. She would submit an article to the **Passenger Pigeon** telling us of her studies. Frankly, Dr. Emlen and I were both skeptical that this study in birds would turn up anything. We theorized that a bird with a bad heart would probably not survive in the wild long enough to be discovered. Imagine my amazement when among the first batch of birds I sent her she found a Chestnut-sided Warbler without a heart! This would have to be the world's rarest bird! "What do you mean the bird had no heart?" Well I guess I ought to know, I opened up the chest and there was no heart. She refers to this in the following article. — Editor.*

My interest in congenital cardiac malformation and anomalies in birds stems from my work in the diagnosis, treatment and care of children with cardiac malformations and disease. Cardiac malformations have been my major interest for forty years. Since my retirement I have become interested in the origin of these malformations in man.

My conception of their origins is the result of my studies of their history and distribution. Cardiac malformations have been reported 4000 years ago and many were well described 200 years ago. The common cardiac malformations occur throughout the world in many different people of differing origins and cultures and living in different environments. This observation led me to believe that there is nothing which has been inadvertently introduced by man, such as pollution of the atmosphere, food preservation, detergents or drugs, or smoking that causes these malformations.

A review of the veterinary literature reveals that these same cardiac malformations are widespread in the animal world. The dog is the animal most frequently brought to the veterinarian. Virtually every cardiac malformation known to occur in man has been found in dog. Animals can be bred and

several of the malformations have been proved heritable in several different species (dog, rat and rabbit).

My studies strongly suggest that the common cardiac malformations have a common origin. The common origin of placental Mammals dates back to over 100 million years ago. This led me to extend my research to animals of a different class of similar antiquity, namely *Aves*.

The early literature on cardiac malformations in birds dates back to the pre-Christian era. Theophrastus (376-287 B.C.) is reputed to have said "the partridges of Paphlagoinea have two hearts." This statement has been repeated by both Pliny, the Elder in his *Natural History* and Gellius in his *Attic Nights*. Thereafter, there is a long gap until the 18th century when one finds reports of duplicate hearts, one of two hearts in a hen, another, two hearts in a partridge, and a third of two hearts in a goose. Undoubtedly, the long gap is because most of the scientific and medical writing was in Latin, Greek, or Arabic, or some other language unknown to us and hence has been lost in antiquity. After these three reports in the 18th century the next report is by Verocay in 1904 in an article which opens with the sentence: "It is well known that every now and then two hearts have been found in one hen, but surely the occurrence of seven hearts in one hen is worth recording."

Most of the duplicate hearts have been found by hunters, by cooks in the kitchen or at meal times. It is fun to speculate - Did dinosaurs develop duplicate hearts because of their huge size? Did birds develop duplicate hearts to sustain them in their long flights? Then again some said "Is the malformation so severe that birds could not get off the ground?" Do any birds of flight have duplicate hearts? This is the basis of my present research.

The study obviously requires a large number of birds. Fortunately I have been given a desk at the Delaware Museum of Natural History. Dr. David Niles who is Associate Curator of Ornithology at the museum is interested in obtaining skeletons for their vast collection of birds. My studies have contributed skeletons to the museum's collection; in addition I have preserved all the hearts for further study should anyone desire to do so.

My main source of birds has been those killed by flying against the supporting wires of television towers. To date I have examined slightly over 1,000 birds. My technique enables me to turn back the sternum and leave it attached to the clavicles intact (which is entirely satisfactory for skeletal preservation). By this procedure the heart is immediately visible in the thorax or is occasionally caught in the connective tissue in the under side of the sternum. Only once have I failed to find a heart. It was not in the thorax or the abdomen. The most probable explanation is that the heart was ectopic. Only subsequent to finding a bird with no heart, did I learn that in birds an ectopic heart lies high up and protrudes in the supersternal notch and may be compatible with life. Alas, I did not specifically or carefully examine that area, so that I have no proof.

I am still searching for a bird with a duplicate heart and have extended my research to ectopic hearts. This is a real challenge and I would like to study at least 1000 more birds.

In closing, I wish to express my thanks to Dr Robert Crawford, curator/ornithologist of the Tall Timbers Research Station, Tallahassee, Florida, and to Dr. Charles Kemper of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin who have generously supplied me with birds. I shall be extremely grateful to anyone who has ac-

cess to birds accidentally killed, who is willing to contribute them to this research project. Such birds should be placed in plastic bags with a slip of paper noting the place and date of their death. Then they should be immediately frozen, packed in a well-insulated container and sent to:

Dr. David Niles
P.O. Box 3937
Delaware Museum of Natural History
Greenville, Delaware 19807

For further information write to:

Helen B. Taussig, M.D.
Crosslands, Apartment 158,
Kennett Square, PA 19348

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*From the Delaware Museum of Natural History and the Department of Pediatrics, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

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Multiplicitas cordis (Heptacardia) bei einen Huhn.

ADDENDA

I am still sending specimens to Dr. Taussig. Beyond the inherent interest in this paper for its own significant observations and important biological ideas, are several extraneous stories. First the fact that it first appears in the obscure journal is something we can take pride in. Secondly, and more important, Dr. Taussig is truly a monumental human being. It is inspiring to see an 85 year old with her energy, vitality, and intellectual curiosity. Thank you Dr. Taussig.

— Editor



**FIND THIS
BIRD
ONLY IN
RACINE**

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

Cooperative Hunting in Bald Eagles

By Richard P. Thiel

On the early morning of 7 April 1981, Greg Sevensen and I observed a pair of adult Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) as they harassed a raft of waterfowl and successfully captured one. The eagles appeared to cooperate in an effort to capture prey.

The event occurred from 0642 to 0657 h CST on Spooner Lake in T39N R 12W in portions of sections 22,23,26,27, and 35, Washburn County, Wisconsin. Spooner Lake is a shallow freshwater body 4.3 km long and 1.6 km wide, lying on a northwest to southeast axis. The maximum water depth is 5 m. There is one inlet on the south side and an outlet into the Yellow River on the southwest shore. An active Bald Eagle nest is located near the southern shore of the lake (P. Savage pers. comm.).

The eagles were observed with 6 x 30 binoculars and we had an unobstructed view of the event from a distance of approximately 1050 m. Unfortunately due to the great distance we were unable to determine the species of waterfowl involved but suspected they were American Coot (*Fulica americana*) and possibly diving ducks. Likewise the identity of the prey was not determined. The ducks were in 1 to 2.5 m of water at the time of the occurrence.

Few ducks were on the north end of Spooner Lake on the evening of April 6. Several Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*), a solitary male Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*), and a Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) were the only waterfowl observed. Weather conditions at nearby Spooner at 1400 h were: Temperature 15° C, 25% cloud cover, and a southerly wind estimated at 16-24 kmph. Weather conditions at 0700 h on 7 April at Spooner Lake were: Temperature 6° C, 100% clouds, and southerly winds at 8-16 kmph. Several hundred ducks and coots, and a pair of loons were present on Spooner Lake at daybreak on April 7.

The following sequence of events were recorded:

0642. Two adult Bald Eagles flew, together, towards a massive but loosely aggregated raft of ducks and coots causing most to flush.

0644. Some ducks/coots remained and the eagles significantly reduced the area they occupied by flying along the periphery of the raft on opposite sides, causing the waterfowl to bunch up tightly.

0646. Both eagles flew to the north shore and perched. The raft of waterfowl remained tightly bunched and in essentially the same location on the lake.

0647. One eagle flushed and, gaining momentum by flapping vigorously, dropped to within 0.5 m of the water surface. With an occasional shallow wingbeat the eagle glided swiftly towards the raft causing some to scatter to the south. However, most waterfowl were thwarted in their attempts to escape by the second eagle which had flushed immediately after the first and, approaching the raft from a height of 15 m above water surface, overtook the escaping coots and herded them back into a tight bunch. The raft was so tightly bunched at this time that the waterfowl appeared to be touching heads to tails. The length of the raft was about 4 m. The eagles persistently circled at opposite ends of the raft, preventing any expansion of

the area occupied or the escape of any individuals. Several weak attempts were made by an eagle to pounce amongst the waterfowl but in each case it failed to strike water.

0650. An eagle suddenly banked up and then pounced unsuccessfully at a duck or coot, alighting momentarily on the water surface, and then flushed to resume circling with the other eagle. About 30 sec. later the same eagle pounced again, hitting the water and striking a duck as the waterfowl dove in the pandemonium created by the eagle's dive. The eagle's head and upper torso disappeared beneath the water surface and the bird acted as if it were securing a hold on its prey. It then lifted its head out of the water, repeatedly fluttered its wings, and then ducked its head beneath the water surface. This procedure was repeated 8 to 10 times. We suspected it was dispatching its prey and possibly feeding on it.

Upon capturing the duck the second eagle discontinued circling and perched along the west shore. The surviving waterfowl scattered by diving and running in all directions.

0657. The eagle flushed carrying its prey and was immediately joined by the second eagle, whereupon the prey was dropped. The eagle then swung around, picked up the prey, and both flew off together towards the south shore.

I believe the behavior of the two eagles represents a case of cooperative hunting. They both approached the raft, were coordinated in circling along the raft's periphery, and once prey was captured, the eagle ceased its circling activity. The eagle that captured the prey was immediately joined by the second after it flushed from the water, and both flew away together. The whole event was conducted in an efficient, cooperative manner.

I would like to thank Greg Sevensen and LeRoy Petersen for reviewing an earlier draft on the manuscript.

308 E. Council St.
Tomah, WI 54660

Ospreys Quickly Accept A Nest Platform

By Ronald G. Eckstein and Fred Johnson

Artificial nest platforms for Ospreys have been placed in north central Wisconsin during the last nine years with good success. The purpose of the platforms is to replace poor, insecure nests and to provide nest sites in suitable habitats.

In 1982, two pairs of Ospreys nested in stumps in the Wisconsin River above Stevens Point. That year, both pairs produced young. On April 18, 1983, Don G. Follen, Sr. informed us that Canada Geese were using both of these nests. We decided to place two nest platforms on nearby stumps to maintain Ospreys in the area.

On April 20, 1983, Fred Johnson and James Pagel observed a pair of Ospreys unsuccessfully attempting to build a nest on a rounded stump about 250 yards from the nesting Canada Geese. At approximately 10:30 a.m., they erected a platform on this stump. At 12:05 p.m., Fred Johnson

observed a pair of Ospreys building a nest on this new platform. This pair of Ospreys accepted the platform in less than 1-1/2 hour's time and raised three young on it in 1983.

A second platform was erected on another stump some 300 yards away, but it was not used by Ospreys in 1983.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Ranger Station Box 576
Rhinelander, WI 54501

Eagles vs. Cormorants

By Jim Hoefler and Paul Kooiker

Since 1975 Double-crested Cormorants have successfully nested on Grettum Flowage at the Fish Lake Wildlife Area in Burnett County. The breeding population steadily increased from 12 pairs in 1975 to 58 in 1982. They nest primarily on artificial nest structures, but still use several natural nest sites.

In April 1983, cormorants arrived at the colony and began nesting as usual. In early May we noticed that a pair of adult Bald Eagles were using the cormorant nesting poles as roost sites and were causing a great deal of disturbance in the colony. On 6 occasions from 17 May to 17 August we observed one or both eagles fly into the colony and roost on the poles. When the eagles arrived all the cormorants left the colony, circled for several minutes then landed in the water or perched in nearby trees. The eagles sometimes roosted for an hour or more and the cormorants did not return while the eagles were in the colony. The cormorants began returning within minutes of the eagles departure and resumed nesting.

On one occasion an eagle landed on a nesting platform and apparently ate something in the nest. We speculated that it was eating eggs or young birds, but checked several nests and were unable to find any evidence of eggs or young.

The number of cormorants using the colony declined during the summer, but several pairs were still there in mid August. The cormorants completely abandoned the colony in late August without producing a single young.

Bald Eagles have nested on the same flowage for the past several years. During those years we've never observed any conflict between the two species. However, in 1983, the eagles did not nest. Their nest blew down in November 1982, and was replaced with an artificial platform. They used the platform from early March until 1 May, but then abandoned it. After they abandoned the nest they seemed to spend much of their time in the cormorant colony.

We can only speculate that after the eagles abandoned their nest they had more time to devote to activities other than nesting. We don't know why they were attracted to the cormorant colony, but they spent a great deal of time there. Perhaps they were searching for food such as eggs, young or food scraps. Whatever the reason, the disturbance they caused was apparently enough to cause the cormorants to abandon the colony.

DNR Ranger Station
Box 367
Grantsburg, WI 54840

Loggerhead Shrikes in Wood County

By Don G. Follen, Sr.

On July 30, 1983, I observed a bird flush out of a cornfield which had grown to a height of three feet. I immediately recognized the bird as a shrike. I turned the car around and was very surprised to scope an adult Loggerhead Shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus*, on the wire with two young. This meant three birds and the possibility of nesting. Since I was unequipped for anything else, I proceeded to take some footage of the birds and went home.

Upon arriving at home, I called Ken and Jan Luepke of Spencer and told them of the shrikes. Ken later called to say that not only had they seen the birds but had successfully captured and banded one of the adults - the female and one of the young birds. The following day we were unsuccessful in capturing any additional shrikes although we did capture and band an adult male American Kestrel, *Falco sparverius*, which also had a family group in the same area. There were no obvious interspecific interactions between the two predatory species that we could observe. Both species appeared to be feeding mainly on grasshoppers in the area.

The known breeding range of the Loggerhead Shrike appears to be shrinking throughout much of its northern range. Several states and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service currently have studies underway to determine the status and distribution of Loggerhead Shrikes. In Wisconsin they are on the endangered species list.

Records of observations of Loggerheads in Central Wisconsin are rather scarce and in no case was a record found for Wood County. In 1972 the author and Mary Follen found a family of Loggerhead Shrikes in Clark County totaling six birds. This site is approximately fifteen miles from the site in Wood County.

In making a comparison of the birds in Clark County in 1972 and those in Wood County in 1983 in regards to coloration there were some definite differences. The Clark County birds were definitely brownish to brown birds with the exception of the adults which were their typical color. The Wood County birds were all colored like the adults and the female with the large brood patch had brownish primaries while the young bird with the very yellow gape had new dark black primaries. The Clark County birds were observed in June of 1972 while the Wood County birds were observed the end of July. It was obvious that the young of this brood had already gone through their postnuptial moult for the year which is normal for shrikes.

At one point we had six birds in our view which we felt represented four young and two adults. This marks not only the first verified observation of the Loggerhead Shrike in Wood County but also the only known probable breeding record of it also. As of August 13, 1983 there were still three shrikes present at this site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Ray Anderson and staff at the U.W. Stevens Point for reviewing the W.S.O. records, Ken and Jan Luepke for their efforts, Mike Mossman of the Bureau of Endangered Resources of the DNR for his records, Sam Robbins for reviewing his records, and Julie Bartell for clerical assistance.

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FIELD **NOTES**



The Autumn Season

August 1 - November 30, 1981

By Daryl Tessen

August and most of September provided typical late summer - early autumn weather. Temperatures ranged from warm to hot, and humid with an absence of fronts, certainly atypical for September. Rainfall during August was excessive, with little precipitation during the first three weeks of September. However the last week saw a return to very heavy rainfall climaxed by the passage of a strong cold front. This ushered in unusually cool weather with as much as 5 inches of snow in the northern areas. Almost immediately milder weather returned (27th - 28th), with Indian Sumer conditions reigning beyond the middle of November. Expectantly, wintry conditions gradually spread across the state during late November.

The fall migration proved to be a major disappointment. The lack of fronts during September, the main migration period, was the prime factor in the almost total absence of any migratory waves. This was especially true for the passerines. Numerous observers commented on the paucity of thrushes, vireos, flycatchers and especially warblers. The duck and shorebird migration were poorer than normal, especially the latter group. The winter finch picture proved variable this autumn. There was an excellent migration of redpolls, both crossbills, Evening Grosbeaks and Pine Siskins. The redpoll and (both) crossbill movement commenced unusually early (late August - early September) in the northern part of the state and expanded statewide with the advancement of the season. Excellent numbers were present at the conclusion of November. However the siskin picture proved more of a contrast. While excellent numbers appeared statewide during October - November, during the latter part of November its numbers were reported as

diminishing considerably in many state locales. This indicated a movement out of the state. Pine Grosbeaks and Purple Finches were found in very low numbers. Observations of the former species were mainly restricted to the northern counties. By contrast the sparrow flight was an unusually good one.

Approximately 285-290 species were recorded this autumn, this despite the unimpressive migration characterizing the period. Fortunately there was a scattering of rarities which broke the monotony. Gratifying some of these remained, allowing other birders to enjoy them too. Included among the exceptional sightings were the two Louisiana Herons that lingered at Horicon Marsh, a **Plegadis** Ibis present for several days at Theresa Marsh, a Mississippi Kite leisurely watched hawking for insects along the Mississippi River, several Gyrfalcons found during the latter part of the period, an outstanding jaeger flight, highlighted by several Parasitic and a most cooperative Long-tailed at Superior's Wisconsin Point during September-early October, a Black-legged Kittiwake at Milwaukee's Coast Guard Impoundment and a surprising number (2-4) of Groove-billed Anis found during late September-October.

There were many other interesting and significant observations made by many additional observers. However what follows is only a brief summary of the highlights for the season. Because of an excessive delay by the 1981 autumn seasonal editor in preparing this article for publication, it was felt that a brief summation of the period was needed at this time. It will enable the reader to draw comparisons to the 1982 autumn season which follows in this issue. Hopefully the complete 1981 autumn analysis may eventually be available for printing.

SEASONAL SUMMARY

Red-throated Loon: Two were seen at Loon Bluff Nov. 7 (Tessen), with one at Harrington Beach State park Nov. 25 (Sontag), both in Ozaukee County.

Red-necked Grebe: Found at three sites during the early part of the period, two from its breeding territories.

Horned Grebe: Unusual was one in Ashland at the beginning of the period (Verch).

Eared Grebe: One was in Madison Sept. 24-27 (Thiessen) and another at Milwaukee's Coast Guard Impoundment Nov. 12-22 (Casper).

Western Grebe: Verch saw one at Ashland Oct. 24 while Hoffman, Smith et. al. had one at Harrington Beach State Park Nov. 1.

White Pelican: The nine that summered at Horicon Marsh (N.W.R.) wandered through the east-central part of the state (Lake Poygan, Green Bay, Etc.) during early August before subsequently returning to the refuge. They remained through September (many observers). Fifteen appeared at Mead Wildlife Area during early November (Meier) with some of this group dispersing to Wood County Nov. 19 (Follen) and Madison Nov. 23 (fide Hale).

- Double-cr. Cormorant:** Late were birds at Manitowoc Nov. 21 (Sontag) and LaCrosse Nov. 24 (Leshner).
- Green Heron:** Also late was one at Horicon Marsh Nov. 1 (Lange).
- Little Blue Heron:** One was seen at Rush Lake Aug. 19 (Tessen).
- Cattle Egret:** The Horicon group remained through October, with Green Bay's rookery lingering almost as long. Two birds appeared at Washburn Nov. 1 with one last seen Nov. 30 (Hulse et. al.). The latter date is one of the latest records for this species.
- Snowy Egret:** The two each at Horicon and Green Bay remained through September (m. ob.).
- Louisiana Heron:** The two discovered in late July remained along the western side of Horicon Marsh through September (m. ob.). They were most frequently seen along the nature trail off from Highway 49.
- Yellow-cr. Night Heron:** Several were found along the same nature trail at Horicon through September (m. ob.).
- Plegadis Ibis:** One was discovered amongst the thousands of Canada Geese along Highway 28 at Theresa Marsh Oct. 5. It remained for several days where it was seen by many.
- Whistling Swan:** Very numerous at several sites in the central part of the state during November. Several thousand lingered into December, especially along the Mississippi River near Buffalo.
- Canada Goose:** Between 75,000 - 100,000 peaked at Horicon Marsh during October. This has become the "constant number" over recent years since the program in the 1970's to reduce the original 200,000+ numbers. As expected with the mildness of the weather substantial numbers lingered into December at Horicon.
- Canvasback:** Present at four locales during the early part of the period.
- Oldsquaw:** Unusual was one at LaCrosse Oct. 10 (Leshner). There are limited inland records of this Great Lake species.
- White-winged, Black and Surf Scoters:** In contrast to preceding autumns the scoter migration was very poor for all three species. For example there were only a limited number of sightings from the traditional hot spots along Lake Michigan, mainly in Ozaukee County.
- Mississippi Kite:** One of the highlights of the season was the leisurely study of an individual hawking for insects along the Mississippi River at the Eagle Valley Nature Center Sept. 6 by Koller. While this species is very rare in the state the number of sightings have been increasing over recent years. Undoubtedly this is related to its northward expansion in the southern states. Accepted by the Records Committee.
- Goshawk:** Sightings were up considerably throughout the state during late October and especially November.
- Cooper's hawk:** Seen more frequently than recent autumns statewide.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk:** Likewise substantial numbers seen this fall, although not as extra ordinary as the previous two species.
- Swainson's Hawk:** One in Milwaukee Sept. 27 (Idzikowski), and one in Buffalo County, Nov. 2 (Polk).
- Golden Eagle:** Found Oct. 20 in Monroe County (Epstein). Another was watched carrying a red squirrel in Menominee County during mid-November (Huntington).
- Osprey:** Late sightings included Nov. 12 in Sheboygan County (Kuhn) and Nov. 25 in Dane Gyrfalcon: Several birds were seen during late October and especially early November from several locales.
- Peregrine Falcon:** A fine movement observed in the state, predominately along or near Lake Michigan. The main exodus occurred during late September.
- Spruce Grouse:** This species proved exceptionally cooperative in the Three Lakes - Hiles area. There were a substantial number of sightings between early August and late October (m. ob.).
- Black-bellied Plover:** Late was one at Ashland Nov. 21 (Verch).
- Whimbrel:** These sightings: Collins Marsh Aug. 1 (Tessen, Peterson), Milwaukee Aug. 13 (Hanbury) and Sept. 26-28 (Mueller, Idzikowski, Casper, Gustafson).

- Willet:** No sightings: Manitowoc Aug. 1 (Peterson, Tessen) and west of Ashland Oct. 3 (Verch).
- Greater Yellowlegs:** Late sightings included Nov. 10 near Chippewa (Polk) and Nov. 14 Ashland (Verch).
- Red Knot:** Present in Milwaukee with two Aug. 15 (Tessen) and one Aug. 28 (Gustafson) and in Manitowoc Oct. 8 (Sontag).
- Dunlin:** Very late were birds in Milwaukee Nov. 30 (Coward).
- Western Sandpiper:** Found in five counties during the first half of the period.
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper:** A poorer migration than last year with only a total of ten birds from four different areas.
- Marbled Godwit:** One at Manitowoc in company with the Willet Aug. 1 (Tessen, Peterson).
- Am. Avocet:** Six were observed at Collins Marsh Aug. 1 (Tessen, Peterson).
- Northern Phalarope:** A very poor flight with only a maximum of five birds representing two counties.
- Parasitic Jaeger:** At Superior's Wisconsin Point single birds were watched Sept. 5 (Hoffman) and Sept. 26 (Tessen), with four Oct. 10 (Idzikowski).
- Long-tailed Jaeger:** Another highlight of the season was the careful study of an adult bird at Wisconsin Point Sept. 5 (Hoffman) and Sept. 13 (Tessen, Verch, Maercklein et. al.). This represents only the fourth and fifth state records. Accepted by the Records Committee.
- Jaeger Species:** Three unidentified birds were watched by Hoffman Sept. 5, also at Wis. Pt. This plus the preceding sightings represent the best jaeger migration for the state in year, probably ever.
- Glaucous Gull:** There were several sightings during the latter half of the period.
- Laughing Gull:** Recorded during late August in Milwaukee (Gustafson, Tessen) and Sept. 21 in Eau Claire County (Polk).
- Franklin's Gull:** A small number were seen between August and late October in four different areas. The most consistent site was the Coast Guard Impoundment.
- Little Gull:** As is now customary, present into August at Manitowoc and during the entire period at Milwaukee. At the latter site it lingered into December.
- Black-legged Kittiwake:** One observed intermittently Nov. 1 - 30 at Milwaukee (Hoffman, Smith, Cowart et. al.).
- Caspian Tern:** Late, especially for northern Wisconsin, was one in Bayfield County Oct. 23-24 (Maercklein).
- Groove-billed Ani:** A surprising and unprecedented number of sightings this fall. A bird was discovered by Loewecke on the Apostle Islands Sept. 26. What was undoubtedly the same bird was seen Oct. 21 by Cooper and Verch on the Northland College campus (Ashland) during a snowstorm. It was photographed as it moved about the campus. Another bird was found by Smith Oct. 17 along Lake Wisconsin in Columbia county. It was seen intermittently through the 23rd (Hoffman, Thiessen). Still another bird was found dead by Bragg near Rochester Oct. 23 (fide Robbins). The Records Committee accepted these sightings. They represent the eighth and ninth records.
- Snowy Owl:** Fewer than the usual number of November reports.
- Common Nighthawk:** Epstein tallied 4000+ in Monroe County Aug. 29.
- Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker:** The unusual abundance of this species in the northern third of the state continued through the season. Two were seen on the Apostle Islands Sept. 3 and 10, with 10+ total found in Forest and Oneida counties during the period (m. ob.).
- Boreal Chickadee:** As with certain other northern species this one was unusually common in the Hiles - Three Lakes area.
- Carolina Wren:** One in Manitowoc Sept. 24 (Sontag).
- Mockingbird:** One - two birds reported in the state this fall, a sharp contrast to the pre 1978-79 winter period.

Gray Catbird: One present into December in Eau Claire (Polk).

Varied Thrush: Two birds were found during November.

Ruby-cr. Kinglet: Late was an individual Nov. 29 in Madison (Thiessen).

Loggerhead Shrike: Reported in August from Eau Claire (Polk) and Shawano (Peterson) Counties. The latter was a family group.

Prairie Warbler: Unusual was one seen by Robbins Sept. 10 in Taylor County.

Blackpoll Warbler: Representing a record departure date was the bird found by Ziebell Oct. 31 in Winnebago County

Evening Grosbeak: There was a good movement throughout most of the state during the period.

Pine Grosbeak: Only found in fair numbers in the northern third of the state, mainly during November.

Common Redpoll: An unprecedented early movement, highlighted by two record arrival dates. By late november excellent numbers were being reported from many state areas, with a definite increase in numbers noted by many reporters. Amazing was Maercklein's careful study of three on Stockton Island (Apostle Island chain) Aug. 30. Additional birds were found there Sept. 9-10.

Pine Siskin: Excellent migration through the state during October and most of November. However by the period's conclusion the numbers were clearly diminishing, indicating an exodus from the state.

Red and White-winged Crossbills: For both species there was an early and substantial movement into most state regions. This proved especially characteristic of the White-winged.

Sharp-tailed Sparrow: One was watched by Hoffman north of Mazomanie Oct. 17.

Haris' Sparrow: An exceptionally good migration this fall. There were reports from many areas with good numbers indicated.

White-crowned Sparrow: Likewise a very good fall migration although this occurs more often for this species than the preceding one.

CONTRIBUTORS

Gary Casper, Bill Cowart, Mary Donald, Eric Epstein, Don Follen, Dennis Gustafson, Jim Hale, Don Hanbury, Randy Hoffman, Scott Hulse, James Huntington, John Idzikowski, Hal Koller, Ken Lange, Fred Leshner, Tom Meier, Mark Peterson, Janine Polk, Sam Robbins, William Smith, Charles Sontag, Daryl Tessen, Steve Thiessen, Dick Verch, Tom Ziebell.



FIELD **NOTES**



The Autumn Season

August 1 to November 30, 1982

By Mark Peterson

With the start of 1983, another volunteer begins the task of compiling the Fall Field notes. A new arrival from the stork occurred almost simultaneously with the arrival of the package of field notes from the previous fall. For the most part, she has been cooperative as this new fall editor attempts to sort through data from throughout the state.

The weather throughout the period was quite variable. Precipitation was above normal throughout the period.

August began very warm with the highest temperature of 100° at Marshall on the 3rd. 3.5" of rain fell at Oshkosh and Palmyra during the first week. The second week temperatures fell with a low of 29 at Morse on the 11th. Temperatures again rose the 3rd week with 91 at Baldwin on the 15th and 95 at Altoona on the 19th. 1-2" of rain fell statewide during the last week of the month. The temperature again fell to 29 at Morse on the 28th.

September was very rainy in the northern half of the state. 2.5" to 3.5" of rain fell in most of the northern half of the state during the first week. During the second week, close to 3" of rain fell in Spencer and Rhinelander. The high temperature was 88 at Mount Mary on the 12th and the low was 31 at Lake Thompson on the 7th. During the 3rd week .5" to 1.5" of rain fell statewide. Widely scattered frost was reported in the northern 1/2 of the state on the 21st and 22nd. Lafarge reported 24° on the 21st. Temperatures again warmed at the end of the month with a high of 88 at Cambridge on the 30th.

October again had wide variations in weather. Cambridge reported a high of 86 on the 6th. The first killing frost was reported on the 16th in the central and western part of the state and on the 17th in the eastern part of the state. 1/4" of snow was reported at Wausau on the 17th. 2-4" of snow fell in the northwestern part of the state on the 19th and 20th with 9" reported at Morse. Over 2" of rain was reported in areas of the southern part of the state. Temperatures again warmed during the last week of the month with a high of 68 in Milwaukee on the 19th.

November was again variable. During the first week, 1-2" of rain fell in the southern part of the state while 1-4" of snow fell in the northwestern part of the state. The second week brought more of the same with 1-3" of rain in the central and southern parts of the state and 4-12" of snow in the northwestern part of the state. Temperatures ranged from 60 in the extreme south on the 10th to -1 in Lincoln county on the 15th. Temperatures again warmed to 63 at Madison and Milwaukee on the 20th and 54 in Iola on the 22nd, but then fell again to -7 in Lincoln County on the 27th.

The season was about average with 69 contributors reporting 279 species. Coverage was again the best on the southeastern part of the state where most of the active birders live. Coverage was minimal or lacking in the extreme southwest and the extreme northeast.

Rarities occurred in scattered areas and included: A Western Grebe, four White Pelicans, three Snowy Egrets, a **Plegadis** Ibis, all three scoter species, six Golden Eagles, a Gyrfalcon, a Prairie Falcon, six Whimbrels, a Willet, Western Sandpipers, Buff-breasted Sandpipers, five Avocets, Little Gulls, a Groove-billed Ani, a Hawk Owl, two Three-toed Woodpeckers (Northern Three-toed Woodpecker), a Vermillion Flycatcher, three Varied Thrushes, a Bell's Vireo, a Hooded Warbler, a Sharp-tailed Sparrow, and two Black-throated Sparrows.

A sizable number of records were not accepted either because no documentation was sent or because documentation was not sufficient enough to accurately describe what had been seen. It is not enough to say, "I saw '---' on a certain date", or "A friend of mine saw '---' the other day". Several other sightings were not accepted because documentation was not complete enough to rule out the possibility that another species had been seen rather than the one reported by the observer. If you are out and happen to be lucky enough to find that rarity, write down everything you observe including sounds and behavior down to the minute details while you are observing the bird, if possible. If you can, get a picture or find someone else to document it also. Document your sighting as thoroughly as possible so that 50 years from now when someone sees your report there will be no doubt that you really did see what you reported.

THE SEASONAL SUMMARY

Common Loon: Present at the beginning of the period in the northern part of the state and also south to Monroe and Winnebago counties. Highest numbers reported included 12 in Burnett County on August 4 (Hoefler), 15 in Dane county on November 11 (Ashman), and 20 in Shawano County on November 2 (Peterson). Present at the end of the period in Jefferson and Sauk Counties.

Red-throated Loon: First seen in Douglas County On September 26 (Tessen). Also reported in Ozaukee County on October 11 (Hanbury) October 16 (Tessen) and October 31 (Smith). Last seen in Shawano County on November 2 (Peterson).

Red-necked Grebe: Present at the beginning of the period in St. Croix County (Evrard) where he also saw 4 on August 3. On August 3, 10 were seen in Winnebago County by Ziebell. On August 19, 20 were seen in Winnebago County by Tessen, where he also saw 5 on August 23. On September 2, one was reported from St. Croix county (Evrard). 3 were seen on October 11 Bayfield County (Maercklein). Last reported on October 16 from Winnebago County (Ziebell).

Horned Grebe: The first reports came on September 16 (Columbia County (Ashman), and September 25 Milwaukee County (Woodmansee). Peak numbers included 15 on October 16 and 20 on October 23 in Ozaukee County (Tessen). Present at the end of the period in Jefferson County (Etter Hale).

Eared Grebe: One seen on August 31 in Milwaukee County (Mueller).

Western Grebe: One was seen on October 30 in Ozaukee County (Tessen).

Pied-billed Grebe: Present throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Largest concentrations included 30 on August 3 in Winnebago County (Ziebell), and 850 on September 30 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge Staff). Reported on November 14 in Dane County (Ashman), and on November 23 in Milwaukee County (Cowart). Reported at the end of the period in Sauk County (Lange).

White Pelican: Reported from September 4 to October 2 in Dunn County (Polk). One was seen flying over the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station on October 1 in Sheboygan County (CGOS staff). One injured bird was reported on October 16 from Columbia County (Lange). One was seen on Lake Wisconsin in Columbia County between Nov. 14-20 (Hoffman, Tessen).

Double-crested Cormorant: Present in scattered areas throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Largest concentrations included 60 on August 4 in Burnett County (Hoefer), 700 on August 6 in Brown County (Tessen), 125 on August 10 in Manitowoc County (Sontag), 61 on August 29 in Marathon County (Luepkes), 200 on August 30 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Luepkes), 200 on August 30 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff), and 300 on October 9 in LaCrosse County (Leshner). Latest reports were November 6 in Ashland County (Luepkes), and November 15 Ashland County (Verch).

Great Blue Heron: Present throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Peak numbers included 20 on August 20 in Marathon County (Luepkes), 350 on September 1 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge Staff), and 40 on September 3 in Winnebago County (Ziebell). Latest dates included November 21, Dane County (Thiessen), and November 26, Burnett County (Hoefer).

Green-backed (Green Heron) Heron: Present at the beginning of the period north to Burnett, Bayfield, Taylor, Langlade, and Marinette Counties. Greatest concentrations included 50 on August 15 in Marathon County (Luepkes), 50 on September 1 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff), and 24 on September 3 in Winnebago County (Ziebell). Last reported on October 12 in Ozaukee County (Bontly and Woodmansee), and on October 13 in Manitowoc County (Sontag).

Cattle Egret: Found in Brown County by Tessen on August 14 and also August 20 when he found 6. 7 found in Dodge County by Tessen on August 17; Peterson found 3 on August 27; the Horicon National Wildlife Refuge Staff found 25 on September 1; Ashman found 3 on September 9; Tessen found 2 on September 18, and Gustafson found 10 on September 18. Smith found one in Milwaukee County on October 31, and Gustafson found the last one in Ozaukee County on November 4.

Great Egret: Present at the beginning of the period north to Burnett and Door County. Largest numbers came from Dodge County and included 300 on August 14 (Tessen) and 350 on September 1 (Horicon National Wildlife Refuge staff). Last reported on November 8 in LaCrosse County by Leshner.

Snowy Egret: All reports came from Brown County where 3 were seen on August 14 by Tessen and Peterson, 1 on August 20 by Tessen, and 3 were seen on October 1 by Cowart.

Black-crowned Night-Heron: Reported at the beginning of the period in Brown, Dodge, Marinette and St. Croix counties. Peak numbers included 40 on August 16 in Manitowoc County (Sontag), 25 on August 29 in Marathon County (Luepkes), and 250 on September 1 on Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff). Last reported in Milwaukee County on October 31 (Freese, Mueller and Smith).

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron: Seen on August 16 in Manitowoc County (Sontag).

Least Bittern: Present at the beginning of the period in Iron County (Butterbrodt). Also seen on August 3 in Manitowoc County (Sontag), on August 5 in Shawano County (Peterson), and on August 20 in Winnebago County (Schultz). 250 were seen on August 30 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the Refuge staff. The last one was seen on October 15 in Vernon County by Weber.

American Bittern: Present at the beginning of the period throughout the state. The largest concentration was 200 on August 30 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff). Latest dates were October 31 in Milwaukee County (Freese and Smith), and November 29 in Burnett County (Hoefer).

(Plegadis) Ibis: One was seen on October 7 flying over Manitowoc (Sontag).

Mute Swan: Present at the beginning of the period in Douglas (Erickson and Johnson) and Bayfield and Ashland Counties (Verch). 2 were seen in Douglas County on September 11 (Luepkes), on September 16 (Freeze) on September 23 (Erickson), and on September 25 (Tessen). Reported by Freeze on September 16 in Bayfield County. 11 were seen by Peterson in Ashland County on September 25 and 8 were seen in Ashland County on November 6 by Luepke. Present at the end of the period in Ashland County (Verch).

Tundra (Whistling) Swan: An injured bird was reported in Dunn County by Polk from the beginning of the period until September 5. One was also reported on August 31 in Wood County (Follen). Reported on October 21 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff) and on October 31 in Clark County (Robbins). Peak numbers all came on November 13 when 1300 were seen from the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station in Sheboygan County, 1100 in Ozaukee County (Tessen), 586 in Monroe County (Epstein) and 200 in Sheboygan County (Kuhn). Reported on November 26 in Shawano County (Peterson) and Winnebago County (Ziebell). Reported at the end of the period in Marinette County (Lindberg).

Canada Goose: Reported at the beginning of the period south to Columbia and Milwaukee Counties. Peak numbers included 10,000 on September 30 in Brown County (Cleary and Columban), 86,450 on November 1 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff), and 2000 on November 5 in Winnebago County (Ziebell). Reported at the end of the period in Ashland, Brown, Dodge, Eau Claire, Jefferson, St. Croix, and Winnebago Counties.

Snow Goose: Reported at the beginning of the period in Winnebago County (Ziebell). Reported on September 15 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff). Largest numbers were 250 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge on October 13 (Refuge staff), 200 on October 20 in LaCrosse County (Leshner), 120 on October 21 in Burnett County (Hoefer), 140 on October 21 in Monroe County (Epstein), 65 on November 6 in Rock County (Tessen), 125 on November 7 in Price County (Hardy), and 80 on November 10 in Winnebago County (Ziebell). 7 were seen on November 13 in Ozaukee County by Tessen for the latest report.

Mallard: Reported throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Peak numbers included 500 on October 24 in St. Croix County (Evrard), 3000 on October 27 in Marathon County (Luepkes), 15,000 on November 1 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff) and 1100 on November 7 in Columbia County (Cederstrom). Present throughout the state at the end of the period.

American Black (Black) Duck: Reported throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Highest numbers were 200 on October 21 in Burnett County (Hoefer), and 810 on November 1 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff). Present throughout the state at the end of the period.

Gadwall: Reported at the beginning of the period in Burnett, Dodge, Dunn, and St. Croix Counties. Largest numbers were 620 on October 1 in Horicon National Refuge (Refuge staff), 100 on October 21 in Burnett County (Hoefer), and 72 on October 27 in Dane County (Ashman). Present at the end of the period in Chippewa, Dane, and Dodge Counties.

Northern (Common) Pintail: Largest concentration was 7450 on September 1 at Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff). Other smaller concentrations included 80 on October 16 in Winnebago County (Ziebell) and 25 on October 26 in Columbia County (Ashman). Reported at the end of the period in Dodge and Eau Claire Counties.

Green-winged Teal: Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron, Burnett, Dodge, and Marathon Counties. Peak numbers included 300 on September 10 in Burnett County (Hoefer), and 4340 on October 1 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff). It was reported at the end of the period in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge.

Blue-winged Teal: Reported throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Largest numbers included 7270 on September 1 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff), 200 on September 3 in Winnebago County (Ziebell), and 500 on September 10 in Burnett County (Hoefer). Last reported on November 4 in Milwaukee County (Gustafson).

American Wigeon: Highest concentrations included 5350 on October 1 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff), 362 on October 8 in St. Croix County (Evrard), 2000 on October 16 in Winnebago County (Ziebell), and 300 on October 27 in Burnett County (Hoefer). Reported at the end of the period in Chippewa and Dodge Counties.

Northern Shoveler: Peak numbers were 630 on September 1 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff), and 176 on November 27 in Dane County (Thiessen). Reported at the end of the period in Dane and Dodge Counties.

- Wood Duck:** Reported throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Highest numbers were 400 on August 20 in Burnett County (Hoefer) and 1700 on September 1 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff). Reported at the end of the period in Brown County (Cleary and Columban).
- Redhead:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Chippewa, Columbia, Dodge and Dunn Counties. Highest numbers were 800 on August 1 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff), and 20 on September 5 in Winnebago County (Ziebell). Last reported on November 13 in Milwaukee County by Mueller.
- Ring-necked Duck:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron, Marathon, and St. Croix Counties. Highest numbers were 500 on October 21 in Burnett County (Hoefer) and 50 on October 4 in St. Croix County (Evrard). Last reported on November 25 in Waupaca County by Tessen.
- Canvasback:** First reported on August 7 in Dunn County by Polk. Highest concentration was 250 on November 20 in LaCrosse County (Leshner). Reported at the end of the period in Dane County by Thiessen.
- Greater Scaup:** Reported on September 18 in Milwaukee County by Tessen. Highest concentrations were 2000 on October 21 in Ozaukee County (Frank), 1200 on October 23 in Ozaukee County (Tessen), and 4000 on October 27 in Milwaukee County (Bontly and Woodmansee). Present at the end of the period in Manitowoc and Milwaukee Counties.
- Lesser Scaup:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron, Burnett, and Dunn Counties. Highest numbers were 790 on October 31 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff), and 400 on November 5 in Winnebago County (Ziebell). Reported at the end of the period in Brown and Winnebago Counties.
- Common Goldeneye:** Reported on August 2 in Manitowoc County (Cowart), and on August 9 in Manitowoc County (Sontag). Peak numbers were 110 on November 15 in Shawano County (Peterson), and 50 on November 25 in Manitowoc County (Sontag). Present throughout the state at the end of the period.
- Bufflehead:** First reported on October 16 in Milwaukee County (Tessen and Woodmansee). Highest numbers were 75 on November 13 in Dane County (Smith), and 50 on November 14 in Milwaukee County (Woodmansee). Reported at the end of the period in Ashland, Dodge and Milwaukee Counties.
- Oldsquaw:** First reported on October 16 in Ozaukee County (Gustafson and Tessen). Highest number was 50 on October 30 in Ozaukee County (Tessen). One report away from the great lakes on October 21 in Burnett County (Hoefer). Last reported on November 13 in Ozaukee County by Hanbury.
- White-winged Scoter:** First reported on October 4 in Bayfield County (Maercklein). Reported in Ozaukee County on October 16 (Gustafson, Hanbury and Tessen who saw 15 individuals), October 23 (Cowart, Frank, Peterson, and Tessen who saw 5 individuals), October 30 (Tessen), October 31 (Smith), and on November 13 when Tessen saw 4 individuals. Also seen on November 7 in Dane County (Smith), November 16 in Ashland County (Verch), and from November 15 to 20 in LaCrosse County (Leshner).
- Surf Scoter:** Seen in Dane County on October 16 (Freeze), Reported in Ozaukee County on October 16 (Gustafson - 7 individuals, and Tessen - 15 individuals), October 23 (Cowart, Frank - 9 individuals, Peterson - 10 individuals and Tessen - 15 individuals), October 30 (Hanbury, and Tessen -- 22 individuals), October 31 (Freeze). Reported on October 31 in Ashland County (Verch). The last report came from Tessen on November 13 in Ozaukee County.
- Black Scoter:** First seen in Ozaukee County on October 16 when Tessen saw 2 individuals. 2 individuals were seen on October 17 in Manitowoc County by Sontag. Reported in Ozaukee County on October 23 (Cowart, Frank - 5 individuals, Gustafson - 2 individuals, Peterson - 6 individuals, and Tessen - 110 individuals), October 24 (Hanbury), and on October 30 (Mueller, and Tessen - 12 individuals).
- Ruddy Duck:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Chippewa, Dodge, Dunn, and St. Croix counties. Highest numbers included 100 on September 10 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff), 40 on October 27 in Milwaukee County (Bontly), 60 on November 11 in Milwaukee County (Cowart), and 44 on November 13 in Mil. Co. (Mueller). 2 were seen in Waupaca County on November 25 by Tessen for the last report.

- Hooded Merganser:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron, Bayfield, Chippewa, Dunn, and St. Croix Counties. Peak numbers were 80 on November 1 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff), and 50 on November 13 in Dane County (Smith). Reported at the end of the period in Dane County (Thiessen).
- Common Merganser:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Bayfield and Iron Counties. Highest number seen was 45 on November 27 in Dane County (Thiessen). Reported at the end of the period in Brown, Dane, Dunn, and Manitowoc Counties.
- Red-breasted Merganser:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland and Bayfield Counties. Peak numbers included 200 on October 16 in Ozaukee County (Tessen), and 200 on October 29 in Milwaukee County (Woodmansee). Reported at the end of the period in Bayfield, Dane, and Manitowoc counties.
- Turkey Vulture:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron, Crawford, Dane, Manitowoc, Marinette, and Monroe Counties. Highest numbers were 24 on September 16 in Columbia County (Ashman), and 26 on October 14 in Monroe County (Epstein). Last reported on November 21 in Wood County (Follen).
- Northern Goshawk:** A very good year. Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland County (Verch). Peak numbers included 38 on October 30 in Ozaukee County (Tessen), 119 on November 5 at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station in Sheboygan County, and 39 on November 6 in Ozaukee County (Gustafson). Reported throughout the state at the end of the period.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk:** Peak movement occurred on October 14 when 62 were reported on Monroe County (Epstein), 150 in Ozaukee County (Frank), and 188 at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station.
- Cooper's Hawk:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Outagamie County (Anderson and Prickett). Peak numbers seen were 8 on October 4 in Monroe County (Epstein), and 5 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge on September 30 (Refuge staff). Reported at the end of the period in Brown County (Cleary and Columban).
- Red-tailed Hawk:** Peak numbers included 117 on October 15 in Monroe County (Epstein), and 240 on November 5 at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station in Sheboygan County.
- Red-shouldered Hawk:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Manitowoc and Outagamie Counties. 3 were seen on October 30 in Monroe County by Epstein. Last reported by Freese in Dane County on November 17.
- Broad-winged Hawk:** Reported at the beginning of the period in the northern half of the state. Peak numbers occurred on September 18 when 962 were seen on Monroe County by Epstein and 5000+ were seen in Marinette County (Beltons and Tralers). Last reported on October 25 in Milwaukee County by Woodmansee.
- Rough-legged Hawk:** One was reported on August 1 in Taylor County by Robbins. The next report came on October 1 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff). Peak numbers were 15 on November 5 in Monroe County (Epstein), and 15 on November 30 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff).
- Golden Eagle:** Reported on September 18 in Sawyer County (Freese), on October 21 Monroe County (Epstein), on October 21 in Milwaukee County (Bontly and Woodmansee), November 4 in Ozaukee County (Gustafson), November 6 in Milwaukee County (Woodmansee), November 15 in Wood County (Follen), and on November 24 in Monroe County (Epstein).
- Bald Eagle:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Douglas, Dunn, Iron, Marathon, Marinette, Price, and Vilas Counties. Highest numbers were 26 on October 26 in Burnett County (Hoefer), and 7 on November 22 in Polk County (Hudick). Present at the end of the period in Ashland, Marathon, Marinette, Sauk, and Shawano Counties.
- Northern Harrier:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. The largest concentration was 30 on September 30 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff). Reported at the end of the period in Barron, Dodge, and Wood Counties.
- Osprey:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Adams, Brown, Douglas, Iron, Shawano, and Vilas Counties. Largest numbers were 12 on August 2 in Iron County (Butterbrodt), and 7 on August 10 in Burnett County (Hoefer). Latest reports came on October 14 from Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff), and October 15 from Wood County (Follen).

Gyr Falcon: One reported by Tessen in Brown County on November 27.

Prairie Falcon: One was seen on October 15 at Cedar Grove Ornithological Station. This record was accepted by the Records Committee. (See By the Wayside).

Peregrine Falcon: One was seen on September 1, by US Forest Service employees, feeding on a Rock Dove on a rooftop in downtown Milwaukee. Also seen on September 16 in Sauk County (Lange), September 25 in Dane County (Thiessen), 5 were seen on September 25 and 6 on September 28 at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station in Sheboygan County, October 1 in Burnett County (Hoefer), October 7 and October 11 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff), October 8 in Chippewa (Kemper), Milwaukee County (Bontly and Woodmansee), October 10 in Sheboygan County (Koopman), October 14 in Ozaukee County (Frank) and at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station in Sheboygan County, and last seen on October 29 in Milwaukee County by Woodmansee.

Merlin: First seen on August 31 in St. Croix County by Follen. Peak numbers occurred on October 15 when 28 were seen at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, and in Ozaukee County where Frank saw 13. Last reported on November 13 in Ozaukee County by Tessen.

American Kestrel: Reported throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Peak numbers were 16 on September 13 at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, and 30 on September 30 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff). Present throughout the state at the end of the period.

Spur Grouse: Reported on October 21 in Forest County by Reardon and 3 were seen by Baughman in Vilas County on October 24.

Ruffed Grouse: Reported south to Sheboygan, Dane, and Trempealeau Counties during the period. 15 were seen by the Luepkes in Clark County on October 3.

Greater Prairie Chicken: Reported at the beginning of the period in Burnett County by Hoefer. Seen on November 15 in Wood County by Follen. Present at the end of the period in Burnett County (Hoefer).

Sharp-tailed Grouse: Present at the beginning of the period in Burnett County (Hoefer). 2 were seen on September 25 in Douglas County by Tessen. Present at the end of the period in Burnett County (Hoefer).

Northern (Common) Bobwhite: Reported in Chippewa, Dane, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Iowa, Jackson, and Rock Counties during the period.

Ring-necked Pheasant: Reported north to Burnett, Douglas, Marathon, and Marinette counties. 35 were seen on September 22 in Brown County by Cleary and Columban.

Gray Partridge: Reported during the period in Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Dodge, Grant, Marinette, and Rock Counties. 50 were seen on August 17 in Brown County by Cleary and Columban.

Wild Turkey: Reported at the beginning of the period in Brown and Marinette Counties. Reported during the period in Vernon County by Weber. 14 were seen on October 30 in Brown County by Cleary and Columban. Present at the end of the period in Brown County.

Sandhill Crane: Reported at the beginning of the period in Adams, Burnett, Iron, Marathon, Marinette, and Outagamie Counties. Peak numbers included 519 on October 20 in Burnett County (Hoefer), and 205 on October 29 in Wood County (Luepkes). Last reported on November 29 in Burnett County by Hoefer.

King Rail: Reported at the beginning of the period in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge. 20 were seen by the Refuge staff in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge on September 1. Reported in Dodge County on September 9 by Bontly.

Virginia Rail: Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Brown and Dodge Counties. 750 were seen by the Refuge staff in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge on September 15. Last reported by Cleary and Columban in Brown County on September 30.

Sora: Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. 2000 were seen by the Refuge staff in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge on September 15. The last report came from Robbins in Taylor County on October 11.

Common (Gallinule) Moorhen: Reported at the beginning of the period in Brown, LaCrosse, Manitowoc and Shawano Counties. 15 were seen on August 1 in Manitowoc County by Sontag, and 100 were seen by the Refuge staff in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge on September 15. The last report came from Cleary and Columban in Brown County on September 30.

- American Coot:** Peak numbers included 1500 on September 1 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff), 2000 on October 4 in Shawano County (Peterson), 4000 on October 16 in Winnebago County (Ziebell), 2000 on October 28 in Burnett County (Hoefler), and 2300 on October 31 in Jefferson County (Etter Hale). Reported at the end of the period in Brown, Columbia, Dane, Manitowoc, and Sauk counties.
- Semipalmated Plover:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron, Chippewa, Douglas and Dunn Counties. Highest numbers included 14 on September 2 in Manitowoc County (Sontag), and 8 on September 6 in Milwaukee County (Frank). Last reported by Thiessen in Dane County on October 24.
- Killdeer:** 500 were seen by the Refuge staff on September 1 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge, and 85 were seen on August 20 by Luepkes in Marathon County. Thiessen saw the last one in Dane County on November 7.
- Lesser Golden-Plover:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron County by Humphrey. Highest concentrations included 27 on August 30 in St. Croix County (Evrard), 87 on September 12 in Dane County (Thiessen), and 25 on September 18 in Dodge County (Gustafson). Last reported by Tessen in Ozaukee County on October 30.
- Black-bellied Plover:** Reported at the beginning of period by Tessen, 200 (Aug. 30) in the Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff), and 43 on September 16 in Columbia County (Ashman) for the highest concentrations. One was seen in Douglas County by Johnson on November 7.
- Red Knot:** First reported on August 19 in Manitowoc County by Sontag, where he also saw 7 on August 23. Seen on August 24 in Bayfield County (Maercklein), 4 on August 26 in Milwaukee County (Coward and Gustafson), on August 28 in Milwaukee County (Hanbury), on August 30 in Milwaukee County (Coward and Woodmansee), and on September 3 and September 9 in Manitowoc County (Freese). It was last reported in Manitowoc County by Sontag on November 10.
- Pectoral Sandpiper:** Highest concentrations included 130 on August 27 in Dane County (Thiessen), 400 on September 1 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff), and 50 on November 1 in St. Croix County (Polk). 7 were seen on November 6 in St. Croix County (Polk), and the last report came from Thiessen in Dane County on November 7.
- White-rumped Sandpiper:** First reported on August 19 in Dodge County by Tessen. 13 were seen on October 23 in Dane County by Thiessen. The last report came from Johnson in Douglas County on November 7.
- Baird's Sandpiper:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Dunn County (Polk). 10 were seen by the Luepkes on August 29 in Marathon County, and 16 were seen by Thiessen in Dane County on September 6. The latest report came from Polk in St. Croix County on November 3.
- Least Sandpiper:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Dane and Door counties. Highest numbers were 80 on August 6 in Dane County (Thiessen), 35 on August 29 in Marathon County (Luepkes), and 400 on September 1 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff). The latest reports were October 23 in Dodge County (Haseleu), and October 24 in Dane County (Thiessen).
- Dunlin:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland and Milwaukee Counties. 50 were seen on August 15 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff), 100 on October 19 in Dunn County (Polk), and 125 on October 23 in Dane County (Thiessen). 9 were seen by Tessen in Milwaukee County on November 13, and the last report came from Sontag in Manitowoc County on November 14.
- Short-billed Dowitcher:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Door and Manitowoc Counties. Peak numbers were seen by Tessen in Dodge County and included 70 on August 19, 85 on August 23, 180 on September 11 and 75 on September 18. The last report came from Frank in Milwaukee County on September 25.
- Long-billed Dowitcher:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Dunn County (Polk). Highest numbers included 100 on September 26 in Dodge County (Soulen), 400 on September 30 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff), and 65 on October 11 in Dodge County (Tessen). The last report came from Thiessen in Dane County on October 30.
- Stilt Sandpiper:** Reported on August 6 in Brown County by Tessen and in Dane County by Thiessen. Peak numbers included 85 on August 23 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff), 80 on August 23 in Dodge County (Tessen), 50 on August 28 in Dodge County (Tessen), 75 on September 11 in Dodge County (Tessen), and 35 on September 13 in Dunn County (Polk). The last report came from Thiessen in Dane County on October 8.

- Semipalmated Sandpiper:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane County. Highest concentrations were 50 on August 6 in Dane County (Thiessen), 50 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge on August 15 (Refuge staff), and 55 on September 1 in Manitowoc County (Sontag). The last report came from Sontag in Manitowoc County on October 11.
- Western Sandpiper:** Reported on August 19 in Dane County (Thiessen), on August 28 in Dane County (Tessen), on September 15 in Manitowoc County (Sontag), 23 were seen on September 17 in Dane County (Thiessen), on September 18 in Dodge County (Gustafson), on October 2 in Dane County (Tessen), and the last one on October 31 in Dane County (Thiessen).
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper:** 2 were seen on August 11 in Winnebago County (Tessen). Seen from August 17 to August 27 in Dunn County (Polk), 5 were seen on August 30 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff), 3 were seen on September 6 in Dane County (Thiessen), and 5 were seen on September 12 in Dane County (Thiessen).
- Hudsonian Godwit:** 4 were seen on August 25 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the Refuge staff and 3 were seen on September 26 in Dodge County by Soulen.
- Sanderling:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Manitowoc and Marinette Counties. Highest numbers were 20 on September 1 in Manitowoc County (Sontag), 50 on September 6 in Milwaukee County (Frank), 25 on September 16 in Milwaukee County (Mueller), and 34 on October 11 in Milwaukee County (Woodmansee). The last reports came on November 7 in Douglas County (Johnson), and on November 7 in Manitowoc County (Sontag).
- American Avocet:** 4 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the Refuge staff on August 16. One was seen there on August 22 (Thiessen), August 23 (Freese and Tessen), August 25 (Gustafson), September 26 (Soulen), and October 31 (Refuge staff). One was also seen on October 14 in Manitowoc County (Sontag).
- Wilson's Phalarope:** First reported on August 6 in Brown County by Tessen. The highest concentrations were in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge where Tessen saw 30 on August 23 and the Refuge staff saw 50 on September 30, also the latest date.
- Northern Phalarope:** First reported on August 21 in Manitowoc County (Sontag). The highest concentrations were in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge where 50 were seen on August 23 (Refuge staff and Tessen), 30 on August 25 (Gustafson), and 35 on August 28 (Tessen). The last report came from Soulen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge where he found 3 on September 15.
- Glaucous Gull:** One was seen on September 23 in Manitowoc County by Sontag, and 3 were seen by Polk in Douglas County on November 30.
- Herring Gull:** Highest numbers were 1000 on September 19 in Brown County (Cleary and Columban), 2000 on November 2 in Barron County (Goff), and 2000 on November 6 in Douglas County (Luepke). Reported at the end of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Manitowoc, Milwaukee and Sauk Counties.
- Ring-billed Gull:** Highest numbers were 400 on August 11 in Manitowoc County (Sontag), 600 on August 13 in Door County (Mueller), 1000+ on October 11 in Milwaukee County (Woodmansee), 300 on October 12 in Polk County (Hudick), and 800 on October 31 in Jefferson County (Etter Hale).
- Franklin's Gull:** First reported on August 9 in Milwaukee County (Hanbury). 100 were found on October 15 in Polk County by Hudick. The latest report came from Tessen in Ozaukee County on November 13.
- Bonaparte's Gull:** Peak numbers were 188 on August 31 in Milwaukee County (Mueller), and 300 on October 27 in Milwaukee County (Bontly and Woodmansee). Last reported in Columbia by Freese on November 17.
- Little Gull:** Reported on August 2 in Manitowoc County by Sontag. All other reports came from the Coast Guard impoundment in Milwaukee where it was seen regularly from August 5 (Bontly, Frank, and Woodmansee) until October 30 (Gustafson and Tessen). Highest numbers included 6 on August 28 (Tessen), 12 on September 1 (Coward), 7 on September 6 (Frank), 6 on September 11 (Tessen), 8 on September 23 (Gustafson), and 6 on September 24 (Mueller). Last seen by Gustafson and Tessen on October 30.
- Forster's Tern:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Brown, Dodge, Manitowoc and Milwaukee Counties. 75 were seen on August 15 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the Refuge staff. 2 were seen by Gustafson on October 23 in Milwaukee County for the latest report.

- Common Tern:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Brown, Marinette, and Milwaukee Counties. 19 were seen in Winnebago County by Schultz on August 15. Cowart reported the last one in Milwaukee County on October 30.
- Caspian Tern:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Brown, Manitowoc, and Milwaukee Counties. Tessen saw 70 in Manitowoc County on August 14. The last one was seen by Frank in Milwaukee County on October 3.
- Black Tern:** Reported throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Highest numbers included 300 on August 15 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge staff), and 146 on August 15 in Winnebago County (Schultz). Woodmansee saw the last one in Milwaukee County on September 30.
- Mourning Dove:** Cleary and Columban found 75 in Brown County on October 30.
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo:** Reported in Dane, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Rock, and Wood Counties. The last one was seen by Cowart in Milwaukee County on October 8.
- Black-billed Cuckoo:** Reported throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Last seen on October 13 in Manitowoc County by Sontag.
- Grove-billed Ani:** One was found by Freese in Buffalo County on August 26 and also seen by Leshner and Polk on September 6 and by Tessen on September 11. This record has been accepted by the records committee. (See By the Wayside).
- Common Screech Owl:** Reported during the period in Barron, Brown, Chippewa, Dane, Dodge, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jefferson, Winnebago, and Wood Counties. 5 were reported on September 13 in Dane County by Cederstrom.
- Great Horned Owl:** Reported throughout the state during the period. 25 were reported on September 30 in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the Refuge staff.
- Snowy Owl:** One was reported to Ziebell in Winnebago County on September 21 by Dick Johnson and the air controllers in the Winnebago County airport at Oshkosh. Also reported on November 6 in Douglas County by Follen and Luepke, from November 8 to the end of the period in Douglas County by Johnson, and on November 20 in Wood County by Follen.
- Barred Owl:** Reported during the period south to Sheboygan, Dodge, Dane, and Trempealeau Counties.
- Hawk Owl:** One individual was caught and banded by Follen and Luepke on November 6 in Sawyer County. This record was accepted by the records committee. (See By the Wayside).
- Long-eared Owl:** Reported from Cedar Grove Ornithological Station on October 11, 8 on November 15, and on November 24.
- Short-eared Owl:** First reported on September 27 in Milwaukee County by Cowart. 5 were seen in Horicon National Wildlife Refuge by the Refuge staff on September 30. It was last reported in Milwaukee County by Freese and Smith on October 31.
- Saw-whet Owl:** First reported on September 8 at Cedar Grove Ornithological Station. 22 were seen there on October 16 and 16 were seen there on November 3. Last reported in Douglas County by Polk on November 30.
- Whip-poor-will:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Dane and Manitowoc Counties. Last reported by the Luepkes in Marathon County on September 26.
- Common Nighthawk:** Peak numbers included 600 on August 30 in LaCrosse County (Leshner), and 450 on September 11 in Monroe County (Epstein). Sontag reported the last one in Manitowoc County on October 21.
- Chimney Swift:** Thousands were seen by Coward in Milwaukee County on August 29. Other peaks included 300 on September 1 in Wood County (Luepkes), 390 on September 3 in Taylor County (Robbins), and 320 on September 14 in Dane County (Ashman). Thiessen reported the last one in Dane County on October 11.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird:** Reported south to Manitowoc and Vernon Counties at the beginning of the period. Last reported in Brown County by Cleary and Columban on October 10.
- Belted Kingfisher:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. 19 were seen on August 29 in Marathon County by the Luepkes. Reported at the end of the period in Bayfield and Sauk Counties.

- Northern (Common) Flicker:** 37 were seen by the Luepkes on August 29 in Marathon County and 25 on September 5 in Wood County also by the Luepkes. Reported at the end of the period in Burnett and Sauk Counties.
- Pileated Woodpecker:** Reported during the period south to Brown, Green, and Vernon Counties.
- Red-bellied Woodpecker:** Reported during the period north to Barron, Bayfield, Taylor, and Marinette Counties.
- Red-headed Woodpecker:** Reported throughout the state during the period. 65 were seen by Epstein in Monroe County on September 11. Reported at the end of the period in Ashland, Barron, and Brown Counties.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Vernon, Marathon, and Marinette Counties. On October 3 Thiessen saw 11 in Columbia County. Last reported on November 30 in Marathon County by Javorek.
- Black-backed (Black-backed Three-toed) Woodpecker:** Reported on August 17 in Forest County by Gustafson, 4 on August 20 in Forest County by Tessen, 2 on September 25 in Douglas County by Tessen, and on October 8 in Vilas County by Baughman.
- Three-toed (Northern Three-toed) Woodpecker:** One was seen on November 23 in Polk County by Jorgenson, and another on November 30 in Douglas County by Polk. Both records were accepted by the records committee (See By the Wayside).
- Eastern Kingbird:** Reported throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Ziebell saw 22 on August 3 in Winnebago County, and the Luepkes saw 12 in Marathon County on August 15. Mahlum saw one in Rock County on October 16 for the latest report.
- Vermillion Flycatcher:** One was seen on October 3 in Harrington Beach State Park by Gilmore, Koopman, and Triebensee and several others. This record was accepted as hypothetical by the records committee due to no photo or sightings on different days. (See By the Wayside).
- Great-crested Flycatcher:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. Woodmansee saw the last one in Milwaukee County on September 26.
- Eastern Phoebe:** Ashman reported 5 in Dane County on October 11, and Bontly reported 5 in Milwaukee County on October 13. Smith found one in Milwaukee County on October 31 for the latest report.
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Bayfield County by Erickson. Also reported in Florence, Outagamie, and Sauk Counties. Last reported on September 11 in Sauk County by Cederstrom.
- Acadian Flycatcher:** Reported in Monroe County on August 1 by Epstein, 3 on August 15 in Sauk County (Thiessen), on August 28 in Sauk County (Tessen), and on September 17 in Dane County (Smith).
- Alder Flycatcher:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Bayfield, Shawano, and Vilas Counties. Tessen reported the last one in Oneida County on August 20. Also reported in Milwaukee County. Seen, banded Sept. 14, 15, 17, Chippewa County (Kemper)
- Willow Flycatcher:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Vernon and Jefferson counties. Last reported on August 13 in Dane County by Robbins. Also reported in LaCrosse County.
- Traill's Flycatcher:** Reported in Dane County on August 30 (Cederstrom), and on September 21 (Ashman).
- Least Flycatcher:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Manitowoc, Marathon, and Polk Counties. Last reported on October 13 in Eau Claire County by Polk.
- Eastern (Eastern Pewee) Wood-Pewee:** Reported throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Cederstrom reported 6 in Dane County on September 2. Last reported in Milwaukee County by Woodmansee on October 14.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher:** Sontag reported the last one in Manitowoc County on September 17.
- Horned Lark:** Peak numbers were 200 on September 23 in Burnett County (Hoeftler), and 30 on October 23 in Ozaukee County (Tessen).
- Tree Swallow:** Peak numbers were 200 on August 1 in Winnebago County (Ziebell), 850 on August 14 in Dane County (Cederstrom), and 900 on September 4 in Columbia County (Cederstrom). Thiessen reported the last one in Dane County on October 23.

- Bank Swallow:** Peak numbers occurred on August 5 when Sontag saw 35 in Manitowoc County and Ziebell saw 100 in Winnebago County. Follen saw the last one in St. Croix County on September 15.
- Rough-winged Swallow:** Polk reported the last one in Dunn County on September 15.
- Barn Swallow:** Peak numbers were 500 on August 5 in Winnebago County (Ziebell), and 200 on October 14 in Ozaukee County (Frank). The last one was seen on October 30 in Ozaukee County by Cowart and Tessen.
- Cliff Swallow:** Highest numbers were 100 on August 5 in Winnebago County (Ziebell), and 220 on August 29 in Marathon County (Luepkes). Last reported on September 13 in Dunn County by Polk.
- Purple Martin:** 1500 were seen by Frank in Milwaukee County on August 3 and 300 were seen on August 5 in Milwaukee County by Ziebell. Reported by Goff in Barron County on October 8.
- Gray Jay:** Reported in Ashland, Douglas, Forest, Oneida, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, and Vilas Counties during the period. Hardy saw 10 on November 27 in Price County, and Gustafson saw 6 on August 17 in Forest County.
- Blue Jay:** Peak numbers were 45 on September 15 in Dane County (Ashman). 458 on September 20 in Monroe County (Epstein), and 45 on September 25 in Marathon County (Luepkes).
- Black-billed Magpie:** One was seen flying over Cedar Grove Ornithological Station on October 3. (See By the Wayside).
- Northern Raven:** Reported during the period south to Sheboygan, Shawano, Marathon, Jackson, and Eau Claire Counties.
- American Crow:** Gustafson saw 2 partial albinos with white wing stripes in Milwaukee County on August 31.
- Black-capped Chickadee:** Ashman saw 29 in Dane County on September 22, and the Luepkes saw 25 in Marathon County on November 15.
- Boreal Chickadee:** Reported during the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Florence, Forest, Oneida, Price and Vilas Counties.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Milwaukee, Marathon, and Polk Counties. Tessen saw 50 in Douglas County on September 26 and Woodmansee saw 15 in Milwaukee County on October 18. Peak in Chippewa County on Sept. 30.
- Brown Creeper:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Outagamie and Polk Counties. 13 were seen by Ashman in Dane County on October 11. Present at the end of the period north to Ashland and Bayfield Counties.
- House Wren:** Ziebell saw 8 in Winnebago County on August 5. The latest report came from Humphrey in Barron County on October 23.
- Winter Wren:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Polk and Shawano Counties. Woodmansee saw 5 in Milwaukee County on October 7. Sontag reported one at the end of the period in Manitowoc County.
- Marsh Wren:** Ziebell reported 10 in Winnebago County on August 3. Thiessen reported the last one in Dodge County on November 12.
- Sedge Wren:** Ziebell reported 12 in Winnebago County on August 3. Gustafson reported the last one in Milwaukee County on October 6.
- Gray Catbird:** Ziebell saw 20 in Winnebago County on August 3, and Ashman saw 22 in Dane County on September 14. Hoefler reported the last one in Burnett County on November 2.
- Brown Thrasher:** Reported throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Erickson reported the last one in Bayfield County on November 28.
- American Robin:** Highest numbers were 180 on September 26 in Dane County (Thiessen), 200 on October 13 in Polk County (Hudick), and 700 on October 30 in Ozaukee County (Gustafson and Tessen). Reported throughout the state at the end of the period.
- Varied Thrush:** Reported from November 13 to 18 in Burnett County by Fuller, on November 14 in Milwaukee County by Frank, November 22 in Price County by Hardy, and at the Behm feeder November 15-27 in Taylor County.

- Wood Thrush:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Milwaukee and Dane Counties. Sontag reported the last one in Manitowoc County on October 26.
- Hermit Thrush:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Bayfield, Burnett, Iron, and Vilas counties. Sontag saw 20 on October 1 in Manitowoc County and Bontly and Woodmansee saw 100 in Milwaukee County on October 2. Pickering reported the last one in Langlade County on November 21.
- Swainson's Thrush:** Reported by Maercklein in Bayfield County at the beginning of the period. Tessen saw 12 in Waukesha County on September 18. Kemper found 24 in Chippewa County on Sept. 14. Coward reported the last one in Milwaukee County on October 31.
- Gray-cheeked Thrush:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron and Marathon Counties. Last reported on October 23 in Marinett County by Lindberg.
- Veery:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Landlade, Marathon, and Eau Claire Counties. Last reported on October 3 in Ozaukee County by Bontly and Woodmansee.
- Eastern Bluebird:** Peak numbers were 27 on September 12 in Polk County (Hudick), 19 on September 12 in Douglas County (Luepkes), and 30 on October 10 in Barron County (Goff).
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher:** Reported at the beginning of the period north to Polk and Shawano Counties. Cederstrom saw 7 in Dane County on August 28. Last reported by Bontly in Milwaukee County on October 15.
- Golden-crowned Kinglet:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Bayfield and Vilas Counties. Ashman saw 65 in Dane County on October 11. Reported at the end of the period in Bayfield, Dane, Dunn, Eau Claire, Manitowoc, and Sauk Counties.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Douglas and Iron Counties. 30 were seen on October 8 in Milwaukee County by Bontly and Woodmansee, and 60 were seen on October 11 in Dane County by Ashman. Woodmansee reported the last one on November 14 in Milwaukee County.
- Water Pipit:** First reported on September 15 in Bayfield County by Maercklein. Tessen saw 16 in Douglas County on September 25 and Leshner saw 15 in Racine County on October 31, also the latest report.
- Cedar Waxwing:** 500 were seen by Ziebell in Winnebago County on September 3 and 450 by Tessen on October 30 in Ozaukee County. Reported at the end of the period in Ashland, Barron, Brown, and Vernon Counties.
- Northern Shrike:** First reported on October 16 in Burnett County by Hoefler and at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station in Sheboygan County. Reported throughout the state during the rest of the period.
- European Starling:** 5000 were reported by Cleary and Columban in Brown County on October 10.
- Bell's Vireo:** Leshner reported one in LaCrosse County on August 7.
- Yellow-throated Vireo:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Burnett, Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Manitowoc, Polk, and Shawano Counties. Last reported by Frank in Milwaukee County on October 10.
- Solitary Vireo:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron, Bayfield, Douglas, and Vilas Counties. Pickering saw 4 in Langlade County on September 29 and Polk reported the last one in Eau Claire County on October 15.
- Red-eyed Vireo:** Reported throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Sontag reported 15 in Manitowoc County on September 7. Peaked in Chippewa County on September 15. Thiessen reported the last one in Dane County on October 26.
- Philadelphia Vireo:** Last reported in Washington County by Haseleu on October 8 and Oct. 12 in Chippewa County (Kemper).
- Warbling Vireo:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Manitowoc, Dane, and Vernon Counties. Last reported in Dodge County by Tessen on September 18.
- Black-and-white Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Taylor and Polk Counties. Woodmansee saw 4 in Milwaukee County on September 3. Last reported by Kemper in Chippewa County on October 12.

Golden-winged Warbler: Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron, Burnett, Polk, Shawano, and Taylor Counties. Last reported by Robbins in Marathon County on September 16, and Kemper in Chippewa County.

Blue-winged Warbler: First reported in Monroe County by Epstein on August 8. Thiessen saw 3 in Sauk County on August 15. Last reported by Lange in Sauk County on September 17. Also reported in Green County.

Brewster's Warbler: One was seen by Peterson in Navarino Wildlife Area in Shawano County on August 12.

Tennessee Warbler: Reported at the beginning of the period in Eau Claire, Langlade and Outagamie Counties. 35 were seen on August 23 in Langlade County by Pickering. Peak on Sept. 14, Chippewa County (Kemper). Ashman reported the last one in Dane County on October 21.

Orange-crowned Warbler: Cederstrom saw the first one in Dane County on August 28. Ashman saw the last one in Dane County on October 27.

Nashville Warbler: Reported at the beginning of the period south to Landlage, Taylor, and Polk Counties. Last reported by Bontly in Milwaukee County on October 26.

Northern Parula Warbler: Reported at the beginning of the period in Bayfield and Vilas Counties. Lange saw 2 in Sauk County on October 7 for the latest report.

Yellow Warbler: Reported at the beginning of the period south to Manitowoc, Dane, and Vernon Counties. Woodmansee reported the last one in Ozaukee County on October 1.

Magnolia Warbler: Reported at the beginning of the period in Bayfield, Douglas, and Iron Counties. Ashman saw 11 in Dane County on September 14. Bontly and Woodmansee reported one in Milwaukee County on October 14. One banded by Kemper in Chippewa County on October 14.

Cape May Warbler: First reported on August 9 in Bayfield County by Maercklein. Harmer reported the last one in Jackson County on September 21.

Black-throated Blue Warbler: Reported at the beginning of the period in Bayfield County by Maercklein. Last reported in Jefferson County on October 5 by Etter Hale. Also reported in Brown, Dane, Eau Claire, Manitowoc, Marathon, Milwaukee, Oneida, Outagamie, and Price Counties.

Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler: Reported at the beginning of the period south to Marinette and Eau Claire Counties. Highest numbers were 300 in Marathon County on September 25 (Javorek), and 200 on September 25 in Douglas County (Tessen). Large wave on October 14, Chippewa County (Kemper). Reported at the end of the period by Ashman in Dane County.

Black-throated Green Warbler: Reported at the beginning of the period in Bayfield, Douglas, Iron, Marinette, and Vilas Counties. Bontly found the last one in Milwaukee County on October 21.

Blackburnian Warbler: Reported at the beginning of the period in Douglas and Taylor Counties. One was seen by Thiessen on August 15 in Sauk County feeding a young cowbird. Frank found the last one in Milwaukee County on September 19.

Chestnut-sided Warbler: Reported at the beginning of the period south to Eau Claire and Shawano Counties. Ashman reported 5 in Dane County on September 14. Bontly reported the last one in Milwaukee County on October 8.

Bay-breasted Warbler: First reported by Hardy in Price County on August 15. Bontly reported one in Milwaukee County on October 8. Two in Chippewa County (Kemper) on October 12.

Blackpoll Warbler: Tessen saw the first one in Outagamie County August 22. Polk found one in Eau Claire County on October 3, and Kemper reported one on October 14 in Chippewa County.

Pine Warbler: Reported at the beginning of the period in Burnett, Eau Claire, and Polk Counties. Last reported in Langlade County on October 17 by Pickering.

Palm Warbler: First reported on August 6 in Bayfield County by Maercklein. 100 were seen on October 1 in Milwaukee County by Bontly and Woodmansee. Frank found the last one in Milwaukee County on October 27.

- Ovenbird:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Manitowoc, Taylor and Polk counties. Ashman saw 5 in Dane County on September 5. Reported by Bontly in Milwaukee County on October 11. One on October 12 in Chippewa County (Kemper).
- Northern Waterthrush:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Langlade, Milwaukee, Shawano, and Taylor Counties. Last reported in Ozaukee County on October 3 by Bontly and Woodmansee and Chippewa County (Kemper) same date.
- Louisiana Waterthrush:** Thiessen saw 2 in Sauk County on August 15, and Polk saw one in Eau Claire County on August 30.
- Kentucky Warbler:** Polk saw one in Eau Claire County on September 24, unusually far north for this species.
- Connecticut Warbler:** Reported on August 1 in Vilas County by Reardon. Reported on September 25 in Douglas County by Tessen and in Ozaukee County by Mueller. Also reported in Bayfield, Manitowoc, and Price Counties. Last seen October 1 in Chippewa County (Kemper).
- Mourning Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Burnett, Iron, Polk, Shawano, and Taylor Counties. Last reported by Frank in Milwaukee County on September 19.
- Common Yellowthroat:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Milwaukee County. Last reported by Peterson in Dane County on November 8.
- Hooded Warbler:** Tessen found one in Sauk County on August 28.
- Wilson's Warbler:** Tessen saw the first one in Forest County on August 20. Woodmansee found the last one in Ozaukee County on October 1.
- Canada Warbler:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Langlade, Polk and Taylor Counties. Last seen by Tessen in Douglas County on September 25.
- American Redstart:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Dane and Vernon Counties. Woodmansee saw 20 in Milwaukee County on September 3, and Ashman saw 20 in Dane County on September 14. Ashman reported one in Dane County on October 11 and Kemper had three on October 14 in Chippewa County.
- Bobolink:** Pickering saw 30 in Langlade County on August 4, the Luepkes saw 25 in Wood County on September 5, and Maercklein saw 50 in Bayfield County on September 11. Son-tag reported the last one in Manitowoc county on October 13.
- Eastern Meadowlark:** Verch reported the last one in Ashland County on November 17.
- Western Meadowlark:** Reported at the beginning of the period east to Shawano, Winnebago, and Dane Counties. Gustafson reported the last one in Milwaukee County on November 3.
- Yellow-headed Blackbird:** Last reported on October 23 in Outagamie County by Anderson and Prickette.
- Redwing Blackbird:** Albrecht reported thousands in Manitowoc County on September 21, and the Luepkes reported 1000 in Marathon County on October 9. Reported at the end of the period in Bayfield and Dand Counties.
- Orchard Oriole:** Bontly and Woodmansee saw 3 in Milwaukee County on August 5.
- Baltimore Oriole:** Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state. Polk reported the last one in Eau Claire County on October 10.
- Rusty Blackbird:** Pickering reported the first one in Langlade County on September 24. The Luepkes found 125 in Marathon County on October 31. Reported at the end of the period in Dane County by Thiessen.
- Brewer's Blackbird:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Brown, Marathon, and Eau Claire Counties. Gustafson found 20 in Oneida County on August 17. Reported at the end of the period in Barron and Price Counties.
- Common Grackle:** The Luepkes reported 20,000 in Marathon County on October 14. Reported at the end of the period in Ashland, Barron, and Dane Counties.
- Brown-headed Cowbird:** Thiessen saw 250 in Dane County on September 14. Reported at the end of the period in Burnett County by Hoefler.
- Scarlet Tanager:** The Luepkes reported 3 in Wood County on September 5. Woodmansee reported the last one in Milwaukee County on October 12.

- Northern Cardinal:** Reported during the period north to Burnett, Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Taylor and Langlade Counties.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak:** Woodmansee reported 10 in Milwaukee County on September 5, and Ashman reported 6 in Dane County on September 14. Last reported on October 8 in Milwaukee County by Bontly and Woodmansee.
- Indigo Bunting:** Robbins reported on in Clark County on October 1. Kemper saw one on October 7, Chippewa County.
- Dickcissel:** Reported from the beginning of the period until August 3 in Langlade County by Pickering, on August 20 in Iowa County by Freeze, and on August 25 in LaCrosse County by Freeze.
- Evening Grosbeak:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Polk, Langlade, and Marinette Counties. Tessen saw 70 in Douglas County on September 25, and Peterson saw 11 in Shawano County on November 7 for the highest numbers reported. Reported mostly in the northern part of the state at the end of the period.
- Purple Finch:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Price, and Taylor Counties. Gustafson saw 350 and Tessen saw 300 in Ozaukee County on October 30. Reported throughout the state at the end of the period.
- Pine Grosbeak:** Reported on November 24 in Wood County by Follen, and from November 25 to the end of the period in Ashland County by Verch.
- Common Redpoll:** Reported on November 15 in Forest County by Reardon, on November 20 in Shawano County by Peterson, and on November 29 in Vilas County by Reardon.
- Pine Siskin:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, and Iron Counties. Tessen saw 25 in Ozaukee County on October 30. Reported at the end of the period in Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, and Taylor Counties.
- American Goldfinch:** Reported throughout the state during the period. Thiessen saw 130 in Dane County on September 26, Tessen saw 1000 and Gustafson saw 350 in Ozaukee County on October 30, and Tessen saw 400 in Ozaukee County on November 13.
- Red Crossbill:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Bayfield and Vilas Counties. Tessen saw 5 in Ozaukee County on October 30. Reported at the end of the period in Bayfield, Douglas, and Vilas Counties.
- White-winged Crossbill:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Bayfield county by Verch. Reported by Robbins in Vilas County on August 21. Reported by Verch in Bayfield County at the end of the period.
- Rufous-sided Towhee:** Reported at the beginning of the period south to Manitowoc, Dane, and Polk Counties. Last reported by Frank in Milwaukee County on November 11.
- Savannah Sparrow:** Robbins reported 50 in Taylor County on September 6, and Maercklein reported 30 in Bayfield County on September 15. Last reported by Smith in Milwaukee County on October 31.
- Grasshopper Sparrow:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Iron, and Shawano Counties. Last reported by Goff in Barron County on October 3.
- LeConte's Sparrow:** No reports received.
- Henslow's Sparrow:** Reported by Tessen in Outagamie County on August 6, Cowart in Door County on August 7, Sontag in Manitowoc County on August 12, and Tessen in Dodge County on August 19.
- Sharp-tailed Sparrow:** Reported in Milwaukee County on September 25 by Cowart and Gustafson, on September 28 by Hanbury, and on October 1 by Gustafson. Last one on Oct. 11, Chippewa County (Kemper).
- Vesper Sparrow:** Hudick reported 5 in Polk County on October 5. Last reported by Smith in Milwaukee County on October 31.
- Lark Sparrow:** No reports received.
- Black-throated Sparrow:** Reported from November 21 until early February at the Paul Jurack feeders near Hortonville in Outagamie County, and another one from November 30 until early January at the William Gralow feeders west of Fifield in Price County. Both records accepted by the records committee. (See By the Wayside).

Dark-eyed (Northern) Junco: Reported at the beginning of the period in Vilas County by Baughman. Smith saw 1000 in Milwaukee County on October 31. Reported throughout the state at the end of the period.

American Tree Sparrow: Reported on August 8 by Verch in Ashland County. Smith saw 200 in Milwaukee County on October 31, and Thiessen saw 235 in Dane County on November 21. Reported throughout the state at the end of the period.

Chipping Sparrow: Marecklein reported 300 in Bayfield County on August 29, and Tessen saw 50 in Douglas County on September 25. Smith saw the last one in Dane County on October 28.

Clay-colored Sparrow: Reported at the beginning of the period south to Manitowoc and Vernon Counties. Sontag saw 5 in Manitowoc County on August 12. Last reported by Goff in Barron County on October 10.

Field Sparrow: Reported during the period north to Shawano and Burnett Counties. Thiessen saw 8 in Dane County on September 26, and Mueller saw 8 in Milwaukee County on October 10. Last reported by Cleary and Columban in Brown County on November 5.

Harris' Sparrow: First reported by Tessen in Douglas County on September 25. Last reported by Verch in Ashland County on October 31. Also reported in Barron, Bayfield, Eau Claire, Monroe, Polk and Price Counties.

White-crowned Sparrow: First reported by Verch in Ashland County on September 11. Peterson saw 40 in Douglas County on September 26. Reported at the end of the period in Brown County by Cleary and Columban.

White-throated Sparrow: Reported at the beginning of the period south of Shawano and Marathon counties. Tessen saw 100 in Douglas County on September 25 and Ashman saw 100 in Dane County on October 11. Last reported by Gustafson in Milwaukee County on November 24.

Fox Sparrow: First reported on September 19 in Langlade County by Pickering. Cleary and Columban saw 24 in Brown County on November 5. Last reported on November 14 in Milwaukee County by Frank and in Dane County by Smith.

Lincoln's Sparrow: First reported on August 20 in Forest county by Tessen. Thiessen saw 12 in Dane County on September 26. Last reported by Mueller in Milwaukee County on November 13.

Swamp Sparrow: Thiessen saw 50 in Dane County on October 8. Reported at the end of the period in Dane and Milwaukee Counties.

Song Sparrow: Cleary and Columban reported 30 in Brown County on September 10, and the Luepkes reported 35 in Marathon County on September 25. Reported at the end of the period in Brown, Burnett, Dane, and Milwaukee Counties.

Lapland Longspur: The bird seen by Gustafson on August 3, in Dodge County represents a record arrival date. This sighting was accepted by the records committee. (See by the Wayside). The next sighting was by Polk in Dunn County on September 21. Peak numbers included 500 on October 28 in Clark County on November 26 in Langlade County (Soulen). Reported at the end of the period in Marathon and Winnebago Counties.

Snow Bunting: First reported on October 16 in Douglas (Johnson), Ozaukee (Tessen), and Price (Hardy) counties. Leshar saw 75 in LaCrosse County on November 7, and Goff saw 100 in Barron County on November 14. Reported at the end of the period in Ashland, Barron, Burnett, Marathon, Polk, and Taylor Counties.

Contributors

Marjorie Albrecht, James Anderson, Philip Ashman, Jim Baughman, Ferdinand Behm, Bill and Judy Belton, Homer Bishop, Marilyn Bontly, Mary Butterbrodt, Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, David Cederstrom, Edwin Cleary, Brother Columban, Bill Cowart, Eric Epstein, Laura Erickson, Jim Evrard, Don Follen, Sr., Jim Frank, Frank Freese, Pepper Fuller, Charles Gilmore, Alta Goff, Robert Green, Dennis Gustafson, Karen Etter Hale, Don Hanbury, Maybelle Hardy, Dorothy Harmer, Judy Haseleu, James Hoefler, Randy Hoffman, Horicon National Wildlife Refuge staff, Joseph Hudick, Janelle Humphrey, Jeff Javorek, Robby Johnson, Catherine Jorgenson, Mary Jurack, Charles Kemper, Harold Koopman, Hans and Eleanor Kuhn, Kenneth Lange, Fred Leshar, Harold Lindberg, Ken and Jan Luepke, Robin Maercklein, Gyda Mahlum, Robert Miller, William Mueller, Mark and Mary Peterson, Bernard Pickering, Janine Polk, Larry Prickette, Bill Reardon, Sam Robbins, Chuck Schultz, Martin Smith, Charles Sontag, Tom Soulen, Daryl Tessen, Steve Thiessen, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Traler, Robert Triebensee, Dick Verch, Viratine Weber, Melvin Wierzbicki, Patrick Wilson, Winnie Woodmansee, and Thomas Ziebell.

By the Wayside...



Hawk Owl

1. Species: Hawk Owl
2. Date: November 6, 1982
3. Time Bird Seen: 3:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.
4. Location: 12 miles north of Ladysmith on Highway 27. About 30 feet north of the Sawyer-Rusk County Line.
5. Narrative Account of Sighting: When we got to Spruce-Tamarack bog between Ladysmith and Hayward at the Rusk-Sawyer County Lines we miraculously spotted a raptor sitting on the top of a tamarack and yelled "Hawk Owl". We continued on and turned around and much to our dismay, we lost track of the bird. Again we found it on the opposite side of the road and again lost the bird. When we had finally determined that we would make one more pass through the area (we were nearly out of gas), we spotted the bird again where first seen.

We set out a Bal-Chatrri with lab mice in it and subsequently caught the bird. After close examination, we determined that the bird might be a male as we could find no brood patch. Also noticing two distinct ages of feathers we could not age the bird at that point. We later felt that the bird was either an HY male or an AHY as determined by the plumage and the notes from R.B. Payne in the Journal of Field Ornithology of Summer 1981. After banding and measuring, the bird was released where it flew about thirty feet into a tree and sat watching us.

6. Voice Description: None until held, then a staccato chattering in hand.
7. Habitat: In a tamarack-spruce opening in a bog adjacent to both sides of highway 27.
8. Comparison with similar appearing species: Larger and bluer than Boreal or Saw-Whet. Facial ring heavy compared to light in Boreal. Blue-grayish in color compared to brown of Boreal. Long pointed wings, long tail. Horizontal barring on breast and stomach instead of vertical as in Boreal.
9. Distance: Hand held.
10. Optical equipment: 7X50 Binoculars and 15X to 60X spotting scope.
11. Previous experience with species: Banded another on December 19, 1965 with son Don Jr. at Arpin, Wood Co., Wis.

Don Follen Sr.

Hawk Owl

Don Follen Sr. and myself were traveling south on 27 when Don hit the brakes and not so calmly said "I think I just saw a Hawk Owl". When we turned the car around about 300 yards from the bird I scoped it on the very tip of a tamarack in an extensive spruce-tamarack swamp. Even at this range the owl face, strongly framed in black, the barred chest and belly, and the Kestrel-like posture and the rather long tail left no doubt it was a Hawk Owl. At this point, we attempted to trap the owl. Despite problems with heavy traffic flushing the bird from the trap on the shoulder of the road, after about 15 or 20 minutes, we made the capture. The bird was aged, measured, banded, and released. This was only the second Hawk Owl banded in Wisconsin, the first approximately 17 years ago in Wood Co. also by Don. The owl was probably a male as it had no brood patch and was thought to be a young bird hatched in 1982. The coloration, especially of the barring on the breast, was much browner than many pictures of Hawk Owls. Very unfortunately, neither of us had remembered a camera on this trip and due to the short time schedule, we did not have time to find anybody with one. The bird was observed in both Sawyer and Rusk Counties on both sides of Highway 27.

Kenneth J. Luepke

Prairie Falcon at Cedar Grove

We were trapping migrating hawks from our blind at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, about 300m from the shore of Lake Michigan in Holland Township, Sheboygan Co., on October 15, 1982. It was a reasonably good day for migration and Falconiformes were seen. GA and HCM suddenly noted a large falcon rapidly approaching our lure starling. The bird was initially identified as a Peregrine. It pitched up into the air over the starling and thus missed our nets. The bird then began a pass at our Ring Dove lure. At this point we noted that its back was very pale and HCM suggested suggested Prairie Falcon. The bird stooped at the Ring Dove four times, but each time its trajectory took it out of range of our nets. On these passes, GA noted the thin malar stripe and large eye. As it departed, it passed within less than 20m of the blind and HCM was the only one in position to see the bird as it climbed to avoid the trees on the edge of the clearing. He clearly saw the dark axillars. DDB was in a low auxiliary blind about 100 m to the west and position precluded a good look at the bird; he thought it was an adult Peregrine. GA, HCM, and Sean Conway all saw that the color of the back, breast markings, and facial markings were too pale to be either an adult or even a very light immature Peregrine. This, even without the observation of the dark axillars is sufficient for identification to an experienced observer. HCM has seen the species many times before, GA has seen it sufficiently often to be able to identify it. Binoculars were not used in these observations because we were intent on trapping the bird. Visibility was excellent with cumulus clouds covering about 1/10 of the sky, and the wind was NW at about 10-20 mph.

DB, HCM, and Frank Kuhlman saw a Prairie Falcon at Cedar Grove on September 23, 1957 (Passenger Pigeon 20: 28, 1958).

Helmut C. Mueller, George Allez, and Daniel D. Berger

Black-billed Magpie at Cedar Grove

We were trapping migrating hawks from our blind at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, 300m from the shore of Lake Michigan in Holland Township, Sheboygan Co., on October 3, 1982. At 1036 hours HCM noted and immediately identified a Magpie approaching from the north. The bird passed overhead at a height of about 50m and was watched by several observers through Bushnell 9x30 binoculars. All field marks were observed: The bold black and white pattern, long tail, and even the black bill. All of us have seen the species many times before. Sean Conway was also present. D. Hagar saw the bird he thought might be a Magpie at Harrington Beach State Park, a few miles South, during the W.S.O. Field trip held that same day. The skies were clear and there was a light wind from the WNW at the time of observation. Four Magpies have been observed at Cedar Grove in spring in the last 30 years. This is the first record for autumn, and is quite remarkable because reasonably complete observation in spring at Cedar Grove is limited to 7 years; comparable fall coverage has been conducted for 31 consecutive years.

Helmut C. Mueller, Nancy S. Mueller, Daniel D. Berger,
George Allez and John L. Kasper

(Northern) Three-toed Woodpecker

On the morning of November 23, 1982 as I was deer hunting in the Sterling Forests of Polk County, also known as "The Barrons", I saw this bird which I recognized as a woodpecker land on a pine tree near me and work its way down the trunk, then fly to another tree and repeat the procedure. Upon closer observation, I noticed that the bird had black wings, head, and tail with white underparts. Down the back were black and white bars, or ladder-like stripes. Black and white bars were along the sides also. The bird was larger than a Downy Woodpecker and almost the size of a Hairy Woodpecker. It had a white streak on the cheek. I did not know the species until I checked the "Field Guide to Birds" by Roger Peterson when I reached home that evening. The bird lacked the yellow cap which is found in the male of the species. I have seen the Arctic Three-toed or Black-backed Woodpecker, but this is the first to see this woodpecker with black and white horizontal bars down the back.

Catherine Jorgenson

Bernie Klugow had offered to show me a Three-toed Woodpecker that he and his son had seen along the Brule, and I gladly accepted. We walked through the thick cedar forest for a few minutes until we heard a woodpecker tapping. After a minute or so, it flew into view. From the front it looked much like a male Black-backed Woodpecker, except for having a little more white on the face and being a little smaller. When it turned around we could see the grayish white back with black bars. After only a minute the bird flew off into the woods.

Janine Polk

Groove-billed Ani

I saw the bird perched in a small bush next to the road. Although it was the general size and color of a Common Grackle, the hunched up posture, long rounded tail, flat-black color (as opposed to the smooth glossy color of a grackle), scaly looking plumage, dark eye, and heavy bill all said this was not a common Wisconsin bird. My guess of Ani was confirmed by study with 8X binoculars and 20X spotting scope (range less than 40 feet). The grooves in the bill were very obvious, although this was usually not the case with birds that I've seen in Texas and Central America. The top of the bill was not humped as it would be on a Smooth-billed Ani, but went straight out from the forehead as shown in Peterson's Eastern Field Guide (or better in Ridgely's Birds of Panama). A passing truck caused the bird to fly about 30 feet. Since I hoped the bird would stay there until other birders could see it, I didn't try to get any closer.

Frank Freese

Vermillion Flycatcher

On October 3rd, Robert Triebensee, Harold Koopman and I were birding on the small quarry lake near the parking lot where the WSO looks for migrating hawks. We had been watching a number of Phoebes at the opposite side of the lake. As we came out of the brushy area east of the quarry, we flushed a bird that showed a good deal of red. It alighted in a small tree about 50 feet away. We were joined by Kate Thackery and Gordon Cox at this point. The sun was at our backs, so the lighting was excellent. Finding no red on the back and a dark streak through the eye, Bob Triebensee and I called out Vermillion Flycatcher almost simultaneously. Both of us had seen the bird in its normal range in Texas. We noticed the red head, red belly, breast, and throat. The throat had a pinkish wash in a small area. The back was dark brown, as were the wings and tail. In looking in Peterson's Guide to Birds East of the Rockies, we confirmed our identification. The Bird then flew to a tree about 100 yards distant at the north edge of the parking lot. We were able to observe the bird for about a minute or minute and a half at its first stop. It was in the area for about five minutes.

Charles Gilmore

Having seen it (Vermillion Flycatcher) twice before, once in Tennessee some years ago and once in Plymouth, I had not doubt about it. What I noticed almost immediately was the fact that the back was black compared to the red of the Scarlet Tanager and that there was a dark eye line. I identified it without binoculars at a distance of about 70 feet. The crown was red as was the breast, belly, and under tail coverts. With the side view, I didn't see the red on the lower back or rump. I did not hear the vocal utterance and I don't think any of the others heard anything either.

Harold Koopman

While birding at the upper parking lot at Harrington Beach State Park on Hawk Sunday, October 3, 1982, we flushed a Phoebe-sized bird showing a lot of red as it flew from some small bushes near the pond. It landed out of view about 75 feet away as we discussed what it could possibly be. Then it flew back toward us and landed in a small tree about 50 feet away in plain sight facing us. The bird was red on top of the head from the bill to the back of the neck and red underparts all the way from under the bill to the undertail coverts. The bird had a small whitish spot under the chin. The back and wings seemed a dark gray or blackish. There seemed to be no noticeable wingbars. It was then we realized it was a Vermillion Flycatcher. Several of us had previous experience with it. The time was 8:45 a.m. and we had brilliant sunlight at our backs. We watched the bird only about one minute when it flew off to a tree about 200 yards away. It sat there a minute or two and flew away. We were hoping to show it to other birders, but failed to flush it again. The bird was seen by Gordon Cox, Harold Koopman, Chuck Gilmore, Kate Thackery, and myself. Kevin and Mrs. Gordon Cox also saw the bird but did not have binoculars.

Robert Triebensee

Save the Wetlands for the Cranes

**Mary and
Charlie Nelson**



Black-throated Sparrow

On Sunday, December 5, 1982, I received a call from Maybelle Hardy in Park Falls. She indicated that a Black-throated Sparrow was present at a feeder at the William Gralow residence near Fifield. I visited the feeder on Monday, December 6. When I first observed the bird it was sitting two feet off the ground in a small Balsam Fir. I walked to within 20 feet of the bird and saw it was chickadee size. A black bib extending from the chin to mid-way down the breast was obvious. The cap was a solid gray with a white eye stripe beneath it. Beneath the eye stripe was a patch of gray and just below the gray another white line. The wings and back of the bird were a uniform gray in color except for the tail which appeared to be almost black. There were no wing markings. The belly and flanks were a light (whitish) color. I observed and photographed the bird for almost an hour. During that time the bird was feeding underneath feeders and sitting on the balsam. On one occasion, while looking at the bottom of the tail, I was able to see a very small border of white on some of the large tail feathers. When the bird stretched, I was able to see that the underside of the base of the tail was white. I have no doubt this bird was a Black-throated Sparrow. Larry Gregg of the Wisconsin DNR saw and photographed the bird and his identification was the same as mine.

Richard L. Verch

A telephone call from Larry Gregg alerted me to the presence of this bird. We went there together this day (December 10), and were informed right away that this bird had been present every day since November 30. When we first settled ourselves at the dining room to watch, the birds we first saw included Black-capped Chickadees, White-breasted Nuthatches, Blue Jays, and Gray Jays. When the sparrow did not show immediately, Mr. Gralow walked down the embankment to an exposed basement area where the bird usually seeks shelter. Sure enough, the bird soon flew out to a tiny spruce ten feet from the feeding area.

We then watched the bird at leisure from 15 feet, with the naked eye and with 10X binoculars. I took the following notes. The bird was sparrow-size, slightly smaller than a Song Sparrow. The back was uniform brown on the back (unstreaked) with only the faintest suggestion of streaks on similarly-colored wings. The belly was uniform off-white, unstreaked. The upper breast was marked by a vivid triangle solid black patch encompassing chin and throat as well. The top of the head was solid chocolate brown. The cheeks were gray-brown. A broad white line through the eye separated the cheek patch from the crown. A similar broad white stripe leading back from the mouth separated the cheek patch from the throat-breast patch. The bird spread its tail at no time. From above, the tail appeared slightly darker brown than the back. Half way out on the right side, I could detect part of a white outer tail feather, just enough to suggest that had the bird chosen to fan its tail, white outer tail feathers would have appeared.

The bird spent several minutes in the tiny spruce, and several minutes on the ground under the feeders, where bird seed had been spread. During this period, Larry crept within ten feet of the bird and took some photos. It was an overcast day, so it remains to be seen how the pictures will come out. The

bird disappeared for a time, probably to the sheltered area below the elevated living room of the house. There is a wood pile in this sheltered area. The bird reappeared on two subsequent occasions during our 45 minute visit. The bird feeds on the ground, but has not been seen on any of the feeders.

Sam Robbins

I saw this bird for the first time between 8:00 and 9:00 the morning of November 21, 1982. I could not find it in Peterson's Field Guide. My husband Paul and a weekend guest watched it also. None of us had ever seen it before. On November 24th, I called Jim Anderson of Mosquito Hill Nature Center. From my description, he guessed what it might be and came to the house to identify it in person. He returned on November 26th with Daryl Tessen, Mark Peterson, and Art Schoff. All saw the bird very clearly.

The bird has been seen at the feeder or in the yard every day since November 21st. It eats cracked corn, flies to standing weeds and pecks at something it finds in the grass away from the feeder. It is often seen with juncos. The bird is not especially timid and we are able to watch it easily.

We arrived at the Jurack residence at about 8:00 a.m. and began to wait. After about an hour, a sparrow-sized bird with a black bib was seen in a bush about 100 feet from the house. It flew to a feeder on the side of the house where it fed for several minutes. It then flew around the house where it fed for several minutes. It then flew around the house and fed both in a feeder and on the ground for about ten minutes before it flew off. It was the approximate size and shape of the several juncos that were also feeding in the vicinity. It had a slate-colored crown and back. It had a black triangle-shaped bib. The top of the bib was bordered in white. It also had a white streak just above the eye from the base of the bill extending back to the nape. It was photographed by Jim Anderson and myself from a distance of 10-15 feet using a 200mm lens.

Mark Peterson

Informed by Jim Anderson of a Black-throated Sparrow that appeared at the Jurack Feeder November 21, I joined him and Mark Peterson to see the bird. After about an hour of waiting it appeared at one of the two feeders. Watched feeding for about 5 minutes at a distance of about 20-25 feet, the black throat; gray, black and white facial pattern; brown back and grayish breast - not white as seen in many books - was easily seen. The bird shortly after appeared at the other feeder, lingered longer affording a much better and more leisurely study.

Daryl Tessen

White Pelican at Cedar Grove

We were trapping migrating hawks from our blind at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, 300m from the shore of Lake Michigan in Holland Township, Sheboygan Co., on October 1, 1982. At 9044 hours a large bird appeared far to the NNE. We first thought it to be an eagle. Examination through 10x40 Leitz binoculars rapidly revealed it to be an eagle. Examination through 10x40 Leitz binoculars rapidly revealed it to be a White Pelican. The bird continued to soar in circles at the height of about 100-200m, moving slowly southward, until it passed less than 200m east of the station. Although the characteristic flap-and-sail flight alone was sufficient to identify the bird at great distance, all field marks were seen at close range: a large white bird with black primaries and most secondaries, and the large orange beak, which identifies the bird as an adult White Pelican. At the time of observation, visibility was excellent in spite of a high overcast, and the wind was NNE at 12-16 mph. The Muellers and Berger have seen the species many times before. Sean Conway was also present.

Helmut C. Mueller, Nancy S. Mueller and Daniel D. Berger

Notes from our Readers

Wood Duck found in Chimney

by Bruce R. Bacon

In July 1983, I purchased an old farm house near Clear Lake, Wisconsin, in Polk County. While cleaning the house and learning its secrets, I opened the ash removal door at the chimney's base. A bird skull immediately caught my attention. Upon further investigation, a complete Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) skeleton was found. There was little ash or other debris in the chimney. The furnace connected to the chimney is fueled by propane gas. The chimney flue dimensions are 18.4cm (7.2 in) square and the chimney is 8.2m (27 ft, 2 in) tall.

The Wood Duck skeleton was discolored a sooty gray and looked old. Primaries were still attached to wing bones, but only the feather shafts remained. The feather vanes had completely decomposed.

Apparently the duck had entered the chimney looking for a roost or potential nesting site. Wood Ducks are known to nest in open top (bucket) cavities in tree snags. This particular duck either was unable to climb the chimney or succumbed to fumes from the chimney.

Another bird skull, apparently from a grosbeak, was also in the chimney. Finding two bird skeletons in one chimney emphasizes the need to cover chimneys with properly constructed wildlife-proof covers.

Route 2, Box 13
Clear Lake, WI 54405

Letter to the Editor

Dear Dr. Kemper:

Enclosed is a note of interest on nesting Red-breasted Nuthatches. Craig Faanes suggested I submit this to you for inclusion in the Passenger Pigeon. I correspond with him occasionally about Wisconsin birds as we both cover the same areas (although he is now in No. Dakota).

His book, Birds of the St. Croix River Valley, is a most valuable guide to the birds of this area in Wisconsin.

Nesting Red-breasted Nuthatches in Burnett County

Faanes (1981, No. Am. Fauna 71, 196 pp), reported that there were no confirmed breeding records for the Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*) in Burnett, southern Douglas, Pierce, Polk or St. Croix Counties, Wisconsin.

In April 1983, I found a pair of Red-breasted Nuthatches in a planted stand of red and white pine trees near Owl Lake, LaFollette Township, Burnett County. Early attempts at locating a nest were futile and of red and white pine trees near Owl Lake, LaFollette Township, Burnett County. Early attempts at locating a nest were futile, however, I observed two adults feeding recently fledged young on July 2, 1983. Because the young had trouble balancing on the branches, I assumed they had just recently left the nest. The adults gathered food and provided it to the young. After watching the birds for about 10 minutes, I saw the adults and the two young fly away from the tree.

I did not see the young after a violent thunderstorm moved through the area on July 3. However, Red-breasted Nuthatches were heard calling from the pine trees when I returned on August 4.

Joanne Dempsey
1017 W. 14th Street
Hastings, MN 55033

Where are the Free-Lance Bird Watchers?

By Frances Hamerstrom

Where are the housewives? the factory workers? the kids down the street? Aren't any of these people engaged in bird projects of their own anymore? Why aren't they applying for W.S.O. grants?

I look upon the W.S.O. grants in part as a talent search -- an opportunity to find newcomers.

Keith Janick wrote an excellent article for the **Passenger Pigeon** when he was 14 years old; Margaret Morse Nice, a housewife, earned world acclaim

for her Song Sparrow study; Larry Walkinshaw, a dentist, wrote a book on Cranes of the World. None of these people had training; they had curiosity. Do read the announcement of W.S.O. Grants below. The 1984 Steenbock Award is aimed to help an individual with curiosity and a practical approach to solve a problem. Be sure your proposed problem is small enough to have a good chance of success.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF W.S.O. GRANTS

Funds are short for environmental problems and education in these days. Many graduate students need help. But so do other people with good ideas; they also need money for independent projects.

Ornithology has never been limited to professionals. Let's keep it that way! W.S.O. wants to encourage both -- so offers two kinds of grants.

GRANTS AVAILABLE

The Steenbock Award (not for graduate programs)

A \$200 award is offered annually in May. Even beginners (of any age) may apply. Graduate students and professionals in ornithology, etc, may not apply except for "personal projects" that have not been authorized by their supervisors. Nobody needs to recommend you (The Committee will follow up if need be.)

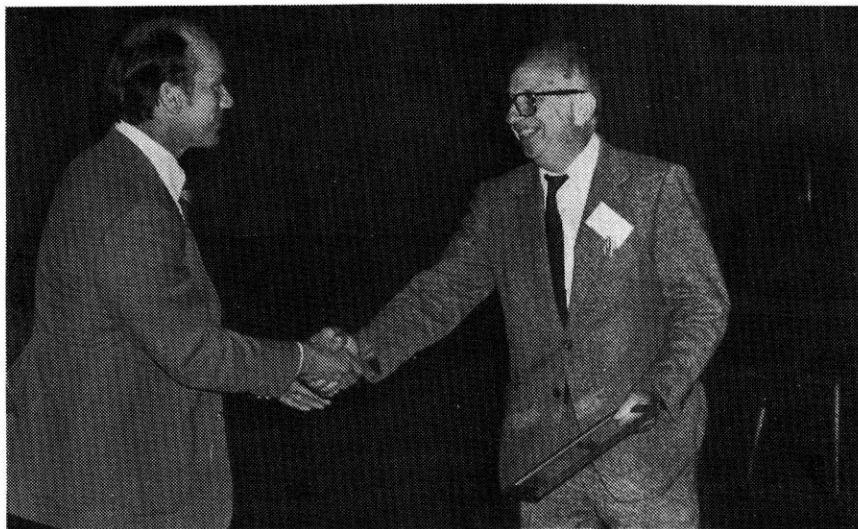
The W.S.O. Scholarship

A \$200 to \$400 scholarship will be awarded in May. **Anyone may apply.** The scholarship might be awarded to further an officially recognized project. Give names and addresses of two references if applying for an officially recognized project, such as a graduate or D.N.R. program.

The Rules

To apply, give your name, address, phone number, and occupation. Type, on a single sheet, what you want to do and how you want to do it.

Write by April 1, 1984 to:
Ms. Frances Hamerstrom
Chmm. Scholarship Comm.
Route 1, Box 448
Plainfield, WI 54996



Charles Kemper on the right receiving WSO-Certificate of Appreciation from President Fred Leshar at the WSO annual banquet in Savastopol, 1983.

Photo by: Cora Germain

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

Whereas Dr. Charles Kemper has been an outstanding worker for the Wisconsin Society of Ornithology, starting as Springfield Notes Editor in 1953, the year he joined W.S.O. and

Whereas he also served this Society as its Conservation Chairman from 1956 to 1961, and as its Publicity Chairman in 1963, and its Autumn Field Notes Editor for 1964 to 1965, and

Whereas, Dr. Kemper, during this period, served as chairman of the 1963 convention, and during this period and later submitted fourteen articles to the Passenger Pigeon, and

Whereas he has also advanced the cause of Ornithology by banding birds since 1954, writing a nature column for the Chippewa Falls Herald Tribune, and serving as president of the Inland Bird Banding Association, and

Whereas with great skill and diligence he has held the position of editor of the Passenger Pigeon from 1967 to date.

Now, therefore, the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology takes great pleasure in presenting this certificate to Dr. Charles Kemper in recognition of his exceptional services to the society.

May 1983

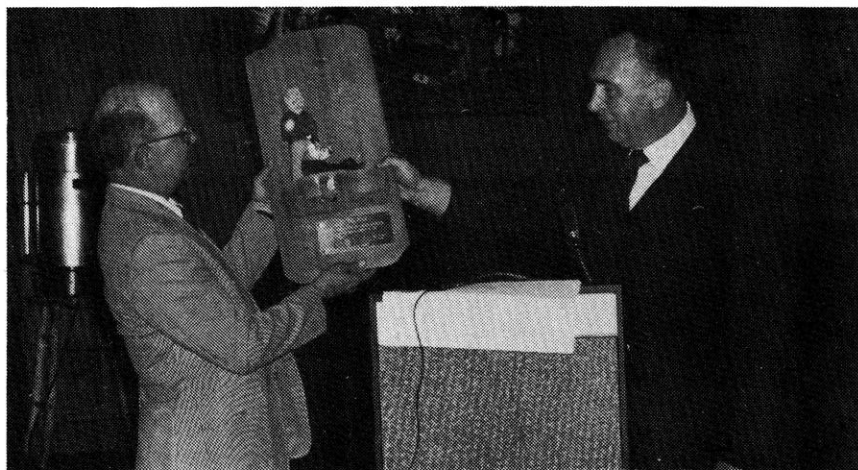
CITATION FOR ROCKNE KNUTH

This year's recipient of the Silver Passenger Pigeon Award for service in WSO, Mr. Rockne Knuth, started his contributions in 1967 when he painted a striking cover for the Passenger Pigeon. This was followed by four other excellent covers over a 10-year period. He is also the artist for the fine covers on the Bird Haunts books.

Mr. Knuth accepted the important task of convention chairman for the 1970 convention at Fond du Lac; he was WSO vice-president for 1969-1970 and president for 1970-1971.

Since 1971 Rockne has served as Spring seasonal editor; a demanding and time-consuming task. During these years mentioned, he also published several interesting and informative articles in the Passenger Pigeon.

In recognition of this valuable and devoted service, the W.S.O is pleased to award the 1983 Silver Passenger Pigeon to Rockne Knuth.



Roy Lukes and Carl Scholz, co-chairmen of the 1983 WSO Convention at Sevastopol School, display the award presented to Mel Ellis, not able to attend. The award reads:

To Mell Ellis

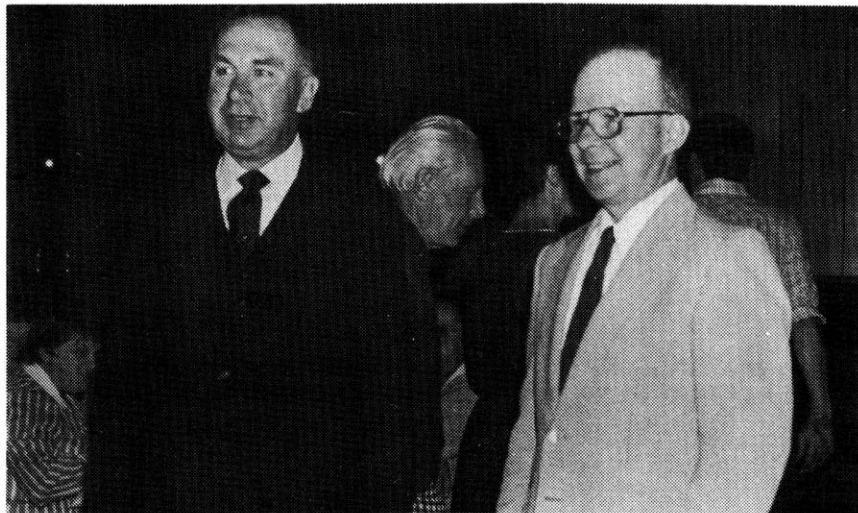
for your contribution to people's awareness, appreciation and understanding of the natural world.

**The Ridges Sanctuary
Sevastopol Schools**

1983 Wisconsin Society for Ornithology Convention.

Photo by: Gora Germain

SPRING 1983 WSO CONVENTION



Carl Scholz (Left) and Roy Lukes (Right) Co-chairmen for 1983 WSO Convention Sevastopol School, Door County.

Photo by: Cora Germain



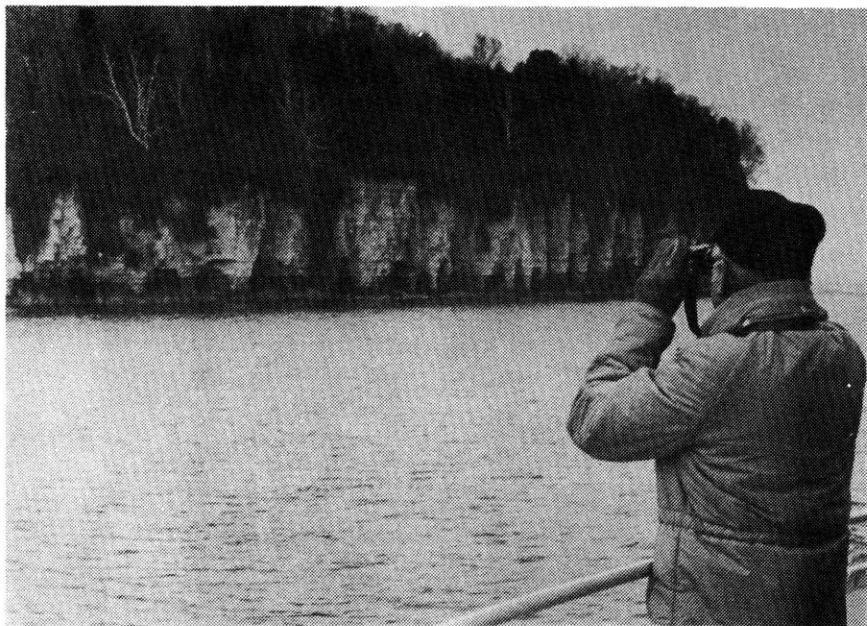
WSO Birders at Rock Island State Park, 1983 WSO pre-convention trip.

Photo by: Roy Lukes



WSO Birders aboard the Yankee Clipper enroute to Rock Island State Park, 1983 WSO pre-convention trip.

Photo by: Roy Lukes



Hal Roberts (aboard the Yankee Clipper) views birdlife at Boyer's Bluff, Washington Island, on way to Rock Island State Park during 1983 WSO pre-convention trip.

Photo by: Roy Lukes

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