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**PASSENGER**

**PIGEON** Vol. 65 Nos. 1&2  
Spring/Summer 2003

JOURNAL OF THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY FOR ORNITHOLOGY



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**PIGEON** Vol. 65 Nos. 1&2  
Spring/Summer 2003

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Send all manuscripts and correspondence to the Editor. Information for "Seasonal Field Notes" should be sent to the Bird Reports Coordinator or the appropriate Field Note Compiler. Manuscripts that deal with Wisconsin birds, ornithological topics of interest to WSO members, and WSO activities are considered for publication. For detailed submission guidelines, see pages 3-5 of the Spring 2000 issue (Vol. 62, No. 1) or contact the Editor. As a general guide to style, use issues after Vol. 60, No. 1, 1998.

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## **A Farewell from President Brooks**

This is my last shot at one of these statements, and it is both a relief and a sadness—the former because sometimes it is difficult to know what to write about; the latter because I must say goodbye to the wonderful group of people who are the WSO Board.

The job itself (of being President) also has had its up-sides and down-sides, of course. One of the downs for me was that *eight* board positions needed to be refilled. That is a lot of turnover for one two-year period. Several of these positions were held by one wonderful man, Alex Kailing, and his passing was the most major down of all.

Countering the downs are three main attributes of WSO folks: volunteerism, dedication, and just plain helpfulness. WSO is populated by a rather large number of people who fall into these categories, and thereby the organization is kept running.

Tod Highsmith has brought the editorship of *The Passenger Pigeon* to a new, high level. He has been dedicated absolutely to keeping it one of the best state ornithological journals in our entire country. He has been simply outstanding. He has finished what he volunteered to do, and whoever replaces him is going to have to work very hard just to equal Tod's achievements.

Last year Christine and Don Reel left the WSO Book Store, a volunteer position, and were replaced by volunteer Joan Sommer. Now Christine has volunteered to be the new WSO Treasurer. Jesse Peterson volunteered to be Membership Chair. Wayne Rohde volunteered to become the new Bird Reports Coordinator. Barbara Duerksen volunteered to fill Steve Kupcho's Youth Education Coordinator position when he retired from it. Jeff Baughman volunteered to become Vice President for the coming year.

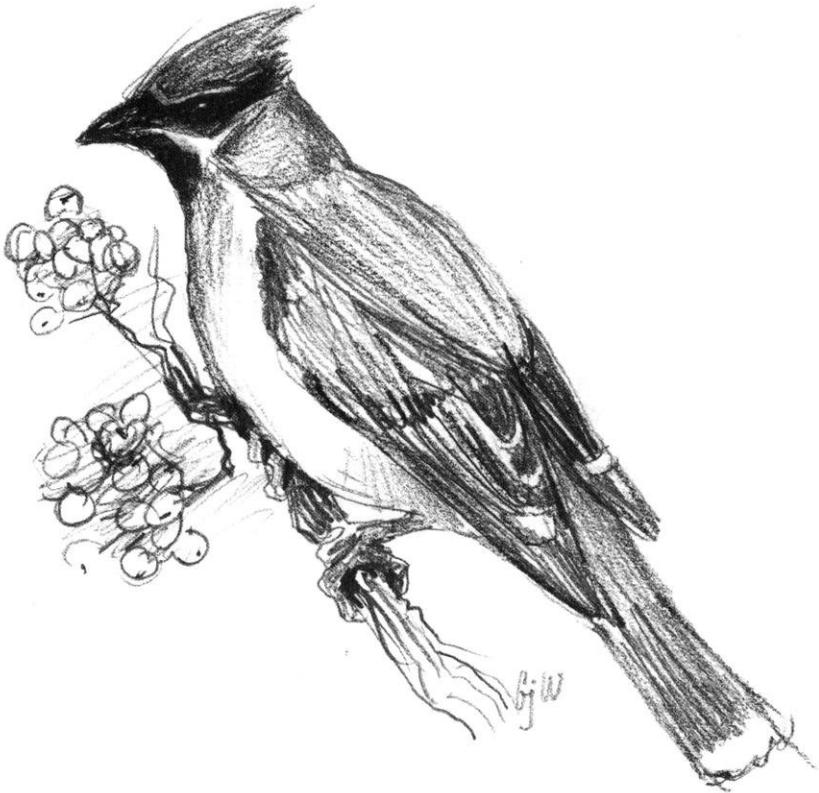
Bettie Harriman volunteers for many positions, and she additionally was the person most helpful to me when I needed expertise on a million (or so) procedures and problems, both large and small. She was of immeasurable help and immeasurable value to me and to WSO. Noel Cutright, equally as knowledgeable as Bettie, also was very, very helpful to me; and now he has volunteered to become WSO President this coming year. Noel will not need the help I needed, because of his expertise. He will be an excellent President, but I wager that he, too, will need at least a little help in the area of volunteerism.

As I leave the WSO Board, I hope I have left an impression with you relative to the type of people we have in the organization. Just go back and count the

number of times I have mentioned “volunteer” and “help” in this final statement. That should show you the dedication that I and we have been so lucky to have.

*Bill Brooks*

*President*



*Cedar Waxwing by Gloria Welniak*

## A Greeting from President Cutright

**D**uring my two-year stint as your president in the latter half of the 1980s, I decided that I wanted to communicate with WSO members on a routine basis. My first President's Message appeared in the spring 1986 issue of *The Passenger Pigeon*. It gives me pleasure that subsequent presidents have continued with their own messages. I would like to look back briefly at seven of the issues/activities that I addressed in the five columns that I wrote then and review their status today.

First, I would like to share one huge surprise that came when I perused the list of WSO Officers & Committees for 1985–1986: I am one of only two Board members listed that remain on this page in the current *Pigeon* issue! Daryl Tessen is the other. Three Field Note Compilers (Seasonal Editors)—Ken Lange, Mark Peterson, and Tom Soulen—still perform their valuable service. Sadly, six persons listed are deceased: Ray Anderson, Chuck Gilmore, Fran Hamerstrom, Alex Kailing, Ed Peartree, and Howie Young. It takes many volunteers to run a non-profit organization like the WSO. At the present time, the Society is seeking a Publicity Chair. If you have an interest in serving the Society in this capacity or in some other way, please contact any Board member.

*Scholarships and Grants*—This fund had \$12,000 in 1985, and the WSO awarded about \$1,000 a year (remember those high interest rates?). Several years ago the Board decided that contributing funding for bird study was an important function of the Society, so we increased the amount available to \$2,000. Money was taken from other funds to make up the difference between interest earned and the amount awarded. The S&G fund now stands at \$37,000, and even though interest rates are below low, I'm pleased that the Board at its April 2003 meeting decided to raise the amount available for awards to \$3,000, at least for this year.

*Passenger Pigeon and Badger Birder*—In 1986, I used words like “visible cornerstones,” “lifeblood,” “vigorous,” and “good and energetic” in describing the importance of these periodicals to the Society and its members. Mary Uttech is doing a fabulous job with the *Birder*, and the high standards set by *Pigeon* editor, Tod Highsmith, now rest in the very capable hands of new coeditors Bettie and Neil Harriman. Take time to thank these folks, and send something to them for inclusion in your two periodicals.

*Supply Department (Book Store)*—WSO's Supply Department was the leading source of ornithological and nature-related publications in Wisconsin for many years. However, markets change, ways of transacting business change, and the Book Store has changed in response. While ordering books via the web is now a way of life, the Book Store still provides a valuable service to WSO members by offering critical resources from checklists to field guides to special publications to shirts. Joan Sommer always is willing to help you with your needs, and I

hope to see everyone wearing one of Tom Schultz's "new" shirts on a future field trip or at a convention.

*Youth Education*—I devoted a paragraph in my first Message to the importance of reaching the youth audience. While there are some crackerjack young birders today in the state, wouldn't it be terrific to attend a field trip or other birding function and see more "under 30-year-olds" than "over 60-year-olds?" The WSO added a Youth Education Board position that has been ably filled by Steve Kupcho and now Barb Duerksen. However, we must do more! This age group will be those that soon will be making key decisions affecting bird conservation.

*Convention*—I devoted my entire second Message to WSO's annual convention. A lot goes on at a convention, from the pre-convention bus field trip to the banquet on Saturday night. If you've never attended a convention, try to fit one into your busy schedule in the next year or two.

*Publications*—The Society has published materials for many years—what would we do without a *Bird Haunts* or a Wisconsin checklist? WSO-related data also have been published in books by UW Press. In 1986, I discussed the Wisconsin Checklist Project (WCP) that started in 1982 and the Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) that started in 1966. Under the leadership of Stan Temple and with assistance from John Cary and Robert Rolley, the second edition of *Wisconsin Birds: A seasonal and geographical guide* that uses WCP data was published by UW Press in 1997. Sam Robbins played a key and instrumental role in the success of the BBS in Wisconsin. BBS data have been featured in major *Pigeon* articles and in Sam's book, *Wisconsin Birdlife*. Data from both of these projects have been important in preparing the *Breeding Bird Atlas* book that is nearing completion. Finally, the Society's new "Blue" checklist, *Wisconsin birds: a checklist with migration graphs*, prepared by Stan, John, and Bob Domagalski, is now available.

*Volunteers and Amateurs*—When I added this topic to my list of seven, I thought I would wax eloquent about the importance of volunteers to the WSO and of amateurs to monitoring bird populations and contributing valuable information to our understanding of Wisconsin's birdlife. However, there is too much to say here, so I'll offer my thoughts on this and "Citizen Science" in my next Message. In closing, I would like to repeat the following from my first Message in 1986: "Regardless of the topic . . . let me hear from you. I promise to answer each card or letter [or e-mail]. Consider nothing too trivial or too earth-shattering."



President

# The 2002 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts

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*Despite frozen lakes, little snow, and frequently difficult birding conditions, the 2002 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts produced an impressive species list and strong counts for many species.*

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*by Robert C. Domagalski*

Although temperatures were comparatively mild during the 2002 Christmas Count period, the weather before the counts—extending back to early October—was notably cool. As a result, most inland lakes and many rivers were frozen by the start of the count. Although temperatures were cool enough to produce snow, the fall and the early winter held drought conditions in which there was no precipitation from which snow could be created. The result was likely the most snow-free count in the history of the Wisconsin CBCs. Combined with frozen lakes and the lack of snow, numerous circles had the misfortune of holding counts on days with extreme wind conditions. The ice, the lack of snow, and the abundance of wind often made finding birds a challenge. Combining these challenges with perhaps the worst winter finch year in the history of the Wisconsin CBCs, one might comprehend why most circles reported significantly fewer species than on previous counts. Despite these obstacles, the 2002 CBC is rich in the range of its species and the number of its individuals.

There were 150 species reported on count days for the 2002 count. An additional three species (Barrow's Goldeneye, Northern Mockingbird, and American Pipit) were reported for the count period. The only years with more count day species were 1997 (153) and 2001 (154). Two species were found for the first time on count days: Brant (Green Bay) and Eurasian Collared-Dove (Riveredge). The Eurasian Collared-Dove had been a count-period species (dating back to the 2001 count from Riveredge). There are now 226 species that have been found on count days. Another four species that had been found but once before on the CBCs were reported for 2002. Those four are Greater White-fronted Goose (Baraboo and Green Bay), Ross's Goose (La Crosse), Purple Sandpiper (Sheboygan), and Palm Warbler (Fort Atkinson). Other unusual species reported for 2002 include the following: Red-throated Loon, American White Pelican, Turkey Vulture, Harlequin Duck, all three scoters, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Greater Prairie-



Chicken, King Rail, Virginia Rail, Sandhill Crane, Bonaparte's Gull, Iceland Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Northern Saw-whet Owl, Black-backed Woodpecker, Eastern Phoebe, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Townsend's Solitaire, Varied Thrush, Brown Thrasher, Eastern Towhee, Chipping Sparrow, Field Sparrow, Harris's Sparrow, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

Unlike the more well-to-do 2001 count, on which 38 species were found in record-high numbers, the 2002 count had but 18 such species. A number of these record-high species might be termed semi-hardy, such as the Winter Wren and Hermit Thrush. Only four of them are water related, among them the perhaps not fully appreciated Mute Swan and Double-crested Cormorant. In summary, despite less than ideal birding conditions, 150 species were found (the third highest total ever), two new species were added to the count day total, and 18 species were found in record-high numbers.

I want to thank Jim Frank and the other members of the WSO Records Committee for the speed with which they examined (and have examined these past three counts) the rare bird documentation that come with these counts. That efficiency permits this report to be prepared quickly with all the rare bird sightings mentioned being fully validated.

#### **LOCATION AND DETAILS OF THE COUNTS**

The details of weather and participation for each count are reported in Table 1. Two counts from 2001, Adams and Plainfield, were not conducted in 2002. The Plainfield Count is known for large numbers of Greater Prairie-

Chickens and, thus, that species is under-represented on this count. The established La Farge Count, which had been absent since 1997, reported in 2002. The WSO is grateful for five new and well-managed counts: Florence, Hayward, Mosinee, Palmyra, and Solon Springs.

A total of 100 counts was accepted for the 2002 CBC. This is a record number. Last year's total of 96 counts had been the previous high. With few exceptions, the number of species reported on each count was down from 2001. Of the 2002 counts, 29 reported 50 or more species (down from 39 in 2001). Two counts reported more than 70 species. This contrasts with six such counts the previous year. The two counts with more than 70 species are Madison (85) and Riveredge (76). Two counts—Appleton and Milwaukee—had 69 species. The number of party hours (4,414.5) is record high and 24 percent above the 10-year average. The only other count year that approaches this total of party hours is 2001 with 4,253.75. The next high is 3,654 set in 1997.

The location of each count circle is shown in Figure 1. Count names can be matched with count numbers by looking at the alphabetical listing of counts in the first column of Table 1. Data from counts that include areas in other states note only species and participation for the Wisconsin portion of the count. For details on count compilers and count centers, consult the Appendix.

#### **SUMMARY OF SPECIES**

Results from the 2002 counts are reported in Tables 2–9. Tables 2–8 show the more common species, while Ta-

Table 1. Details of the 2002 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts.

Name of Count	Date	Sky	Snow Inches	Wind Dir.	Wind Mph.	Temp. °F		Observers			Party Hours	Owling Hours
						Low	High	Feeder	Field	Parties		
Appleton (63)	12/14	Partly Cloudy	0	W	5-10	29	39	13	24	18	65.00	2.50
Arpin (35)	12/28	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	0.5	SW	7	28	33	1	9	4	25.00	1.50
Ashland (4)*	12/14	Partly Cloudy	1	SW	3-12	29	39	0	8	3	21.00	0.00
Baraboo (93)	12/26	Clear	0	NW	0-15	17	25	9	12	6	42.75	3.00
Bayfield (3)	12/17	Cloudy	1	E	1-12	26	36	7	13	5	35.50	0.00
Beloit (90)*	12/14	Cloudy-PCL	0	?	?	28	41	4	21	12	57.50	3.00
Black River Falls (29)	12/14	Cloudy	0	?	10	25	40	9	7	3	12.00	0.50
Blanchardville (91)*	12/15	Partly Cloudy	0	SW	5-10	30	43	0	10	5	40.50	5.75
Bridgeport (99)*	12/20	Clear	0	W	20	33	33	0	15	8	53.00	2.50
Brussels (49)	12/21	Partly Cloudy	0	W	20-25	20	31	7	22	8	46.50	1.50
Burlington (75)	12/15	Clear-Cloudy	trace	SW-NW	5-10	34	40	5	9	4	32.00	4.00
Cable (7)*	12/14	Clear	0	?	?	28	40	10	11	7	28.00	0.00
Caroline (42)	12/14	Cloudy	0	SW	5-10	30	40	2	5	5	28.00	2.00
Cassville (100)	1/5	Cloudy	0.5	NW	4-10	30	35	2	9	4	32.50	0.50
Chippewa Falls (22)*	12/21	Partly Cloudy	trace	W	8-25	21	27	0	12	6	43.00	1.00
Clam Lake (8)*	12/28	Cloudy-Clear	2	calm	0	22	34	2	7	4	36.00	3.50
Clyde (95)	1/4	Partly Cloudy	trace	S-SE	0-5	20	30	2	16	7	34.50	1.00
Columbus (84)	12/18	Cloudy-Rain	0	SE	5-20	41	53	0	7	5	33.25	1.25
Cooksville (89)	1/1	Cloudy	0	NE	15-20	15	25	3	7	3	24.00	4.00
Durand (21)*	12/28	Partly Cloudy	trace	S	0-5	28	37	0	12	7	60.00	1.50
Ephraim (51)	12/21	Partly Cloudy	0	NW	10-20	24	32	19	13	8	66.00	0.00
Fifield (9)*	12/14	Cloudy-PCL	trace	SW	5-12	28	43	19	9	5	38.00	0.00
Florence (15)	1/4	Clear-Cloudy	0	ESE	0-3	1	27	6	17	8	67.75	7.00
Fond du Lac (65)	12/14	Cloudy	0	WSW	5-20	27	42	0	2	2	20.25	5.25
Fort Atkinson (88)	12/28	Cloudy-Clear	0	W	0-10	27	34	19	10	4	29.00	4.00
Fremont (39)	12/23	Clear-PCL	0	W	10-25	17	26	0	11	5	41.50	0.00
Gilman (24)*	12/21	Cloudy-PCL	0.5	W	10-15	25	27	4	18	7	54.75	1.50
Grantsburg (17)*	12/14	Clear	0	S	19	23	42	0	12	8	38.00	0.00
Green Bay (47)*	12/14	Cloudy-PCL	0	S	5-20	29	42	16	31	16	89.00	10.50
Green Lake (78)	1/4	Cloudy	0	S	5-15	22	30	0	10	6	39.00	6.00
Gurney (5)	1/4	Cloudy	4	W	0-5	27	34	4	5	4	19.00	0.50
Hales Corners (58)	12/21	Partly Cloudy	0	W	0-25	25	34	2	23	11	36.50	0.00

(continued)

Table 1. (continued)

Name of Count	Date	Sky	Snow Inches	Wind Dir.	Wind Mph.	Temp. °F		Observers		Parties	Party Hours	Owling Hours
						Low	High	Feeder	Field			
Hartford (71)*	12/27	Clear-Cloudy	0	SW	5-15	22	38	2	13	8	62.00	3.50
Hayward (6)*	12/14	Clear	0	?	?	28	40	5	5	4	19.00	0.00
Herbster (2)*	12/15	Cloudy	1	NW	0-5	28	28	8	5	2	13.00	0.00
Holcombe (23)*	12/14	Clear	trace	SW	2-6	23	41	0	16	6	43.25	0.25
Horicon Marsh (82)	12/14	Cloudy-Clear	0	W	0-10	31	34	0	5	8	37.75	1.50
Hudson (19)*	1/1	Cloudy	0	NE	5-10	21	26	0	17	8	32.75	0.00
Hustisford (83)*	12/17	Cloudy	0	SE	15-25	27	34	0	9	6	46.50	0.50
Kenosha (60)	12/28	Partly Cloudy	trace	WSW	8-14	31	35	1	2	2	17.00	0.50
Kettle Moraine (70)	12/15	Clear-Cloudy	0	WSW	5-15	28	33	1	9	6	49.75	4.75
Kewaunee (52)*	12/29	PCL-Cloudy	1	SE	0-20	28	36	0	17	8	56.75	4.75
Kickapoo Valley (97)	12/21	Clear-Cloudy	trace	W	10-20	24	28	0	6	3	20.00	0.00
La Crosse (31)*	12/14	Cloudy-Clear	0	S	10-20	22	48	0	19	12	38.75	1.00
La Farge (98)	1/4	Cloudy	0	NW	5-10	25	25	2	3	2	8.00	0.00
Lake Geneva (76)*	12/28	Cloudy	0	?	10-20	29	38	10	32	15	74.00	9.00
Lakewood (16)	1/1	Cloudy	trace	NE	10-20	16	26	0	2	1	9.00	0.00
Madison (86)*	12/14	Cloudy	0	SW	0-15	31	38	11	<b>83</b>	21	<b>249.00</b>	4.50
Manitowish Water (11)	12/21	Cloudy	1	NW	3-10	18	25	9	7	5	35.00	0.00
Medford (25)*	1/4	Cloudy	1	W	0-10	15	23	4	12	6	48.00	0.50
Merrill (32)	12/27	Cloudy	0	SW	0-20	7	35	0	4	2	13.00	0.00
Milwaukee (57)*	12/14	Cloudy-PCL	0	SW	10-15	29	39	4	62	20	114.00	3.50
Montello (79)	12/16	Clear-Cloudy	0	NE	10-15	15	25	7	14	6	47.00	6.25
Mosinee (34)	12/28	Cloudy-Snow	0	variable	0-5	28	33	4	13	6	53.50	6.25
Mount Horeb (92)	12/29	Clear	0	SE	5-15	27	42	26	79	<b>27</b>	117.00	7.00
Nelson (20)*	1/4	Cloudy	trace	S	5-14	27	34	0	21	7	45.75	0.00
New Franken (48)*	12/15	Cloudy	0	N-NE	3-25	24	38	30	21	20	30.00	1.00
New Richmond (18)*	12/14	Clear	0	SE	8-15	32	50	2	11	5	33.25	0.75
Norske (41)	12/29	Cloudy	trace	calm	0	30	42	1	4	4	22.75	1.00
Oconomowoc (72)	12/21	Partly Cloudy	0	W	10-20	28	34	3	10	4	34.00	3.00
Oshkosh (64)	12/14	Clear	0	SW	6-15	30	42	13	19	10	78.00	2.00
Owen (26)*	12/14	Partly Cloudy	0	SW	5-10	28	40	0	12	8	56.75	4.50
Palmyra (74)	1/5	Cloudy	trace	NW	0-8	28	34	1	24	9	63.75	5.25
Pardeeville (80)*	12/19	Cloudy	0	W	5-15	32	50	10	16	9	47.00	3.75

Pensaukee (46)	12/15	Clear	trace	NW	8-15	30	33	2	5	3	21.00	1.00
Peshigo (45)*	12/14	Partly Cloudy	0	SW	0-10	31	39	0	5	3	25.00	0.50
Phelps (12)	12/21	Cloudy	1	W	15	16	24	3	5	3	17.00	0.00
Plymouth (69)	12/21	Partly Cloudy	0	W	12-30	24	30	2	10	4	25.00	0.00
Poynette (85)*	12/28	Cloudy-Clear	0	SW	10-15	31	38	15	20	9	57.75	4.00
Prentice (10)	12/29	Partly Cloudy	trace	calm	calm	18	29	4	22	6	60.00	0.00
Racine (59)*	12/14	Cloudy-PCL	0	W	5-15	31	40	2	12	5	32.50	1.50
Randolph (81)	12/16	Cloudy	0	NE	7-18	21	31	1	3	3	20.50	3.00
Rhineland (14)	12/30	Cloudy	0	?	?	?	?	21	4	1	?	?
Richland Center (96)	12/14	Cloudy-Clear	0	W	5-6	26	40	4	41	21	97.00	10.00
Riveredge (56)	12/21	Partly Cloudy	trace	NW	20-30	20	31	<b>39</b>	79	25	213.00	<b>22.50</b>
Rosendale (77)	12/28	Cloudy-Clear	trace	SW	5-10	28	37	0	16	9	51.50	1.00
Sauk City (94)	12/28	Cloudy	0	Calm	Calm	30	38	3	27	12	80.00	7.00
Seymour (62)	12/17	Cloudy-Clear	0	ESE	5-15	28	38	0	1	1	8.50	0.50
Shawano (43)	12/21	Cloudy	trace	WNW	10-25	24	30	5	9	4	41.00	3.00
Sheboygan (55)	12/14	Cloudy-Clear	0	SW	5-10	38	45	0	5	2	23.00	2.50
Shiocton (44)	12/20	Cloudy	trace	Variable	5-15	25	27	2	19	8	38.25	1.00
Solon Springs (1)	12/27	Clear	0	SW	0-10	25	45	0	3	2	14.00	0.00
Spencer (27)*	12/15	Cloudy	0	N-NE	5-10	21	38	3	10	6	49.25	5.25
Spruce (61)*	12/22	Partly Cloudy	0	W	10-20	24	28	1	4	3	24.00	0.00
Stevens Point (37)*	12/15	Partly Cloudy	0	SW	0-12	28	38	1	29	8	59.25	3.75
Stockbridge (66)*	12/14	Cloudy-Clear	0	SW	5-20	28	41	0	9	5	26.50	1.00
Sturgeon Bay (50)	12/14	Cloudy	0.5	SW	5-15	26	40	17	41	17	89.25	6.50
Three Lakes (13)	12/22	Cloudy	1	W	15	18	24	3	5	4	19.00	0.00
Trempealeau (30)	12/21	Cloudy	trace	N	12-13	24	30	2	16	6	43.50	2.00
Waterloo (87)	12/15	Cloudy	0	NE	5-15	35	45	4	8	5	39.25	2.25
Waukesha (73)	12/14	Cloudy	0	NW-W	6-10	32	42	0	30	8	61.00	1.75
Waupaca (40)	12/16	Cloudy	0	NE	5-15	17	28	1	5	4	26.50	0.50
Wausau (33)	12/14	Clear	trace	?	slight	28	34	1	13	7	34.00	0.25
Wautoma (38)	12/30	Partly Cloudy	trace	SW	0-15	19	45	17	14	10	43.50	5.00
Willard (28)*	1/1	Partly Cloudy	0.5	SE-NE	10	13	26	4	12	5	44.00	2.75
Wisconsin Rapids (36)	12/14	Cloudy	0	SW	5-15	25	45	4	11	8	39.00	1.00
Woodland Dunes												
NE (53)	12/29	Cloudy	2	W-SW	5-15	25	30	2	13	7	17.75	0.00
NW (67)	12/28	Snow	1	W	5-10	32	32	0	11	4	9.25	1.00
SE (54)	12/15	Partly Cloudy	trace	WNW	10-20	32	38	3	9	8	30.75	0.00
SW (68)	12/14	Partly Cloudy	trace	W	10-20	22	25	0	6	5	29.75	1.00
<b>TOTAL</b>								<b>485</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>4,414.50</b>	<b>240.25</b>

\* Counts marked with an asterisk had their reports sent to both the WSO and the National Audubon Society.

**Bold lettering** within a count indicates the highest totals for the state.

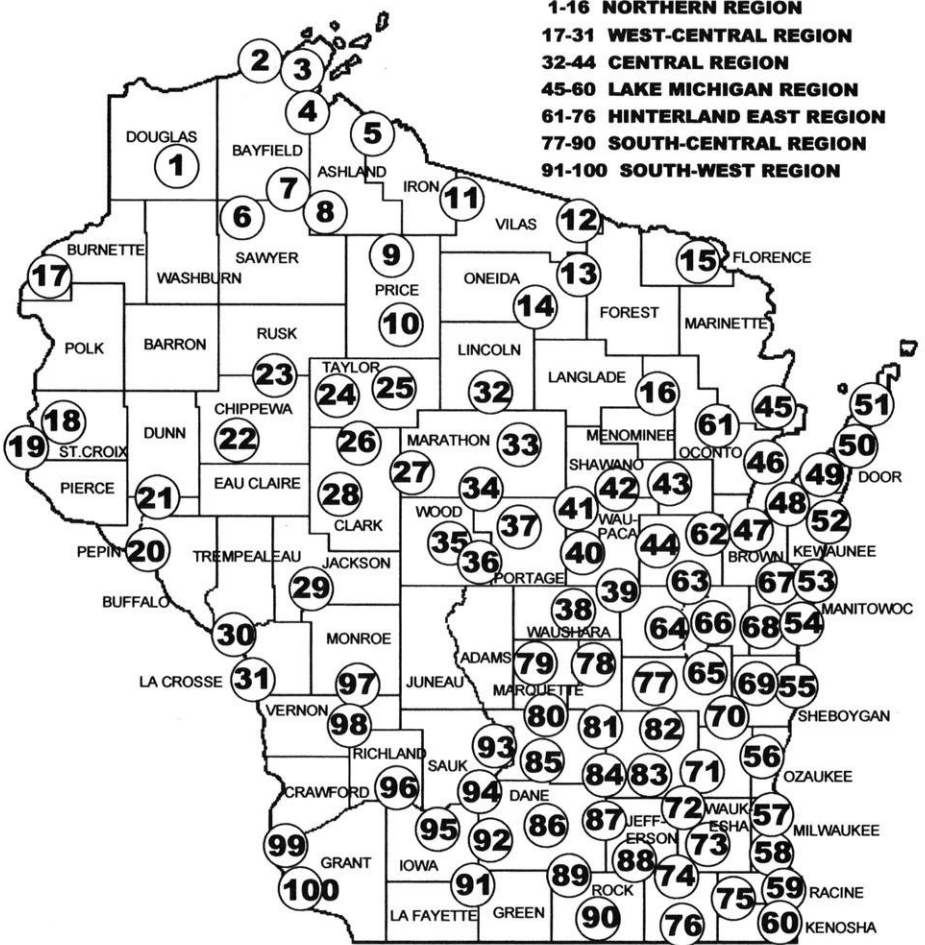


Figure 1. Locations of the 2002 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts.

ble 9 shows the less common species (species seen on 14 or fewer counts). The common species have their counts divided into seven regions, each region having its own table. Table 8 includes the total number of individuals for each common species and compares that total with the average total (adjusted for party hours) over the past 10 years.

**Loons through Vultures**—The Red-throated Loon (Racine) is the fifth

such loon reported since 1997; between 1976 and 1997, no Red-throated was reported. After a record high of 50 in 2001, only 2 (Sturgeon Bay) Common Loons were found. The 3 Pied-billed Grebes are down from 15 in 2001, while the Horned Grebe was missed for the first time since 1996. The American White Pelican (Green Bay) is the fifth count record. Double-crested Cormorants (124) were record high and 253% above their 10-year average. The 75 reported from Wood-

land Dunes SE are more than the previous statewide high of 72 (1999). Great Blue Herons (54) were above average. The Turkey Vulture documented from Grantsburg is the tenth count record, with records every year starting with 1999.

**Geese and Swans**—2002 was a spectacular count for geese. For the first time, five species of geese were reported. The Brant (Green Bay) is a species new to the count and is only the second winter report for that species in the state. Other than an individual at Appleton (1998), the Greater White-fronted Goose (Baraboo and Green Bay) is also new to the count. Other than 2001 reports from Appleton and Green Bay, the same can be said for the Ross's Goose (La Crosse). Canada Geese were 56% above their 10-year average, and the 225,000; reported from Green Lake are impressive. Mute Swans (123) were record high and 55% above their 10-year average. The 171 Trumpeter Swans reported from Hudson is greater than the previous statewide high of 130 (2001). The 37 Trumpeters reported over 7 counts (outside Hudson) are record high for both counts and individuals. Most of the Tundra Swans (883 out of 1,026) come from Madison.

**Ducks**—Since most lakes were frozen, the totals for inland ducks were down from milder counts. The exception was Green Lake on the Green Lake count, where 11,000+ Mallards were found. While Mallards were 38% above their 10-year average, the American Black Duck continued its decreasing trend, being 25% below average. Ducks along Lake Michigan fared well. Impressive were the Lesser Scaup

(155% above average) and the Red-breasted Merganser (111% above average). For both species, the only year with higher totals was 1998. All three scoter species were reported. Only twice before (1990 and 1994) have all three been found on the same count. The Madison Black Scoter is one of few inland reports in the history of the CBCs. Other such reports are Hudson (1976) and Madison (1990). Four Harlequin Ducks over 3 counts were tallied.

**Hawks and Eagles**—Perhaps due to the lack of snow, hawks showed above average numbers. The Northern Harrier (256) was 75% above its 10-year average; the only higher total was 281 in 2001. Continuing its trend of increase, the Cooper's Hawk (217) was record high and 26% above average. The American Kestrel (1,096) was also record high and 37% above its 10-year average. Peregrine Falcons (13 over 8 counts) were again record high. Since this was slated to be a Goshawk winter, the 17 Goshawks over 15 counts (40% below the 10-year average) are lower than expected.

**Partridge through Quail**—Considering the lack of snow, this grouping did as well as could be expected. The Greater Prairie-Chicken is deceptively low due to the absence of the Plainfield Count. The Wild Turkey (7,896) is record high and 41% above average. No Spruce Grouse have been reported since 1998.

**Rails through Shorebirds**—For the fourth year since 1994, a King Rail has been reported from Poynette. Outside these Poynette reports, the only King Rail in the history of the CBCs comes from Madison (1974). Along with the

Table 2. Number of each species in northern Wisconsin found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Solon			Clam							Manitowish		Three Rhine-			Lake-	Region Totals
	Springs 1	Herbster 2	Bayfield 3	Ashland 4	Gurney 5	Hayward 6	Cable 7	Lake 8	Fifield 9	Prentice 10	Waters 11	Phelps 12	Lakes 13	lander 14	Florence 15	wood 16	
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada Goose	76	0	0	6	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
Mute Swan	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gadwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Black Duck	0	0	2	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Mallard	6	0	17	156	0	33	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	138	0	1	352
Lesser Scaup	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Goldeneye	1	0	53	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
Hooded Merganser	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Common Merganser	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bald Eagle	9	16	7	9	7	7	7	8	8	0	7	9	4	12	9	0	119
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooper's Hawk	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Northern Goshawk	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Red-tailed Hawk	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Rough-legged Hawk	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	8	5	2	0	2	3	0	11	1	40
American Kestrel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ring-necked Pheasant	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Ruffed Grouse	4	13	0	4	8	5	21	23	49	20	4	4	9	8	16	1	189
Wild Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	98	16	114
American Coot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson's Snipe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Herring Gull	0	1990	482	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2480
Rock Dove	0	2	8	68	3	0	4	0	40	20	0	5	0	0	104	0	254
Mourning Dove	0	0	78	16	1	21	3	10	38	62	36	21	20	242	41	11	600
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Horned Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	9
Barred Owl	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Red-bellied Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	
Downy Woodpecker	7	21	14	3	16	11	17	15	28	18	20	21	9	47	67	7	<b>321</b>
Hairy Woodpecker	2	10	13	2	9	13	19	33	34	18	23	13	7	44	33	2	<b>275</b>
Northern Flicker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Pileated Woodpecker	1	1	3	1	10	2	5	8	3	0	1	2	5	11	<b>19</b>	0	<b>72</b>
Northern Shrike	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	<b>12</b>
Blue Jay	55	22	128	12	68	35	97	97	51	113	56	29	36	78	152	25	<b>1054</b>
American Crow	46	43	107	63	138	63	101	36	296	165	62	95	23	57	194	43	<b>1532</b>
Common Raven	19	13	39	12	<b>89</b>	13	10	61	46	0	33	<b>89</b>	24	2	69	7	<b>526</b>
Horned Lark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Black-capped Chickadee	124	145	231	186	206	179	224	423	600	238	393	206	255	304	750	31	<b>4495</b>
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Red-breasted Nuthatch	34	14	13	3	7	12	25	<b>97</b>	71	18	57	18	41	54	89	3	<b>556</b>
White-breasted Nuthatch	10	11	24	13	33	37	18	42	69	32	69	20	10	91	93	5	<b>577</b>
Brown Creeper	1	1	CW	0	3	3	1	7	5	0	7	7	3	18	14	1	<b>71</b>
Winter Wren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Golden-crowned Kinglet	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	8	1	1	1	7	0	28	2	<b>63</b>
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
American Robin	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	<b>9</b>
European Starling	1	0	216	114	135	9	0	0	158	131	0	25	0	108	305	5	<b>1207</b>
Cedar Waxwing	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	4	86	73	<b>176</b>
American Tree Sparrow	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	7	0	4	1	8	1	19	9	<b>59</b>
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Dark-eyed Junco	2	0	16	0	8	0	7	51	13	34	47	15	2	12	6	2	<b>215</b>
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Snow Bunting	1	15	0	12	7	5	0	0	140	30	5	0	1	0	<b>883</b>	150	<b>1249</b>
Northern Cardinal	2	1	4	6	0	9	5	4	2	7	0	0	0	12	2	1	<b>55</b>
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Common Grackle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Purple Finch	82	2	0	3	3	2	24	<b>218</b>	23	9	2	40	50	6	144	2	<b>610</b>
House Finch	0	0	35	27	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	6	CW	0	<b>72</b>
Pine Siskin	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	5	0	8	1	0	3	33	0	<b>60</b>
American Goldfinch	22	59	143	152	279	55	136	332	94	166	639	266	292	384	931	14	<b>3964</b>
House Sparrow	3	15	47	60	21	0	0	0	12	71	0	0	0	39	4	2	<b>274</b>
<b>Total Species</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25</b>	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.



Table 3. Number of each species in west-central Wisconsin found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Grants-	New	Chippewa									Black	Trem-	La	Region Totals	
	burg 17	Richmond 18	Hudson 19	Nelson 20	Durand 21	Falls 22	Holcombe 23	Gilman 24	Medford 25	Owen 26	Spencer 27	Willard 28	River Falls 29	pealeau 30		Crosse 31
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	7
Canada Goose	4480	2832	5663	341	21	2732	359	0	0	3	582	0	0	105	90	17208
Mute Swan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gadwall	0	7	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	43
American Black Duck	0	14	8	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	30
Mallard	35	808	776	685	0	363	0	0	50	2	6	0	0	36	1039	3800
Lesser Scaup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Goldeneye	3	6	14	482	0	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	544
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Merganser	0	1	3017	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	3345
Red-breasted Merganser	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Bald Eagle	18	9	26	121	8	13	10	7	5	3	2	3	5	46	24	300
Northern Harrier	0	1	CW	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	8	1	0	2	0	17
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	6
Cooper's Hawk	0	0	CW	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	10
Northern Goshawk	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	9
Red-tailed Hawk	6	18	18	41	31	20	6	2	3	30	28	26	1	25	34	289
Rough-legged Hawk	7	2	0	7	3	6	2	7	15	12	4	11	3	2	3	84
American Kestrel	0	1	1	2	5	5	3	1	1	13	14	7	1	2	17	73
Ring-necked Pheasant	4	11	2	9	4	2	1	2	1	CW	11	0	0	2	0	49
Ruffed Grouse	8	1	1	1	2	1	4	8	18	1	10	1	CW	0	0	56
Wild Turkey	2	23	10	105	151	79	0	41	29	4	85	46	23	45	6	649
American Coot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson's Snipe	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Ring-billed Gull	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	6
Herring Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rock Dove	96	324	221	589	500	450	395	322	341	828	598	412	32	190	521	5819
Mourning Dove	33	3	40	33	61	129	6	87	163	22	169	149	20	53	147	1115
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Great Horned Owl	0	2	0	4	2	1	0	0	1	3	6	7	3	1	6	36
Barred Owl	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	5	14
Belted Kingfisher	0	3	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	3	5	22

Red-headed Woodpecker	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	5	
Red-bellied Woodpecker	5	5	16	50	11	10	4	3	2	7	12	25	18	25	221	
Downy Woodpecker	21	9	53	80	36	32	12	40	39	48	34	51	36	50	587	
Hairy Woodpecker	15	4	7	14	8	12	8	34	20	24	19	15	14	19	225	
Northern Flicker	0	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	19	
Pileated Woodpecker	5	1	5	11	7	4	3	4	3	3	0	6	4	7	68	
Northern Shrike	2	3	1	4	4	3	1	9	4	4	3	0	0	1	39	
Blue Jay	133	68	139	322	136	143	172	150	167	131	143	266	41	88	119	2218
American Crow	145	635	443	783	413	1385	477	310	556	543	409	735	76	212	319	7441
Common Raven	17	0	0	0	1	0	7	75	18	2	1	3	0	0	0	124
Horned Lark	0	15	0	0	36	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	55
Black-capped Chickadee	132	129	210	307	99	342	182	596	580	390	388	382	54	140	249	4180
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	3	0	60	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	9	86
Red-breasted Nuthatch	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	25	3	5	1	0	0	4	53
White-breasted Nuthatch	26	23	52	63	33	61	40	46	52	60	55	70	43	47	67	738
Brown Creeper	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	4	11	22
Winter Wren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	16
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
American Robin	2	105	391	52	53	14	0	2	0	0	1	2	6	82	70	780
European Starling	278	499	229	706	2037	988	721	183	656	1302	1349	977	88	635	1500	12148
Cedar Waxwing	186	181	204	40	30	139	0	0	84	1	20	7	0	61	37	990
American Tree Sparrow	121	29	60	306	116	135	46	33	44	100	94	116	3	233	161	1597
Song Sparrow	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	7
Dark-eyed Junco	48	143	376	1191	415	488	26	52	63	89	122	304	140	49	313	3819
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snow Bunting	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	121	30	0	0	16	0	0	0	195
Northern Cardinal	6	42	38	269	40	81	4	24	25	18	64	29	16	80	100	836
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	400
Common Grackle	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Purple Finch	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	10	0	14	0	2	0	1	39
House Finch	0	17	22	79	1	43	0	0	16	35	31	21	2	33	30	330
Pine Siskin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
American Goldfinch	37	30	34	143	9	74	49	207	242	20	60	164	78	58	124	1329
House Sparrow	65	24	87	740	434	388	420	474	584	1034	681	776	30	319	502	6558
<b>Total Species</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>54</b>	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 4. Number of each species in central Wisconsin found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Wisconsin Counties														Region Totals
	Merrill 32	Wausau 33	Mosinee 34	Arpin 35	Wisc. Rapids 36	Stevens Point 37	Wautoma 38	Fremont 39	Waupaca 40	Norske 41	Caroline 42	Shawano 43	Shiocton 44		
Great Blue Heron	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Canada Goose	460	260	180	0	754	352	535	1667	2230	2	311	375	36	7162	
Mute Swan	0	0	0	0	1	0	CW	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	
Gadwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
American Black Duck	0	0	2	0	10	2	0	25	5	1	1	23	0	69	
Mallard	186	94	89	4	496	1077	231	305	368	7	337	1436	20	4650	
Lesser Scaup	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Common Goldeneye	0	0	201	0	342	118	0	20	0	0	2	7	0	690	
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	
Common Merganser	0	0	11	0	3	0	0	170	0	0	0	1	0	185	
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bald Eagle	1	2	4	4	3	7	1	14	6	1	4	10	4	61	
Northern Harrier	0	0	1	5	2	1	1	11	1	CW	0	3	7	32	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	CW	3	2	1	0	1	13	
Cooper's Hawk	0	1	1	0	1	3	CW	1	2	CW	1	1	4	15	
Northern Goshawk	0	1	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	
Red-tailed Hawk	0	6	14	26	11	20	8	48	14	6	6	8	24	191	
Rough-legged Hawk	0	0	3	2	2	3	3	12	5	10	4	4	1	49	
American Kestrel	0	3	3	12	1	2	3	14	9	1	5	8	44	105	
Ring-necked Pheasant	5	0	1	3	1	0	2	3	0	0	4	6	6	31	
Ruffed Grouse	1	1	4	3	3	5	2	1	0	1	3	3	1	28	
Wild Turkey	0	18	110	15	348	153	264	138	259	239	87	135	165	1931	
American Coot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	
Wilson's Snipe	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Herring Gull	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	17	0	68	
Rock Dove	285	218	324	560	135	630	176	529	799	103	262	189	504	4714	
Mourning Dove	19	110	286	80	102	183	220	187	50	109	49	120	190	1705	
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	11	
Great Horned Owl	0	CW	10	2	CW	2	5	2	3	8	2	3	5	42	
Barred Owl	0	0	6	1	2	8	1	1	0	3	0	2	0	24	
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	9	
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	12	

Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	2	17	1	5	14	30	15	20	7	8	4	30	154
Downy Woodpecker	4	9	33	7	6	51	40	50	46	18	18	15	51	348
Hairy Woodpecker	3	4	12	6	6	30	41	11	8	7	6	9	16	159
Northern Flicker	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	5	2	1	0	0	6	21
Pileated Woodpecker	3	2	2	1	1	9	10	1	7	7	4	8	3	58
Northern Shrike	0	0	6	6	1	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	3	34
Blue Jay	10	50	146	71	33	205	186	62	97	107	69	37	119	1192
American Crow	96	590	414	280	257	950	547	490	1377	391	366	830	390	6978
Common Raven	0	2	4	0	2	5	2	6	6	5	9	14	1	56
Horned Lark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	10	15
Black-capped Chickadee	44	209	187	84	90	487	247	222	126	158	186	81	141	2262
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Red-breasted Nuthatch	0	10	3	0	3	19	10	2	4	1	8	0	2	62
White-breasted Nuthatch	4	14	22	3	13	107	61	50	36	15	41	17	46	429
Brown Creeper	3	0	1	0	1	6	2	6	2	0	1	3	3	28
Winter Wren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	2	0	0	CW	0	5	5	7	3	5	0	27
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
American Robin	0	0	1	25	1	34	495	3	1	1	6	11	15	593
European Starling	232	474	132	821	0	234	172	1281	289	512	715	755	1648	7265
Cedar Waxwing	0	0	21	1	0	45	254	43	16	83	35	0	14	512
American Tree Sparrow	0	2	242	141	4	37	30	128	165	92	23	20	76	960
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Dark-eyed Junco	1	53	75	76	111	288	540	461	523	377	130	136	335	3106
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	6	0	0	70	156
Snow Bunting	0	0	6	0	50	0	0	0	0	1	0	108	30	195
Northern Cardinal	2	6	47	11	25	67	88	98	23	20	22	15	38	462
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Common Grackle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0
Purple Finch	0	1	0	13	2	0	12	0	0	4	10	0	1	43
House Finch	0	16	14	0	5	158	79	166	51	9	29	74	143	744
Pine Siskin	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	4	16	0	28
American Goldfinch	8	45	94	9	45	160	203	144	69	92	44	70	44	1027
House Sparrow	0	202	484	76	2	139	22	602	321	98	109	84	1048	3187
<b>Total Species</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>45</b>	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 5. Number of each species along Lake Michigan in Wisconsin found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Pesh- tigo 45	Pen- saukee 46	Green Bay 47	New Fran- ken 48	Brussels 49	Sturgeon		Kewaunee 52	Woodland Dunes		Sheboygan 55	River- edge 56	Mil- waukee 57	Hales Corners 58	Racine 59	Kenosha 60	Region Totals
						Bay 50	Ephraim 51		NE 53	SE 54							
Great Blue Heron	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	14
Canada Goose	802	1135	11199	1103	2188	3929	262	2194	2896	4804	3150	4792	8655	1088	11741	2350	62288
Mute Swan	0	0	0	0	14	6	24	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6	2	58
Gadwall	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	79	0	4	0	88
American Black Duck	5	41	214	0	12	10	0	1	18	31	80	4	47	15	16	1	495
Mallard	52	747	3556	71	611	960	122	138	717	905	1800	645	2638	430	1442	850	15684
Lesser Scaup	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	16	15	18	468	0	0	0	521
Bufflehead	3	75	3	0	251	140	174	186	34	52	72	76	1097	77	137	32	2409
Common Goldeneye	8	341	8	1	81	198	26	989	106	373	1002	224	2038	442	375	62	6274
Hooded Merganser	0	1	1	0	1	CW	2	0	1	0	1	4	16	0	2	5	34
Common Merganser	3	18	281	20	115	202	25	18	19	44	28	8	28	0	39	63	911
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	2	CW	0	29	0	351	0	142	38	3	304	818	31	6	1724
Bald Eagle	6	9	2	2	CW	11	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Northern Harrier	0	3	1	0	10	4	1	2	4	1	2	13	0	0	0	4	45
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	CW	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	12	3	0	0	1	24
Cooper's Hawk	0	1	6	3	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	10	17	1	3	1	56
Northern Goshawk	0	0	0	CW	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	CW	2
Red-tailed Hawk	12	10	66	18	30	17	0	49	23	12	7	121	31	12	13	10	431
Rough-legged Hawk	9	2	2	1	18	17	3	4	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	65
American Kestrel	3	7	37	9	7	2	0	18	20	22	8	34	11	4	8	14	204
Ring-necked Pheasant	5	5	0	27	6	0	0	8	7	1	5	6	0	0	3	2	75
Ruffed Grouse	3	3	0	1	1	7	3	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Wild Turkey	126	9	0	220	207	58	25	412	44	52	25	28	2	0	0	6	1466
American Coot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	40	35	0	0	12	89
Wilson's Snipe	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	87	4	45	43	25	113	72	135	2600	167	2408	132	399	2200	8430
Herring Gull	22	44	627	44	77	139	93	1286	669	1102	520	299	4350	33	930	2500	12735
Rock Dove	479	217	1000	175	411	185	3	1155	223	168	90	1038	2272	112	54	530	8112
Mourning Dove	155	115	1112	373	162	184	60	923	614	177	1 23	653	304	115	197	144	5411
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	CW	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	19	9	0	13	1	54
Great Horned Owl	3	3	10	4	CW	8	0	5	1	3	2	10	7	4	5	2	67
Barred Owl	0	1	CW	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	10
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	5	0	CW	0	0	13

Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	9	5	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	22
Red-bellied Woodpecker	9	5	29	36	7	9	4	14	10	2	2	82	21	9	1	6	246
Downy Woodpecker	10	13	88	95	25	45	23	60	24	18	4	252	123	28	22	12	842
Hairy Woodpecker	12	4	24	31	12	31	17	11	12	5	CW	80	24	2	3	3	271
Northern Flicker	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	27
Pileated Woodpecker	2	2	2	4	1	8	9	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	34
Northern Shrike	0	3	5	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	19
Blue Jay	47	22	90	103	53	167	31	176	105	70	48	219	45	18	14	11	1219
American Crow	189	270	341	388	982	438	321	748	329	240	203	894	649	58	238	164	6452
Common Raven	27	4	0	4	6	20	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
Horned Lark	0	0	0	5	33	0	0	91	45	0	0	17	CW	0	0	24	215
Black-capped Chickadee	163	106	269	229	88	348	88	328	152	110	51	1036	560	119	84	38	3769
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Red-breasted Nuthatch	7	0	7	11	1	24	8	0	8	2	1	4	2	1	5	5	86
White-breasted Nuthatch	20	15	99	98	17	42	6	13	10	22	15	226	91	26	10	10	720
Brown Creeper	2	1	1	0	2	5	2	0	1	0	1	5	0	2	2	2	26
Winter Wren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	5	2	0	0	1	8	12	1	3	0	2	6	4	0	0	45
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19	0	2	1	24
American Robin	0	0	22	19	0	1	0	6	2	26	0	178	763	155	4	4	1180
European Starling	606	77	1690	127	646	1038	212	2494	1851	638	228	3874	7794	1360	478	2CW	25113
Cedar Waxwing	0	0	217	23	54	379	0	238	1	102	0	744	351	162	68	32	2371
American Tree Sparrow	22	61	179	4	68	7	1	163	98	18	1	330	350	27	8	31	1368
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	22	0	1	2	36
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	18	0	CW	1	24
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	100	8	4	14	137
Dark-eyed Junco	57	77	364	164	116	209	72	483	292	127	18	1399	715	98	164	114	4469
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0
Snow Bunting	0	94	47	20	68	4	0	31	42	0	0	7	0	0	0	29	342
Northern Cardinal	6	24	106	107	23	53	15	51	50	45	10	311	287	91	40	16	1235
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	16	0	0	0	3	20
Common Grackle	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
Purple Finch	4	0	0	58	5	37	0	1	0	1	0	45	0	0	0	1	152
House Finch	36	33	183	53	71	115	5	51	26	90	31	423	262	66	100	4	1549
Pine Siskin	0	0	0	12	0	101	7	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	125
American Goldfinch	83	41	269	387	67	217	98	74	58	99	165	590	530	112	150	46	2986
House Sparrow	74	93	1074	234	264	119	0	726	325	291	250	1212	1557	796	186	382	7583
<b>Total Species</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>66</b>	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 6. Number of each species in inland eastern Wisconsin found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Spruce 61	Seymour 62	Apple- ton 63	Oshkosh 64	Fond du Lac 65	Stock- bridge 66	Woodland Dunes		Plymouth 69	Kettle Moraine 70	Hart- ford 71	Ocono- mowoc 72	Wau- kesha 73	Palmyra 74	Bur- lington 75	Lake Geneva 76	Region Totals
							NW 67	SW 68									
Great Blue Heron	0	0	1	CW	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	3	3	1	13
Canada Goose	161	59	8634	9741	7517	147	32	464	447	584	1562	4501	2736	1965	2545	17309	58404
Mute Swan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	14	3	7	34
Gadwall	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	52	1	0	25	107
American Black Duck	0	1	115	16	14	2	51	2	0	3	5	10	0	1	1	35	256
Mallard	4	38	2902	2421	130	48	8	105	12	10	109	356	371	84	667	3071	10336
Lesser Scaup	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	1	362	366
Bufflehead	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	2	0	0	186	212
Common Goldeneye	4	0	761	45	1	0	0	0	0	0	CW	62	82	0	3	445	1403
Hooded Merganser	0	0	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	30
Common Merganser	0	0	816	1066	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	580	2604
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	2	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	67
Bald Eagle	2	1	29	4	0	CW	0	0	0	0	CW	0	1	0	1	0	38
Northern Harrier	1	2	6	7	2	4	0	7	2	7	5	0	1	3	3	1	51
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	14
Cooper's Hawk	CW	0	18	6	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	5	3	7	5	59
Northern Goshawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Red-tailed Hawk	20	20	44	66	11	8	14	24	20	46	50	25	31	29	25	44	477
Rough-legged Hawk	8	1	8	1	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	27
American Kestrel	6	40	39	50	9	27	1	23	11	28	9	8	3	5	8	19	286
Ring-necked Pheasant	4	0	2	3	3	CW	1	2	5	9	5	3	2	2	7	7	55
Ruffed Grouse	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Wild Turkey	135	0	6	13	12	30	89	2	73	58	152	86	58	69	84	118	985
American Coot	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	4	1800	1815
Wilson's Snipe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	6	56	30	6	0	23	0	3	0	23	40	1	7	53	248
Herring Gull	0	0	6200	3010	375	78	0	6	0	22	1	3	0	0	15	377	10087
Rock Dove	504	460	973	645	216	517	64	287	172	839	467	161	75	233	192	501	6306
Mourning Dove	60	115	1093	780	8	103	75	154	59	186	134	64	196	573	198	141	3939
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	15	10	11	51
Great Horned Owl	0	1	14	5	12	3	0	5	0	10	11	0	3	5	9	4	82
Barred Owl	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	CW	3
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	1	CW	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	3	4	2	4	1	22

Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
Red-bellied Woodpecker	5	1	25	14	7	18	6	4	9	22	26	6	13	17	15	40	<b>228</b>
Downy Woodpecker	18	9	86	59	10	28	8	12	21	69	80	28	39	42	34	85	<b>628</b>
Hairy Woodpecker	7	1	28	17	4	11	9	3	5	14	18	7	13	8	4	11	<b>160</b>
Northern Flicker	5	0	2	0	<b>16</b>	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	1	8	1	11	<b>53</b>
Pileated Woodpecker	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>6</b>
Northern Shrike	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	<b>12</b>
Blue Jay	44	7	100	126	14	17	48	34	35	140	74	21	42	56	45	68	<b>871</b>
American Crow	654	82	961	468	130	86	77	158	323	713	1222	335	391	264	791	697	<b>7352</b>
Common Raven	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>22</b>
Horned Lark	0	0	6	24	0	6	0	0	CW	0	44	0	0	44	32	55	<b>211</b>
Black-capped Chickadee	66	15	216	203	81	59	88	82	43	385	472	89	394	234	151	294	<b>2872</b>
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	<b>10</b>
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	26	1	0	1	0	1	3	<b>37</b>
White-breasted Nuthatch	15	4	65	63	13	27	8	25	4	65	86	17	31	34	26	97	<b>580</b>
Brown Creeper	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	10	5	0	3	4	0	8	<b>36</b>
Winter Wren	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	<b>5</b>
Golden-crowned Kinglet	2	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	32	5	0	5	35	13	7	<b>106</b>
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
American Robin	1	0	105	26	1	2	0	0	2	3	10	5	238	768	30	23	<b>1214</b>
European Starling	622	1765	1874	2421	330	584	144	236	558	1387	4775	546	926	1149	813	4510	<b>22640</b>
Cedar Waxwing	3	0	205	130	0	0	31	0	13	15	142	21	193	150	61	4	<b>968</b>
American Tree Sparrow	102	3	74	304	74	30	57	233	41	307	406	2	151	234	175	374	<b>2567</b>
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	3	8	1	17	<b>41</b>
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	5	<b>9</b>
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	13	CW	0	CW	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	1	7	4	<b>32</b>
Dark-eyed Junco	83	22	478	423	55	126	96	102	133	693	635	83	312	513	321	648	<b>4723</b>
Lapland Longspur	0	0	20	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	120	21	<b>193</b>
Snow Bunting	43	0	36	CW	0	117	84	0	CW	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	<b>430</b>
Northern Cardinal	9	15	104	86	3	22	28	17	43	77	133	52	77	151	65	219	<b>1101</b>
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	39	0	<b>192</b>
Common Grackle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	<b>3</b>
Purple Finch	0	0	1	12	1	0	0	0	2	8	0	6	0	0	0	8	<b>38</b>
House Finch	26	3	187	154	6	34	0	2	84	51	338	64	15	43	58	219	<b>1284</b>
Pine Siskin	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	<b>9</b>
American Goldfinch	48	7	222	232	60	37	63	37	99	208	195	98	175	101	58	323	<b>1963</b>
House Sparrow	93	410	940	1782	315	259	104	176	163	591	530	174	85	252	407	1220	<b>7501</b>
<b>Total Species</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>64</b>	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.



Table 7. Number of each species in south-central Wisconsin found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Rosen- dale 77	Green Lake 78	Montello 79	Pardec- ville 80	Randolph 81	Horicon Marsh 82	Hustis- ford 83	Columbus 84	Poynette 85	Madison 86	Water- loo 87	Fort Atkinson 88	Cooks- ville 89	Beloit 90	Region Totals
Great Blue Heron	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	<b>6</b>	0	CW	1	1	<b>11</b>
Canada Goose	10862	<b>225947</b>	6357	2206	8058	50000	2287	10	4887	10569	547	174	1091	2935	<b>325930</b>
Mute Swan	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	CW	0	<b>25</b>
Gadwall	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	<b>588</b>	0	0	20	0	<b>618</b>
American Black Duck	0	46	6	2	31	8	0	0	14	63	0	0	1	2	<b>173</b>
Mallard	1	<b>11405</b>	571	14	758	174	18	222	291	9450	456	171	176	480	<b>24187</b>
Lesser Scaup	0	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	<b>41</b>
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	147	0	0	0	0	<b>149</b>
Common Goldeneye	0	102	0	29	5	0	0	0	217	388	0	0	CW	248	<b>989</b>
Hooded Merganser	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>64</b>	0	0	0	CW	<b>67</b>
Common Merganser	0	1500	0	20	7	0	0	0	222	764	0	0	CW	38	<b>2551</b>
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	<b>18</b>
Bald Eagle	0	15	8	16	1	3	1	0	47	5	0	0	0	1	<b>97</b>
Northern Harrier	9	5	4	9	2	<b>17</b>	1	4	2	0	0	0	4	2	<b>59</b>
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	1	1	CW	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	<b>11</b>
Cooper's Hawk	6	2	2	1	0	1	4	1	6	15	0	4	CW	6	<b>48</b>
Northern Goshawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Red-tailed Hawk	64	25	17	37	30	39	77	31	51	109	26	19	25	51	<b>601</b>
Rough-legged Hawk	1	<b>22</b>	10	3	0	17	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	2	<b>60</b>
American Kestrel	39	13	1	7	19	30	36	25	13	8	15	9	12	26	<b>253</b>
Ring-necked Pheasant	11	14	2	6	5	16	20	9	14	1	1	4	1	9	<b>113</b>
Ruffed Grouse	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>6</b>
Wild Turkey	8	279	328	200	52	39	30	35	110	50	31	25	148	81	<b>1416</b>
American Coot	0	0	0	0	17	3	0	0	0	681	1	0	0	CW	<b>702</b>
Wilson's Snipe	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	1	<b>12</b>
Ring-billed Gull	0	1	1	637	18	1	2	22	13	997	10	6	2	10	<b>1720</b>
Herring Gull	0	9	4	36	3	62	0	5	38	942	0	1	CW	24	<b>1124</b>
Rock Dove	746	303	229	418	229	289	822	859	577	831	303	158	268	503	<b>6535</b>
Mourning Dove	808	100	64	151	23	446	114	99	91	576	101	144	187	334	<b>3238</b>
Eastern Screech-owl	2	2	0	1	4	11	5	2	1	17	0	1	6	3	<b>55</b>
Great Horned Owl	2	27	2	2	4	19	2	2	3	25	3	5	2	4	<b>102</b>
Barred Owl	0	<b>7</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	<b>13</b>
Belted Kingfisher	0	2	2	5	0	0	1	2	4	<b>13</b>	2	1	4	3	<b>39</b>
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	<b>11</b>

Red-bellied Woodpecker	19	28	28	38	30	4	24	15	36	<b>162</b>	20	28	14	42	<b>488</b>
Downy Woodpecker	86	63	51	74	30	51	48	42	96	<b>325</b>	68	85	43	71	<b>1133</b>
Hairy Woodpecker	13	27	18	25	3	5	9	8	31	<b>105</b>	21	23	8	8	<b>304</b>
Northern Flicker	2	3	<b>16</b>	12	0	3	2	0	14	4	5	0	0	3	<b>64</b>
Pileated Woodpecker	0	12	8	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	<b>27</b>
Northern Shrike	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	5	1	0	CW	2	<b>17</b>
Blue Jay	252	60	105	175	86	47	62	63	149	270	42	31	58	96	<b>1496</b>
American Crow	551	319	823	630	180	92	443	316	1017	<b>2417</b>	474	273	201	520	<b>8256</b>
Common Raven	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
Horned Lark	100	0	9	0	3	3	150	24	CW	1	2	0	87	76	<b>455</b>
Black-capped Chickadee	115	187	193	319	77	100	109	103	220	<b>1401</b>	217	245	82	199	<b>3567</b>
Tufted Titmouse	0	3	1	13	0	0	0	0	34	22	3	0	3	18	<b>97</b>
Red-breasted Nuthatch	0	3	6	1	2	0	0	1	14	4	2	2	0	0	<b>35</b>
White-breasted Nuthatch	35	89	53	82	24	24	37	32	79	<b>361</b>	71	67	40	56	<b>1050</b>
Brown Creeper	1	1	0	4	0	1	14	2	2	<b>50</b>	2	2	2	10	<b>91</b>
Winter Wren	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	CW	1	<b>9</b>
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	<b>38</b>	4	0	1	1	<b>52</b>
Eastern Bluebird	0	15	0	7	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	<b>27</b>
American Robin	31	530	94	150	260	7	0	4	99	325	30	8	6	4	<b>1548</b>
European Starling	2287	226	140	909	823	2234	1632	3871	815	3068	669	903	1269	2937	<b>21783</b>
Cedar Waxwing	13	207	111	74	0	0	18	0	206	551	46	137	35	109	<b>1507</b>
American Tree Sparrow	438	116	61	177	325	576	276	139	572	<b>668</b>	178	127	191	307	<b>4151</b>
Song Sparrow	4	1	0	0	7	0	3	1	3	<b>35</b>	4	11	5	13	<b>87</b>
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	25	0	3	CW	0	<b>39</b>
White-throated Sparrow	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	4	<b>90</b>
Dark-eyed Junco	962	680	1214	805	639	215	428	218	1199	<b>1930</b>	329	280	790	640	<b>10329</b>
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	0	48	0	2	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	<b>65</b>
Snow Bunting	31	0	3	0	63	50	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>348</b>
Northern Cardinal	82	106	103	92	41	23	81	46	156	<b>694</b>	66	112	73	127	<b>1802</b>
Red-winged Blackbird	2	2	0	1	5	26	<b>3022</b>	7	0	19	0	1	CW	0	<b>3085</b>
Common Grackle	0	0	0	0	0	38	<b>600</b>	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	<b>644</b>
Purple Finch	0	0	5	9	0	0	0	0	23	2	0	0	0	CW	<b>39</b>
House Finch	83	73	95	136	44	30	109	116	350	<b>783</b>	122	159	168	83	<b>2351</b>
Pine Siskin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	<b>9</b>
American Goldfinch	191	115	191	176	78	123	379	138	225	<b>1312</b>	118	244	61	103	<b>3454</b>
House Sparrow	1404	164	98	235	604	396	1199	1839	396	<b>1856</b>	779	311	568	627	<b>10476</b>
<b>Total Species</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>56</b>	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 8. Number of each species in southwestern Wisconsin found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Blanchard-ville 91	Mount Horeb 92	Baraboo 93	Sauk City 94	Clyde 95	Richland Center 96	Kickapoo Valley 97	La Farge 98	Bridgeport 99	Cass-ville 100	Region Totals	Number of Counts	No. of Individuals	Percent Change
Great Blue Heron	0	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	28	54	+28.9%
Canada Goose	0	2	2138	1822	171	4	0	0	303	0	4440	79	475519	+56.4%
Mute Swan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	123	+54.7%
Gadwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	856	-14.7%
American Black Duck	0	0	11	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	15	54	1062	-24.8%
Mallard	18	13	710	320	13	20	6	0	385	0	1485	84	60494	+37.9%
Lesser Scaup	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	19	939	+154.8%
Bufflehead	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	2770	+65.0%
Common Goldeneye	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	48	9780	+2.2%
Hooded Merganser	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	23	137	-32.0%
Common Merganser	0	0	77	97	0	13	0	0	1	28	216	40	9818	+33.5%
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1817	+111.2%
Bald Eagle	4	CW	27	77	5	59	4	0	131	177	484	72	1136	+32.2%
Northern Harrier	12	10	1	3	3	14	3	1	2	2	51	63	256	+75.2%
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	3	4	2	1	2	CW	0	2	2	17	45	85	-16.4%
Cooper's Hawk	1	3	2	4	1	4	3	2	7	1	28	67	217	+26.2%
Northern Goshawk	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	17	-40.1%
Red-tailed Hawk	75	138	59	86	34	104	35	13	38	39	621	86	2614	+3.5%
Rough-legged Hawk	5	9	12	20	11	18	6	0	14	3	98	74	423	-27.7%
American Kestrel	18	38	6	28	13	33	3	6	17	14	176	81	1097	+36.8%
Ring-necked Pheasant	8	23	2	8	12	14	0	0	4	0	71	70	399	-1.6%
Ruffed Grouse	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	7	56	321	-12.8%
Wild Turkey	180	262	74	83	16	323	106	10	283	8	1345	80	7906	+40.6%
American Coot	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	18	2619	-56.4%
Wilson's Snipe	0	1	6	3	0	1	CW	0	8	0	19	18	44	+16.1%
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	CW	52	0	22	0	0	168	9	251	47	10659	-15.0%
Herring Gull	0	1	1	600	0	3	0	0	40	0	645	48	27139	+68.7%
Rock Dove	116	623	296	989	151	680	311	96	305	213	3780	93	35520	+6.5%
Mourning Dove	149	126	87	618	6	84	14	4	296	52	1436	98	17444	-3.5%
Eastern Screech-Owl	5	1	2	1	3	0	0	1	6	2	21	44	198	-15.2%
Great Horned Owl	30	13	3	6	6	10	CW	1	5	3	77	73	415	-0.6%
Barred Owl	3	3	1	5	0	4	2	0	3	0	21	37	91	-2.2%
Belted Kingfisher	5	4	3	3	7	4	1	1	5	2	35	56	140	+47.2%
Red-headed Woodpecker	2	9	1	1	2	4	0	0	10	3	32	31	84	-33.9%

Red-bellied Woodpecker	91	110	44	73	14	80	19	7	105	74	617	87	1958	+ 27.2%
Downy Woodpecker	92	181	81	109	22	138	32	19	112	80	866	100	4725	+ 0.6%
Hairy Woodpecker	48	51	17	25	9	34	4	3	31	17	239	99	1633	- 9.8%
Northern Flicker	3	6	3	4	3	3	0	1	3	2	28	46	212	+ 33.5%
Pileated Woodpecker	2	13	11	10	10	13	CW	1	10	6	76	69	341	+ 39.6%
Northern Shrike	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	8	66	141	- 40.8%
Blue Jay	162	287	178	259	74	<b>401</b>	39	67	166	61	1694	100	9744	- 17.5%
American Crow	419	1881	593	743	291	1273	418	308	441	305	6672	100	44683	+ 19.1%
Common Raven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	798	- 1.4%
Horned Lark	19	65	1	<b>200</b>	4	0	0	0	27	165	481	38	1432	- 54.9%
Black-capped Chickadee	283	590	328	354	122	369	74	71	386	137	2714	100	23859	- 17.2%
Tufted Titmouse	6	<b>107</b>	24	23	8	28	5	1	62	33	297	30	496	+ 55.1%
Red-breasted Nuthatch	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	68	833	- 43.3%
White-breasted Nuthatch	122	237	121	104	33	157	27	11	158	72	1042	100	5136	+ 1.3%
Brown Creeper	8	0	2	11	9	4	0	0	4	3	41	68	315	+ 0.3%
Winter Wren	5	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	17	30	+ 294.8%
Golden-crowned Kinglet	12	0	2	3	0	3	4	0	0	10	34	58	343	+ 30.3%
Eastern Bluebird	5	2	12	14	13	12	0	0	12	8	78	19	138	+ 146.9%
American Robin	3	56	18	245	20	5	5	2	2	2	358	73	5682	+ 129.3%
European Starling	383	817	613	2410	508	1708	594	214	2024	1357	10628	94	100784	+ 34.6%
Cedar Waxwing	38	61	88	114	54	100	1	58	81	0	595	70	7119	+ 116.3%
American Tree Sparrow	525	405	91	197	104	119	78	26	306	374	2225	92	13930	- 28.0%
Song Sparrow	16	13	2	1	1	0	0	0	5	16	54	38	230	- 32.4%
Swamp Sparrow	9	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	26	46	17	118	+ 68.3%
White-throated Sparrow	2	2	1	5	1	1	0	0	5	12	29	37	299	+ 67.8%
Dark-eyed Junco	747	1096	547	1010	214	628	541	232	1265	929	7209	97	33870	+ 7.9%
Lapland Longspur	0	<b>180</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	256	15	670	- 63.4%
Snow Bunting	28	200	1	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	305	43	3064	- 67.9%
Northern Cardinal	169	292	73	205	40	144	21	50	188	117	1299	96	6790	- 13.8%
Red-winged Blackbird	0	1	0	5	3	0	0	0	3	0	12	24	3711	+ 90.4%
Common Grackle	1	2	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	18	673	+ 287.7%
Purple Finch	3	21	12	0	0	14	3	1	2	12	68	57	989	- 44.1%
House Finch	22	209	131	190	13	66	16	0	39	22	708	82	7038	- 14.1%
Pine Siskin	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	26	235	- 90.0%
American Goldfinch	161	544	299	159	127	321	71	21	356	157	2216	100	16939	+ 7.7%
House Sparrow	595	1169	384	830	412	1376	456	64	967	859	7112	92	42691	- 21.1%
<b>Total Species</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>47</b>				

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

King Rail, a Virginia Rail was reported from Poynette. Taking away the unusually high totals from the warm counts of 1998, 1999, and 2001, both the American Coot and the Sandhill Crane show rather normal numbers. The Killdeer and Wilson's Snipe are also near normal. The Purple Sandpiper (Sheboygan) is but the second reported for the CBC. The first was from Racine in 1965.

**Gulls**—While Ring-billed Gull numbers were slightly below the 10-year average, the Herring Gull numbers were 69% above average. The only count that approaches the 2002 Herring Gull total (27,139) is the 2001 total of 27,620. Less common gulls also did well. The Thayer's Gull (8 over 6 counts) matched a high set in 2001 and sets a record for number of counts. The Iceland Gull (Kewaunee) is the seventh count record, with reports each year starting with 1999. Likewise, this is the fifth count year for the Lesser Black-backed Gull (Madison), and this is the fourth count from Madison. The only other counts to have found this gull are Milwaukee (1998) and Sheboygan (2001). The Glaucous Gull (23) nearly matched a record high of 24 set in 1997. The Great Black-backed Gull (27 over 8 counts) set records both for individuals and for counts. To put into perspective having 27 such gulls in one count year, there had been but 39 Great Black-backs reported over the 63-year history of the CBCs. The first was at Kenosha in 1949; the high count had been 6 set in 1999. In 2002, two counts reported better than 6 Great Black-backs each. Those two are Kewaunee and Woodland Dunes SE, both with 8 such gulls.

**Doves**—The Rock Dove and Mourning Dove were found in near average numbers. In 2001, an Eurasian Collared-Dove was reported from Riveredge during the count period; in 2002, Riveredge reported this dove on the count day. It is the first count-day report for this dove and thus this bird becomes the third dove species reported on a CBC count day.

**Owls**—All three of the more common owls (Eastern Screech-Owl, Great Horned Owl, and Barred Owl) were found in numbers slightly below their 10-year averages. Both the Long-eared Owl and the Short-eared Owl had numbers better than their 10-year averages. In 2001, the Northern Saw-whet Owl set records with 13 birds over 9 counts; 2002 matched those totals with 13 birds over 9 counts. This was not a year for northern owls. Three Snowy Owls were found, but there were no reports Northern Hawk Owl, Great Gray Owl, or Boreal Owl.

**Kingfishers**—The Belted Kingfisher (140 over 56 counts) for the second consecutive year broke records for both number of individuals and number of counts.

**Woodpeckers**—Except for the continued decline of the Red-headed Woodpecker (34% below its 10-year average), woodpeckers were average to well above average. The Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (16 over 11 counts) has had only two better showings (21 in 1971 and 19 in 1983). The Northern Flicker (212 over 46 counts) was record high in both individuals and counts and 34% above its 10-year average. The Red-bellied Woodpecker (1,958 over 87 counts) was also record high and 27%

Table 9. Species found on 14 or fewer counts.

Species	Number of Counts	Number of Birds	Count and Number
Red-throated Loon	1	1	Racine 1
Common Loon	1	2	(Baraboo), Sturgeon Bay 2
Pied-billed Grebe	2	3	<b>Lake Geneva 2</b> , Madison 1
American White Pelican	1	1	Green Bay 1
Double-crested Cormorant	7	124	Appleton 25, Green Bay 16, Kenosha 4, Milwaukee 1, Racine 1, Sauk City 2, <b>Woodland Dunes SE 75</b>
Turkey Vulture	1	1	Grantsburg 1, (Kenosha)
Greater White-front Goose	2	5	<b>Baraboo 3</b> , Green Bay 2
Snow Goose	14	105	Appleton 2, Beloit 1, Green Bay 1, Green Lake 6, Horicon Marsh 24, Kewaunee 1, (Lake Geneva), Milwaukee 1, Oshkosh 1, (Racine), <b>Randolph 42</b> , Rosendale 3, Shawano 10, Spencer 2, Wisconsin Rapids 2, Woodland Dunes SW 9
Ross's Goose	1	1	La Crosse 1
Brant	1	1	Green Bay 1
Trumpeter Swan	8	208	Grantsburg 4, Holcombe 1, <b>Hudson 171</b> , La Crosse 1, Manitowish Waters 9, New Richmond 4, Shawano 10, Solon Springs 8, (Wautoma)
Tundra Swan	13	1026	Bayfield 7, Bridgeport 7, Brussels 32, Green Lake 3, Lake Geneva 1, <b>Madison 883</b> , Oconomowoc 1, Pensaukee 72, Racine 1, Sheboygan 1, Sturgeon Bay 16, Trempealeau 1, Waukesha 1
Wood Duck	10	16	Burlington 1, Fremont 1, <b>Kenosha 4</b> , Kewaunee 1, La Crosse 2, Lake Geneva 1, Madison 1, Shawano 2, Woodland Dunes NE 1, Woodland Dunes SW 2
American Wigeon	3	16	<b>Madison 9</b> , Milwaukee 6, Montello 1
Northern Shoveler	4	133	Appleton 2, <b>Madison 127</b> , Oshkosh 1, Sauk City 3, (Sheboygan)
Northern Pintail	7	10	(Appleton), Burlington 1, Green Lake 1, Hartford 1, Poynette 2, <b>Randolph 3</b> , Shawano 1, Waukesha 1
Green-winged Teal	6	14	Blanchardville 2, Green Lake 1, <b>Madison 8</b> , Montello 1, Oshkosh 1, Sheboygan 1
Canvasback	9	45	Columbus 3, Kenosha 4, La Crosse 6, Lake Geneva 3, Madison 7, Milwaukee 2, Oshkosh 2, Riveredge 5, <b>Shawano 13</b>
Redhead	13	199	Appleton 1, Green Bay 1, Kenosha 1, Kewaunee 15, Oshkosh 2, Madison 4, Milwaukee 4, Racine 1, Riveredge 8, Shawano 22, Sheboygan 20, <b>Sturgeon Bay 118</b> , Woodland Dunes SW 2

(continued)

Table 9. (continued)

Species	Number of Counts	Number of Birds	Count and Number
Ring-necked Duck	8	18	(Baraboo), Beloit 1, (Bridgeport), Green Lake 1, Horicon Marsh 1, Lake Geneva 2, <b>Madison 9</b> , Milwaukee 2, Riveredge 1, Wautoma 1
Greater Scaup	11	10429	Brussels 2, Ephraim 27, Gurney 13, Hales Corners 1548, Kenosha 18, Kewaunee 27, Milwaukee 2363, Pensaukee 842, Racine 1234, <b>Riveredge 3593</b> , Sheboygan 75, Sturgeon Bay 87
Harlequin Duck	3	4	<b>Milwaukee 2</b> , Racine 1, Sheboygan 1
Surf Scoter	2	2	Kenosha 1, Milwaukee 1
White-winged Scoter	2	4	Kenosha 2, Racine 2
Black Scoter	1	1	Madison 1, (Racine)
Long-tailed Duck	9	709	Appleton 1, Hales Corners 9, Kewaunee 119, Milwaukee 17, Racine 38, Riveredge 2, Sheboygan 15, <b>Sturgeon Bay 456</b> , Woodland Dunes NE 52
Barrow's Goldeneye	0	0	(Hudson)
Ruddy Duck	3	9	Appleton 3, <b>Kenosha 5</b> , (Milwaukee), Oshkosh 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	7	8	<b>Bridgeport 2</b> , Chippewa Falls 1, (Hartford), Kewaunee 1, Pensaukee 1, Poynette 1, Riveredge 1, Spruce 1
Golden Eagle	6	8	Bridgeport 1, Chippewa Falls 1, <b>Kickapoo Valley 2</b> , <b>Nelson 2</b> , Spruce 1, Waupaca 1
Merlin	8	8	Horicon Marsh 1, Hudson 1, Lake Geneva 1, Milwaukee 1, Shawano 1, Sheboygan 1, Sturgeon Bay 1, Waterloo 1
Peregrine Falcon	8	13	Appleton 2, Beloit 1, Brussels 1, Green Bay 2, Milwaukee 3, Racine 1, (Riveredge), Sheboygan 1, (Stevens Point), Woodland Dunes SE 2
Gray Partridge	3	31	<b>Green Bay 18</b> , (Kenosha), New Franken 8, Poynette 5
Sharp-tailed Grouse	2	9	<b>Gilman 7</b> , Solon Springs 2
Greater Prairie-Chicken	2	13	(Arpin), Mosinee 2, <b>Wisconsin Rapids 11</b>
Northern Bobwhite	4	29	Green Lake 1, Kenosha 1, Pardeeville 11, <b>Richland Center 16</b>
King Rail	1	1	Poynette 1
Virginia Rail	2	2	Palmyra 1, Poynette 1
Sandhill Crane	2	3	(Bridgeport), Columbus 1, <b>Poynette 2</b>
Killdeer	3	3	Baraboo 1, (Kenosha), La Crosse 1, Sauk City 1
Purple Sandpiper	1	1	Sheboygan 1
Bonaparte's Gull	1	24	Kenosha 24
Thayer's Gull	6	8	<b>Appleton 2</b> , Kewaunee 1, <b>Milwaukee 2</b> , Sauk City 1, Sheboygan 1, Woodland Dunes NE 1
Iceland Gull	1	1	Kewaunee 1
Lesser Black-backed Gull	1	1	Madison 1
Glaucous Gull	7	23	Appleton 2, Fond du Lac 1, <b>Kewaunee 6</b> , (Madison), Oshkosh 1, (Racine), Sheboygan 5, <b>Woodland Dunes NE 6</b> , Woodland Dunes SE 2
Great Black-backed Gull	8	27	(Brussels), Hales Corners 3, (Kenosha), <b>Kewaunee 8</b> , Oshkosh 1, (Racine), Sheboygan 2, Sturgeon Bay 1, Woodland Dunes NW 1, Woodland Dunes NE 3, <b>Woodland Dunes SE 8</b>

Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	1	Riveredge 1
Snowy Owl	2	3	Bridgeport 1, <b>Sturgeon Bay 2</b>
Long-eared Owl	8	18	Fond du Lac 1, Green Lake 2, Kewaunee 1, Mosinee 1, Palmyra 2, Poynette 1, Stevens Point 4, <b>Waukesha 6</b>
Short-eared Owl	9	21	<b>Appleton 7</b> , Bridgeport 1, Burlington 1, Cooksville 4, (Florence), Oshkosh 1, Palmyra 4, Poynette 1, Sauk City 1, Waukesha 1
Northern Saw-whet Owl	9	13	Baraboo 1, Fond du Lac 1, <b>Green Lake 5</b> , Kettle Moraine 1, Montello 1, Pardeeville 1, Pensauckee 1, Stevens Point 1, Wautoma 1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	11	16	Bridgeport 1, <b>Cassville 3</b> , Gurney 2, Hales Corners 1, Kenosha 2, La Crosse 1, Madison 2, Racine 1, Richland Center 1, Sauk City 1, Wautoma 1
Black-backed Woodpecker	1	3	Solon Springs 3
Eastern Phoebe	1	1	Mount Horeb 1
Gray Jay	7	53	<b>Clam Lake 20</b> , Fifield 6, Manitowish Waters 2, Phelps 7, Rhinelander 5, Solon Springs 1, Three Lakes 12
Boreal Chickadee	3	23	Clam Lake 8, Phelps 4, <b>Three Lakes 11</b>
Carolina Wren	6	8	(Beloit), Kenosha 1, <b>Madison 3</b> , Milwaukee 1, Montello 1, Norske 1, Waterloo 1
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	3	4	<b>Appleton 2</b> , Madison 1, Riveredge 1
Townsend's Solitaire	1	1	Hartford 1
Hermit Thrush	7	27	(Hartford), Mount Horeb 1, Madison 5, <b>Milwaukee 12</b> , Palmyra 4, Pardeeville 1, Racine 1, Riveredge 3
Varied Thrush	1	1	Plymouth 1
Northern Mockingbird	0	0	(Cooksville)
Brown Thrasher	4	5	<b>Appleton 2</b> , Burlington 1, Milwaukee 1, Mount Horeb 1
American Pipit	0	0	(Racine)
Bohemian Waxwing	4	168	<b>Bayfield 110</b> , Cable 7, Manitowish Waters 21, Medford 30
Yellow-rumped Warbler	9	30	Appleton 5, Beloit 1, Burlington 1, Hales Corners 2, Kenosha 2, <b>Milwaukee 15</b> , Palmyra 1, Poynette 2, (Sheboygan), Stevens Point 1
Palm Warbler	1	1	Fort Atkinson 1
Eastern Towhee	4	6	Caroline 1, <b>Madison 2</b> , (Pardeeville), Racine 1, <b>Sauk City 2</b>
Chipping Sparrow	4	4	(Bayfield), Cassville 1, Clyde 1, La Crosse 1, Madison 1
Field Sparrow	4	4	Bridgeport 1, Madison 1, Pardeeville 1, Riveredge 1
Fox Sparrow	10	11	Beloit 1, Hales Corners 1, Hartford 1, <b>Lake Geneva 2</b> , Madison 1, Mount Horeb 1, Palmyra 1, Richland Center 1, Waukesha 1, Woodland Dunes NE 1
Harris's Sparrow	1	1	Madison 1
White-crowned Sparrow	5	91	(Beloit), Cassville 1, Kenosha 3, (Madison), <b>Milwaukee 80</b> , Racine 6, Riveredge 1
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	2	2	Oshkosh 1, Racine 1

(continued)



Table 9. (continued)

Species	Number of Counts	Number of Birds	Count and Number
Eastern Meadowlark	3	4	Florence 1, Milwaukee 1, <b>Pensaukee 2</b>
Rusty Blackbird	3	1031	<b>Hustisford 1000</b> , Madison 1, Rosendale 30
Brown-headed Cowbird	12	1208	Beloit 120, Columbus 353, (Cookville), Green Lake 3, Horicon Marsh 17, <b>Hustisford 400</b> , Kettle Moraine 4, Madison 1, Milwaukee 1, Mount Horeb 26, Riveredge 72, Rosendale 181, Seymour 30
Pine Grosbeak	6	40	Gurney 3, Lake Geneva 2, Manitowish Waters 7, Peshtigo 12, <b>Rhineland 15</b> , Sturgeon Bay 1
Red Crossbill	5	91	Clam Lake 11, <b>Gurney 74</b> , Manitowish Waters 1, Phelps 3, Sauk City 2
White-winged Crossbill	8	188	Caroline 2, <b>Clam Lake 146</b> , Fifield 6, Florence 10, Gilman 1, Phelps 8, Solon Springs 4, Three Lakes 11
Common Redpoll	6	25	Arpin 3, Hudson 2, Madison 2, Richland Center 2, <b>Shiocton 10</b> , Woodland Dunes SE 6
Evening Grosbeak	10	235	Bayfield 7, Cable 57, <b>Clam Lake 117</b> , Florence 1, Gilman 15, Hayward 8, Pensaukee 3, Phelps 1, Sturgeon Bay 25, Waupaca 1

Parenteses indicate species was seen within 3 days of the count but not on the day of the count. **Bold lettering** indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

above its 10-year average. With its continued increase, the Red-bellied has perhaps altered the order of winter woodpecker populations in Wisconsin. Until 1982, the Red-bellied count was consistently less than half that of the Hairy Woodpecker. From 1982 through 1999, the Red-bellied count was consistently better than half that of the Hairy and growing closer to that of the Hairy with nearly every passing year. In 2000, the two species were nearly matched in numbers. In 2001, the Red-bellied surpassed the Hairy and, in 2002, the Red-bellied had a count 20% greater than that of the Hairy. Thus, the second most abundant woodpecker in winter is now arguably the Red-bellied rather than the Hairy. As with other mentioned woodpeckers, the Pileated (341 over 69 counts) was record high in both individuals and in counts and 40% over its 10-year average. Three Black-backed Woodpeckers were found on the Solon Springs count.

**Flycatchers through Ravens**—The Eastern Phoebe (Mount Horeb) is the seventh count record and the first since 1999 (Peshtigo). The Northern Shrike, Gray Jay, and Blue Jay were all well below 10-year averages. The Common Raven had average numbers, while the American Crow was 19% above average. The total of 44,683 crows is surpassed only by the 57,193 from 1976.

**Larks**—After four consecutive impressive counts, the Horned Lark showed its lowest total since 1995 and was 55% below its 10-year average.

**Chickadees, Titmice, Nuthatches, and Creepers**—Although the Tufted Titmouse failed to reach its record-high

numbers from 2001, it did have its second best showing and was 55% above its 10-year average. The Red-breasted Nuthatch was 43% below its average, with few such nuthatches noted south of the Northern Region.

**Wrens and Kinglets**—The Carolina Wren (8 over 6 counts) was well within its average for recent years. The Winter Wren, as with several other semi-hardy species, was reported in record shattering numbers. No previous CBC has approached this year's total of 30 Winter Wrens found over 17 counts. This total is 295% above the 10-year average. The previous high had been 15 over 8 counts (both records set in 1974). The Golden-crowned Kinglet (343 over 58 counts) was 30% above its 10-year average, had its highest count of individuals since 1982, and appeared on a record number of counts. Four Ruby-crowned Kinglets were noted over 3 counts.

**Thrushes**—The Eastern Bluebird (138 over 19 counts) was record high in both individuals and in counts and was a smashing 147% above its 10-year average. The Townsend's Solitaire (Hartford) was the eighth count year record, with solitaires now having appeared for 3 consecutive count years. The Hermit Thrush (27 over 7 counts), as with some other semi-hardy species, was found in record shattering numbers. The previous high had been 17, set in 1997. The 12 Hermits from Milwaukee are a single circle record. The American Robin had its fifth consecutive powerful count. The 5,682 robins reported are 129% above average and are outpaced only by the 7,751 in 1998. Is this recent abundance of winter robins, corresponding with a simi-

lar abundance in waxwings, due at least in part to the spread of buckthorn? A Varied Thrush was reported from Plymouth.

**Thrashers through Waxwings**—A Northern Mockingbird (Cookville) was found during the count period, as was an American Pipit (Racine). There have been but 4 previous CBC reports of pipits. Five Brown Thrashers were found over 4 counts. For the second consecutive year, more than 100,000 European Starlings were reported. Such consecutive totals have not been achieved since the counts of 1983 and 1984. Cedar Waxwings (7,119 over 70 counts) were record high for both individuals and counts and were 116% above the 10-year average.

**Warblers**—Last year 6 warbler species were reported; this year there are 2. The 30 Yellow-rumped Warblers are bested only by the 53 in 2001. The Palm Warbler (Fort Atkinson, 28 Dec.) is only the second for the CBCs and represents a record late date for the state.

**Towhees and Sparrows**—Eastern Towhees (6 over 4 counts) had their highest total since 10 in 1989. Of the two most common sparrows, the American Tree Sparrow was 28% below its average while the Dark-eyed Junco was slightly above average. Both Chipping and Field Sparrows placed 4 individuals over 4 counts. A Harris's Sparrow was reported from Madison. While the Song Sparrow was 32% below its 10-year average, Swamp and White-throated Sparrows were both 68% above average. An amazing 91 White-crowned Sparrows were reported, much of this total due to 80 birds

found at the Coast Guard Impoundment (Milwaukee). These few weedy acres produced better than three times the previous statewide high of 25 White-crowns (set in 2001).

**Longspurs through Grosbeaks**—Perhaps due in part to a lack of snow, both the Lapland Longspur and the Snow Bunting were better than 60% below their 10-year averages. Despite this poor showing, the Florence Count found 883 Snow Buntings. Two counts (Oshkosh and Racine) documented Rose-breasted Grosbeaks. This is but the tenth count year on which grosbeaks were placed.

**Blackbirds**—For the second consecutive count, the numbers for certain blackbirds were well above their 10-year averages. This year the Red-winged Blackbird was 90% above its 10-year average, the Rusty 29% above that average, the Common Grackle 288% above average, and the Brown-headed Cowbird 216% above average. For two counts now, nearly all these high numbers can be attributed to a blackbird roost located in the Mud Lake Wildlife Area of the Hustisford Count. Without this count (which was new in 2001), blackbird totals would be little changed from past years. In 2001, mainly with birds found on the Hustisford Count, the Brewer's Blackbird had an astounding total of 1,277 individuals. In 2002, no Brewer's were found on the Hustisford Count and none were found elsewhere in the state. This thus becomes the first count since 1962 on which there are no Brewer's Blackbirds.

**Finches**—The 2002 count produced one of the worst winter finch years in

the history of the CBCs. Other than the American Goldfinch, the two crossbills were the only species in this grouping with totals that approached 10-year averages. The Red Crossbill was 35% above average only because 74 (out of 91 birds reported) were found on the Gurney Count. Likewise, the White-winged Crossbill is shown near normal only because 146 (out of 188 birds reported) were found on the Clam Lake Count. The Pine Grosbeak had its lowest count since 1992 and was 93% below average. The Purple Finch was 44% below average. The Pine Siskin had its lowest count since 1982 and was 90% below average. The Evening Grosbeak had its lowest count since 1960 and was 86% below its average. The Common Redpoll (25 individuals) was nearly invisible, having its lowest count since 1956 and being 99% below its 10-year average.

**House Sparrows**—The House Sparrow continued its long decline, this year showing numbers that are 21% below its 10-year average.

### CBCs AND WNV

Since this fall's warning of possible declines in bird populations due to the effects of West Nile Virus (WNV), the Christmas Bird Counts are the first available means we have in an attempt to gain a measure of those effects. The Wisconsin CBCs are a small part of a hemispheric effort to take a survey of current early winter bird populations. One use of these current survey numbers is that they can be contrasted with similar numbers taken in past years. If there has been a decline in current bird populations, there is a chance these declines will in some way be evi-

dent in the CBC totals. Given the warning that Wisconsin is but a small piece in a large puzzle and that CBC totals may vary from year to year for a variety of reasons, some guess might still be hazarded as to the impact of WNV on the early winter populations of Wisconsin birds. That hesitant guess is that WNV has had little noticeable effect on the current early winter bird populations of Wisconsin.

The species that most gained press with concern for its fall of numbers due to WNV is the American Crow. According to the totals compiled from the 2002 Wisconsin CBC, 44,683 American Crows were reported over 100 counts. This is in contrast to 43,356 such crows reported over 96 counts on the 2001 CBC. When these two count totals are contrasted by the more exacting means of number of crows reported per field party hour, the 2002 count shows 10.12 crows reported per party hour. This compares to 10.19 crows reported per party hour in 2001. This is a remarkable consistency in crow numbers from one year to the next.

Similar comparisons will briefly be made in this report. But, first, I must again warn that year to year fluctuations are the result of a complex variety of variables. The point intended in this report is to show that for each of the species of concern there has not been demonstrated a dramatic decrease from the year before that can be attributed solely to WNV.

Some other species of concern include:

**Red-tailed Hawk**—In 2002, there were 0.59 reported per party hour, which contrasts to 0.57 reported per party hour in 2001.

Great Horned Owl—In 2002, there were 0.09 reported per party hour, which contrasts to 0.09 reported per party hour in 2001. The Wisconsin CBCs also tally hours spent owling. When reported owling hours are used to measure Great Horned Owl numbers, we find that in 2002 there were 1.73 reported per owling hour, which contrasts to 1.53 reported per owling hour in 2001.

Blue Jay—In 2002, there were 2.21 reported per party hour, which contrasts to 2.16 reported per party hour in 2001.

Common Raven—In 2002 there were 0.18 reported per party hour, which contrasts to 0.16 reported per party hour in 2001.

#### APPENDIX

An alphabetical listing of the counts follows. This listing includes the location of the count center plus the name, address, telephone number, and email address of the compiler. For birders wanting to join a count, it is suggested they contact the count compiler. For those wanting to start a new count, they must first contact the state compiler whose address is located at the end of this article.

**Appleton** (63); Jct. Hwys. 47 and 125, Outagamie Co.; John Shillinglaw, 1952 Palisades Dr., Appleton, WI 54915; (920) 731-4222; jashlaw@aol.com. **Arpin** (35); ½ mi. N of Jct. Hwy. C and Oak Rd., Wood Co.; Dennis SeEVERS, 5969 Butternut Rd., Arpin, WI 54410; (715) 569-4260; dennislees@yahoo.com. **Ashland** (4); Jct. Hwy. 2 and Sanborn Ave., Ashland; Dick Verch, 906 Ellis Ave., Ashland, WI 54806; (715) 682-5453; dverch@cheqnet.net. **Baraboo** (93); Jct. City View Rd. and Hwy.

A, Baraboo; Kenneth Wood, 3971 Forshaug Rd., Black Earth, WI 53515; (608) 767-3343; kwwood@facstaff.wisc.edu. **Bayfield** (3); T 50 N, R 5 W, S-22; Albert Roy, Jr., 906 Water St., Ashland, WI 54806; (715) 682-5334. **Beloit** (90); Jct. Tracy and Eau Claire Rds., about two miles W of Rock Co. Airport; Brad Paulson, 15034 W. Carroll Rd., Brodhead, WI 53520; (608) 879-2647; bpaulson@genencor.com. **Black River Falls** (29); Jct. Hwys. H and 54, Jackson Co.; Judy Allen, W12866 River Rd., Black River Falls, WI 54615; (608) 488-4154; knothole@discover-net.net. **Blanchardville** (91); 2.5 miles SW of Blanchardville; David Willard, Bird Division, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605; (312) 665-7731; willard@fieldmuseum.org. **Bridgeport** (99); Hwy. 18 bridge over Wisconsin R.; Dennis Kirschbaum, 1505 E. Parrish, Prairie du Chien, WI 53821; (608) 326-2718. **Brussels** (49); Jct. Hwy. 57 and Stevenson Pier Rd., Door Co.; Charlotte Lukes, 3962 Hillside Rd., Egg Harbor, WI 54209; (920) 823-2478; lukes@dcwis.com. **Burlington** (75); Jct. Hwy. A and Crossway Rd., Racine Co.; John Bielefeldt, Box 283, Rochester, WI 53167; (262) 514-2376. **Cable** (7); Jct. Hwys. M and D, Bayfield Co.; Brad Gingras, Cable Natural History Museum, P.O. Box 416, Cable, WI 54821; (715) 798-3890; brad@cablemuseum.org. **Caroline** (42); 2 miles W of Caroline; Mark Peterson, Box 53, Caroline, WI 54928; (715) 754-2130. **Cassville** (100); Jct. Garden Prairie and Muskellunge Rds., Grant Co.; David Sikorski, 2377 N. 58th St., Milwaukee, WI 53210; (414) 771-7018; akela317@aol.com. **Chippewa Falls** (22); Jct. Hwys. 178 and S, Chippewa Co.; Charles A. Kemper, 733 Maple St.,

Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; (715) 723-3815; cak@millstream.net. **Clam Lake** (8); 7 miles SE of Clam Lake; Keith Merkel, 11722 Robin Rd., Marshfield, WI 54449; (715) 384-2383; keith.merkel@wick-mail.com. **Clyde** (95); Jct. Hwy. ZZ and Weaver Rd., Iowa Co.; Steve Greb, 1714 Labrador Rd., Oregon, WI 53575; (608) 835-5266; grebs@dnr.state.wi.us. **Columbus** (84); Jct. Johnson and Jahnke Sts. (south of Columbus); Larry Michael, 713 Clinton St. Apt. 103, Horicon, WI 53032; (920) 485-2936; lamichael@powerweb.net. **Cooksville** (89); Cooksville, Rock Co.; David and Anna Marie Huset, 242 W. Church St., Evansville, WI 53536; (608) 882-5648; amdhuset@eishome.com. **Durand** (21); Jct. Hwys. 25 and DD 3 miles N of Durand, Dunn Co.; Charles A. Kemper, 733 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; (715) 723-3815; cak@millstream.net. **Ephraim** (51); Hwy. A 3 miles S of Jct. with Hwy. 42, Door Co.; Paul Regnier, P.O. Box 152, Baileys Harbor, WI 54202; (920) 839-2802; ridges@itol.com. **Fifield** (9); Fifield Post Office; Thomas Nicholls, W7283 Walnut St. P.O. Box 63, Fifield, WI 54524; (715) 762-3076; nicho002@tc.umn.edu. **Florence** (15); just NE of center of Section 19, Town of Commonwealth, Florence Co.; Noel Cutright, 3352 Knollwood Rd., West Bend, WI 53095; (414) 221-2179; noel.cutright@we-energies.com. **Fond du Lac** (65); Jct. Tower and Cody Rds., Fond du Lac Co.; Jeff Baughman, W2640 Middle Road, Campbellsport, WI 53010; (920) 477-2442; jeffb@csd.k12.wi.us. **Fort Atkinson** (88); Jct. Hwy. K and Hackbarth Ave., Jefferson Co.; Richard Wanie, W5920 Lee Dr., Fort Atkinson, WI 53538; (920) 563-6274. **Fremont** (39); Jct. Hwys. I and HH 4 miles SW of Fremont; Daryl Tessen, 3118 N. Oneida St., Appleton, WI 54911; (920) 735-9903; bhaunts@core.com. **Gilman** (24); 1 mile W of Miller Dam, Taylor Co.; Janice Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479; (715) 659-3910; luepke@pcpros.net. **Grantsburg** (17); Jct. Hwys. 70 and 48 in Grantsburg; Dennis Allaman, 506 W. St. George Ave., Grantsburg, WI 54840; (715) 463-2365; allaman@usa.net. **Green Bay** (47); Jct. Allouez and S. Webster Aves.; John Jacobs, Neville Public Museum, 210 Museum Pl., Green Bay, WI 54303; (920) 448-4460, ext. 217; jmdgjacobs@aol.com. **Green Lake** (78); Jct. Hwy. J and Swamp Rd., Green Lake Co.; Thomas Schultz, N6104 Honey-suckle Lane, Green Lake, WI 54941; (920) 294-3021; trschultz@vbe.com. **Gurney** (5); Hwy. 169 in Gurney; Joan Elias, 11140 W. Edwards Rd., Saxon, WI 54559; (715) 893-2358; joanelias@nps.gov. **Hales Corners** (58); Jct. 27th St. and Rawson Ave., (Milwaukee Co. only); Daniel Spuhler, 231 Budd, Hartford, WI 53027; (262) 670-0374; spuman@netwurx.net. **Hartford** (71); Jct. Hwys. 60 and 83 in Hartford; Bob Domagalski, W140 N8508 Lilly Rd., Menomonee Falls, WI 53051; (262) 251-6259; rcd@execpc.com. **Hayward** (6); boat landing at Phipps near Hwy. 63, Sawyer Co.; Brad Gingras, Cable Natural History Museum, P.O. Box 416, Cable, WI 54821; (715) 798-3890; brad@cablemuseum.org. **Herbster** (2); Hwy. 13, 1 mile W of Herbster; Phyllis Johnson, P.O. Box 249, Cornucopia, WI 54827; (715) 742-3960; phyllisjohnson@mailstation.com. **Holcombe** (23); Chippewa-Rusk county line, 1 mile E of Hwy. 27; Charles A. Kemper, 733 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; (715) 723-3815; cak@millstream.net. **Horicon Marsh**

(82); Jct. Main Ditch and Main Dike in Refuge; Bill Volkert, DNR, N7725 Hwy. 28, Horicon, WI 53032; (920) 387-7877; brchwood@thesurf.com. **Hudson** (19); Afton, MN; Joseph Merchak, 1723 Laurel Ave., Hudson, WI 54016; (715) 531-0542. **Hustisford** (83); Jct. Hwys. CJ and M, just east of Clyman; Bob Domagalski, W140 N8508 Lilly Rd., Menomonee Falls, WI 53051; (262) 251-6259; rcd@execpc.com. **Kenosha** (60); Jct. Hwys. 158 and 104th Ave. (Kenosha Co. only); Ron Hoffmann, Box 886, Kenosha, WI 53141; (262) 654-5854. **Kettle Moraine** (70); Hwy. DD, W of Auburn Lake, Fond du Lac Co.; Bill Volkert, W996 Birchwood Dr., Campbellsport, WI 53010; (920) 387-7877; brchwood@thesurf.com. **Keewaunee** (52); Jct. Hwys. 42 and D, Keewaunee Co.; William Mueller, 1242 S. 45 St., Milwaukee, WI 53214; (414) 643-7279; iltlawas@earthlink.net. **Kickapoo Valley** (97); Jct. Hwys. T and 131, Monroe Co.; Eric Epstein, 22505 Kensington Rd., Norwalk, WI 54648; (608) 823-7837; tickcity@centurytel.net. **La Crosse** (31); La Crosse Courthouse; Rick Kinzie, 55787 Kinzie Rd., Gays Mills, WI 54631; (608) 734-3136; huey@mwt.net. **La Farge** (98); Jct. Hwys 131 and 82 in La Forge; Cathy Pierce, La Farge; (608) 625-2084; tpalace@mwt.net. **Lake Geneva** (76); Interlaken Lodge, Hwy. 50 (approx. 2 M east of Jct. with Hwy 67); Wayne Rohde, W6488 Beloit Rd., Walworth, WI 53184; (262) 275-5548; wsrohde@genevaonline.com. **Lakewood** (16); Jct. Hwys. T and FR 2117, Oconto Co.; John Woodcock, 2320 S. 10th St., Manitowoc, WI 54220; (920) 683-3878; mrtddoodle@lakefield.net. **Madison** (86); State Capitol; Carol Anderson and Tony Kalenic, 4638 Bonner Ln., Madison, WI 53704; (608) 249-8836; kalander@mailbag.com. **Manitowish Waters** (11); Jct. Hwys. 51 and W, Vilas Co.; John Bates, 4245 Hwy. 47, Mercer, WI 54547; (715) 476-2828. **Medford** (25); 2.5 miles NE of Whittlesey, Taylor Co.; Susanne Adams, W2272 Rustic Rd., Rib Lake, WI 54470; (715) 748-4875, ext. 36; smadams@fs.fed.us. **Merrill** (32); Jct. South End Rd. and Hwy. 107, Lincoln Co.; Sherry Frazier, W4990 Fowler Dr., Merrill, WI 54452; (715) 536-7969; racin64@whoever.com. **Milwaukee** (57); Jct. Port Washington Rd. and Hampton Ave., Glendale; Marilyn Bontly, 901 E. Fairy Chasm Rd., Bayside, WI 53217; (414) 228-0314; mbontly@wi.rr.com. **Montello** (79); Harrisville, Marquette Co.; Daryl Christensen, P.O. Box 182, Montello, WI 53949; (608) 296-3068; gr8fish@palacenet.net. **Mosinee** (34); Jct. Hwys. O and C (where C intersects from the north), Marathon Co.; Dan Belter, 5903 Heath St., Weston, WI 54476; (715) 359-6328; danbelter@webtv.net. **Mount Horeb** (92); Jct. Hwys. 78 and Bus. 18/151, Mount Horeb; Kenneth Wood, 3971 Forshaug Rd., Black Earth, WI 53515; (608) 767-3343; kwwood@facstaff.wisc.edu. **Nelson** (20); 1 mile S of Jct. Hwys. I and D; Charles A. Kemper, 733 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; (715) 723-3815; cak@millstream.net. **New Franken** (48); Jct. Hwys. P and SS, Brown County; Ed Houston, 2818 Sugarbush Ct., Green Bay, WI 54301; (920) 339-3273; ezehouston@aol.com. **New Richmond** (18); 2 miles E of Boardman, St. Croix Co.; Joseph Merchak, 1723 Laurel Ave., Hudson, WI 54016; (715) 531-0542. **Norske** (41); 1 mile E of Jct. Hwy P and Rustad Rd., Waupaca Co.; Janet Avis Hewitt, E1047 Paulson Rd., Iola, WI 54945; (715) 445-2489. **Oconomowoc** (72); Hwy 67, 2 miles N of Ocon-

omowoc; Marlyn Winter, 323 Lawn St., Hartland, WI 53029; (262) 367-6819; birdymom44@aol.com. **Oshkosh** (64); Jct. Hwys. 21 and 41 in Oshkosh; Thomas Ziebell, 1322 Ceape Ave., Oshkosh, WI 54901; (920) 235-0326; cziebell@new.rr.com. **Owen** (26); Hwy. D 2.5 miles N of Hwy. 29, Clark Co.; Jon Zellmer, 808 West Blodgett St., Marshfield, WI 54449; (715) 384-8849; zee@commplusis.net. **Palmyra** (74); 0.5 miles N of Jct. Hwy 20 and Nelson Rd., Walworth Co.; Eric Howe, N9564 Nature Rd., Eagle, WI 53119; (262) 594-5853; wibirder@att.net. **Pardeeville** (80); north end of access road that comes from Monthey Rd. into the south side of French Creek Wildlife Area, Columbia Co.; Paul and Glenna Schwalbe, 203 Breezy Point Dr., Pardeeville, WI 53954; (608) 429-4365; pschwalbe@jvlnet.com. **Pensaukee** (46); Pensaukee; Thomas Erdman, 4094 Hwy. S, Rte. 2, Oconto, WI 54153; (920) 465-2713; erdmant@uwgb.edu. **Peshtigo** (45); Harmony Corners, Marinette Co.; Jerry Smith, 6865 Fredrickson Rd., Lena, WI 54139; (920) 829-6353; kajers@ez-net.com. **Phelps** (12); Jct. FR 2199 and FR 2533, 2 miles SW of Phelps; Bill Reardon, 1700 Open Acres Ln., Eagle River, WI 54521; (715) 479-8055; breardon@nnex.net. **Plymouth** (69); Jct. Hwys. 23 and Country Aire Rd., Sheboygan Co.; Harold Koopmann, 415 Caroline St., Plymouth, WI 53073; (920) 892-8101. **Poynette** (85); Jct. Hwys. 51 and CS; Mark and Sue Martin, Goose Pond Sanctuary, W7468 Prairie Lane, Arlington, WI 53911; (608) 635-4160; goosep@chorus.net. **Prentice** (10); Jct. Hwys. 8 and 13 in Prentice; Rob Whitmire, 2049 Oak St., Stevens Point, WI 54481; (715) 341-1957; whitmire@wctc.net. **Racine** (59); Hwy. H 0.5 miles S of Hwy. K (Racine Co. only); Eric Howe, N9564 Nature Rd., Eagle, WI 53119; (262) 594-5853; wibirder@att.net. **Randolph** (81); Hwy. P midway between Cambria and Randolph, Columbia Co.; Larry Michael, 713 Clinton St. Apt. 103, Horicon, WI 53032; (920) 485-2936; lamichael@powerweb.net. **Rhineland** (14); Rhineland; Ced Vig, 919 Birch Bend, Rhineland, WI 54501; (715) 362-3047. **Richland Center** (96); Jct. Hwys. O and TB SE of Richland Center; Robert Hirschy, University of Wisconsin Center-Richland, 1200 Hwy. 14 West, Richland Center, WI 53581; (608) 647-3042; rhirschy@uwc.edu.. **Riveredge** (56); Jct. Hwy. 33 and Lakeland School Rd., Ozaukee Co.; Mary Hollebeck, c/o Riveredge Nature Center, P.O. Box 26, Newburg, WI 53060; (262) 375-2715; maryh@riveredge.us. **Rosendale** (77); 2.5 miles S of junc. of Hwys. 23 and 26, Fond du Lac Co.; Bettie Harriman, 5188 Bittersweet Ln., Oshkosh, WI 54901; (920) 233-1973; bettie@vbe.com. **Sauk City** (94); 2.5 miles SE of Witwen, Sauk Co.; Nancy Raffetto, 9437 Hwy. Y, Sauk City, WI 53583; (608) 643-1274; raffetto@wisc.edu. **Seymour** (62); Jct. Hwy. C and Culbertson Rd., Outagamie Co.; Daryl Tesen, 3118 N. Oneida, Appleton, WI 54911; (920) 735-9903; bhaunts@core.com. **Shawano** (43); 3 miles N of Lunds, Shawano Co.; Mark Peterson, Box 53, Caroline, WI 54928; (715) 754-2130. **Sheboygan** (55); Jct. 10th St. and Erie Ave., Sheboygan; Scott Baughman, 3043 Rolling Meadows, Sheboygan, WI 53083; (920) 459-9845; sjbirder@milwpc.com. **Shiocton** (44); Jct. Hwys. M and 54, Outagamie Co.; Steven Petznick, Mosquito Hill Nature Center, N3880 Rogers Rd., New London, WI 54961; (920) 779-6433;



swifkamd@co.outagamie.wi.us. **Solon Springs** (1); Jct. Hanson and Hruska Rds., Douglas Co.; Andy Paulios, 2217 Clover Ln., Janesville, WI 53545; (608) 314-0894; andypaulios@yahoo.com. **Spencer** (27); Jct. Hwys. F and 153, Marathon Co.; Janice Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479; (715) 659-3910; luepke@pcpros.net. **Spruce** (61); 1 ½ miles N of Spruce on Hwy. B; Jerry Smith, 6865 Fredrickson Rd., Lena, WI 54139; (920) 829-6353; kajers@ez-net.com. **Stevens Point** (37); Old Main Bldg., U.W.-Stevens Point; Nancy Stevenson, 1890 Red Pine Ln., Stevens Point, WI 54481; (715) 341-0084. **Stockbridge** (66); 3 miles SE of Stockbridge; Carroll Rudy, W3866 Hwy. H, Chilton, WI 53014; (920) 849-9021; mcruddy@dotnet.com. **Sturgeon Bay** (50); Jct. Hwys. 57 and P, Door Co.; Charlotte Lukes, 3962 Hillside Rd., Egg Harbor, WI 54209; (920) 823-2478; lukes@dcwis.com. **Three Lakes** (13); 6 miles E of Three Lakes; Bill Reardon, 1700 Open Acres Ln., Eagle River, WI 54521; (715) 479-8055; breardon@nnex.net. **Trempealeau** (30); Jct. Hwy. K and Fremont St., Trempealeau; Thomas Hunter, 11675 Jay St., P.O. Box 114, Trempealeau, WI 54661; (608) 534-6233. **Waterloo** (87); Jct. of Hwys. O and B on Jefferson/Dane county line, 5 miles west of Lake Mills; Kevin Kearns, 519 N. Monroe St., Waterloo, WI 53594; (920) 478-2242; dkkerns2@juno.com. **Waukesha** (73); Jct. Hwy. D and Brookhill Rd., Wau-

kesha Co.; Patrick Horn, S76 W19840 Sunny Hill Dr., Muskego, WI 53150; (262) 679-1459; cphorn3@juno.com. **Waupaca** (40); Jct. Hwy. 49 and Smokey Valley Rd, Waupaca Co.; Daryl Tessen, 3118 N. Oneida St., Appleton, WI 54911; (920) 735-9903; bhaunts@core.com. **Wausau** (33); Jct. Grand Ave. and Thomas St., Wausau; Jim Pellitteri, 9203 Riverbirch Ave., Rothschild, WI 54404; (715) 359-9708; jjpellitteri@co.marathon.wi.us. **Wautoma** (38); Mount Morris, Waushara Co.; Chip Hutler, N1750 State Rd. 22, Wautoma, WI 54982; (920) 787-0842; mecan@network2010.net. **Willard** (28); 1 mile E and 1.5 miles S of Willard, Clark Co.; Janice Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479; (715) 659-3910; luepke@pcpros.net. **Wisconsin Rapids** (36); Wisconsin Rapids Airport; Darwin Tiede, 2809 Schaefer Circle, Appleton, WI 54915; (920) 997-9418; ctiede@new.rr.com. **Woodland Dunes NE** (53); Mishicot; **NW** (67); Menchalville; **SE** (54); 2 mi. S of Newtonburg; **SW** (68); 3 miles W of St. Nazianz on Hwy. C; all counts only in Manitowoc Co., as drawn on a map; Bernard Brouchoud, Woodland Dunes Nature Center, P.O. Box 2108, Manitowoc, WI 54221; (920) 793-4007; woodlanddunes@lsol.net.

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# Rare Birds as an Index of Observer Effort in Wisconsin, 1950–1989

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*Using an analysis of the increase in reports of 80 rare bird taxa in Wisconsin from 1950–1969 to 1970–1989, the authors devised an index of the concomitant increase in observer effort and skill. This index may be cautiously applied, they suggest, to valuable but unstructured rare bird reports—like those found in The Passenger Pigeon’s “Seasonal Field Notes”—to help track long term population changes of some Wisconsin birds of conservation concern.*

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*by John Bielefeldt and Robert N. Rosenfield*

In *Wisconsin Birdlife* (1991), Robbins tallied all confirmed Wisconsin records through 1989 for many of the state’s rarer birds. For most rarities, the number of records has doubled or more in recent decades. Reliable reports of Summer Tanager, for example, rose from 13 in 1950–69 to 33 in 1970–89, while reports of Black-legged Kittiwake simultaneously increased from 3 to 16. Among 45 of the state’s rarest taxa (i.e., those with 6 or fewer records from 1950–89), only 11 taxa were reported in the 1950s, while 20, 24, and 30 taxa, respectively, were reliably recorded in successive decades through the 1980s. (We usually refer to “taxa” rather than “species” because our analyses involve some identifications at the generic level.)

Are avian rarities actually becoming more frequent visitors to Wisconsin? In

most cases, of course, probably not. While some rare species may have shown true increases or decreases in Wisconsin in recent decades, we deem it unlikely that the 80 rare taxa we discuss below have on average doubled their true numbers in the state during 1950–89.

One tempting explanation for more reports of more kinds of rare birds is an increase in the number of observers. On Christmas Counts, for instance, the number of Wisconsin participants at decades’ midpoints grew six-fold from 225 observers on 41 counts in 1954 (Besadny 1955) to 1,397 observers on 81 counts in 1984 (Hilsenhoff 1985). Yet no corresponding increase is detectable in the number of observers submitting reports to *The Passenger Pigeon’s* quarterly field notes summa-

ries, whose columns and contributors provide most of the state's reliable records of rare birds. Instead, our tallies of the annual number of named observers (excluding Christmas Counts) contributing to this key source of published information on rarities were approximately unchanged or even declining in a midpoint sample of recent decades: 1954 (158 observers), 1964 (191), 1974 (146), 1984 (135).

We suggest that other non-quantifiable dimensions of observational effort are in large part responsible for the overall rise in reports of rare taxa. Such other dimensions might involve new identification skills among increasingly sophisticated birders, better equipment (field guides, bird song recordings, optics, site guides), more time and travel by a cadre of avid observers, and better communications within a network of "casual" observers, including feeder watchers. This proposition is not novel. It accords, we think, with the perceptions and experience of many longtime birders.

We then make the critical assumption that *true* changes in numbers in Wisconsin during 1950–89 are few, small, and/or equally balanced between increases and decreases for the 80 rare taxa considered here. On this premise, we are then able to use mean or median change in *reported* observations of rare taxa as a surrogate measure of increasing observational effort, including non-quantifiable dimensions such as observer skills.

The ability to apply an index of the increase in observational effort to 40 years of rare bird reports may help in evaluating long term population trends for rare and uncommon birds of conservation concern in Wisconsin. To explore the potential practical uses

of such an index, we extend our analysis to an independent case, the Orchard Oriole.

## METHODS

We chose to analyze recorded rarities during 1950–89 because Robbins (1991) has already certified and catalogued reports of many rare taxa in those decades, thus easing tabulation of reliable reports, and because this time span avoids the troughs and spikes of observer effort associated with war years in the 1940s and the Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas in the 1990s, respectively. We examined 80 rare taxa (Table 1) for which complete or near-complete tallies are provided in Robbins (1991), including 75 species plus 5 genera in which identification at species level was not always possible—frigatebirds (*Fregata*), ibis (*Plegadis*), eiders (*Somateria*), Thayer's/Iceland gulls (*Larus thayeri*, *L. glaucooides*, *L. g. kumlieni*), and anis (*Crotophaga*). For six taxa with incomplete data in Robbins, we enumerated and incorporated additional reports in *The Passenger Pigeon* (various issues).

Although not an exhaustive set of Wisconsin rarities, our database includes about 20% of all bird species known from the state and a range of 1 to 133 records per taxon ( $\bar{x} = 14$ ) during 1950–89. Total records numbered 1,117 for these 80 taxa. Robbins (1991) supplied no explicit definition of his concept of a "record." We assume that his tallies include presumably separate birds at different sites and times while excluding multiple birds and/or multiple sightings by different observers at the same approximate site and time.

To damp shorter-term variance in small samples of inherently rare events, we divided analysis into 1950–69 years

Table 1. Number of 1970–89/1950–69 records for 80 rare avian taxa in Wisconsin, by ease of identification (ID) and predictability of habitat use.

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<b>Difficult ID and predictable habitats</b> (n = 12): Pacific Loon 9/6, eider spp.* 2/5, Pomarine Jaeger 2/1, Parasitic Jaeger 10/2, Long-tailed Jaeger 3/0, Black-headed Gull 5/0, Mew Gull* 3/0, Thayer's-Iceland Gulls* 49/13, Lesser Black-backed Gull 6/0, Black-legged Kittiwake* 16/3, Royal Tern 3/0, Arctic Tern 12/1. <b>Total</b> 120/25.
<b>Difficult ID and semi-predictable habitats</b> (n = 5): Ross's Goose 1/2, Curlew Sandpiper 4/1, Red Phalarope 4/2, Sabine's Gull 2/1, Black-headed Grosbeak* 13/2. <b>Total</b> 24/8.
<b>Difficult ID and unpredictable habitats</b> (n = 3): Ferruginous Hawk* 6/4, Chestnut-collared Longspur 3/0, Smith's Longspur 2/1. <b>Total</b> 11/5.
<b>Moderate ID and predictable habitats</b> (n = 3): Harlequin Duck* 34/19, Purple Sandpiper* 12/6, Ivory Gull* 2/1. <b>Total</b> 48/26.
<b>Moderate ID and semi-predictable habitats</b> (n = 19): Anhinga 3/2, Tricolored Heron 14/1, ibis spp. 14/10, Fulvous Whistling-Duck 1/0, Brant 7/15, Eurasian Wigeon 9/29, Cinnamon Teal 15/8, Snowy Plover 0/1, American Avocet 62/18, Long-billed Curlew 1/4, Black Turnstone 1/0, Franklin's Gull 71/21, Least Tern 8/1, Varied Thrush* 105/28, Curve-billed Thrasher 2/0, Kirtland's Warbler 9/2, Green-tailed Towhee* 1/5, Black-throated Sparrow* 4/1, Gray-crowned Rosy Finch* 1/0. <b>Total</b> 328/146.
<b>Moderate ID and unpredictable habitats</b> (n = 23): Black Vulture 1/1, Common Ground-Dove 1/1, ani spp. 8/3, Burrowing Owl 5/2, Chuck-will's-Widow 12/1, Rufous Hummingbird 3/0, Lewis's Woodpecker* 0/1, Three-toed Woodpecker* 9/5, White-eyed Vireo 68/29, Clark's Nutcracker* 1/3, Brown-headed Nuthatch 1/0, Mountain Bluebird* 6/4, Sage Thrasher 3/0, Hermit Warbler 1/0, Yellow-throated Warbler 19/3, Summer Tanager 33/13, Western Tanager 10/5, Lark Bunting 14/6, Baird's Sparrow 5/1, Blue Grosbeak 9/4, Lazuli Bunting 2/2, Painted Bunting 6/2, Eurasian Tree Sparrow 1/1. <b>Total</b> 218/87.
<b>Easy ID and predictable habitats</b> (n = 0)
<b>Easy ID and semi-predictable habitats</b> (n = 6): Brown Pelican 1/0, frigatebird spp. 1/0, Wood Stork 2/0, Purple Gallinule 9/3, Whooping Crane 0/1, Black-necked Stilt 2/1. <b>Total</b> 15/5.
<b>Easy ID and unpredictable habitats</b> (n = 9): Swallow-tailed Kite 1/1, Black-shouldered Kite 1/1, Sooty Tern 1/0, Ancient Murrelet 1/2, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher 15/3, Fork-tailed Flycatcher 2/0, Gray Vireo 0/1, Black-billed Magpie* 10/11, Black-throated Gray Warbler 0/1. <b>Total</b> 31/20.
<b>Grand Total</b> (n = 80): 795/322.

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\* Winter rarities (n = 18): Total 274/111.

(322 records) vs. 1970–89 years (795 records). We hypothesized that relative increases in the number of records of rare taxa would be related to identification challenges, observer behavior, observer communications, and predictability of avian habitat use as follows:

(1) that relative increases in 1970–89 vs. 1950–69 would be greatest for taxa that are difficult to identify and hence draw interest and search among devoted observers, intermediate for

spectacular and easily identified taxa that attract public notice and thus come to observers' attention, and lowest for taxa that require moderate identification skills and thus draw little public notice or especial observer devotion;

(2) that relative increases would be greatest for taxa using predictable habitats and sites (e.g., Great Lakes harbors), intermediate for taxa using semi-predictable sites (e.g., shores, marshes, bird feeders), and lowest for

taxa using unpredictable sites (e.g., mixed or widespread habitats).

We also expected joint effects among these hypotheses, so that the increase in reports would be greatest for difficult identifications in predictable sites and habitats and least for moderately skilled identifications in unpredictable sites. Because Christmas count effort has expanded so markedly since the 1950s, as noted earlier, we further hypothesized that increases in reports of rarities would be greater for taxa that seem to occur in Wisconsin primarily (though not exclusively) in the winter months of November to March.

We then used birding literature and personal judgment to assign 80 rare taxa within a matrix of nine discrete categories based on a priori hypotheses about identifiability and habitat predictability, and to a tenth non-discrete category of winter rarities (Table 1). We consulted both older field guides that cautioned about identifications said to be "difficult" at the time, and more recent sources that point out subtleties useful to skilled birders but still posing difficulties for less-practiced observers. In cases such as eiders or jaegers, older and newer sources agree that some identifications are often problematic. As noted above, we lumped some hard-to-identify species into more readily identifiable genera (e.g., Glossy and White-faced Ibis) to make fuller use of available data and, in turn, allow decisions about cell assignments. As possible (e.g., Red Phalarope), we considered the seasonal occurrence and age of reported birds in evaluating the plumages and hence the difficulties that observers were likely to encounter.

We assumed, as implied above, that identifications of "moderate" ease

would demand some birding experience, and that "easy" species would involve those unmistakable birds that novice observers or even non-birders can identify. Four species in which specimens provide all Wisconsin records (e.g., Ancient Murrelet) were classed as easily identifiable at unpredictable sites because no field skills were needed in those cases even though other dimensions of observer effort may have partly contributed to their discovery. We also applied our own experience with many of these species over 75 observer-years in cell assignments. Dispute over some of our judgments is surely possible, but raw data in Table 1 will permit alternative analyses.

We assessed the change in number of records for individual taxa as the ratio of 1970–89/1950–69 reports. Because of zero values in earlier decades, increases were mathematically infinite for 20 taxa, but this was usually not an analytical problem in calculating *median* changes within total taxa, groups of taxa under a priori hypotheses, and other a posteriori groups of taxa. As an alternative to median change among equally weighted taxa, we also calculated mean change for total records as grouped above, and for the entire set of 80 taxa.

## RESULTS

For 80 Wisconsin rarities with a total of 1,117 records in 1950–89, both mean and median increases in number of records were 2.5- to 2.6-fold in 1970–89 vs. 1950–69 (Table 2). As hypothesized, average increases were greatest in row and column totals for predictable habitats and difficult identifications, but those results seem almost en-

Table 2. Mean ratio of total records and median ratio (number of species) for 1970–89/1950–69 records of 80 rare avian taxa in Wisconsin, by ease of identification and predictability of habitat use. NC = median not calculable.

	Identification			Total
	Difficult	Moderate	Easy	
Habitat Use				
Predictable	4.8, NC (12)	1.8, 2.0 (3)	—	3.3, 5.3 (15)
Semi-predictable	3.0, 2.0 (5)	2.2, 3.4 (19)	3.0, NC (6)	2.3, 3.4 (30)
Unpredictable	2.2, 2.0 (3)	2.5, 2.3 (23)	1.6, 1.0 (9)	2.3, 2.2 (35)
Total	4.1, 5.2 (20)	2.3, 2.3 (45)	1.8, 2.0 (15)	2.5, 2.6 (80)

tirely due to increasing records among 12 taxa in the one cell for difficult *and* predictable interactions (Table 2).

We see little or no consistent pattern of support in Table 2 for other a priori hypotheses about ease of identifications or predictability in habitat use. Contrary to our hypothesis, increases among 18 taxa classed as winter rarities (median and mean = 1.9 and 2.5) were also equal to or less than the average increases for all taxa. We suspect that observed differences in a few cells (e.g., easy identifications) are attributable to stochastic variance in rare events in small samples, where one or two additional (or fewer) records can carry considerable effect on central tendencies.

It is perhaps easier to appreciate those central tendencies or “averages” by rank-ordering the values in the eight occupied cells of Table 2:

mean = 1.6, 1.8, 2.2, 2.2, 2.5, 3.0, 3.0, and 4.8 (the last for the difficult *and* predictable cell)

median = 1.0, 2.0, 2.0, 2.0, 2.3, and 3.4 (excluding two non-calculable cells)

This arrangement shows that both means and medians most commonly depict a two to three-fold increase in number of records.

We also looked a posteriori at mean increases in records in other groups of taxa. Those taxa with a single Wisconsin record in 1950–89 ( $\bar{x}$  increase = 1.6,  $n = 13$ ), other exceptional rarities with 2 to 6 records in 1950–89 ( $\bar{x} = 2.2$ ,  $n = 32$ ), “ordinary” rarities with 7 or more records in 1950–89 ( $\bar{x} = 2.5$ ,  $n = 35$ ), and a subset of ordinary rarities with 10 or more records in the base years of 1950–69 ( $\bar{x} = 2.2$ ,  $n = 11$ ) all showed mean increases that we regard as compatible with most cells (excepting difficult *and* predictable) in Table 2.

Excluding 145 records for 12 taxa in the single cell of difficult identifications and predictable habitats (Table 1), we found identical mean and median values of 2.3 for proportional increases in 972 total records of 68 remaining rarities in 1970–89 vs. 1950–69. Identity of mean and median shows that observable changes in number of records—whether large or small and few or many within individual taxa—had an approximately normal distribution. Mean change in number of records for these 68 taxa was not skewed upward or downward by disproportionate increases or decreases (true or not) among a few species. We thus propose that a multiplier of 2.3 is an appropri-

ate index of the increase in observer effort (including its intangible dimensions) in Wisconsin between 1950–69 and 1970–89.

## DISCUSSION

In Wisconsin in 1970–89 vs. 1950–69, the number of records increased for 60 (75%) of 80 rare taxa, stayed the same for 6 taxa, and declined for 14 taxa. If observational effort were unchanged, small increases in the number of records might be expected by chance in many species or by virtue of true increases in a few species, but on balance the net or average increase across 80 taxa would be expected to be near zero. This was not the case in 1970–89, when the number of records doubled or more in 53 (66%) of these 80 rarities. Mean increases of similar magnitude occurred when taxa were subgrouped in varying ways.

We attribute such increases, in the main, to observer effort including skills, equipment, time, travel, and communications. However, most of the 80 rare taxa considered here are strays or vagrants in Wisconsin ( $\bar{x} = 14$  records in 1950–89), whose occasional appearances carry much recreational interest among birders but little ecological significance or conservation concern within state boundaries. We were thus uninterested in the wide range of numerical changes within records of individual taxa. Our primary aim was instead to use mean or median increase in records of these rarities to devise an index of the concurrent increase of observer effort. Such an index of effort might then be applied in evaluating population trends, or at least population stability, for records of

other less rare species of conservation concern in Wisconsin.

Assessments of population trends (or population size) in uncommon birds of conservation concern are intrinsically difficult because such species, by definition, will typically occur in small numbers and low densities at widely dispersed locales. Extant monitoring programs such as the roadside Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) are often unable to track population changes in such species at state levels because detection rates and sample sizes are too slight for statistical or even speculative analysis (Robbins et al. 1996). The forthcoming Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas will provide important baseline data on current breeding season distributions of uncommon birds, but new inventory projects adequate for trend analyses would demand lengthy, costly, and, hence, improbable investments for such species.

Wisconsin thus lacks a past or present knowledge of population trends for numerous species, including many birds of designated or potential conservation concern with the state. The voluminous observations routinely gathered and published as seasonal "Field Notes" in *The Passenger Pigeon* since 1939 might aid a search for population trends. However, interpretation of those records has been hampered by unmeasured and unreported variety in time, skills, and other elements of effort among a shifting corps of hundreds of volunteer observers across many years.

We proposed above that 2.3 is a tenable value—a surrogate indexed by rarities—for the proportional increase in observer effort between 1950–69 and 1970–89. It is usually difficult to determine if an uncommon bird species is

truly declining or increasing in numbers in a given area, but if it can be shown that a species' numbers are *at least* stable (Rosenfield et al. 1995)—a finding that does not preclude an increase—then conservation concern might be alleviated and scant research resources directed elsewhere.

We suggest that our derived index of observer effort, cautiously employed, may allow better use of long-running "Field Notes" records, furnish an estimate of longer-term population stability in some species that lack other trend data in Wisconsin, and contribute one new source of information about possible conservation concern among uncommon birds of the state. We use the Orchard Oriole as an independent example of this process.

#### A TRIAL APPLICATION: ORCHARD ORIOLE

The Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*) occurs and presumably nests annually in southern Wisconsin. Barger et al. (1950) called it a "rare" summer resident in the state, but other qualitative assessments have usually rated it "uncommon" as a breeding bird (Barger et al. 1960, Gromme 1963, Robbins 1991). It has been unofficially listed as a species of "special concern" in Wisconsin (BER 2000), a designation that implies possible but uncertain concerns about current vs. past size of the state's breeding population.

Breeding season habitats include narrowly wooded fencerows and roadsides, farmyards, cemeteries, and other savanna-like sites with scattered mature trees. Although they often traverse or abut such habitats, roadside BBS counts in Wisconsin in 1966–91 have detected only zero to seven Orchard

Orioles statewide per year, with a mean tally of only 0.03 birds per route per year (Robbins et al. 1996). Other data on population size or trends in the state are not available.

Population trends are only one element in evaluating possible conservation concern—along with distributional breadth, habitat availability, and reproductive success, for example—but this oriole seems a good candidate for our proposed method of examining trends (or at least population stability) in light of postulated increases in observer effort. It shows a wide in-state distribution in seemingly common habitats, and it is rather easily identified by sight or song. Nevertheless, numbers are small enough to hamper other trend analyses, and summer sightings have remained few enough to merit a complete list of observations, or at least counties of observation, in 1950–89 field notes summaries.

To examine trends, we enumerated June–July (i.e., breeding season) reports by date, year, county, and observer as available in published summaries in *The Passenger Pigeon*. As previously stipulated, per our interpretation of Robbins (1991), reports by different observers on different dates at presumably different locales in the same county were treated as separate records.

Several practical problems arose in applying this standard: (1) the possibility of multiple reports of the same bird(s) by different observers on different dates via inter-observer alerts; (2) the observation of multiple birds at different locales within the same county by the same observer on same or different dates (e.g., *The Passenger Pigeon* 37:29, 1975); (3) the omission of



individual sightings and named observers—and, hence, potentially multiple records—in favor of a simple list of counties of observation in published material in some years, especially 1984–89; and (4) an inability to distinguish missing unpublished data from a truly zero number of summer reports in 6 years, mainly (5 years) in 1950–69.

We approached these problems in two ways in comparing 1950–69 and 1970–89 records. We first tabulated the mean number of June–July records per available year (excluding “missing data” years) while adhering to the above definition of different observers on different dates in same county as multiple records, but assuming that multiple birds by same observer on same or different dates in same county constitute a single record. We also assumed by default that county-only citations without published dates or observers involve single records. We next tabulated the mean number of counties with June–July records per available year while ignoring known or possible reports of multiple birds in same county and year.

Such procedures might be fallible—e.g., might overlook an actual decrease—if larger numbers of orioles at multiple locales had been involved in data from individual observers or counties in 1950–69. It is conceivable, for example, that fewer birds in total might be recorded from more counties in total as effort expands.

This was apparently not the case with the Orchard Oriole. In 12 of the 1950–69 years listing all summer records by date and observer, the mean number of reports per reporting county ( $32/29 = 1.1$ ) was small. Had larger numbers

of such an uncommon and reportable species been seen and submitted within a county in those years, they would surely have been noted in published field notes as exceptional records. Our approach to enumerating records thus seems more likely to underestimate population stability (or increase) in this oriole rather than overestimate it, especially in view of multiple intra-county reports by the same observer and/or county-only listings—all treated as “single” records—in many 1970–89 years. Our exclusion of “missing data” years (mainly 1950–69) would also tend to underestimate an increase in records if reports were truly zero in those years.

We proposed above that a multiplier of 2.3 indexes the average increase in observer effort in detecting rare and uncommon birds in 1970–89 vs. 1950–69. Separate June–July records of breeding-season Orchard Orioles, as conservatively defined above, showed means of 2.87 per year ( $n = 15$  years) in 1950–69 vs. 6.68 per year ( $n = 19$ ) in 1970–89. The mean number of counties with June–July observations in the same sample years was 2.60 per year in 1950–69 vs. 6.11 in 1970–89. The ratio of these means for separate records or county-level records is 2.33 to 2.35.

Results for Orchard Oriole are thus consonant with our postulated 2.3-fold increase in observer effort in 1970–89 vs. 1950–69 in a trial species chosen without foreknowledge of this close agreement between predicted and actual increases in number of records. This measure of possible population trends therefore suggests that numbers of presumably breeding June–July

birds were on average at least stable (i.e., non-declining) over these four decades.

### APPLICATIONS

Our analysis of the Orchard Oriole is intended to illustrate a potentially useful technique for employing underutilized field notes in appraising possible population trends in uncommon species for which long-term trend data are otherwise scant or lacking in Wisconsin. Because we relied on published materials in this case, we encountered data gaps and other reporting problems, many of which might be alleviated by recourse to WSO archives of original manuscript field notes. For example, archival data might be able to add probable residents on late May dates—often unretrievable in published summaries—to the analytical pool of “summer” birds, as here limited to June–July.

We recognize the many variables involved in gathering, submitting, archiving, and publishing field notes. We thus warn against incautious interpretations of decline or increase using our methods, and emphasize stable or at least stable populations as a prudent and practical way of viewing results of similar calculations.

We have tried to synthesize some of the variables in field note reporting under a surrogate measure of observer effort, using exceptional rarities as a database. We suggest that our methods might be extended and updated to give another informed perspective on possible downtrends—or possible stability—in Wisconsin populations of some endangered or threatened spe-

cies (e.g., Bell’s Vireo), birds of special concern (e.g., Lark Sparrow), and other uncommon to rare species (e.g., Prairie Warbler). It might also be used to approximate the magnitude of declines in some species with known historical decreases in the state (e.g., Loggerhead Shrike). It might also be feasible to backdate a catalog of exceptional rarities and obtain a crude measure of observer effort ca. 1900–1949.

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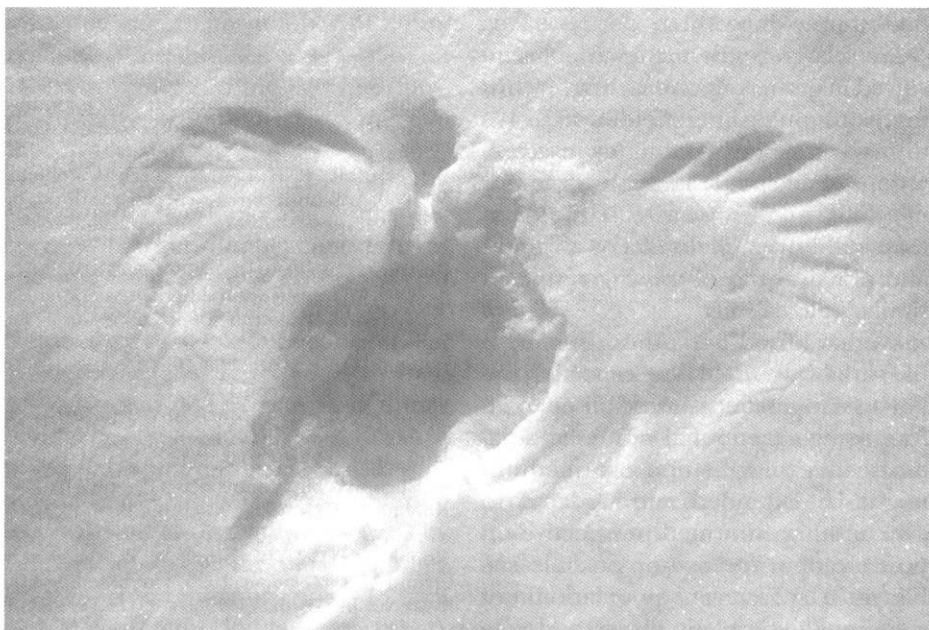
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Mourning Dove "Snow Angel" by Jack Bartholmai

# Owl Quest

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*High school student Sean Fitzgerald relates the origin of his fascination with owls, and describes his personal quest to find and learn about as many of Wisconsin's owl species as he can.*

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*by Sean Fitzgerald*

It started on a rainy day in September. Touring the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, I visited Whitefish Point Bird Observatory, one of the best spots in the Midwest to see birds. Nestled into a jack pine, looking rather wet and bedraggled, was a Barred Owl. Hearing them calling at night is great, but seeing one was awesome. Since that day, seeing other owls up close became my mission. An avid bird watcher with a life list of 340 species, I am familiar with many daylight species of birds. When it comes to owls, I have a lot to learn. So began my "Owl Quest"—a mission to research owls native to Wisconsin, to learn about their habits, how they hunt at night, and how to spot them.

At a local Audubon chapter meeting about owls in late November 2001, I learned that an owl's talons are sharp on all sides. Naturalist Beth Goepfinger, from Bong State Recreation Area, gave an outstanding presentation about the owls of Wisconsin. I learned why owls have an 80% success ratio on catching prey. Passing around a wing of both a Great Horned Owl and a

Barred Owl, I felt how lightweight they were because the bones are hollow. Feeling the fringe on the front of the wing that enables totally silent flight was very neat. As I touched the talons of a Great Horned Owl, Barred Owl, and Eastern Screech-Owl, Beth explained how owls have zygodactyl feet, with the outer toe capable of pivoting fore and aft (from three toes in front, one in back, to two and two), ensuring that its prey is not going to slip from its grasp (Sibley 2001). Different species have different sized talons that are the perfect size for their prey. She offered a wealth of information about owls, including local sightings of Short-eared Owls at Bong. This lecture was a great way to start my research.

Having seen owl whitewash and heard calls back in my woods in the summer, I knew owls were present. A Great Horned Owl's call is the typical, deep hooting, *hoo hoodoo hoooo hoo*. The Eastern Screech-Owl's call is a descending whinny (Sibley 2000). Owl excrement is unique because it is very thick and caky white. Other bird species have dark areas, or streaks, in their

excrement. From seeing the size of the excrement and learning their call, I knew that an Eastern Screech-Owl was present in the summer, but I saw no recent evidence suggesting their presence.

During the third week in November I saw a large bird fly over the highway at dusk five miles away from home. Darkness made it hard to distinguish colors, but the large size and different wing flap than a comparably sized Red-tailed Hawk meant it must be a Great Horned Owl.

The following week, I heard an inspirational talk at the Milwaukee Museum of Natural History by David Allen Sibley. His exhaustive bird guide, now autographed, is a constant companion on bird outings with excellent illustrations of birds at different ages and plumages. On the way home, two miles from my house, a Great Horned Owl flew two feet over the car. While it was in the headlights, I could distinguish brown colors, clinching the identification. It was near suitable habitat as well—a marshy area with scattered trees. This observation reinforced a sad fact: cars kill many owls each year, as these birds fly very low, hunting for their prey.

I narrowed my search using convergent evolution; i.e., hawks and owls both share similar structure and behavior, and are found in exactly the same habitats and locations (Sutton 1994). In other words, if I saw a Red-tailed Hawk the chances are good that a Great Horned Owl hunts the same area at night. This habitat overlap is true of American Kestrel and Eastern Screech-Owl, Northern Harrier and Short-eared Owl, and Red-shouldered Hawk and Barred Owl.

Late in November, I witnessed a group of about twelve American Crows swarming something in a stand of pine trees. This behavior is called “mobbing” and is used to drive away predators. Unfortunately, I was unable to go check and see what the crows had found. Mobbing birds, such as American Crow and Blue Jay, are a great way to find owls roosting in the daylight. These birds mob owls by attacking them and driving them away because owls will catch them and eat them at night. Later that night, I went out and listened for calls, but didn’t hear anything.

In early December I dissected a Barn Owl pellet. The Barn Owl is extremely rare in Wisconsin, but their pellets are similar to other owl species. These pellets consist of the bones and fur that can’t be digested in the owl’s stomach and are regurgitated. The bones in the pellet come up surrounded by fur so that the bones will not get stuck in the throat and kill the owl. Using a chart showing the various bones of small mammals, I discovered this Barn Owl pellet contained a vole jawbone, the skull of a rat, and a bird leg. Owls will catch and eat small birds if they chance upon them, but voles and mice are their main prey. Owls cough up pellets about twice a day at a perch away from their nest. You can tell how long an owl has been roosting there by the number of pellets under the perch. My neighbor showed me a group of pellets under a large oak, which were each about five inches long—probably from a Great Horned Owl. Twelve pellets accumulated near the tree, meaning the owl perched there approximately six days/nights total. Perhaps this was the owl the crows were mobbing.

Returning from a Green Bay Packers game in the second week of December, I saw a Great Horned Owl in a tree just south of Green Bay at dusk. The profile was different than a hawk and it didn't seem to have a head—just a blunt shape. It also had small “ear” tufts, hence the name Great “Horned” Owl. These tufts aren't ears, they are feathers that stick up giving the owl camouflage. The owl's acute hearing is aided by a flattened facial disc (similar in concept to a satellite TV dish) that funnels sounds to the bird's ears. An owl's ears are placed asymmetrically. This placement at different heights on each side of its head enables it to triangulate precisely on the sounds made by their prey (Sutton 1994).

The following morning I looked at local rare bird postings on-line and I noticed that Snowy Owls were reported in southeast Wisconsin (Figure 1). Al-

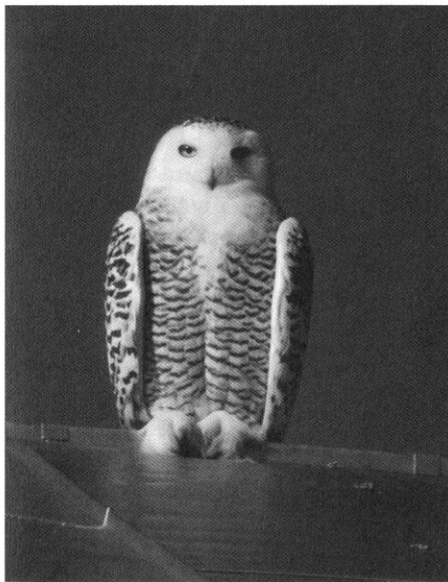


Figure 1. The Snowy Owl was one of Sean Fitzgerald's target species on his Wisconsin “Owl Quest.” Photo by Dennis Malueg.

though I didn't see any, this indicates that Snowy Owls, normally a very rare species in Wisconsin, were present this winter.

Scientists often play owl calls to find if owls are in an area. I recorded six different owl calls from an Audubon CD to call owls during the upcoming Christmas Bird Count (CBC), a nationwide bird census held annually in late December. I sequenced the calls in order of owl size, starting with the Northern Saw-Whet Owl and ending with the Great Horned Owl. I placed the Great Horned Owl call last because they will either catch or drive away smaller owl species if they are attracted first. It is important not to play owl calls in the same area repeatedly. This will attract the owls away from their nest or young in the summer and desensitize them, making them more vulnerable to predation by other owl species (Sutton 1994). Owls will get violent if calls are played too often near a nest—the owl's warning is a clicking noise made by their beak. If you ever hear that sound you should get out of the area quickly.

At 12:30 A.M. on December 15th, I began calling owls for the CBC. I stopped at about 1:05 A.M. without hearing a thing. The rest of the day I saw many other bird species, but no owls. At about 9:00 P.M., I went several miles to three wooded areas where I played my recordings. At the first two, nothing responded. At the last spot, a large stand of pine and spruce trees, I stood and listened. I played the Northern Saw-whet Owl call. Immediately, something large flew up out of the top of a pine just a few feet in front of me. I used a flashlight to spot the bird, but it had flown away. I surmised that either a Mourning Dove or American Crow was roosting there and became

startled by an apparent “owl” at such close proximity. Or perhaps an Eastern Screech-Owl or Northern Saw-whet Owl was startled by the call. Nothing else replied to the recordings I played that night. Following up several nights later, my calls produced no results.

The following day I took a trip to Bong State Recreation Area, about 25 miles southeast of my home, in search of Short-eared Owls. Bong is an excellent spot to find these owls with its 8,000+ acres of prairie and marsh. These owls commonly winter at Bong. It was a drizzly, overcast day, giving me hope that these crepuscular (dawn and dusk hunting) owls might be active. When it becomes overcast, the owls commonly come out and cruise low over the fields. Their flight is buoyant and mothlike according to Sibley's *Guide to Birds*. Short-eared Owls are one of the few species that you can compare in flight side by side with a hawk. The Northern Harrier hunts at the same time as Short-eared Owls on overcast days and during a 20-minute window at the beginning and end of the day. I saw a total of five Northern Harriers coursing the prairies for voles, but didn't see any Short-eared Owls.

Driving along the interstate at dusk later that week, I spotted an owl just off the freeway. A large owl with small “ear” tufts, it perched in a cottonwood tree near a large, grassy, marsh area. This is Red-tailed Hawk territory and it motivated me seeing the block-like silhouette of a Great Horned Owl in the same habitat.

An important weapon in the owl's night arsenal is their eyes. Owl's eyes are large in proportion to their body size and weight. Their eyes are so big they can't move in their sockets, so the owl rotates its whole head to look to

the side. Due to an extremely flexible neck—with fourteen neck bones and a swiveling bone structure at the base of the neck—they can rotate their heads 270 degrees to aid in spotting prey (Long 1998). Most mammals, including humans, have just seven neck bones, at the top of the spine. If humans had eyes as large to scale as an owl, our eyes would be the size of grapefruits (Goepfinger, pers. comm.). Owl eyes are very reactive to the amount of available light; in fact, the iris can expand to fill almost the entire cornea (Long 94). Owls also have more light sensitive rods in the retina than humans do, and this enables them to see in the dark. Humans have more cones, which allows us to see color. An owl can hunt successfully with a minimum of moonlight.

On Christmas night, I searched again for Short-eared Owls at Bong (Figure 2). I left at 3:15 P.M. to arrive before dusk and have an hour to observe as they come out for the night. Once there, I saw five Northern Harriers swooping low over the prairie. Driving slowly along the road, I didn't see much. Then, just before 5:00, I saw a gray bird moving low and fast across the road. Through my binoculars I saw it swoop up and bank, giving me a superb view of the underside of its wings. It was a Short-eared Owl! Its body was very short and cylindrical, and its wings were quite wide in relation to its body length. I watched through my binoculars for several minutes before it hovered over some grass and dove into it, not to reappear. I slowly cruised past the area again and there it was! Now it was flying parallel to the road and the grayish appearance of the tops of the wings was clearly visible. The underside of the wings was a creamy color with a brown splotch two-thirds up the wing.

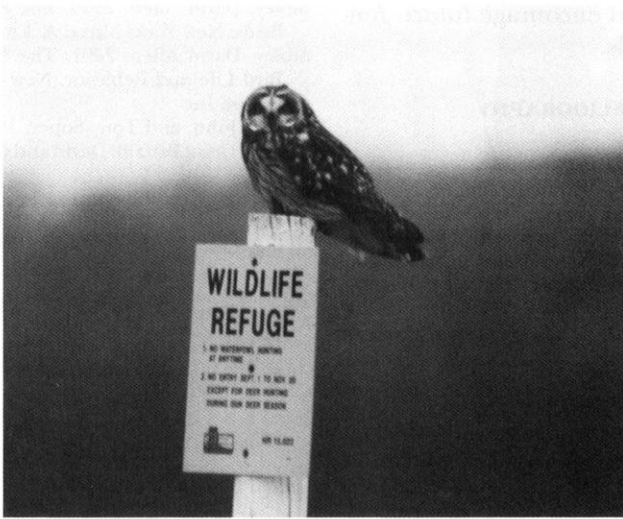


Figure 2. Sean Fitzgerald saw his life Short-eared Owl at Bong State Recreation Area on Christmas night, 2001. Photo by Tom Prestby.

Now other dark shapes flew by: these Short-eared Owls were hunting in groups. As darkness grew, it was nearly impossible to see the owls without binoculars. Overall, I observed at least five individuals, and possibly more. These owls are on the Watch List (bird species which are being monitored for a potential endangered or threatened species status) and are not very common. Their habitat requirements are very demanding, requiring hundreds of acres of prairie or marsh to support them. This park functions well as a haven for wildlife.

Returning from Bong, a mile from home, a small gray owl swooped in front of the car. I caught a glimpse of it about four feet over the ground as it crossed the road and flew across a meadow. By process of elimination, I knew it was a gray phase Eastern Screech-Owl. What an exciting night!

My "Owl Quest" was definitely successful. By learning more about owls

and their habitat, I spotted three species of owls and at least nine individuals in a small portion of southeast Wisconsin. Owls are hard to find. I've learned to look at convergent habitats that might harbor owls, to listen for each owl species' unique call, and to look for signs. Owls are smart, they do not want to draw undue attention to themselves and you are fortunate to see one. By conducting this Owl Quest, I gained a great appreciation for their superior hunting abilities and a new bird for my life list, the Short-eared Owl. My sighting of the Short-eared Owls at Bong made the local rare bird hotline after I posted the sighting online, thereby letting others enjoy the beauty of this rare bird. My future plans include searching for other species of owls in north-central Wisconsin (Long-eared Owls and Northern Saw-Whet Owls). To encourage owls to take up residence in my woods, I am building screech-owl boxes in the hopes that



I can enjoy and encourage future generations of owls.

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## 50 Years Ago in *The Passenger Pigeon*

The Mourning Dove has received much attention in recent years because of Wisconsin's new Mourning Dove hunting season. Harold Mathiak reported on a dove banding project in which he offered a reward of 50 cents for each active dove nest in the Horicon area reported to him. Sites of 110 Dodge County nests included 62 in hardwoods (primarily willow), 43 in conifers (primarily spruce and red cedar), and 5 in rain gutters. Of the 109 nestlings banded in June 1950, recoveries were obtained from Cass County, Texas, in September; near Miami, Florida, in October; and western Cuba in March 1952. Another young dove banded in May 1951 in Horicon was shot in Georgia in November.

Of the 34 Christmas Bird Counts made in 1952 (180 observers recorded 111 species), it is interesting that there were no counts north of Polk and Shawano Counties.

New *Pigeon* editor Sam Robbins authored a five-page paper entitled "How to Keep Field Notes." He discussed types of data, reasons for keeping field notes, and one method of keeping them.

(Excerpts from Vol. 15, No. 1, 1953)

## **The Summer Season: 2002**

*by Thomas K. Soulen*

The few contributors who commented on the summer's weather agreed that June began relatively mild but ended hot. The Smiths noted a low of 42 in Oconto County June 2, with the temperature reaching 91 there by the end of the month. Most of July was hot, with a number of days near or above 90 in Dane (Ashman) and Jefferson (Hale) Counties. Oconto County July temperatures averaged two degrees above normal.

Precipitation in June was ample, with 5–8 inches in the reporting areas. In July, several areas received rain on only a few days, and rainfall totaled less than 2.5 inches (only about half an inch in Dane County). Some areas received no rain between about June 27 and July 20.

There were few comments about how the weather might have affected birds. Ashman reported that the combination of high temperatures and little rain dried up small Dane County ponds, but moisture apparently was sufficient to support normal waterfowl numbers in the marshes there. Berner had this to say about possible weather impact on field birds in Portage

County: “The sudden onset of hot, dry weather after June 26 began a period of intense first crop hay cutting. If it had held off another week, the fledging success of species such as Bobolink would have been remarkable. Dickcissels arrived in numbers at the end of June; I wondered if they were advancing in numbers in front of the haying season south to north.”

However else the weather may have affected birds, it apparently did not adversely affect water levels—at least from a birder's perspective—just south of Highway 49 in Horicon Marsh, at least for much of the first part of the summer. Rarely has there been such an excellent chance for so many to see such a wonderful variety of shorebirds, some species in remarkable numbers (e.g., dozens of phalaropes, 50 White-rumped Sandpipers). Conditions encouraged some individuals of a number of species to linger much later than usual. In some cases, species that normally exhibit a clear break between spring and fall migration appeared to be present continuously.

Wisconsin observers recorded a total of 253 species during the season, less

than in most of the past 20 years. The account that follows gives details on 161 of them. An additional 64 species that are not mentioned were common and widespread enough to be reported from more than 25 counties. The remaining 28 species, generally noted in 10–25 counties, are listed here, along with the number of counties in which each was recorded: Pied-billed Grebe (20), American Bittern (14), Green-winged Teal (13), Ruddy Duck (15), Northern Harrier (19), Ring-necked Pheasant (23), Ruffed Grouse (12), Virginia Rail (13), Sora (21), Wilson's Snipe (12), American Woodcock (10), Black Tern (19), Black-billed Cuckoo (24), Great Horned Owl (12), Barred Owl (17), Whip-poor-will (11), Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (17), Pileated Woodpecker (25), Horned Lark (21), Hermit Thrush (11), Wood Thrush (24), Golden-winged Warbler (14), Nashville Warbler (13), Chestnut-sided Warbler (20), Clay-colored Sparrow (25), Vesper Sparrow (24), Brewer's Blackbird (13), and Purple Finch (13).

Many contributors now are using the new reporting forms, which do not invite comments on changes in abundance. The few comments people volunteered in their reports this year don't allow us to say much about abundance changes. The one species either stated by more than a few contributors to be more scarce (or not encountered at all) or for which very low maximum numbers were reported is the Common Nighthawk.

A highlight among Wisconsin's rarities this season was the adult male Cinnamon Teal that Daryl Christensen discovered in Horicon Marsh in June; the only previous summer record was in 1981. The Least Tern seen by Joel Trick in Marinette County provided

Wisconsin's seventh summer record. And although Scissor-tailed Flycatchers have been seen every summer since 1999, the one that Karl David found in Racine County this year constituted only the eleventh summer record.

Other rarities during the season included Red-throated Loon; Red-necked, Eared, and Western Grebes; Snowy Egret; Northern Goshawk; Spruce Grouse; Yellow Rail; Piping Plover; American Avocet; Whimbrel; Hudsonian Godwit; Red Knot; Red-necked Phalarope; Laughing, Franklin's, Little, Lesser Black-backed, and Glaucous Gulls; Eurasian Collared-Dove; Black-backed Woodpecker; White-eyed and Philadelphia Vireos; Carolina Wren; Yellow-breasted Chat; and Le Conte's Sparrow.

Some comments are in order relative to how reports of rarities have been handled in this summary. Evaluating such reports can be difficult, because an observer's documentation of a rarity may not be convincing to those who must evaluate the documentation. (For clues as to the kinds of things that can influence decisions about whether to accept a record, consult the WSO Records Committee reports that appear in most issues of *The Passenger Pigeon*.) We are grateful to the many contributors who conscientiously submit well prepared substantiation of their records, and we would be delighted to receive more such reports.

For reports of rarities requiring review by the WSO Records Committee (those of species on report forms identified via both capital letters and an asterisk), only those actually screened and accepted by that body are included in this seasonal summary, even if other reports, not so screened, are clearly of the same bird for which (an)other re-

port(s) has/have been accepted by the Committee.

There is another aspect of reporting rarities that has made those of us who process field notes realize how easy it is not to be able to include rarities in our summaries that likely could be adequately documented but aren't. Formerly, such information was largely hearsay, but widespread use of e-mail now lets us know, sometimes painfully easily, how we are missing out. Information widely disseminated on the Wisconsin Birdnet this season reported the presumed presence of at least three species that have been recorded very rarely before: Brown Pelican, Black-bellied Whistling Duck, and Summer Tanager. It is a shame that no reports of these observations were submitted for review.

The 52 contributors who submitted formal reports, hard copy or electronically, represent the lowest total in recent years; the 20-year average is 68. It's difficult to explain why such a drop occurred this year. Fortunately, there is an upside to e-mail as a medium for reporting observations. We were able to augment our seasonal summary via e-mail reports from an additional 16 individuals. Their names are included in the list of contributors at the end of the seasonal summary.

The lower number of contributors was, not surprisingly, accompanied by decreased coverage of the state. A number of "regulars" did not submit reports from their counties this year, and fewer individuals visited multiple counties, resulting in a lack of reports from these counties: Adams, Buffalo, Calumet, Clark, Crawford, Green Lake, Iron, Jackson, Lincoln, Pierce, Polk, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Wau-shara, and Wood.

## REPORTS

(1 JUNE–31 JULY)

**Red-throated Loon.**—A very late migrant was in Manitowoc County June 2 (Sontag).

**Common Loon.**—Frank found three in Ozaukee County June 13. Noted in 10 additional counties, all in the northern half of the state.

**Red-necked Grebe.**—Ziebell counted 35 in Winnebago County June 17. Tessen noted two adults and two young on July 27 at Grassy Lake, Columbia County. Reported in Horicon Marsh, Dodge County, by several observers. Holschbach reported a pair at a nest along the Old Marsh Road on June 16, and Wood found two adults, a nest, and a fuzzy young there on July 14. Also noted in Burnett (Haseleu, Paulios) and Oneida (Roth) Counties.

**Eared Grebe.**—One was present on the Fond du Lac County side of Highway 49 in Horicon Marsh June 1 (Soulen).

**Western Grebe.**—Seen well by a number of observers in Horicon Marsh, Dodge County, June 10–16; first reported by Stutz. Ziebell found one in Winnebago County June 17. There was good documentation of both of these birds. See "By the Wayside."

**American White Pelican.**—Several observers reported 100+ birds in Horicon Marsh, Dodge County. Noted also in these counties: Columbia (Holschbach, June 16), Oconto (the Smiths, highest total 143), Trempealeau (Paulson, 60 on July 30), Vernon (Leshner, July 17), and Winnebago (Ziebell).

**Double-crested Cormorant.**—Ziebell estimated at least 1,000 in Winnebago County June 30. Reported from 13 counties overall.

**Least Bittern.**—Observers noted these in Dodge, Jefferson, Oconto, Ozaukee, and Winnebago Counties.

**Great Egret.**—Reported from these counties: Barron, Brown, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Oconto, Outagamie, Sauk, Walworth, Washington, and Winnebago (Ziebell, 450 on June 30).

**Snowy Egret.**—Horicon Marsh birds were observed June 10–July 27 in Fond du Lac and Dodge Counties by Domagalski, Holschbach,

Tessen, and Wood. Also noted in Brown County July 29 (Van Duyse).

**Cattle Egret.**—Reported by several observers in Fond du Lac and Dodge Counties; some young were observed. Also noted in Winnebago County (Ziebell).

**Black-crowned Night-Heron.**—Observed in Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Oconto, and Winnebago (Ziebell, 420 on June 30) Counties.

**Snow Goose.**—Several adults and two young were observed in Brown County (Peterson). This is the third summer that this species has been seen here in five years, causing some to wonder how wild these birds may be.

**Mute Swan.**—Observed in these counties: Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Door, Manitowoc, Shawano, Washington, and Winnebago.

**Trumpeter Swan.**—Present through the season in Vilas County (Fisher, pair with seven cygnets). Noted in five additional counties, including several from which there have been no previous summer reports: Burnett (several observers), Chippewa (Polk), Dodge (Stutz), Jefferson (Hale), and Juneau (Fitzgerald).

**Tundra Swan.**—Present in Winnebago County June 1 (Ziebell). Also noted in Barron County (Goff).

**Gadwall.**—Reported from Chippewa, Dane, Dodge, Dunn, Manitowoc (10 on July 11, Sontag), Milwaukee, and Winnebago Counties.

**American Wigeon.**—Noted in these counties before the end of June: Barron, Dodge (20 on June 10, Stutz), Manitowoc, Portage, Shawano, Sheboygan, and Winnebago.

**American Black Duck.**—Reported from nine counties: Barron, Dodge, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Oconto, Portage, Shawano, Sheboygan, and Winnebago.

**Cinnamon Teal.**—A male first observed in Horicon Marsh, Dodge County, on June 10 was only the second ever recorded in Wisconsin in summer (Christensen). Accepted by the WSO Records Committee. See "By the Wayside."

**Northern Shoveler.**—Noted in Barron, Chippewa, Dane, Dodge, Dunn, Manitowoc,

Oconto, and Winnebago Counties. In most cases, birds were present throughout the season.

**Northern Pintail.**—Reported from Dodge County June 10 (Stutz) and July 1 (Tessen) and Sheboygan County June 9 (Frank).

**Canvasback.**—Fisher found three males on June 28 and a female and two young on July 28 in Oneida County. Also noted in Dodge County June 13 (Frank) through July 13 (Tessen) and in these additional counties: Barron (Goff), Juneau (Fitzgerald), Manitowoc (Sontag), Ozaukee (Frank), and Winnebago (Ziebell). More reports than usual.

**Redhead.**—Ziebell found 230 in Winnebago County June 1. A male was in Oneida County July 28 (Fisher). Reported from eight additional counties.

**Ring-necked Duck.**—Noted in Barron, Burnett, Dane, Dunn, Oneida, Portage, and Shawano Counties.

**Greater Scaup.**—A bird unable to fly was in La Crosse County July 24 (Leshner).

**Lesser Scaup.**—Observed in these counties: Dane, Dodge, Dunn, Manitowoc, Pepin, Shawano, Trempealeau, and Winnebago.

**Bufflehead.**—Reported from Barron (Goff, multiple dates), Fond du Lac (Holschbach and Tessen, July 7 and 18), and Door (Stover, July 27) Counties.

**Common Goldeneye.**—The only reports were of a female with 10 young in Oneida County June 20 (Roth) and a male in Manitowoc County July 1 (Peterson).

**Hooded Merganser.**—Domagalski reported nesting in Dodge and Washington Counties. Noted in 18 additional counties.

**Common Merganser.**—Observed only in Barron (Goff), Florence (Strelka), and Oneida (Fisher) Counties.

**Red-breasted Merganser.**—Two were in Ozaukee County June 9 (Frank). Also noted in Burnett and Door Counties (Evanson).

**Osprey.**—Among the 18 counties in which observers found these, some of the southernmost were Outagamie (Petznick, June 16–July 27), Jef-

erson (Hale, June 18), and Sheboygan (Mueller, July 4). According to Doug Elliot, a reporter for the Lake Geneva Regional News, a pair nested in Walworth County (fide Parsons). Also nested in Winnebago County (Tessen).

**Bald Eagle.**—Observed in 26 counties, including these southern ones: Dodge, Fond du Lac, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland, Sauk, and Vernon.

**Sharp-shinned Hawk.**—Noted in 10 counties, all in the northern half of the state except Dane (Burcar, July 15).

**Northern Goshawk.**—Fisher found one in Oneida County June 12.

**Red-shouldered Hawk.**—Among the 13 counties from which these were reported, the most northern were Chippewa and Dunn (Polk), Oconto (the Smiths), Oneida (Fisher), and Shawano (Peterson).

**Broad-winged Hawk.**—As usual, observers found these in a few southern counties: Dane, Jefferson, Sauk, Sheboygan, and Walworth. Noted in 16 counties in all.

**Martin.**—Observed in Door (Evanson), Juneau (Fitzgerald), and Oneida (Fisher; Gustafson, nesting) Counties.

**Peregrine Falcon.**—Reported from Barron, Manitowoc, Ozaukee, Racine, and Sheboygan counties.

**Gray Partridge.**—Noted only in these counties: Columbia (Burcar), Grant (Wood), Lafayette (Evanson), and Sheboygan (Frank).

**Spruce Grouse.**—The season's only report was of a female and two young in Burnett County July 8 (Evanson). There have been occasional sightings of this species over the years in this part of Wisconsin and neighboring Minnesota. Unfortunately, such sightings usually have not been documented via submitting reports that have found their way into seasonal reports in *The Passenger Pigeon* or *The Loon*.

**Sharp-tailed Grouse.**—Reported only from Burnett County (Haseleu).

**Greater Prairie-Chicken.**—Present as expected in Portage County (Bernier).

**Northern Bobwhite.**—Heard calling in Oneida County in early July (Gustafson). As always, records this far from normal range may represent captive or released birds. Noted in 10 counties within range.

**Yellow Rail.**—Fisher heard at least 2 birds in the sedge marsh at the southeast end of Lower Nine Mile Lake on the Oneida/Vilas County line; he first found this species there three summers ago. Stutz heard at least one bird June 16 in Comstock Bog, Marquette County.

**King Rail.**—No reports this season.

**Common Moorhen.**—Reported from Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Racine, and Winnebago Counties.

**American Coot.**—Leshar found adults and young in La Crosse County July 24. Ziebell counted 128 in Winnebago County June 17. Noted in 19 counties in all.

**Sandhill Crane.**—There were 78 in Winnebago County July 13 (Ziebell). Reported from 30 counties in all.

**Black-bellied Plover.**—Four were in Horicon Marsh June 16 (Holschbach); one was still present the next day (Tessen). Single birds were observed there on June 27 (the Sykes) and July 13 (Tessen).

**Semipalmated Plover.**—Still present in several locations through the first week in June and in Horicon Marsh through June 16 (several observers). Remained in Manitowoc County until June 17 (Sontag). Had returned to Vernon County by July 17 (Leshar) and Dane County by July 19 (Ashman).

**Piping Plover.**—One bird was seen in Marinette County July 6 (Tessen).

**American Avocet.**—Two were in Milwaukee County July 10 (Boldt, David) through July 13 (David, Wood), and Leshar found two in Vernon County July 17.

**Greater Yellowlegs.**—Lingered in Dane County through June 3 (Ashman). Fall migrants had returned to Dane County by July 2 (Ashman), Manitowoc County by July 3 (Sontag), and Dodge County by July 6 (Tessen). Most subsequent observations were at least a week later.

**Lesser Yellowlegs.**—The difficulty of determining the status of “summer” shorebirds is illustrated well by 2002 records of this species. There were a few areas from which spring birds clearly departed in early June, the latest report coming from Chippewa County June 9 (Polk). The first obvious fall migrant also was observed in Chippewa County, on June 21 (Polk). We perhaps should not attempt to categorize Horicon Marsh reports throughout the last half of June (several observers). Probable migrants had arrived there by June 29, with numbers after that day’s total of four increasing thereafter (Tessen). Elsewhere, migrants first appeared in a few places within the next 10 days and in a number more within the following week.

**Solitary Sandpiper.**—Noted first in Dodge County June 29 and Fond du Lac County July 2 (Tessen), with reports coming from several more locations within the next few days.

**Willet.**—This was the first summer since 1990 in which there were no reports of this species.

**Upland Sandpiper.**—Reported from Door, Florence, Green, Kenosha, Oconto, and Ozaukee Counties.

**Whimbrel.**—Leshner found one bird in Vernon County July 17.

**Hudsonian Godwit.**—Noted in Dodge County June 21 (Tessen) and Sheboygan County July 21 (Sundell, Wood).

**Ruddy Turnstone.**—Observed in several locations in early June. The latest birds were noted in Manitowoc County June 18, with the high count there being only 54 on June 2 (Sontag). The only “fall” reports came from Dane County, the earliest on July 21 (Stutz).

**Red Knot.**—Seen in Milwaukee County June 3 (Peterson) and Winnebago County June 5 (Ziebell).

**Sanderling.**—Fewer reports than usual. Reported only from Dodge County June 1 (Soulen) and Sheboygan County July 21 (Sundell) and 27 (Domagalski).

**Semipalmated Sandpiper.**—As usual, reports came from several locations through mid-June, latest in Dane County June 17 (Ashman). The status of birds in Horicon Marsh from mid-June through early July is hard to characterize.

Fall migrants appeared in several locations by mid-July, earliest in Dane County July 14 (Stutz).

**Least Sandpiper.**—Noted in a few areas the first few days in June. A bird in Sheboygan County June 17 was unusual (the Brassers), as was a bird that lingered in Horicon Marsh, Dodge County, through June 23 (Domagalski). Fall migrants had returned to Dodge County by June 27 (the Sykes), with birds appearing in several other areas within the next 10 days.

**White-rumped Sandpiper.**—Noted in six counties after June 10. Tessen counted 50 in Dodge County June 15 and 17 on June 21; one lingered there until June 29. Had returned to Columbia County by July 22 (Capobianco).

**Baird’s Sandpiper.**—Observed in Dodge County June 16 (Frank) and 18 (Tessen) and July 13 (Tessen), Chippewa County June 17 (Polk), Racine County July 24 (Fitzgerald), Milwaukee County July 28 (Frank), and Brown County July 29 (Van Duse).

**Pectoral Sandpiper.**—Present in Chippewa County June 1 (Polk) and Barron County in early June (Goff). Several observers found birds in Dodge County on various dates June 16–21, and Tessen found two birds there July 6. Appeared in five locations July 12–17, earliest in Dane County (Ashman).

**Dunlin.**—Had left most areas during the first week of June. Still present in Sheboygan County June 17 (the Brassers). Domagalski found birds in Dodge County June 16–23, and Tessen observed four there on June 27, with subsequent sightings on June 29, July 1, and July 13. Also reported from Racine County July 24 (Fitzgerald) and Columbia County July 30 (Burcar).

**Stilt Sandpiper.**—The first migrants appeared in Dodge County July 6 (Tessen) and Milwaukee County July 8 (Boldt, David), with later reports coming from four additional counties.

**Short-billed Dowitcher.**—Ashman reported this species to be present throughout the season in Dane County, for the first time in his experience. Elsewhere, noted first in Chippewa County July 2 (Polk), next in Dodge County July 7 (Holschbach) and Manitowoc County July 11 (Sontag). At least 60 were in Horicon Marsh by July 13 (Tessen). Reported from several additional locations after mid-July.

**Wilson's Phalarope.**—Horicon Marsh hosted an amazing number of easily seen birds of this species. As late as June 23, 40 could be found south of Highway 49 (Domagalski), and over 40 were later present along the Old Marsh Road (Wood, July 27). Such numbers suggest probable nesting. Ashman reported birds in Dane County through the season, also suggesting nesting. Polk found a full-sized juvenile in Chippewa County July 31. Other reports came from Dunn, Eau Claire, Milwaukee, and Portage Counties.

**Red-necked Phalarope.**—All reports came from Horicon Marsh; most were of an adult female along Highway 49 that lingered through June 15 (Gustafson). Wood found one among many Wilson's along the Old Marsh Road July 27.

**Laughing Gull.**—Verch saw one well in Bayfield County July 9. See "By the Wayside."

**Franklin's Gull.**—A bird seen first in Dane County July 15 (Ashman) remained until the end of the period. Also reported from Chippewa County July 29 (Polk).

**Little Gull.**—A bird was seen in Sheboygan County by a number of observers July 18–22. See "By the Wayside."

**Bonaparte's Gull.**—Present until June 3 in Dane County (Ashman), until June 15 in Manitowoc County (Sontag), and through the period in Sheboygan County (the Brassers). Also seen in Oconto County June 7 (the Smiths), Dodge County June 23 (Domagalski), and Winnebago County July 23 (Knispel).

**Ring-billed Gull.**—Sontag estimated a maximum of 15,000–20,000 in Manitowoc County, and Ziebell estimated 20,000 in Winnebago County June 6. Reported from 25 counties in all.

**Herring Gull.**—Ziebell reported 410 from Winnebago County June 6. Noted in 11 counties in all, most of them bordering Lake Michigan or Green Bay.

**Lesser Black-backed Gull.**—A bird that first appeared in Manitowoc County during the winter of 2002 was seen sporadically through the period (Sontag). What might have been the same bird was present in Sheboygan County June 14–17 (the Brassers). This is only the fifth year this species has been found in Wisconsin in sum-

mer, although it has been recorded in four of the past six seasons. See "By the Wayside."

**Glaucous Gull.**—Present in Sheboygan County June 1 (the Brassers).

**Great Black-backed Gull.**—Observed through the season in Manitowoc County (Sontag) and also in Sheboygan County (the Brassers), where three birds were present on July 27 (Domagalski). Other birds were noted in Winnebago County June 12 (Ziebell), Ozaukee County July 23 (Gustafson), and Outagamie County July 30 (Zimmer, 2 birds).

**Caspian Tern.**—Present in Dane County July 2 (Ashman), Dodge County July 9 (Harriman), Juneau County July 12 (Fitzgerald), Winnebago County (Ziebell), and four counties bordering Lake Michigan or Green Bay. Sontag counted 114 in Manitowoc County June 2.

**Common Tern.**—Ziebell found 275 in Winnebago County June 6. Their presence through July 4 in Dane County was unusual; Ashman counted 13 there June 24. Other reports came from Door, Oconto, and Sheboygan Counties.

**Forster's Tern.**—There were 130 in Winnebago County June 17 (Ziebell). Noted in 13 counties in all.

**Least Tern.**—A bird identified in Marinette County June 10 (Trick) constitutes Wisconsin's seventh summer record of this species. Accepted by the WSO Records Committee. See "By the Wayside."

**Eurasian Collared-Dove.**—A bird was seen very well June 22 in Milwaukee County, a new location (Gustafson). Accepted by the WSO Records Committee. See "By the Wayside." We received several undocumented reports of birds present in Oconto and Ozaukee County locations where this species has previously been documented.

**Yellow-billed Cuckoo.**—Of the 15 counties where observers found these, the most northern were Florence (Strelka), Oconto (Tessen), and Oneida (Fisher).

**Eastern Screech-Owl.**—Reported only from Dane (Burcar) and from Chippewa, Dunn, and Eau Claire (Polk) Counties.

**Short-eared Owl.**—The only report was of a single bird in Portage County July 28 (Berner).



**Common Nighthawk.**—Leshner stated that their numbers were “way down,” and several other observers reported finding only one or very few. Noted in 18 counties in all.

**Red-headed Woodpecker.**—Reported from 25 counties, about the same number as in the previous few years. Rudesill found a pair with young in St. Croix County.

**Red-bellied Woodpecker.**—Of the 29 counties in which observers found these, the most northern were Barron, Burnett, Oconto, Shawano, and Washburn.

**Black-backed Woodpecker.**—Paulios found several in two locations in Douglas County June 12–13. Peterson observed an adult pair and one young at a nest hole in Forest County July 3.

**Olive-sided Flycatcher.**—In addition to early June migrants, birds were reported in Burnett (Evanson), Vilas (Peterson), and Washburn (Haseleu) Counties.

**Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.**—Present as usual in early June in some southern locations, and subsequently in Burnett (Evanson), Douglas (Paulios), Oneida (Fisher), and Vilas (Peterson) Counties.

**Acadian Flycatcher.**—Reported from 12 counties, the most northern of which were Eau Claire (Polk), Marathon (Christensen), and Portage (Berner, 4 birds, in several locations; fledged young).

**Alder Flycatcher.**—Because this species can migrate quite late, it’s difficult to know whether birds reported from several southern counties before June 20 were summer residents, since they were not observed in those locations subsequently. Noted in Kenosha and Racine Counties July 6–11 (David) and in 13 central and northern counties. Reported from 23 counties in all.

**Willow Flycatcher.**—Among the 30 counties in which this species was found, the most northern were Burnett, Marathon, Oconto, Portage, and Shawano.

**Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.**—Reported for the fourth summer in a row, this year in Kenosha County July 7 (David). Accepted by the WSO Records Committee. See “By the Wayside.” While it may not be significant, the distribution of Wisconsin’s summer records is curious. The

first seven summer records all occurred between the late 1950s and the early 1980s, but there were then no further reports until 1999.

**Loggerhead Shrike.**—Nestled again in Oconto County, where the Smiths found two fledged young June 30 and Peterson observed three birds July 27. Also nested in St. Croix County, where Palas found three birds July 26. Nesting here had not been reported since 1999.

**White-eyed Vireo.**—The Brooklyn Wildlife Area provided this summer’s reports. A bird that Holschbach and Stutz reported June 8 in the northern (Dane County) portion was found subsequently by other observers. Ashman reported a bird in the far southern (Green County) portion from June 10 through the remainder of the season.

**Bell’s Vireo.**—Noted in these counties: Dane, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant (up to three birds), Green, Iowa, La Crosse (Kathleen Kirk fide Leshner, two nesting pairs, one with four young), Richland, and St. Croix (Rudesill, adult with fledgling).

**Yellow-throated Vireo.**—Among the 29 counties in which observers found these, the most northern were Burnett, Oconto, Oneida, and Washburn.

**Blue-headed Vireo.**—A bird in Outagamie County June 19 (Petznick) was unusual, as was one in Wyalusing State Park, Grant County, on July 15 (Fitzgerald). Other reports came from 8 northern counties.

**Philadelphia Vireo.**—A bird of this sometimes late-migrating species was present in Walworth County June 7 (Parsons).

**Gray Jay.**—Amazingly, there were no reports of this species!

**Common Raven.**—The most southern of the 14 counties from which this species was reported were Portage (Berner) and Waupaca (Tessen) in the east and Juneau (Fitzgerald) in the west.

**Boreal Chickadee.**—Noted in Forest County in early July (Boldt).

**Tufted Titmouse.**—Reported from 13 counties, more than usual; all were southern except for Chippewa, Dunn, and Eau Claire (Polk).

**Red-breasted Nuthatch.**—Noted in fewer counties than usual. Present through the season in Dane County (Ashman, Evanson), where, according to the Madison Rare Bird Alert, a bird was observed excavating a nest hole in the latter part of July. Reported from Sauk County in early June (Burcar), Walworth County June 22 (Fitzgerald), and Outagamie County June 27 (Petznick). The remaining reports came from 12 more northern counties.

**Brown Creeper.**—Observers found these in Barron, Burnett, Door, Florence, Oneida, Ozaukee, and Portage Counties.

**Carolina Wren.**—The only report was of a bird in Dane County July 10 (Heikkinen, Unson).

**Winter Wren.**—Present through the period in Sauk County (Holschbach). The remaining reports came from 10 central and northern counties.

**Sedge Wren.**—Ziebell found 120 in Winnebago County June 12. Noted in 25 counties in all.

**Marsh Wren.**—At least 375 were in Winnebago County June 17 (Ziebell). Observers found these in 21 counties in all.

**Golden-crowned Kinglet.**—Noted only in Florence (Strelka) and Oneida (Fisher) Counties.

**Ruby-crowned Kinglet.**—Most unusual was a bird trapped July 12 at the Riveredge Nature Center in Ozaukee County (Sherkow), the first ever trapped there in 20 summers. There were no other reports.

**Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.**—Among the 25 reporting counties, the most northern were Burnett in the west (Soulen) and Door (Stover), Oconto (the Smiths), and Shawano (Peterson) in the east.

**Veery.**—Reported from 23 counties, including a fair number of southern ones. Nested again in Washington County (Domagalski).

**Swainson's Thrush.**—Birds in Burnett County July 8 (Evanson) and Waupaca County June 17 (Tessen) were unusual. Also noted in Oneida County (Fisher).

**Blue-winged Warbler.**—Found as far north as Chippewa County in the west (Polk) and Shawano County in the east (Peterson). Noted in 18 counties in all.

**Brewster's Warbler.**—Berner found an adult male of this hybrid July 24 at Dewey Marsh, Portage County.

**Tennessee Warbler.**—Lingered until June 8 in Sheboygan County (Baughman).

**Northern Parula.**—Noted in less than half the average number of counties in which it has been found in recent years: Ashland, Florence, Oconto, Oneida, and Shawano.

**Magnolia Warbler.**—Present in early June in Barron County (Goff), in Sheboygan County June 10 (Baughman), and in Door County June 12–29 (Stover). Also noted in Ashland (Verch) and Oneida (Fisher) Counties.

**Cape May Warbler.**—Reported from Barron (Goff, early June), Florence (Burcar, Peterson), and Oneida (Fisher) Counties.

**Black-throated Blue Warbler.**—Observed in Ashland (Verch), Oneida (Fisher), and Shawano (Peterson) Counties.

**Yellow-rumped Warbler.**—Birds were still present June 1 in Ozaukee County (Frank) and June 16 in Manitowoc County (Sontag). Other reports came from 12 counties within range.

**Black-throated Green Warbler.**—Reported from Sheboygan County June 8 (Baughman). Present through the period in Sauk County (Holschbach). The remaining reports came from eight central and northern counties.

**Blackburnian Warbler.**—Present in Sauk County through the period, with a high of six birds on June 20 (Holschbach). Additional reports came from eight northern counties.

**Yellow-throated Warbler.**—For the first time in over a decade, no one reported this species.

**Pine Warbler.**—A pair was seen feeding young in Dane County in July (Dave Fallow fide Hansen), and nesting was also suspected in Whittall Park, Milwaukee County (Gustafson). Reported also from Ozaukee (Frank) and Sauk

(Burcar) Counties, as well as from 14 central and northern counties.

**Palm Warbler.**—Present in Portage County (presumably Dewey Marsh) at least through June 27 (Bernier). Also noted in Douglas (Paulios), Oneida (Fisher, Gustafson), and Vilas (Peterson) Counties.

**Bay-breasted Warbler.**—A straggler remained in Winnebago County through June 8 (Ziebell).

**Blackpoll Warbler.**—Present in Shawano County June 1 (Peterson).

**Cerulean Warbler.**—In connection with his report of one in Douglas County June 12, Paulios wondered if this species' range might be extending north, referring to a report of 3–4 having been found in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Birds in Marathon County June 12 (Christensen) and 14 (Belter) and in Portage County through June 24 (Bernier) also were north of usual range. Other reports came from six more southern counties.

**Black-and-white Warbler.**—Hansen wondered whether a bird in Dane County July 19 might be a migrant; Hale found one in Jefferson County the same day. Most of the remaining 14 counties where this species was resident were central and northern.

**Prothonotary Warbler.**—Reported from Grant, Iowa, Jefferson, Juneau, Rock, and Sauk Counties.

**Worm-eating Warbler.**—None of the several reports from Grant and Sauk Counties was accompanied by any documentation.

**Northern Waterthrush.**—Present throughout the season in Washington County (Domagalski). The other nine counties in which observers found these were central or northern.

**Louisiana Waterthrush.**—Noted again in Shawano County (Peterson), and reported also from these counties: Dane, Grant, Iowa, Ozaukee, and Sauk.

**Kentucky Warbler.**—Found in Grant (Fitzgerald, Schirmacher), Iowa (Ashman), Juneau (Fitzgerald), and Sauk (Burcar, Stutz) Counties.

**Connecticut Warbler.**—In addition to the usual early June stragglers, birds were present in Burnett (Soulen), Douglas (Paulios, Peterson), and Oneida (Fisher) Counties.

**Mourning Warbler.**—A bird in Racine County June 11 might have been a migrant (David). Later reports came from counties as far south as Grant (Stutz) and Green (Ashman). Noted in 24 counties in all.

**Hooded Warbler.**—Present in Shawano County June 1 (Peterson). Bernier found fledged young in Portage County July 18. A pair and an additional male were present in Dane County (Dave Fallow fide Hansen), Holschbach found three each in Manitowoc and Sauk Counties, and Wood located five in Walworth County. Reported from 10 counties in all.

**Wilson's Warbler.**—Stragglers were present in early June in Milwaukee (Zehner) and Sauk (Burcar) Counties.

**Canada Warbler.**—Reported after early June in these counties: Ashland, Chippewa, Columbia, Douglas, Oneida, Portage, Sauk, Shawano, and Sheboygan.

**Yellow-breasted Chat.**—A number of observers reported multiple birds at the Brooklyn Wildlife Area in Dane County. Also noted in these counties: Columbia (Burcar), Kenosha (Wood), Outagamie (Burriss), Ozaukee (Muel-ler), and Racine (David, Gustafson).

**Field Sparrow.**—Reported from 31 counties, of which the following were most northern: Barron, Burnett, Oconto, Oneida, Shawano, and Washburn.

**Lark Sparrow.**—Seen by a number of observers in Sauk County, where Holschbach reported five on June 21. Also noted in Chippewa, Dunn, and Eau Claire (Polk) and Dane and Iowa (Ashman) Counties.

**Grasshopper Sparrow.**—Noted in 14 counties, of which these were most northern: Chippewa (Polk), Marathon (Christensen), and Portage (Bernier).

**Henslow's Sparrow.**—Counts of 23 in Columbia County June 17 (Holschbach) and 11 in Portage County June 9 (Bernier) were the highest reported. Noted in 16 counties, including some as far north as Manitowoc in the east (Sontag)

and St. Croix (Rudesill) and Dunn and Eau Claire (Polk) in the west.

**Le Conte's Sparrow.**—Reported in Burnett County in mid-June (Paulios) and also in Oneida County (Fisher, Peterson).

**Lincoln's Sparrow.**—Present the first part of the season in Portage County (Berner). Also reported from Barron (Goff), Douglas (Paulios), and Oneida (Fisher) Counties.

**White-throated Sparrow.**—Reported from 10 counties, many fewer than usual. Present in Dane County June 1 (Holschbach) and in Sheboygan County June 8 (Baughman).

**Dark-eyed Junco.**—Noted only in Oneida (Fisher) and Vilas (Peterson) Counties.

**Northern Cardinal.**—The most northern of the 31 counties producing reports were Ashland, Barron, Burnett, Florence, Oconto, and Shawano.

**Dickcissel.**—Not a banner year, but not as poor as some. Although numbers generally were not high, birds reached counties as far north as Chippewa (Polk) and St. Croix (Rudesill) in the west and Oconto (the Smiths) and Shawano (Peterson) in the east. Reported from 26 counties in all.

**Meadowlarks.**—As usual, Easterns were reported from considerably more counties than Westerns (29 vs. 14). Few observers commented on comparative numbers, but Evanson found 22 Easterns and 17 Westerns in Green County on June 20, and Berner noted 12 of each species in Portage County (although on different dates).

**Yellow-headed Blackbird.**—Ziebell found 274 in Winnebago County June 17. Rudesill noted more than usual in St. Croix County. Observed in 14 counties in all.

**Orchard Oriole.**—Observers found these in 15 counties this season, more than in most years. A bird in Portage County June 28 may be that county's first summer record (Berner).

**Pine Siskin.**—Present throughout the season in Barron (Goff) and Oconto (the Smiths) Counties. Also noted in these counties: Burnett July 8 (Evanson), Oneida June 6 (Fisher), and Vilas June 27 (Peterson).

**Evening Grosbeak.**—Observed only in Ashland (Verch), Oneida (Fisher, Gustafson), and Shawano (Peterson) Counties.

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Alert Blue (Great Blue Heron) by *Betsy Popp*

## “By the Wayside”—Spring 2002

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*Rare species documented include Western Grebe, Cinnamon Teal, Laughing Gull, Little Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Least Tern, Eurasian Collared-Dove, and Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.*

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### **WESTERN GREBE** *(Aechmophorus occidentalis)*

**15 June 2002, Horicon Marsh, Dodge County**—The grebe had a very long neck and a very long, straight, greenish-yellow bill. The dark from the crown extended down the face to below the eye, which was red. The back, nape, and flanks were gray with no white visible on the flanks above the water line. The lower face, chin, foreneck, sides of the neck, and upper breast were clean white.—*Thomas C. Wood, Menomonee Falls, WI.*

**16 June 2002, Horicon Marsh, Dodge County**—One adult bird in pond just south of Hwy. 49. Longish neck, white in front and black to the back with sharp line of division. Top of head black with black coming down to eyes. Throat white. Longish pale bill.—*Robert C. Domagalski, Menomonee Falls, WI.*

**17 June 2002, Rush Lake, Winnebago County**—Large grebe, larger than Red-necked Grebes. Body dark. Back of neck dark, front of neck all white. Throat and chin up to bill white. Back

of head and top of head dark with dark extending to bill. Black on head extended below the eye. Bill large and light colored.—*Tom Ziebell, Oshkosh, WI.*

### **CINNAMON TEAL** *(Anas cyanoptera)*

**10 June 2002, Horicon Marsh, Dodge County**—The bird was reddish-brown on its breast, sides, and head, with the head being slightly darker than the underparts. The eye was red and the wings were mottled black and brown. In flight, a blue wing patch was clearly visible. Two Blue-winged Teal were feeding with the bird. Both had the white facial crescent, which was absent from the Cinnamon Teal. They were also brown instead of reddish.—*Daryl Christensen, Montello, WI.*

### **LAUGHING GULL** *(Larus atricilla)*

**9 July 2002, West End Park, Washburn, Bayfield County**—A gull that appeared to be the size of nearby Ring-bills. Black head with narrow white eye crescents, long reddish/black beak, very

small white marks visible on primaries when bird was sitting (not visible when flying), dorsal portions (back and wings) were a dark gray as were the ventral portions of the primaries. Breast, ventral portions, and tail were white. Legs were dark colored.—*Dick Verch, Ashland, WI.*

**LITTLE GULL**  
(*Larus minutus*)

*21 July 2002, North Point, Sheboygan, Sheboygan County*—It was about two-thirds the size of the Bonaparte's Gulls and had similar plumage. It had a white forehead with black on the rear of the head. There was a black circular spot behind the eye that was darker and more distinct than the similar spot on the Bonaparte's. The Little Gull differed in having only a white orbital ring, not a complete white eye ring like Bonaparte's. It also had much darker red legs that looked almost black. The white on the longest primary almost reached the tip, unlike the primary of the Bonaparte's, which has white terminating far short of the tip. The bill was thin and entirely black.

In flight, the underwing could be seen, and it was only about half filled in with black. Other indications of a transitional plumage were the tail, which was generally all white when folded, but seemed to have a dark terminal band under the top layer of feathers. In flight, black barring could be seen on a couple of the outer tail feathers. The very dark carpal bar could be seen only when the bird was preening and when it was in flight. The dark "M" was much diminished from the upperwing pattern typical of a juvenile or first summer bird. This unusual plumage led me to believe the

bird was molting into second-winter plumage.—*Thomas C. Wood, Menomonee Falls, WI.*

**LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL**  
(*Larus fuscus*)

*14–17 June 2002, North Point, Sheboygan, Sheboygan County*—We found this bird standing on the rocks at the edge of the water near North Point parking lot in Sheboygan. We could compare its size with the Ring-billed and Herring Gulls that surrounded it. It was midway in size between the Ring-billed and Herring Gulls. It had yellow legs and a yellow bill with a red spot on the lower mandible. It had a pure white tail (when it flew), indicating a mature bird. The mantle was not as dark as that of the Great Black-backed Gull (which was not present at the time, but is usually in the area), but it was much darker than the Ring-billed and Herring Gulls. The head and underparts were white.—*David and Margaret Brasler, Sheboygan, WI.*

**LEAST TERN**  
(*Sterna antillarum*)

*10 June 2002, Seagull Bar State Natural Area, Marinette, Marinette County*—I had never seen this species before, but when first observed (ca. 10:30 A.M.), it flushed well ahead of me (about 200 meters). The bird struck me as probably being a Least Tern when it first took flight, due to its flight pattern. I watched it through binoculars as it flew out of sight, and I figured I'd never know for sure. Later, on the way back to the car, I saw it again, and it was very accommodating, allowing me to get a good look. I flushed it at least five times, and each time it would fly fur-

ther down the beach and land again. I did not have a field guide with me, but noted the field marks which later confirmed the identification: yellow bill, white forehead, dark leading edge of the wing. These, along with the size and that it was obviously a tern, confirmed it beyond a doubt in my mind.

Having done my graduate research on the Forster's Tern, I am very familiar with the white terns of our area. Several weeks previously, I had been to the same site and seen both Forster's and Common Terns, as well as Caspian. One of the most striking things for me was the manner of flight—very light and almost swallowlike. That, along with the size and field marks, leaves me no doubt as to the identification.—*Joel A. Trick, Maribel, WI.*

#### EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE (*Streptopelia decaocto*)

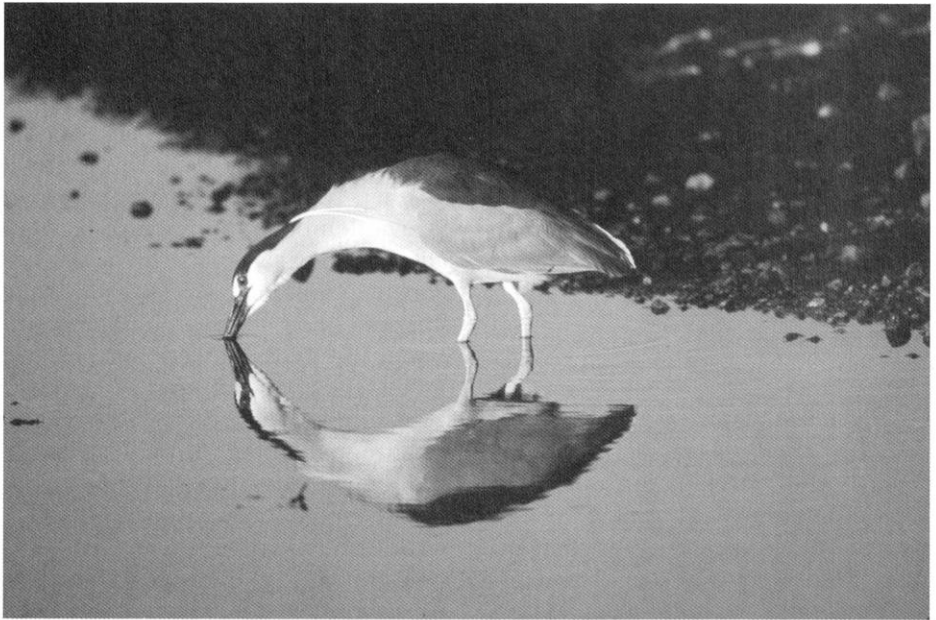
*22 June 2002, Northwest of Haas Park on Elm Road, southeast Milwaukee County*—After checking for some time, a large pale dove was seen on a wire over Elm Road. It was larger than the many Mourning Doves in the neighborhood (but not quite as bulky as a pigeon). It was primarily a tawny gray overall in color, with a black crescent at the nape, dark contrasting primaries and gray undertail coverts, shading almost to black where they met the white underside of the long, square tail tip. Eyes were red. [It made a] low, three-noted call given very quickly in succession, with the last note being slightly different in pitch and quality. Also, a squealing call heard once when it was landing (slightly catlike).—*Dennis Gustafson, New Berlin, WI.*

#### SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER (*Tyrannus forficatus*)

*7 July 2002, Mouth of Pike River, Kenosha, Kenosha County*—It was almost instantly recognizable as either a Scissor-tailed or Fork-tailed Flycatcher. The first view was a glimpse through the trees of the bird's body (light colored) and underside of the wings (generally lightly colored), but with a distinct two-toned effect (wing linings distinctly lighter). This would have been the best chance to notice any pink tones to the flanks or axillaries, which I didn't.

In the next view, as the bird glided past me and I could see it in profile, I got that "flying pencil" impression I have gotten before of Fork- or Scissor-tails: the long tail made for a skinny, elongated looking bird. (Rather like a dragonfly, now that I think about it.) When the bird banked and briefly stalled, the long tail made the wings seem exceptionally stubby (an illusion, I realize, but telling for these species). It all happened so fast, but I believe I got a second opportunity to see the upperside of the bird. Both times what really stood out—to the point of distracting me from looking for any other field marks—was the very light plumage, appearing downright white in the bright morning sun, of the upper back and head. It looked like a big round white spot, accentuated by the contrastingly very dark upper surface of the wing. This extreme paleness, together with the failure to notice pink tones, and the additional fact that I don't recall seeing the tail bifurcated into an extreme swallowtail, lead me to believe this was an immature specimen.—*Karl David, Racine, WI.*





Black-crowned Night-Heron *by Jack Bartholmai*

# WSO Records Committee Report— Summer 2002

The WSO Records Committee reviewed nine records of seven species for the summer of 2002, accepting six of them. A late spring record was also received and reviewed. In addition, two historical specimens were considered: the 1929 White-cheeked Pintail and a probable 1896 specimen of a Thick-billed Murre. Adjustments to the Wisconsin state list maintain the total at 419 species.

## ACCEPTED

### *Cinnamon Teal*—

#2002-045 (1-dd) Dodge Co., 9 June 2002, Sykes and Sykes; 10 June 2002, Christensen.

This teal-sized duck was entirely red-brown, with a red eye, blue wing patch. These were the only documentations received on this oft-seen duck, avoiding a loss of this species from the state's ornithological record.

### *Red-necked Phalarope*—

#2002-047 (1-d) Dodge Co., 14 June 2002, Heikkinen, Unson.

This phalarope had a white throat, reddish feathering below and behind

the white throat, a dark head, and a dark back with gold streaking. Observation was in direct comparison with Wilson's Phalaropes.

### *Least Tern*—

#2002-048 (1-dp) Marinette Co., 10 June 2002, Trick (photo).

This very small tern had a black crown, white forehead, yellow bill, and dark leading edge to the wing.

### *Eurasian Collared-Dove*—

#2002-050 (1-d) Milwaukee Co., 22 June 2002, Gustafson.

This dove was larger than the Mourning Doves, but not as bulky as a pigeon. Overall it was tawny in color, with a black crescent on the nape. The primaries were dark, the undertail coverts were gray, almost black. The squared tail had a white underside.

### *Scissor-tailed Flycatcher*—

#2002-051 (1-d) Kenosha Co., 7 July 2002, David.

The long tail on this flycatcher was obvious. The overall plumage was very pale, almost white in color. The upper surfaces of the wings were dark. Pink

axillaries were looked for but not found.

### NOT ACCEPTED

#### *Western Sandpiper—*

#2002-046 (4-d) Dodge Co., 21 June 2002.

The limited information on this sighting consisted of a “peep” sandpiper with black legs and bill, and that the bill drooped a bit more than the Semipalmated Sandpipers. Rusty color was noted in the crown and scapulars. No size was indicated, nor was any indication made of more breast streaking than the Semipalmated Sandpipers. “Semis” can also be rusty on the crown and scapulars.

#### *Least Tern—*

#2002-049 (4-d) Dane Co., 15 May 2002.

These five birds were viewed without any optical help. They were smaller than Ring-billed Gulls, but there was not specific mention of the size being smaller than anticipated for Forster’s or Common Terns. The tips of the wings were black, but it was not specifically indicated that the leading edge was black, as would be expected of a Least Tern. The bill was reported to be yellow rather than red-orange.

Afterward, the observer felt the forehead must have been white, but didn’t specifically note this during the observation. Without specific mention of the very small size or the leading dark edge to the wing, the identification is based only on the yellow bill, which could look lighter in color in some light conditions. The other characteristics are needed to prove this identification.

#### *Rufous Hummingbird—*

#2002-052 (4-d) Marquette Co., 29 July 2002.

Unfortunately, the only description supplied for this record was that the bird looked like the Rufous Hummingbird in the field guide consulted. Although this may well have been the case, documentations need to provide specific details in order to be considered.

#### *Hooded Oriole—*

#2002-053 (4-dp) Columbia Co., late May 2002 (photo).

Photos of this immature male oriole showed a yellow to olive-yellow bird with a black face mask and two white wing bars. Consideration of a Hooded Oriole was apparently based on a larger than anticipated black mask. The size of the bird was variously described as similar to the Orchard Orioles associated with this bird to in between that of the Orchards and Baltimores.

To be consistent with a Hooded Oriole, the size would be intermediate between the two species, not the same as the Orchards. The lower white wing bar appears more prominent than expected for a Hooded, more in line with an Orchard. The blackness to the wing coverts again is more suggestive of an Orchard. Examination of bill shape also appears to fit an Orchard, the bill appearing smaller in proportion, rather than the longer, heavier appearance of the Hooded. The final field mark is a bit harder to use given the pictures supplied. The tail length is hard to ascertain, but it doesn’t seem to be proportionally longer as one would find on a Hooded Oriole. The identity of this bird isn’t certain, but leans toward an Orchard Oriole. At the

very least, there isn't enough to confirm a Hooded Oriole.

### OLD RECORDS RECONSIDERED

#### *White-cheeked Pintail*—

Winnebago Co., 21 Sept. 1929

As noted in *Wisconsin Birdlife*, this bird was picked up dead by a hunter and ultimately portions of the carcass made it to Owen Gromme at the Milwaukee Public Museum. Identification of the specimen is not at issue, but the origin of the bird is. Speculation by Gromme at the time was that this bird could have been blown off course from the Bahamas by a hurricane. Research back in the weather records shows no hurricanes making North American landfall that year, nor even developing in the Caribbean prior to the date this duck was recovered in Wisconsin. This, of course, assumes the bird could not have arrived in the Midwest months or years earlier which is not necessarily a valid presumption.

The general consensus in North American ornithological circles is that the White-cheeked Pintail is only present as a captive species and that most if not all sightings of free ranging birds are of escapees. Recent records from Illinois, Michigan, and Ontario have been rejected or removed from the valid sighting lists after initial acceptance. Even records of White-cheeked Pintails from Florida are apparently considered dubious.

The removal of this species from the Wisconsin list returns the list to 418 species.

#### *Thick-billed Murre*—

(1-ps) Milwaukee Co., December, 1896? (rediscovered by Idzikowski, 2002).

This specimen has resided in the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee collection with previous identifications as Black Guillemot and Common Murre. Labeling suggests the specimen was taken prior to 1900.

This immature bird has been subsequently identified as a Thick-billed Murre based on information unlikely to have been known in the earlier days of field ornithology. Apparently, immature alcids do not attain adult bill size for at least a year, complicating analysis of younger specimens.

With research into historical literature, Idzikowski found hundreds of records of Thick-billed Murres from the eastern Great Lakes and even the Midwest in December 1896, seemingly coinciding with a major storm off the northeastern U.S. coastline. Thus, the most plausible explanation for the pre-1900 collection time would have been late 1896.

For a fascinating account of this record and of the Thick-billed Murre fall-out of 1896, see the article by John Idzikowski in the Fall 2002 *Passenger Pigeon* (Vol. 64, No. 3).

The acceptance of this species returns the Wisconsin state list to 419 species.

Jim Frank  
WSO Records Committee Chair



No. 7 Whooping Crane *by Jack Bartholmai*

## **The Fall Season: 2002**

*by Mark S. Peterson*

Unlike in many fall seasons, lots of the rarities in 2002 stayed long enough to be enjoyed by many who looked for them. The Internet has been largely responsible for rapidly getting the word out that something unusual has been found. For those who enjoy the thrill or the disappointment of the chase, how fast the word gets out will still largely determine who is successful and who is not.

The month of August began mostly warm and dry. By the 11th, heavy rains began to fall in the northern half of the state. The Smiths reported 2.77 inches of rain at Lena in Oconto County on the 11th and 12th. Hale reported the month to be dry and warm in Lake Mills, while Berner reported 4.85 inches in Portage County and the Smiths reported 5.97 inches at Lena. The warbler migration increased late in the month, with Ashman finding 11 species in Dane County on the 25th and Berner finding 15 species in Portage County on the 30th.

The weather in September was more active and interesting. Tornadoes occurred on the 2nd with an F3 storm at Ladysmith and an F2 just north of

Wausau. Snow flurries were seen in Douglas County on the 23rd. For the month, the Smiths reported 4.3 inches of rain in Lena and Berner reported 4.37 inches in Portage County. The warbler migration continued, with Tesen finding 15 species in Winnebago County on the 3rd, M. Peterson finding 14 species in Shawano County on the 5th, and Ashman finding 15 species in Dane County on the 10th. Ashman saw a large concentration of shorebirds at Nine Springs Sewage Treatment Plant in Madison on the 2nd, with 14 species and 1,200–1,500 individuals.

October was mostly a cold month. Hale reported that there was no Indian summer at Lake Mills. Berner reported the coldest October ever in central Wisconsin. A freeze was reported over most of the state on the 13th. On the 18th, snow was reported in the north with 0.5 inches at Shawano and Wausau and 2 inches in Tomahawk. A heavier snow fell on the 21st with 1 inch in Green Bay, 1.5 inches in Lena, 7 inches in Shawano, and 8 inches in Wausau. This snowfall mostly ended the passerine migration in the northern half of the state. The warbler mi-

gration continued early in the month with Fitzgerald finding 15 species in Walworth County on the 2nd and Ashman finding 14 species in Dane County on the 7th.

November was reported to be cool to cold and the moisture ranged from little to adequate. Several minor periods of snow of less than an inch were reported during the month. Berner reported that in Portage County the lakes were frozen over on the 12th and the Wisconsin River impoundment froze over on the 26th.

A total of 304 species was reported during the period. Rarities were numerous and included the following: Red-throated Loons in Douglas, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Ozaukee, Portage, Racine, Sheboygan, and Winnebago Counties; Pacific Loons in Dane, Door, Ozaukee, and Shawano Counties; Eared Grebes in Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Portage, and Sheboygan Counties; Western Grebes in Manitowoc, Ozaukee, Racine, Trempealeau, and Waupaca Counties; a Brown Pelican in Iron County; Snowy Egrets in Brown, Dodge, Fond du Lac, and Kenosha Counties; a Little Blue Heron in Vernon County; Yellow-crowned Night-Herons in Milwaukee and Trempealeau Counties; a Glossy Ibis in Jackson County; a White Ibis in Burnett County; Greater White-fronted Geese in Chippewa, Dane, Manitowoc, and Walworth Counties; Ross's Geese in Dane and Dodge Counties; a Brant in Brown County; a King Eider in Ozaukee County; Harlequin Ducks in Bayfield, Kenosha, Milwaukee and Sheboygan Counties; Barrow's Goldeneyes in Door, Milwaukee, and Ozaukee Counties; Gray Partridge in Dane, Manitowoc, and Walworth Counties; Spruce Grouse in Forest and Oneida Counties;

American Avocets in Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Sheboygan Counties; Whimbrels in Door, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Vernon Counties; a Hudsonian Godwit in Milwaukee County; a Marbled Godwit in Door County; a Western Sandpiper in Manitowoc County; Buff-breasted Sandpipers in Douglas, Jefferson, Portage, and Racine Counties; Red-necked Phalaropes in Chippewa and Ozaukee Counties; a Red Phalarope in Sheboygan County; Parasitic Jaegers in Douglas County; Long-tailed Jaegers in Douglas and Ozaukee Counties; Little Gulls in Shawano County; a Mew Gull in Ozaukee County; Thayer's Gulls in Dane, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, and Sheboygan Counties; Lesser Black-backed Gulls in Dane, Milwaukee, and Ozaukee Counties; a Sabine's Gull in Douglas County; Eurasian Collared-Doves in Oconto and Ozaukee Counties; a Band-tailed Pigeon in Waushara County; a Rufous Hummingbird in Lincoln County; *Selasphorus* sp. hummingbirds in Walworth and Waukesha Counties; Black-backed Woodpeckers in Ashland, Douglas, and Forest Counties; a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Manitowoc County; Loggerhead Shrikes in Oconto County; White-eyed Vireos in Door and Green Counties; Carolina Wrens in Dane, Jefferson, Marinette, Ozaukee, Portage, Sheboygan, and Waupaca Counties; Townsend's Solitaires in Sauk and Sheboygan Counties; a Varied Thrush in Sheboygan County; Northern Mockingbirds in Bayfield and Walworth Counties; a Yellow-throated Warbler in Ozaukee County; a Kirtland's Warbler in Waukesha County; Summer Tanagers in Ozaukee County; a Spotted Towhee in Dane County; a Lark Bunting in Milwaukee County; and Nelson's Sharp-

tailed Sparrows in Dane, Milwaukee, and Racine Counties.

## REPORTS

(1 AUGUST–30 NOVEMBER 2002)

**Red-throated Loon.**—First reported by Johnson in Douglas County on September 28. Tessen saw 4 in Manitowoc County on November 12. Last reported by Tessen in Sheboygan County on November 25.

**Pacific Loon.**—First reported by Wood in Ozaukee County on September 26. Last reported by Martin in Dane County on November 10. Also reported from Door and Shawano Counties. See "By the Wayside."

**Common Loon.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Barron, Oconto, and Door Counties. Tessen found 500 in Ozaukee County on November 1. Found at the end of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Dane, and Ozaukee Counties.

**Pied-billed Grebe.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Peterson found 185 in Shawano County on October 7. Reported at the end of the period in Dane County by Ashman.

**Horned Grebe.**—First reported by Tessen in Manitowoc County on August 20. Tessen found a total of over 300 in Manitowoc, Ozaukee, and Sheboygan Counties on October 10. Found at the end of the period in Washington County by Domagalski.

**Red-necked Grebe.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Winnebago County by Ziebell. Last reported by Fitzgerald in Ozaukee County on November 23.

**Eared Grebe.**—Reported by Tessen in Manitowoc County on September 14 and in Sheboygan County on October 20, and by Wood in Milwaukee County on October 27. Found in Portage County by Berner from October 26–30, and November 4–7, and by Hall on November 4.

**Western Grebe.**—First reported by Tessen in Manitowoc County on September 14. Leshar saw 5 in Trempealeau County on October 26. Last reported by Fitzgerald in Ozaukee County on November 23.

**Brown Pelican.**—Bates watched one on Mercer Lake in Iron County on August 4. See "By the Wayside."

**American White Pelican.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Brown, Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Oconto, and Winnebago Counties. Leshar found 800 in Trempealeau County on August 9. Last reported by Johnson in Douglas County on September 28.

**Double-crested Cormorant.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Sheboygan County. The Smiths found 1,570 in Oconto County on September 1. Found at the end of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, and Winnebago Counties.

**American Bittern.**—Found at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Fond du Lac, Oneida, Shawano, and Winnebago Counties. Last reported by Gustafson in Milwaukee County on October 17.

**Least Bittern.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Jefferson and Winnebago Counties. Stutz found 4 in Dodge County on August 4. Last reported by Ziebell in Winnebago County on September 21.

**Great Blue Heron.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Stutz found 16 in Fond du Lac County on August 4. Reported at the end of the period in Manitowoc, Portage, and Winnebago Counties.

**Great Egret.**—Found in scattered areas throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Tessen found 150 in Fond du Lac County on September 5. Last reported by Polk in Eau Claire County on November 19.

**Snowy Egret.**—First reported by M. Peterson in Fond du Lac County on August 3. Last reported by Shambaugh in Dodge County on October 6.

**Little Blue Heron.**—Reported by Leshar in Vernon County on September 3.

**Cattle Egret.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties. Tessen found 10 in Fond du Lac County on September 28. Last reported by Tessen in Dodge County on October 10.

**Green Heron.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Frank found



11 in Ozaukee County on September 1. Last reported by Burcar in Dane County on October 5.

**Black-crowned Night-Heron.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Door, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Oconto, Washington, and Winnebago Counties. Stutz found 30 in Fond du Lac County on August 4. Last reported on November 8 in Dodge County by Gustafson and in Manitowoc County by Sontag.

**Yellow-crowned Night-Heron.**—Reported in Trempealeau County on August 9 by Goldstein and Hecter. Found in Milwaukee County on August 17 by Tessen and Wood, on August 19 by Gustafson, and on August 31 by Frank.

**Glossy Ibis.**—One that was found along a small creek in Jackson County was present for about a week and was seen by many individuals on October 26. See "By the Wayside."

**White Ibis.**—One was found by a couple from Colorado at Crex Meadows in Burnett County in early September, and was seen by several other individuals from September 10–14. See "By the Wayside."

**Turkey Vulture.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Holschbach found 55 in Sauk County on October 17. Last reported by Holschbach in Sauk County on November 22.

**Greater White-fronted Goose.**—First reported by Fitzgerald in Walworth County on October 3. The Holschbachs found 40 in Manitowoc County on October 27. Last reported by Evanson in Dane County on November 10.

**Snow Goose.**—First reported by the LaValleys in Douglas County on September 18. The Holschbachs found 30 in Manitowoc County on October 31. Last reported by Martin in Dane County on November 29.

**Ross's Goose.**—Reported by Wood in Dodge County on October 19 and by Martin in Dane County on November 14 and 20.

**Canada Goose.**—Found throughout the state during the period. Stutz found 3,000 in Dodge County on October 24.

**Brant.**—Houston found one at De Pere in Brown County on November 11. This bird was seen by many observers through the end of the period. See "By the Wayside."

**Mute Swan.**—Found in scattered areas throughout the state during the period. The Lukeses found 21 in Door County on November 2.

**Trumpeter Swan.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron County by Carlsen. Tessen found 8 in Burnett County on September 11 and Gustafson found 8 in Burnett County on September 14. Reported at the end of the period in Portage County by Hall.

**Tundra Swan.**—First reported on September 16 in Door County by the Lukeses. The Smiths found 1,042 in Oconto County on October 28. Found in scattered areas throughout the state at the end of the period.

**Wood Duck.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Berner found 40 in Portage County on September 13. Last reported by Heikkinen in Dane County on November 24.

**Gadwall.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Manitowoc County by the Holschbachs. Frank found 61 in Milwaukee County on November 30. Reported at the end of the period in Dane, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Ozaukee, and Waukesha Counties.

**American Wigeon.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron, Douglas, and Manitowoc Counties. Stutz found 30 in Douglas County on September 21. Reported at the end of the period in Dane and Milwaukee counties.

**American Black Duck.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Sheboygan County. The Smiths found 59 in Oconto County on November 11. Found throughout the state at the end of the period.

**Mallard.**—Found throughout the state during the period. Evanson found 400 in Dane County on November 10.

**Blue-winged Teal.**—Reported throughout the state during the period. Leshner found 529 in Vernon County on September 3. Last reported by the Lukeses in Door County on November 28.

**Northern Shoveler.**—Found at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, and Winnebago Counties. Stutz found 60 in Dodge County on October 24. Reported at the end of the period in Dane County by Ashman and Burcar.

**Northern Pintail.**—First reported by Fitzgerald in Dodge County on August 6. Stutz found 40 in Dodge County on October 24. Last reported by Howe in Racine County on November 30.

**Green-winged Teal.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Manitowoc, and Portage Counties. Verch found 74 in Ashland and Bayfield Counties on August 27. Last reported by Evanson in Dane County on November 24.

**Canvasback.**—Found at the beginning of the period in Manitowoc and Oneida Counties. The Smiths found 130 in Oconto County on October 22. Reported at the end of the period in Manitowoc, Ozaukee, Washington, and Waukesha Counties.

**Redhead.**—Found in scattered areas throughout the state at the beginning of the period. The Smiths found 150 in Oconto County on October 22. Reported at the end of the period in Dane, Door, Ozaukee, Washington, and Waukesha Counties.

**Ring-necked Duck.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Manitowoc and Oneida Counties. The Fishers saw over 2,000 at Rice Lake in Oneida County on October 7. Reported at the end of the period in Outagamie and Sauk Counties.

**Greater Scaup.**—First reported on September 11 in Douglas County by Tessen. Tessen saw 3,000 in Sheboygan County on November 6. Found at the end of the period north to Oconto and Door Counties.

**Lesser Scaup.**—Found at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Manitowoc and Oconto Counties. Verch found 1,548 in Ashland and Bayfield Counties on October 28. Reported in scattered areas throughout the state at the end of the period.

**King Eider.**—This bird was found by Seth Cutright on November 15 in Port Washington Harbor in Ozaukee County. It was seen by many observers for about a week before it was taken by a hunter. See "By the Wayside."

**Harlequin Duck.**—Reported by Wood in Milwaukee County on September 28; by Verch in Bayfield County on November 11 (shot by a hunter); by David in Kenosha County on November 26; and by Wood in Sheboygan County on November 29.

**Surf Scoter.**—First reported by Johnson in Douglas County on September 25. In Ozaukee County, Tessen saw 60 on October 13 and Stutz saw 60 on October 26. Last reported by the Smiths in Oconto County on November 30.

**White-winged Scoter.**—First reported by Tessen in Manitowoc County on October 10. Stutz found 20 in Ozaukee County on October 26. Last reported by Gustafson in Ozaukee County on November 26.

**Black Scoter.**—First reported by Berner in Portage County on October 7. Stutz found 50 in Ozaukee County on October 26 and 50 in the same county on November 16. Last reported by Gustafson in Milwaukee County on November 29.

**Long-tailed Duck.**—First reported by Frank in Milwaukee County on September 29. Tessen saw over 5,000 in Manitowoc County on November 17. Found at the end of the period in Door, Manitowoc, and Ozaukee Counties.

**Bufflehead.**—First reported on October 13 in Manitowoc County by Tessen and by Frank in Ozaukee County. Frank found 308 in Milwaukee County on November 3. Found throughout the state at the end of the period.

**Common Goldeneye.**—Found at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Door, and Oconto Counties. Stutz saw 500 in Ozaukee County on November 16. Found throughout the state at the end of the period.

**Barrow's Goldeneye.**—Reported by Wood in Milwaukee County on November 3, by Stover in Door County on November 10 and 12, and by Tessen in Ozaukee County on November 16.

**Hooded Merganser.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Manitowoc and Portage Counties. Hall saw 225 in Portage County on November 13. Found in scattered areas throughout the state at the end of the period.

**Common Merganser.**—Found at the beginning of the period in Door, Douglas, and Oneida Counties. Verch found 157 in Ashland and Bayfield Counties on November 27. Found throughout the state at the end of the period.

**Red-breasted Merganser.**—Reported at the end of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, and Door Counties. Tessen saw thousands in Ozaukee County on November 1. Found in scattered

areas throughout the state at the end of the period.

**Ruddy Duck.**—Found at the beginning of the period in Dane and Winnebago Counties. Hale saw over 100 in Jefferson County on October 20. Reported at the end of the period in Dane and Washington Counties.

**Osprey.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Portage, Outagamie, and Manitowoc Counties. Stutz found 4 in Douglas County on September 21. Last reported by Leshner in Buffalo County on October 26.

**Bald Eagle.**—Found at the beginning of the period south to Sauk County. Stutz saw 8 in Douglas County on September 21. Reported at the end of the period south to Dane and Sauk Counties.

**Northern Harrier.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. The Smiths saw 6 in Oconto County on August 1. Reported at the end of the period north to Langlade and Door Counties.

**Sharp-shinned Hawk.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Portage County. Cowart saw 142 in Ozaukee County on October 13. Found at the end of the period in scattered areas throughout the state.

**Cooper's Hawk.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Tessen saw 6 in Manitowoc County on October 13. Reported at the end of the period north to Langlade and Door Counties.

**Northern Goshawk.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Door, Florence, and Langlade Counties. Found at the end of the period in Door and Langlade Counties.

**Red-shouldered Hawk.**—Found at the beginning of the period in Brown, Door, Portage, and Shawano Counties. Last reported by Fitzgerald in Waukesha County on November 9.

**Broad-winged Hawk.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Portage County. Cowart saw over 400 in Ozaukee County on September 22. Last reported on September 23 in Columbia County by Dischler and in Dunn County by Heagle.

**Red-tailed Hawk.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Cowart

found 90 in Ozaukee County on October 26. Reported at the end of the period north to Douglas, Oconto, and Door Counties.

**Rough-legged Hawk.**—First reported by Berner in Portage County on October 20. Stutz found 3 in Ozaukee County on October 26 and the Smiths found 3 in Oconto County on November 11. Found at the end of the period south to Dane and Ozaukee Counties.

**American Kestrel.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. M. Peterson found 24 in Shawano County on August 1. Reported at the end of the period north to Barron, Langlade, and Oconto Counties.

**Merlin.**—Found at the beginning of the period in Barron, Door, Douglas, and Oneida Counties. Cowart saw 88 in Ozaukee County on October 13. Last reported by Hall in Portage County on November 3.

**Peregrine Falcon.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Douglas, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Racine Counties. Cowart saw 18 in Ozaukee County on October 4. Reported at the end of the period in Douglas, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, and Racine Counties.

**Gray Partridge.**—Reported during the period in Dane, Manitowoc, and Walworth Counties. The Holschbachs found 20 in Manitowoc County on November 6.

**Ring-necked Pheasant.**—Reported during the period north to Burnett, Oconto, and Door Counties. The Holschbachs found 25 in Manitowoc County on November 29.

**Ruffed Grouse.**—Found during the period south to Dane County. Stutz found 7 in Ashland County on August 11.

**Spruce Grouse.**—Reported in Oneida County by Gustafson on August 10–11 and by Stutz on October 13. Found by Tessen in Forest County on October 15.

**Sharp-tailed Grouse.**—Found throughout the period in Douglas County by the LaValleys.

**Greater Prairie-Chicken.**—Found during the period in Portage County by Berner and Hall. Hall found 50 in Portage County on November 26.

**Wild Turkey.**—Reported during the period north to Washburn and Florence Counties. The Holschbachs found 134 in Manitowoc County on November 25.

**Northern Bobwhite.**—Found during the period in Eau Claire, Kenosha, and Richland Counties. Duerksen found 10 in Richland County on November 8.

**Virginia Rail.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Racine, Shawano, and Winnebago Counties. Stutz found 6 in Dodge County on August 4. Last reported by Ashman in Dane County on November 5.

**Sora.**—Found at the beginning of the period north to Barron and Door Counties. Stutz found 12 in Dodge County on August 4. Last reported by Ziebell in Winnebago County on October 27.

**Common Moorhen.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Racine and Winnebago Counties. Stutz found 20 in Dodge County on August 4. Last reported by Fitzgerald in Dodge County on October 10.

**American Coot.**—Found at the beginning of the period north to Barron, Oconto, and Door Counties. Parsons saw 2,800 in Walworth County on October 23. Reported at the end of the period north to Winnebago County.

**Sandhill Crane.**—Reported at the beginning of the period north to Burnett, Oconto, and Door Counties. Fitzgerald saw 1,500 in Walworth County on October 27. Found at the end of the period in Dane, Manitowoc, and Racine Counties.

**Whooping Crane.**—One of the five that returned after being released in 2001 spent several weeks north of Highway 49 in Horicon Marsh and was seen by many observers.

**Black-bellied Plover.**—First reported on August 4 in Dodge County by Frank and in Fond du Lac County by Mueller. The Shillinglaws saw 50 in Door County on August 21. Last reported by Frank in Milwaukee County on November 30.

**American Golden-Plover.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Portage County by Hall. Hall saw 150 in Portage County on October 20. Last reported by Tessen in Sheboygan County on November 6.

**Semipalmated Plover.**—Found at the beginning of the period in Dane and Milwaukee Counties. The Shillinglaws found 15 in Door County on August 21. Last reported on October 13 in Manitowoc County by the Holschbachs and Sontag.

**Killdeer.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. M. Peterson found 237 in Shawano County on August 28. Last reported by Uttech in Ozaukee County on November 27.

**American Avocet.**—Reported on August 14 in Kenosha County by Jacyna and in Milwaukee County by David, and on November 13 in Sheboygan County by Schumacher.

**Greater Yellowlegs.**—Found at the beginning of the period in Dane, Manitowoc, Portage, and Racine Counties. The Shillinglaws found 75 in Door County on August 21. Last reported by Sontag in Manitowoc County on November 17.

**Lesser Yellowlegs.**—Found at the beginning of the period north to Oconto County. Ashman found 250 in Dane County on September 2. Last reported by Heagle in Dunn County on November 5.

**Solitary Sandpiper.**—Reported at the beginning of the period north to Barron County. Stutz found 10 in Dodge County on August 4. Last reported by Holschbach in Sauk County on October 24.

**Willet.**—David found 4 in Racine County on August 9. Reported by David in Milwaukee County on August 12 and September 2, by Leshner in Trempealeau County on August 13, and by Mueller in Milwaukee County on September 2.

**Spotted Sandpiper.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Evanson found 15 in Dane County on August 9. Last reported by Uttech in Ozaukee County on November 30.

**Whimbrel.**—Reported by Leshner in Vernon County on August 12, by Cowart in Door County on August 18, by Gustafson in Milwaukee County on August 19, by the Shillinglaws in Door County on August 21, and by the Brassers in Sheboygan County on August 24.

**Hudsonian Godwit.**—Fitzgerald saw one in Milwaukee County on August 11.

**Marbled Godwit.**—Stover found one in Door County on August 26.

**Ruddy Turnstone.**—Reported by David in Racine County on August 2, and by Sontag in Manitowoc County on August 26 and September 8.

**Red Knot.**—First reported by Hansen in Dane County on August 24. Last reported by the Brassers in Sheboygan County on September 2.

**Sanderling.**—First reported by Leshner in La Crosse County on August 2. Tessen saw 200 in Sheboygan County on October 20. Last reported by Fitzgerald in Sheboygan County on November 8.

**Semipalmated Sandpiper.**—Found at the beginning of the period in Dane, Milwaukee, Portage, Racine, and Washington Counties. Ashman found 100 in Dane County on September 2. Last reported by Tessen in Dodge County on October 19.

**Western Sandpiper.**—Sontag saw one in Manitowoc County on August 23.

**Least Sandpiper.**—Found in scattered areas throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Ashman saw 700 in Dane County on September 2. Last reported by Evanson in Dane County on November 10.

**White-rumped Sandpiper.**—First reported by Evanson in Dane County on August 9. Last reported by Sontag in Manitowoc County on October 5.

**Baird's Sandpiper.**—First reported by Leshner in La Crosse County on August 2. Tessen found 12 in Columbia County on August 22. Last reported by Evanson in Dane County on November 10.

**Pectoral Sandpiper.**—Found at the beginning of the period in Dane, Milwaukee, Portage, and Racine Counties. Ashman saw 150 in Dane County on September 2. Last reported by Ashman and Hansen in Dane County on November 12.

**Dunlin.**—First reported on August 28 in Dane County by Evanson. The Smiths found 131 in Oconto County on October 20. Last reported on November 12 in Dane County by Ashman and Hansen and in Kewaunee and Manitowoc Counties by Tessen.

**Stilt Sandpiper.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane and Milwaukee Counties. Hansen saw 35 in Dane County on September 2. Last reported by Evanson in Dane County on November 10.

**Buff-breasted Sandpiper.**—First reported on August 3 in Portage County by Hall and M. Peterson, where 3 were present. Last reported by Belter in Douglas County on September 19 (Figure 1).

**Short-billed Dowitcher.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane County by Ashman. Stutz saw 80 in Dodge County on August 4. Last reported on October 10 in Dodge County by Fitzgerald and Tessen.

**Long-billed Dowitcher.**—First reported by Leshner in Trempealeau County on August 13. Fitzgerald saw 42 in Dodge County on October 10. Last reported by Evanson in Dane County on November 10.

**Wilson's Snipe.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. The Smiths found 25 in Oconto County on September 15. Last reported by Ashman in Dane County on November 19.

**American Woodcock.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Sauk County. Last reported by Berner in Portage County on November 4.

**Wilson's Phalarope.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane, Portage, and Shawano Counties. Stutz saw 18 in Dodge County on August 4. Last reported on September 11 in Manitowoc County by Sontag and in Burnett County by Tessen.

**Red-necked Phalarope.**—Reported by Uttech in Ozaukee County on September 28 and by Polk in Chippewa County on October 9.

**Red Phalarope.**—One was reported just south of the south breakwall on the beach in Sheboygan from October 19–21 and was seen by many observers. See "By the Wayside."

**Parasitic Jaeger.**—Up to 3 individuals were seen by many observers at the WSO field trip to Wisconsin Point in Douglas County from September 19–22.

**Long-tailed Jaeger.**—Reported by Uttech in Ozaukee County on September 14, and in



Figure 1. This Buff-breasted Sandpiper was photographed at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County on 19 September 2002 by Dan Belter.

Douglas County on September 21 at the WSO field trip by many observers. See "By the Wayside."

**Franklin's Gull.**—One was seen at the Nine Springs Sewage Plant in Madison from the beginning of the period to August 28 by many observers and by Leshner in Vernon County on August 19.

**Little Gull.**—Tessen found an immature on Shawano Lake on October 24, and an adult was seen by several other observers on Shawano Lake later that day.

**Bonaparte's Gull.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Manitowoc and Sheboygan Counties. Verch saw 89 in Ashland and Bayfield Counties on September 3. Last reported by Jacyna in Kenosha County on November 28.

**Mew Gull.**—Frank found one at Port Washington Harbor in Ozaukee County on November 3. See "By the Wayside."

**Ring-billed Gull.**—Found throughout the state during the period. Hale found over 2,300 in Jefferson County on November 24.

**Herring Gull.**—Reported throughout the state during the period. Stutz found 500 in Douglas County on September 21.

**Thayer's Gull.**—First reported by Gustafson in Sheboygan County on October 18. Last reported by Stutz in Ozaukee County on November 16. Also reported in Dane, Milwaukee, and Racine Counties.

**Lesser Black-backed Gull.**—Reported by many observers in Dane County from August 7 to the end of the period, by Frank in Ozaukee County on October 16, and by Gustafson in Milwaukee County on October 17 and 19.

**Glaucous Gull.**—First reported by the LaValleys in Douglas County on October 2. The Holschbachs found 4 in Manitowoc County on November 19. Found at the end of the period in Douglas, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, and Sheboygan Counties.

**Great Black-backed Gull.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Manitowoc and Sheboygan Counties. The Holschbachs found 9 in Manitowoc County on November 16. Found at the end of the period in Manitowoc, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, and Winnebago Counties.

**Sabine's Gull.**—Johnson found one at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County on September 28. See "By the Wayside."

**Caspian Tern.**—Reported at the beginning of the period north to Door and Oconto Counties. The Smiths found 21 in Oconto County on August 1. Last reported on October 20 in Sheboygan County by Frank and Tessen.

**Common Tern.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, and Oconto Counties. Stutz saw 80 in Douglas County on September 21. Last reported by Johnson in Douglas County on October 2.

**Forster's Tern.**—Found at the beginning of the period in Dane, Manitowoc, and Oconto Counties. The Smiths found 20 in Oconto County on August 4. Last reported by Domagalski in Portage County on October 26.

**Black Tern.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane, Manitowoc, Portage, and Shawano Counties. Stutz found 30 in Dodge County on August 4. Last reported by Ashman in Dane County on September 7.

**Rock Dove.**—Found throughout the state during the period. The Smiths found 107 in Oconto County on August 4.

**Mourning Dove.**—Reported throughout the state during the period. Fitzgerald saw 300 in Walworth County on November 5.

**Eurasian Collared-Dove.**—Reported by Uttech in Ozaukee County from the beginning of the period to September 14. Up to 2 birds were found in Ozaukee County by Gustafson from August 3 to November 4, and by the Smiths in Oconto County from August 4 to 28.

**Band-tailed Pigeon.**—Discher saw and photographed this individual coming to his feeder at Neshkoro in Waushara County from October 24–27. See "By the Wayside."

**Black-billed Cuckoo.**—Reported at the beginning of the period north to Oneida County. Last reported by Gustafson in Milwaukee County on November 2.

**Yellow-billed Cuckoo.**—Found at the beginning of the period in Door, Manitowoc, Oneida, Ozaukee, and Portage Counties. Last reported by Uttech in Ozaukee County on September 30.

**Eastern Screech-Owl.**—Reported during the period north to Door County.

**Great Horned Owl.**—Found throughout the state during the period. The Holschbachs found 4 in Manitowoc County on November 29.

**Snowy Owl.**—Reported from the beginning of the period to late November in Eau Claire County by Polk, on September 20 in Eau Claire County by Evanson and Stutz, on November 22 in Douglas County by Johnson, and on November 26 in Portage County by Whitmire.

**Barred Owl.**—Found throughout the state during the period. M. Peterson heard 5 in Shawano County on August 3.

**Long-eared Owl.**—The Smiths found one in Oconto County on October 20.

**Short-eared Owl.**—First reported by Mueller in Milwaukee County on October 2. Ziebell found 6 in Winnebago County on November 20. Found at the end of the period in Kenosha, Milwaukee, Portage, and Winnebago Counties.

**Northern Saw-whet Owl.**—First reported by the Smiths in Oconto County on September 28. The Smiths found 20 in Oconto County on October 13. Last reported by the Smiths in Oconto County on November 8. Also reported from Brown and Manitowoc Counties.

**Common Nighthawk.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Parsons found 78 in Walworth County on August 31. Last reported by Martin in Dane County on September 21.

**Whip-poor-will.**—Up to 3 individuals were heard in Shawano County from the beginning of the period to September 11 by M. Peterson. Also reported by Burcar in Florence County on September 1.

**Chimney Swift.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Hale saw over 800 at Capitol Square in Madison on October 3. Last reported by Gustafson in Milwaukee County on November 7.

**Ruby-throated Hummingbird.**—Reported throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Evanson found 8 in Dane County on September 29. Last reported by the Lukeses in Door County on October 9.

**Rufous Hummingbird.**—One was present at a feeder in Lincoln County from mid-October to late November. See "By the Wayside."

**Selasphorus sp. hummingbird.**—Individuals were seen coming to feeders in Menomonee Falls in Waukesha County from October 19 to November 13, at Lyons in Walworth County on November 1 and 4, and at Mukwonago in Waukesha County from November 7 to 14. See "By the Wayside."

**Belted Kingfisher.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. M. Peterson found 4 in Shawano County on August 28. Reported at the end of the period north to Barron County.

**Red-headed Woodpecker.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron, Dane, Door, Oconto, Portage, and Sauk Counties. Hall found 22 in Portage County on November 24. Found at the end of the period in Door and Portage Counties.

**Red-bellied Woodpecker.**—Reported during the period north to Burnett, Washburn, Oconto, and Door Counties. M. Peterson saw 5 in Shawano County on October 2.

**Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.**—Found at the beginning of the period south to Portage County. Zehner found 10 in Milwaukee County on October 5. Last reported by Gustafson in Milwaukee County on November 23.

**Downy Woodpecker.**—Found throughout the state during the period. The Smiths found 11 in Oconto County on August 12.

**Hairy Woodpecker.**—Reported throughout the state during the period. The Smiths found 9 in Oconto County on November 10.

**Black-backed Woodpecker.**—Reported by Stutz in Ashland County on August 11; in Douglas County by Wood on September 20, by Stutz on September 21, and by Tessen on September 22; and in Forest County by M. Peterson on November 18.

**Northern Flicker.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Evanson found 19 in Dane County on October 5. Reported at the end of the period north to Oconto County.

**Pileated Woodpecker.**—Reported during the period south to Richland, Sauk, Dane, Waukesha, and Racine Counties.

**Olive-sided Flycatcher.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Oneida County by the Fishers. The Lukeses found 4 in Door County on August 24. Last reported by the Smiths in Oconto County on September 15.

**Eastern Wood-Pewee.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. M. Peterson found 21 in Shawano County on August 8. Last reported by Tessen and Uttech in Ozaukee County on October 13.

**Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Douglas and Oneida Counties. Last reported by Sontag in Manitowoc County on October 2.

**Acadian Flycatcher.**—Found at the beginning of the period in Dane, Sauk, and Washington Counties. Last reported by Burcar in Dane County on August 30.

**Alder Flycatcher.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Columbia County. M. Peterson found 18 in Shawano County on August 3. Last reported by Tessen in Winnebago County on September 3.

**Willow Flycatcher.**—Reported at the beginning of the period north to Oconto County. Last reported by Goff in Barron County on September 30.

**Least Flycatcher.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Berner found 5 in Portage County on August 20. Last reported by Tessen in Ozaukee County on October 13.

**Eastern Phoebe.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Evanson found 8 in Dane County on October 5. Last reported by Ashman in Dane County on November 12.

**Great Crested Flycatcher.**—Reported throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Berner found 5 in Portage County on August 2. Last reported on September 28 in Door County by the Lukeses and Stover.

**Eastern Kingbird.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. M. Peterson found 43 in Shawano County on August



14. Last reported by Haseleu in Washburn County on October 2.

**Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.**—This bird was found by Franke on October 12 and was seen by several other observers that day and many observers on October 13. See "By the Wayside."

**Loggerhead Shrike.**—Up to 2 individuals were seen by the Smiths in Oconto County from the beginning of the period to August 27.

**Northern Shrike.**—First reported by the Lukeses in Door County on October 8. Found at the end of the period north to Barron, Langlade, Oconto, and Door Counties.

**White-eyed Vireo.**—Reported by Ashman in Green County on August 6 and by the Lukeses in Door County on September 5.

**Bell's Vireo.**—Reported by Leshner in La Crosse County on August 13 and by Duerksen in Richland County on August 20.

**Yellow-throated Vireo.**—Reported at the beginning of the period north to Oneida County. M. Peterson found 6 in Shawano County on September 9. Last reported by Ashman in Dane County on October 7.

**Blue-headed Vireo.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Manitowoc County. Ashman found 6 in Dane County on October 5. Last reported by the Holschbachs in Manitowoc County on October 26.

**Warbling Vireo.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Holschbach found 13 in Sauk County on August 28. Last reported by Heagle in Dunn County on September 27.

**Philadelphia Vireo.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Door County by the Lukeses. Last reported by Frank in Ozaukee County on October 5.

**Red-eyed Vireo.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. M. Peterson found 30 in Shawano County on September 3. Last reported by Berner in Portage County on November 4.

**Gray Jay.**—Reported during the period in Ashland, Douglas, Forest, and Oneida Counties. Stutz found 6 in Ashland County on August 11.

**Blue Jay.**—Found throughout the state during the period. The Smiths found 32 in Oconto County on September 29.

**American Crow.**—Found throughout the state during the period. Fitzgerald found 500 in Racine County on November 30.

**Common Raven.**—Reported during the period south to Jackson, Portage, and Outagamie Counties. Stutz found 20 in Ashland County on August 11 and 20 in Douglas County on September 21.

**Horned Lark.**—Reported during the period throughout the state. Carlsen found 300 in Barron County on October 21.

**Purple Martin.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Howe found 100 in Racine County on September 7. Last reported on September 26 in Trempealeau County by Gustafson.

**Tree Swallow.**—Reported throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Evanson found 200 in Dane County on September 26. Last reported by Fitzgerald in Milwaukee County on November 8.

**Northern Rough-winged Swallow.**—Reported at the beginning of the period north to Barron and Oconto Counties. Heikkinen found 8 in Dane County on September 28. Last reported by Fitzgerald in Dodge County on October 10.

**Bank Swallow.**—Found at the beginning of the period north to Oneida County. Howe found 200 in Racine County on September 8. Last reported by Fitzgerald in Dodge County on October 10.

**Cliff Swallow.**—Reported throughout the state at the beginning of the period. The Smiths found 39 in Oconto County on August 11. Last reported by Tessen in Manitowoc County on October 13.

**Barn Swallow.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Frank saw 194 in Ozaukee County on August 15. Last reported by Ashman in Dane County on October 15.

**Black-capped Chickadee.**—Found throughout the state during the period. Stutz found 30 in Douglas County on September 21.

**Boreal Chickadee.**—Reported during the period in Forest and Oneida Counties.

**Tufted Titmouse.**—Reported during the period north to Barron County. Holschbach found 4 in Sauk County on November 3.

**Red-breasted Nuthatch.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Dane County. Stutz found 3 in Ashland County on August 11 and Berner found 3 in Portage County on November 8. Found in scattered areas throughout the state at the end of the period.

**White-breasted Nuthatch.**—Found throughout the state during the period. Evanson found 8 in Dane County on September 7.

**Brown Creeper.**—Found in scattered areas throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Stutz found 4 in Ozaukee County on October 24. Reported at the end of the period north to Florence County.

**Carolina Wren.**—Reported during the period in Dane, Jefferson, Marinette, Ozaukee, Portage, Sheboygan, and Waupaca Counties. Hale found 4 in Jefferson County on September 15.

**House Wren.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. M. Peterson found 7 in Shawano County on August 8 and Berner found 7 in Portage County on August 16. Last reported by Ashman in Dane County on October 16.

**Winter Wren.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Sauk County. Ashman found 11 in Dane County on October 7. Found at the end of the period in Milwaukee, Sauk, and Winnebago Counties.

**Sedge Wren.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. M. Peterson found 14 in Shawano County on August 3. Last reported by Berner in Portage County on October 7.

**Marsh Wren.**—Reported throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Stutz found 15 in Dodge County on August 4. Last reported by Ziebell in Winnebago County on November 1.

**Golden-crowned Kinglet.**—Found at the beginning of the period in Barron, Douglas, Manitowoc, and Oneida Counties. Ashman found 30 in Dane County on October 5. Found

at the end of the period in Dane, Manitowoc, and Washington Counties.

**Ruby-crowned Kinglet.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Manitowoc and Oneida Counties. The Holschbachs found 120 in Manitowoc County on October 12. Last reported by Evanson in Outagamie County on November 28.

**Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.**—Found at the beginning of the period north to Shawano County. Tessen found 8 in Winnebago County on September 2. Last reported by Ziebell in Winnebago County on September 29.

**Eastern Bluebird.**—Found throughout the state during the period. Berner found 60 in Portage County on September 14. Last reported by Gustafson in Milwaukee County on November 19.

**Townsend's Solitaire.**—Holschbach found up to 2 individuals at Devil's Lake State Park in Sauk County from October 31 to the end of the period. Evanson found 3 in Sauk County on November 8 and Mueller found one in Sheboygan County on November 30.

**Veery.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Sauk County. Last reported by the Fishers in Oneida County on October 8.

**Gray-cheeked Thrush.**—First reported by the Lukeses in Door County on August 25. Last reported by Sontag in Manitowoc County on October 26.

**Swainson's Thrush.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Douglas and Oneida Counties. Ashman found 12 in Dane County on September 14. Last reported by Bruce in Winnebago County on October 22.

**Hermit Thrush.**—Found at the beginning of the period south to Portage and Manitowoc Counties. Tessen found 25 in Ozaukee County on October 16. Reported at the end of the period in Dane County by Ashman.

**Wood Thrush.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Dane and Sauk Counties. M. Peterson found 4 in Shawano County on August 8. Last reported by the Lukeses in Door County on October 20.

**American Robin.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Fitzgerald

found 350 in Walworth County on October 25. Found in scattered areas throughout the state at the end of the period.

**Varied Thrush.**—A female came to a feeder in western Sheboygan County from mid-November to the end of the period.

**Gray Catbird.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Berner found 22 in Portage County on August 30 and M. Peterson found 22 in Shawano County on September 11. Reported at the end of the period in Dane County by Ashman.

**Northern Mockingbird.**—Reported by Fitzgerald in Walworth County on September 16 and by Verch in Bayfield County from November 11–21.

**Brown Thrasher.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. M. Peterson found 3 in Shawano County on August 14, Heagle found 3 in Dunn County on September 6, and Evanson found 3 in Dane County on September 15. Last reported by Ashman in Dane County on November 4.

**European Starling.**—Found throughout the state during the period. Fitzgerald saw over 4,000 in Walworth County on October 31.

**American Pipit.**—First reported by Fitzgerald in Walworth County on September 9. The Holschbachs found 70 in Manitowoc County on October 27. Last reported on November 8 in Dodge County by Gustafson and in Sheboygan County by Fitzgerald.

**Bohemian Waxwing.**—Reported by Johnson in Douglas County on October 18.

**Cedar Waxwing.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Zehner found 300 in Milwaukee County on September 2 and Fitzgerald found 300 in Walworth County on October 19. Found at the end of the period north to Barron, Oconto, and Door Counties.

**Blue-winged Warbler.**—Reported at the beginning of the period north to Door County. M. Peterson found 4 in Shawano County on August 8 and Berner found 4 in Portage County on September 11. Last reported by Ashman in Dane County on September 21.

**Golden-winged Warbler.**—Found at the beginning of the period in Door, Douglas,

Oneida, and Portage Counties. Heagle found 7 in Dunn County on August 26. Last reported by Ashman in Dane County on October 5.

**Lawrence's Warbler.**—Reported by Berner in Portage County on August 14 and by M. Peterson in Shawano County on September 4.

**Tennessee Warbler.**—First reported by Berner in Portage County on August 14. Tessen saw 250 in Winnebago County on September 3. Last reported by Heikkinen in Dane County on November 8.

**Orange-crowned Warbler.**—First reported by the Fishers in Oneida County on September 9. Heagle found 3 in Dunn County on October 2. Last reported by Fitzgerald in Ozaukee County on November 23.

**Nashville Warbler.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Dane County. Stutz found 8 in Ashland County on August 11. Last reported by Evanson in Dane County on October 20.

**Northern Parula.**—Found at the beginning of the period in Door, Douglas, and Oneida Counties. Ashman found 3 in Dane County on September 17. Last reported on October 6 in Dane County by Ashman and in Jefferson County by Hale.

**Yellow Warbler.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Berner found 13 in Portage County on August 11. Last reported by Schimmels in Langlade County on October 13.

**Chestnut-sided Warbler.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Dane and Sauk Counties. M. Peterson found 11 in Shawano County on September 6. Last reported on October 7 in Dane County by Ashman and Martin and in Kenosha County by Jacyna.

**Magnolia Warbler.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Door and Langlade Counties. M. Peterson found 28 in Shawano County on September 9. Last reported by Wierzbicki in Brown County on October 16.

**Cape May Warbler.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Oneida County by the Fishers. Berner found 6 in Portage County on September 13. Last reported by Uttech in Ozaukee County on October 26.

**Black-throated Blue Warbler.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Door and Shawano Counties. M. Peterson found 4 in Shawano County on August 12. Last reported by Bruce via his parents in Winnebago County on October 24.

**Yellow-rumped Warbler.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Manitowoc and Portage Counties. Ashman found 75 in Dane County on October 6. Last reported by Frank in Ozaukee County on November 23.

**Black-throated Green Warbler.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Sauk County. M. Peterson found 12 in Shawano County on September 9. Last reported by Ashman in Dane County on October 13.

**Blackburnian Warbler.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Sauk County. Berner found 7 in Portage County on August 30. Last reported by Petznick in Outagamie County on October 5.

**Yellow-throated Warbler.**—McDowell found a very late individual at Port Washington Harbor in Ozaukee County on November 20.

**Pine Warbler.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Portage County. Berner found 3 in Portage County on August 11 and M. Peterson found 3 in Shawano County on August 20. Last reported by Bontly in Milwaukee County on October 9.

**Kirtland's Warbler.**—Aune saw one at his backyard in Waukesha County on October 8. See "By the Wayside."

**Palm Warbler.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Douglas, Manitowoc, and Oneida Counties. Hall found 50 in Portage County on October 3. Last reported by Mueller in Sheboygan County on November 22.

**Bay-breasted Warbler.**—First reported by M. Peterson in Shawano County on August 12. Tessen found 10 in Winnebago County on September 6. Last reported by Heagle in Dunn County on October 14.

**Blackpoll Warbler.**—First reported on September 1 in Door County by Stover and in Manitowoc County by the Holschbachs. Berner found 5 in Portage County on September 13. Last reported on October 12 in Sheboygan County by the Brassers and in Walworth County by Fitzgerald.

**Cerulean Warbler.**—Reported by Petznick in Outagamie County on August 18 and by Leshner in Vernon County on September 11.

**Black-and-white Warbler.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Sauk and Jefferson Counties. M. Peterson found 13 in Shawano County on August 20. Last reported by Jacyna in Kenosha County on October 7.

**American Redstart.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Tessen saw 50 in Winnebago County on September 10. Last reported by Evanson in Dane County on October 20.

**Prothonotary Warbler.**—Reported by Petznick in Outagamie County on August 9.

**Ovenbird.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Fitzgerald found 22 in Walworth County on September 12. Last reported by the Lukeses in Door County on October 9.

**Northern Waterthrush.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Manitowoc County. M. Peterson found 6 in Shawano County on September 9. Last reported by the Holschbachs in Manitowoc County on October 26.

**Louisiana Waterthrush.**—Reported from the beginning of the period to August 20 in Sauk County by Holschbach.

**Kentucky Warbler.**—Reported in Dane County by Martin on September 13.

**Connecticut Warbler.**—First reported by M. Peterson in Shawano County on August 27. Last reported by Tessen in Winnebago County on September 17.

**Mourning Warbler.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Portage County. The Smiths found 3 in Oconto County on August 4. M. Peterson found 3 in Shawano County on September 9, and Berner found 3 in Portage County on September 11. Last reported by Utech in Ozaukee County on October 7.

**Common Yellowthroat.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. M. Peterson found 60 in Shawano County on August 22. Last reported by the Fishers in Oneida County on October 17.

**Hooded Warbler.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Sauk County by Holschbach. Last reported by Sontag in Manitowoc County on September 8. Also reported from Dane, Portage, Shawano, and Waukesha Counties.

**Wilson's Warbler.**—First reported by Ashman in Dane County on August 19. In Winnebago County, Tessen found 3 on September 3 and 3 on September 6. Last reported by the Holschbachs in Manitowoc County on October 26.

**Canada Warbler.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Door, Douglas, and Oneida Counties. M. Peterson found 4 in Shawano County on August 20. Last reported by Parsons in Walworth County on September 21.

**Summer Tanager.**—Reported by Uttech in Ozaukee County on September 4 and by Frank in Ozaukee County on October 2.

**Scarlet Tanager.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Berner found 6 in Portage County on September 12. Last reported by Berner in Portage County on October 8.

**Spotted Towhee.**—Hansen found one at Lake Farm County Park in Dane County on October 20 and 22. See "By the Wayside."

**Eastern Towhee.**—Reported at the beginning of the period north to Barron, Oconto, and Door Counties. M. Peterson found 7 in Shawano County on August 3 and Ashman found 7 in Dane County on October 7. Last reported by Petznick in Outagamie County on November 10.

**American Tree Sparrow.**—First reported by Sontag in Manitowoc County on October 3. Tessen found 20 in Sheboygan County on October 13. Reported at the end of the period north to Barron, Oconto, and Door Counties.

**Chipping Sparrow.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Hall found 150 in Portage County on October 8. Last reported on November 17 in Dane County by Stutz and in Ozaukee County by Frank.

**Clay-colored Sparrow.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Portage County. Stutz found 8 in Douglas County on September 21. Last reported by Goff in Barron County on October 19.

**Field Sparrow.**—Reported at the beginning of the period north to Oneida County. Berner found 12 in Portage County on August 26. Last reported by the Lukeses in Door County on November 20.

**Vesper Sparrow.**—Found at the beginning of the period north to Oneida County. Holschbach found 7 in Sauk County on September 8. Last reported by Fitzgerald in Dane County on November 2.

**Lark Sparrow.**—Reported by Holschbach in Sauk County from the beginning of the period to August 5, and by Leshner in Trempealeau County where 10 were found on August 9.

**Lark Bunting.**—This individual was found by Steve Lubahn at Lake Park in Milwaukee County and was seen by many observers between September 29 and October 5. See "By the Wayside."

**Savannah Sparrow.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Berner found 30 in Portage County on October 23. Last reported by Gustafson in Milwaukee County on November 9.

**Grasshopper Sparrow.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Door, Portage, Sauk, and Shawano Counties. Holschbach found 9 in Sauk County on August 5. Last reported by Fitzgerald in Walworth County on September 11.

**Henslow's Sparrow.**—Reported by Peterson in Shawano County on August 3, by Heagle in Dunn County on August 25, and by Stover in Door County on October 11.

**Le Conte's Sparrow.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Douglas, Oneida, and Shawano Counties. Last reported by Hale in Jefferson County on October 26.

**Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow.**—First reported by Wood in Milwaukee County on September 14. Stutz found 10 in Milwaukee County on October 5. Last reported by Wood in Milwaukee County on October 13. Also reported from Dane and Racine Counties.

**Fox Sparrow.**—First reported by Johnson in Douglas County on September 22. Berner found 85 in Portage County on October 23. Found at the end of the period in Dane, Outagamie, and Ozaukee Counties.

**Song Sparrow.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Berner found 75 in Portage County on October 23. Reported at the end of the period north to Manitowoc County.

**Lincoln's Sparrow.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Douglas, Oneida, and Portage Counties. Berner found 8 in Portage County on October 23. Last reported by Fitzgerald in Walworth County on November 13.

**Swamp Sparrow.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Peterson found 10 in Shawano County on August 3 and Stutz found 10 in Dodge County on August 4. Reported at the end of the period in Dane and Manitowoc Counties.

**White-throated Sparrow.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Portage County. Ashman found 500 in Dane County on October 7. Found at the end of the period north to Outagamie County.

**Harris's Sparrow.**—First reported on September 20 in Douglas County by Johnson, Schultz, and Tessen. Last reported on October 26 in Oconto County by the Smiths and in Portage County by Berner.

**White-crowned Sparrow.**—First reported on September 15 in Dane County by Stutz. David found 50 in Milwaukee County on October 20. Last reported by Fitzgerald in Walworth County on November 13.

**Dark-eyed Junco.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Oneida County by the Fishers. Berner found 270 in Portage County on October 23. Found throughout the state at the end of the period.

**Lapland Longspur.**—First reported by the LaValleys in Douglas County on September 15. Hall saw over 1,000 in Portage County on October 13. Found at the end of the period in Manitowoc, Washington, and Winnebago Counties.

**Snow Bunting.**—First reported by Gustafson in Douglas County on September 24. Leshner saw 150 in Trempealeau County on October 26. Found at the end of the period south to Manitowoc and Portage Counties.

**Northern Cardinal.**—Found throughout the state during the period. M. Peterson found 11 in Shawano County on August 8.

**Rose-breasted Grosbeak.**—Reported throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Tessen found 20 in Winnebago County on September 2. Last reported by Burcar in Dane County on October 18.

**Indigo Bunting.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. M. Peterson found 70 in Shawano County on August 1. Last reported by Howe in Racine County on October 31.

**Dickcissel.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Manitowoc, Shawano, Washington, and Winnebago Counties. Last reported by Gustafson in Milwaukee County on October 1.

**Bobolink.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. M. Peterson found 40 in Shawano County on August 19 and Berner found 40 in Portage County on August 10. Last reported by Gustafson in Milwaukee County on November 15.

**Red-winged Blackbird.**—Reported throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Fitzgerald found 3,000 in Walworth County on October 31. Reported at the end of the period in Dane County by Burcar.

**Eastern Meadowlark.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. The Smiths found 9 in Oconto County on August 6. Reported at the end of the period in Door County by the Lukeses.

**Western Meadowlark.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Portage County by Berner and Hall. Berner found 7 in Portage County on October 23. Last reported by Berner in Portage County on November 6.

**Yellow-headed Blackbird.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron and Winnebago Counties. Stutz found 40 in Dodge County on August 4. Last reported by Gustafson in Waukesha County on November 4.

**Rusty Blackbird.**—First reported on September 25 in Dodge County by Tessen and in Door County by Stover. Fitzgerald saw 600 in Walworth County on October 31. Last reported by the Smiths in Oconto County on November 28.

**Brewer's Blackbird.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Winnebago County. Fitzgerald saw over 1,000 in Walworth

County on October 31. Last reported by Gustafson in Dodge County on November 8.

**Common Grackle.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Fitzgerald found over 10,000 in Walworth County on October 31. Reported at the end of the period in Dane and Milwaukee Counties.

**Brown-headed Cowbird.**—Reported throughout the state at the beginning of the period. Parsons found 500 in Walworth County on September 9. Last reported on November 22 in Milwaukee County by Gustafson and in Winnebago County by Ziebell.

**Baltimore Oriole.**—Found throughout the state at the beginning of the period. The Smiths found 6 in Oconto County on August 3. Last reported by Goff in Barron County on October 1.

**Purple Finch.**—Reported at the beginning of the period south to Portage County. The Smiths found 6 in Oconto County on August 4. Reported at the end of the period in Barron, Door, Douglas, and Manitowoc Counties.

**House Finch.**—Found throughout the state during the period. Hall found 90 in Portage County on October 20.

**Red Crossbill.**—Reported by the Fishers in Oneida County on August 5 and by Fitzgerald in Walworth County on November 19.

**White-winged Crossbill.**—Reported by the Fishers in Oneida County from August 1–19 and by Johnson in Douglas County on August 4.

**Pine Siskin.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Barron and Oneida Counties. Stutz found 8 in Douglas County on September 21. Found at the end of the period in Barron and Door Counties.

**American Goldfinch.**—Found throughout the state during the period. The Smiths found 81 in Oconto County on September 29.

**Evening Grosbeak.**—Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Oneida, and Shawano Counties. The Fishers reported a maximum of 80 in Oneida County at the beginning of the period. Last reported by Verch in Ashland and Bayfield Counties on November 27.

**House Sparrow.**—Found throughout the state during the period. Evanson saw 69 in Dane County on September 7.

## CONTRIBUTORS

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Mark S. Peterson

Box 53

Caroline, WI 54928

## “By the Wayside”—Fall 2002

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*Rare species documented include Pacific Loon, Brown Pelican, White Ibis, Glossy Ibis, Brant, King Eider, Barrow's Goldeneye, Western Sandpiper, Red Phalarope, Long-tailed Jaeger, Mew Gull, Sabine's Gull, Band-tailed Pigeon, Selasphorus sp. hummingbird, Rufous Hummingbird, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Kirtland's Warbler, Spotted Towhee, and Lark Bunting.*

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### **PACIFIC LOON (*Gavia pacifica*)**

**28 October 2002, Shawano Lake, Shawano County**—I arrived at the boat landing at the Washington Lake outlet to Shawano Lake and found a loon preening about 150 yards out in the lake. This bird had a thin, straight bill, not thick like a Common Loon or upturned like a Red-throated Loon. The slope of the forehead was shallow and went to the top of a rounded head. There was not the noticeable bump on the forehead as there is on Common Loons. The top of the head and neck was the same dark gray as the back, not darker as in a Common Loon. The chin, neck, and breast were white. The line between the white on the front of the neck and the dark gray on the back of the neck was not as distinct as on other Pacific Loons I have seen. It may be that the winter molt was not complete. One other interesting thing I noted about this loon was that its tail was held upright like a Ruddy Duck the entire time I saw it. It was joined after about 15 minutes by another very

similar-appearing loon.—*Mark Peterson, Caroline, Wisconsin.*

**30 October 2002, Harrington Beach State Park, Ozaukee County**—I set up my scope at the new bench overlooking the lake, just north of the rocky point at Harrington Beach State Park. The lake was quite calm, so I scoped it. In short order I found this loon. It was very close to shore, inside the breaking waves and closer than the Buffleheads usually are, so I had really good looks. My first ever in Wisconsin for a Pacific Loon. The bird was smallish and slender for a loon. This attracted me first. I saw that it had a very short and slender bill, which was always held horizontally or lower. Then I saw a rounded head and then the plumage. The head was very dark on the rear side and the throat and fore-neck were white. It had a clean line of demarcation between the black and white, and its eye was in the dark part. I could see the necklace clearly on its chin. The back was a solid, very dark color, hence an adult. The flanks were also blackish down to the



waterline. During the whole observation, it just swam there in front of me, never diving.

After a while, I left it and looked further, finding a Red-throated Loon at the point. On it, I could see the upturned bill, often pointing upwards, and the eye in a clear "blank" face. I could see the speckling on its back, also an adult.—*Tom Uttech, Saukville, Wisconsin.*

**8 November 2002, Lake Farm County Park, Dane County**—The bird was clearly a loon from general size and shape. Its head from the eye and above was dark and there was a slight "necklace" on the throat. In comparison to the Common Loons next to it, it was smaller and had a much slimmer bill. It was shorter in length, and there was no white extending to the eye or white patches around the eye in the way Common Loons have in basic plumage. The Red-throated Loon was also eliminated because this bird failed to have the extensive white on the side of the neck that the Red-throated has, and did not have a significantly lighter back than the nearby Common Loons.—*Chuck Heikkinen and Delia Unson, Madison, Wisconsin.*

#### **BROWN PELICAN**

*(Pelecanus occidentalis)*

**4 August 2002, Mercer Lake, Iron County**—Since I have only seen Brown Pelicans once before, three years ago in San Diego, California, I had Sibley's guide with me to be certain of my observation. The bird matched closely Sibley's drawing of an Atlantic juvenile. The beak, head, and neck were uniformly gray with brown/gray coloration reaching to the chest. The remain-

der of the underbody was white. In flight, the underside of the wings had a clear gray line bisecting the wings. The wingspread was in the range of 8 feet. The flight of the pelican at one point crossed the flight of a Common Loon, and literally made the loon appear quite small in comparison.

I observed it plunge into the water twice and catch a fish. I also observed it raising its bill straight up to swallow the fish. I watched it on five different fly-bys, and my final observation was while it was sitting on a swim raft some 50 yards away, preening itself, ruffling its wings.—*John Bates, Mercer, Wisconsin.*

#### **WHITE IBIS (*Eudocimus albus*)**

**10 September 2002, Crex Meadows, Burnett County**—Larry Semo called me at work to tell me about a White Ibis that was found at Crex Meadows by a couple from Colorado. I left a short time later, arriving at Crex headquarters around noon. After getting the bird's location, I was off, stopping at the overlook on Phantom Lake. I scanned and waited and waited and scanned, thinking "this bird could be anywhere." I drove for almost two hours, looking everywhere that might attract an ibis and remembering the varied habitat I had seen them in across Florida and Texas. Anywhere. About 2:30 P.M., I arrived back at the overlook. Two women there asked what I was looking for, and I proceeded to point out every one of the many Great Egrets scattered across the marsh. Finally, one of them pointed out a "little white one," pointing closer than I had been scanning, and there it was, walking in plain view. The bird was close to the size and shape of a Cattle Egret, and whiter than I expected, having

been told it was an immature bird. The body and wings were white, the head and long neck were grayish. The bill was about a foot long, dull red, and strongly decurved. I shared a view through my scope for a couple of minutes until the bird took off, flying straight away from us. I followed it in the scope for about a minute before it dropped back into the marsh on the other side of the lake. In flight, its wings were snowy white. The tips of the outer primaries were black. I relocated the bird from the other side of the lake, but it was too far away to photograph.—*Robbye Johnson, Superior, Wisconsin.*

**11 September 2002, Crex Meadows, Burnett County**—Arriving shortly after dawn at the southeastern section of the Phantom Flowage in Crex Meadows, a quick scan revealed Great Egrets, Northern Harriers, and an occasional Purple Martin that would harass the harriers, but no White Ibis. About 15 minutes later, I noticed a white bird moving in the marsh below the turnout. It proved to be the White Ibis. It never left my view for almost the next hour as it fed in the tall grass/cattails near Mallard ducks. The white body, decurved orange bill, and reddish legs were quickly and easily seen. The head and neck were gray. Occasionally the black tips of the primaries could be seen. It was a pleasant early morning watching it, and hearing the calling of the Trumpeter Swans, Sandhill Cranes, and geese.—*Daryl Tessen, Appleton, Wisconsin.*

#### **GLOSSY IBIS (*Plegadis falcinellus*)**

**26 October 2002, Jackson County**—This all-dark bird seemed to have the

body size of a Mallard, though there were no other bird species in the area that had a comparable size to the bird being documented. Most notable about the bird was the long, downturned bill that might be called “sickle-shaped.” This bill was approximately the length of the head and the neck combined. This bill was a vague dusky color with hints of yellow. The legs were also dusky and, when the bird was in flight, the legs dangled out from behind the relatively short tail. The head and neck were darkish brown with numerous fine flecks of white. The body was quite dark with hints of purple to green sheen, though this sheen did not show well in the overcast conditions.

I put much effort into attempting to determine the eye color. At all angles, the eyes at all times seemed to be dark brown in color. As hard as I might try to bring out a reddish tone in them, I was never successful. The dark brown eye likely rules out an adult White-faced Ibis, but not necessarily an immature White-faced.

Even at a considerable distance, birders were able to notice a pale thin line that extended from the eye to the base of the upper mandible. From my close quarters, I was able to see a good amount of detail in this pale line. This pale line had a subtle undertone of pale blue or baby blue. Time after time I would return my attention to this line. Each time I told myself that I might have been wrong before about this blue undertone, yet each time I re-examined the line, the line always had this blue undertone. Kay Burcar was standing at my side. I would focus my scope on this line and then ask her to look and tell me what she thought of the color. She also claimed to notice the hint of blue on the line.

I feel the shape of this line was distinctive. This line began at the top of the middle of the eye, and extended forward to the base of the upper mandible. From the top of the base of the upper mandible, this line became much thinner (pencil line thin) as it extended across the entire top of the base of the upper mandible. When the ibis faced me, with the front of the bill pointed directly at me, this pale line was almost invisible, but on careful look, was indeed visible. The brown feathering of the forehead ended abruptly and quite noticeably along this thin line. That particular stretch of pale bluish line that extended from the middle of the top of the eye to the base of the upper mandible also had a distinctive shape. This line when above the eye was thin. As it proceeds toward the base of the upper mandible, it became noticeably thicker. It then thinned again as it neared the mandible. I spent many minutes carefully examining the area directly behind the middle of the top of the eye plus the area directly behind the eye. As hard as I tried, I was never once given the slightest hint of any paleness behind the top of the middle of the eye. I believe this pale bluish line plus its distinctive shape are strong indications that this was a Glossy rather than a White-faced Ibis.—*Robert C. Domagalski, Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin.*

#### **BRANT (*Branta bernicla*)**

**11 November 2002, De Pere, Brown County**—At a grassy park just north of St. Anne's Episcopal Church in De Pere, I first noticed a resting, very small Canada Goose with a face that was all dark. Then I noticed it had a very short, stubby dark bill, and a partial

white ring around its neck about 2 inches below its head. I then noticed it had very light sides, especially compared with the Canada Geese it was with. While it was sitting on the ground or standing, it showed a very white rump and very light, but barred, sides. Small races of Canada Geese were eliminated due to the short bill, lack of white on the face, and lack of dark sides.—*Ed Houston, Green Bay, Wisconsin.*

**11 November 2002, De Pere, Brown County**—Around late noon on November 11, I received a call from Ed Houston, who found the Brant, and then from Don Van Duyse about a Brant feeding with Canadas on the east side of De Pere. Arriving a little after 7:00, I immediately found it feeding on the church grounds with some Canadas. Its small size was immediately obvious. Besides this, the all-black head, neck, and breast were noted, as was a small whitish patch on both sides of the neck. The upper body was brown, with the lower body grayish white. The upper tail coverts were a pure white with a black tail (seen while preening).—*Daryl Tessen, Appleton, Wisconsin.*

**16 November 2002, De Pere, Brown County**—This small goose, about one-half the size of a Canada Goose was feeding on a grassy park field near St. Anne's Episcopal Church. There were hundreds of Canada Geese also on this field. It had a black head, neck, and nape with a small white patch on the side of the neck behind the chin. The small size of this irregular patch probably indicates that it was a juvenile. The sides of the bird were white with streaky brown barring. The belly and undertail coverts were clean white.

White from the rump extended nearly to the tip of the tail, but black on the upper surface of the tail could be seen at the edges and corners of the tail. The bill was stubby, small, and all black. The back was similar in color to the backs of the Canada Geese, but appeared slightly darker.—*Thomas C. Wood, Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin.*

### **KING EIDER (*Somateria spectabilis*)**

*15 November 2002, Port Washington Harbor, Ozaukee County*—While looking at the gulls, I was interrupted by Seth Cutright telling me there was a “strange” duck in the harbor. (I said, “There are always strange ducks here—mongrels”). Upon checking it with my scope, I saw it was an eider. The thing that was most noticeable at first was its head shape. I came to the conclusion that the beautiful protrusion at the base of the bill of a male King Eider was just developing, and that this bird was a subadult. The protrusion appeared to be feathers, rather than bill material. The bill looked grayish with some warm yellowish beginning to show at the base. Thus, I guessed, it was a subadult. The whole body was a rather plain dark brown. The only real evidence of stripes or checks were on the back, where it looked sort of checked, not striped. There was an indistinct pale line arising behind the eye and dropping down the center/side of the neck. All subadult pictures I found in books showed various amounts of white on parts of the body. This had none (only 2 feathers on the rear flank, left side).—*Tom Uttech, Saukville, Wisconsin.*

*16 November 2002, Port Washington Harbor, Ozaukee County*—After several

misses, I finally found the eider swimming inside the harbor. It was a large, brown diving duck with some of the scaly pattern showing on the flanks (not barring like on a Common Eider). The bill was darker at the base, but mostly yellow elsewhere. There was an enlarged (swollen looking) area on the upper base of the bill. The feathering extended only a little way into the bill area from the cheek. I was not able to see if it had the “upturned gape,” but there was a prominent lighter line extending from behind the eye and curving down towards the neck, and another lighter line extending forward from the eye down towards the lower mandible. The back was darker than on female eiders, and a white patch was visible on the sides towards the rump. In flight, there was little pattern with a fairly uniform dark brown color, and slightly darker primary and secondary wing feathers. The head shape compared to the Common Eider was more like comparing Redheads to Canvasbacks. The bill was curved (not straight, like Common) on the upper mandible and the forehead was more rounded and steeper than the Common Eider.—*Dennis Gustafson, New Berlin, Wisconsin.*

### **BARROW'S GOLDENEYE (*Bucephala islandica*)**

*3 November 2002, Bayside, Milwaukee County*—There was enormous raft of scaup and Redheads just north of the Schlitz Audubon Center property on Lake Michigan. After failing to find anything unusual in this group, I decided to scope further out and noticed a flock of Common Goldeneyes and Buffleheads at approximately 350 yards from my position, which was at

water's edge. Many of the first-winter Common Goldeneyes had extensive black on the sides, which made me think of the Barrow's Goldeneye that had been seen in southeast Wisconsin for the previous eight winters. When I saw the Barrow's Goldeneye, I had instant recognition because I saw the spur of black that extends down from the shoulder area nearly to the waterline. The series of white dots that extends from the shoulder area back over the black scapulars and back is also unique. The black from the back extended quite far down the sides, but made a clean separation from the white of the sides above the waterline, unlike the smudgy, ill-defined black on the sides of a first-winter Common Goldeneye. In front of the eye was a white crescent, which differed from the rather oval-shaped white patches in the same location on the Common Goldeneyes. While I have observed the relatively steeper forehead of the Barrow's from the bluff at Virmond Park in Ozaukee County, I noticed that this feature seemed even more apparent when scoping from near water level as I was, while sitting on the beach. The sky was overcast and the hour late, so all the birds on the lake appeared either black, white, or shades in between, so I could not discern any color. There was no noticeable size difference between the Barrow's and Common Goldeneyes. Two white horizontal streaks appeared between the aforementioned white dots and the white of the sides on the black wings. At dusk, the flock dispersed with small groups, heading in different directions and I could not relocate the Barrow's Goldeneye.—*Thomas C. Wood, Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin.*

### WESTERN SANDPIPER (*Calidris mauri*)

*23 August 2002, Little Manitowoc River Slough, Manitowoc County*—The bird was found in the Little Manitowoc River Slough area just after we returned from Washington state where the challenge was just the opposite—finding the Semipalmated Sandpiper among the hundreds of Westerns. This bird was nicely marked and was slightly larger in size compared with the Semipalmated Sandpipers in the area. The bill was longer than the width of the head, thicker at the base, and it was slightly drooped. The bird still retained some of the rusty crown and back, with the scapulars also rusty. The feet were black. I made several attempts to relocate the bird after looking away, and I was always able to find it again. This is a test of myself that I use when identifying the Western Sandpiper in this area. If the bird can be relocated and possesses the mentioned field marks, I am certain of the identification.—*Charles Sontag, Manitowoc, Wisconsin.*

### RED PHALAROPE (*Phalaropus fulicaria*)

*19–20 October 2002, Sheboygan, Sheboygan County*—This bird was found along the shore of Lake Michigan just south of the mouth of the Sheboygan River with a flock of about 20 Dunlins and 20 Sanderlings. It fed in very shallow water, turning constantly and picking up food items from the algal mass floating in the shallow water as it swam within 1–2 meters of the water's edge. It was gray on the mantle; white chin, breast, and belly; with a charcoal gray nape and crown that formed a "V" shape on the crown. It had a dark eye



Figure 1. This Red Phalarope was present from 19–20 October 2002 near the mouth of the Sheboygan River along the shore of Lake Michigan. Photo by Daryl Tessen.

and a relatively thick bill about 20–25 millimeters long. In flight, the all-gray mantle showed no contrasting “stripes” as on a Red-necked Phalarope, and the thickness of the bill also eliminated Red-necked. This bird was the same size as the nearby Dunlins and Sanderlings.—*William P. Mueller, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.*

**20 October 2002, Sheboygan, Sheboygan County**—It was roughly the same size as the many nearby Dunlins and Sanderlings. While they stayed on the beach and picked in the algae, this bird was in the shallow water, spinning in the water and stirring up food, which it picked off the surface. Although shaped somewhat like the Dunlins and Sanderlings, this bird had a longer neck than either of them, and a shorter, thinner bill than the Dunlins and a thinner bill than the Sander-

lings. The back and wings were a soft gray; the underparts were pure white; the head was white with a dark ear patch extending back from the eye; the forehead and crown were white; blackish on the nape, and extending towards the crown. Through the scope we could see a slight yellow spot on the base of the lower mandible, and some very faint yellowish/buff feathers on the side of the neck.—*David and Margaret Brassler, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.*

**LONG-TAILED JAEGER**  
(*Stercorarius longicaudus*)

**14 September 2002, north of Saukville, Ozaukee County**—I looked up and saw a bird flying towards me from the north that in a near frontal view I thought was a Common Nighthawk. It had a long body, long angular thin wings, and was a dark bird. I soon knew it was not a

nighthawk because it flew absolutely straight towards me, buoyantly, but absolutely straight, like a falcon. When it came nearer, I saw the protruding bill, ruling out raptor and nighthawk further. It was a jaeger or gull. By now I had my ever-present binoculars up and on it. When it was nearly even with me I could see characteristics that made it a jaeger, not a gull. This was because of the long tail, wings way too thin, and plumage patterns. It was an intermediate juvenile Long-tailed, based on the white wing flashes on the underside of the primaries at their bases; a clear, even darkish body; striped black-and-white vent and undertail coverts; black-and-white striped patterns on the underside of the secondaries and their coverts. I thought the upperwings were all dark, maybe with the two white primary shafts, but I'm not sure about that. The tail was long and more or less straight across its terminus, with no real clear projecting tail feathers. The nearly eye-level side view would have hidden a short projection.—*Tom Uttech, Saukville, Wisconsin.*

**21 September 2002, Wisconsin Point, Douglas County**—This jaeger was seen from a good half-mile away from the group of birders on the beach, but I could still make out some good field marks on it. The first field mark that was very noticeable was its tern-like flight style. It was very buoyant in flight and more slender and graceful than the Parasitic Jaegers we saw earlier in the morning. This individual did not have the long, pointed central tail feathers. I could also see what appeared to be a very faint yellowish wash across the chest area, and a whitish belly that faded to grayish brown on the undertail coverts. Its head looked

small when compared to its body size, and a dark head cap was also seen. Its bill appeared to be dark. The underside of the wings were uniformly dark with no contrast or whiteness anywhere. The upperwing appeared to me as being uniform grayish brown with very little contrast at best. I was not able to pick out any white markings in the primary shafts. This jaeger was smaller than the Ring-billed Gull it chased for a few seconds.—*Dan Belter, Weston, Wisconsin.*

### MEW GULL (*Larus canus*)

**3 November 2002, Port Washington Harbor, Ozaukee County**—At least 100 Ring-billed Gulls were spaced on the wooden boat docks. One gull was noticeably shorter than the rest. It was in brownish first-winter plumage; fortunately, a Ring-billed in similar plumage was the next bird to its right. The birds were all perched in profile, facing the sun, to my right. The smaller gull came up to the eyes of the Ring-bills. The primaries were brown; the wing coverts brown, with lighter edges; the back was a mixture of brownish feathers with a gray mantle in blotches entering the brownish back. The angle of the sun cast the head shadow on the back so I couldn't ascertain the mantle gray being any different than that of the Ring-bills. The head and breast were white, but the back of the head had thinner brown marking than the Ring-bills. The brown markings diminished down the neck and flanks. The eye was dark. The bill was decidedly shorter and thinner than the Ring-bills. The Ring-bills had short gonydeal angles, whereas the Mew Gull was smooth across this portion of the lower bill. The tip of the Mew bill was dark, the

proximal portion pink with significant gradation of these two colors in the middle third, unlike the sharp demarcation on the Ring-bills between the proximal pink and dark tip. The thinness of the bill made it appear to taper at the tip more gradually, almost to a point. The tip of the Ring-billed bill tapered quickly and looked more blunt at the tip. The legs were pink-gray, different than the Ring-billeds' pink legs.—*Jim Frank, Mequon, Wisconsin.*

#### SABINE'S GULL (*Xema sabini*)

**28 September 2002, Wisconsin Point, Douglas County**—I was birding Wisconsin Point, scanning the lake for anything interesting. While I followed some Bonaparte's Gulls with my scope, a Sabine's Gull flew into my view. I focused on the bird and watched it for about two minutes until it flew too far down the beach to see clearly. The bird was the same size as the Bonaparte's, but with completely different markings. The wing pattern was striking, made up of three triangles, the tip of each meeting at the wrist. The outer triangle was black, the middle white, and the inner one grayish brown, the same as the back color. The underparts and tail were white, the head whitish with heavy brown smudging. The tail feathers were tipped black.—*Robbye Johnson, Superior, Wisconsin.*

#### BAND-TAILED PIGEON (*Columba fasciata*)

**24–27 October 2002, Neshkoro, Wau-shara County**—The bird was a little larger than a common pigeon. It was gray overall, lighter under the breast and belly. The bill was yellow with a black tip. It had yellow-orange legs and

feet with no band. It had a white band on the back of the neck. It also had a band on the tail, which was noticed more in flight.—*Jerald K. Discher, Neshkoro, Wisconsin.*

#### *Selasphorus* sp. hummingbird

**19 October–13 November 2002, Menomonee Falls, Waukesha County**—This bird was usually seen sitting on the hummingbird feeder and looking around, sitting in a bush next to the feeder, or hovering outside the kitchen window or over seed in a regular seed feeder. He was more a brownish color than the Ruby-throated Hummingbirds that are here in the summer. He had a white breast, brownish head, and speckled throat area, with the white breast going around the back of the neck. His sides were more of an orange color, with a little orange under his throat. The top of his head had a more ruffled look than the Ruby-throateds I saw in the summer.—*Mary J. Kubesch, Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin.*

**4 November 2002, Lyons, Walworth County**—The hummingbird was primarily green dorsally with a broad rufous wash on the flanks, fading to whitish on the belly and breast. The throat was a mottled white with a little gray, with a central reddish spot at the base of the throat. The tail was partly green, with a rufous wash at the base, darker towards the tips (blackish) and a little white showing sometimes near the outer edges. The green rump showed a hint of rufous at times. The undertail coverts were rufous. The thin black bill was primarily straight (maybe a slight curve downwards). There was a white spot behind the eye. This appeared to



be an adult female.—*Dennis Gustafson, New Berlin, Wisconsin.*

**RUFOUS HUMMINGBIRD**  
(*Selasphorus rufus*)

**26 October 2002, Irma, Lincoln County**—I first saw a brown hummingbird come flying into the hummingbird feeders, but before it landed a House Sparrow chased it away. A minute later, it returned to the feeder and started to feed. From here, I was only 10 feet away from it, and I could easily see that this bird was an overall brown-colored hummingbird, with a white chest and belly. This brown coloring was present on the flanks, back feathers (no green present), nape, rump, and tail. The crown was a shade darker brown than the other brown tones on the bird. The wings were a dark grayish black. The gorget, when seen at the right angle of light, showed an orangish red color, otherwise it looked dark grayish black in bad light. I then identified this bird as an adult male Rufous Hummingbird.

I heard some chattering as it came in once to feed. When not seen at the feeder, it sat on a dead twig of a Norway spruce and just looked around. Every now and then, it would preen a little.—*Dan Belter, Weston, Wisconsin.*

**SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER**  
(*Tyrannus forficatus*)

**12 October 2002, just south of Kingfisher Farm, Manitowoc County**—I was traveling north on Hwy. LS when I noticed a light-colored flycatcher on the phone wires. The bird flew to an aspen tree as I stopped my car approximately 50 yards away. The bird appeared mostly light gray in poor light, darker

in the wing. It had a dark eye line extending from the bill through the eye. The salmon-pink color on the flanks seemed obvious and extensive, even in poor light. The head, mantle, breast, and belly appeared light gray, not white, from this profile view. The wing coverts appeared to have lighter edgings. The tail was not visible. The bird disappeared into the trees, then returned and perched on the wire again. I watched it disappear into the field and return to the wire with a large insect and then disappear again. I set up my scope outside the car. The bird returned to the wire and offered a three-quarter angle view and slightly better light. Through my scope I observed a longer tail approaching the size of a juvenile Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, not the long tail of an adult. The tail feathers appeared worn and thin with some separation of feathers at the end. I could only view the underside of the tail from this angle, and could not pick up any white on the tail. I never saw the upper side of the tail in any observation. In this light, the forehead appeared white transitioning to light gray at the top of the head. I confirmed the dark line between the eye and the bill. The throat was also white transitioning to gray in the breast and belly. The salmon-pink flanks again appeared obvious, even from this distance.—*Scott Franke, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.*

**12–13 October 2002, near Kingfisher Farm, Manitowoc County**—When I arrived about 4:30 P.M., the bird was nowhere to be found. Waiting in the car as instructed produced nothing. With light rapidly diminishing, I decided to make things happen and left the car, and walked along Hwy. LS. As I was about to leave about 15 minutes later,

a light-colored bird flew up from a fenced road way to the east of LS. Moments later, the bird appeared from the residential area and perched on the power line west of LS. My immediate impression was of a stubby-tailed Scissor-tailed Flycatcher. The adult-type field marks were, however, present. A frosty general appearance, red wing axillaries, and a reddish wash on the underwing coverts extended to the flank area. The dark gray wings, when perched, sported slight wing bars. The tail was short, only slightly longer than that of a kingbird, but was obviously forked, and was visible when the bird would change perching places and especially when it hovered over the alfalfa stubble as it hunted. This individual was rather atypical in that the red/reddish of the underwing and axillary was on the flank and suggested near-adult plumage, but the tail was certainly more characteristic of a sub-adult. Perhaps the bird was just molting into adult form and the tail was last to reach its full potential.—*Charles Sontag, Manitowoc, Wisconsin.*

**KIRTLAND'S WARBLER**  
(*Dendroica kirtlandii*)

*8 October 2002, Waukesha, Waukesha County*—As I reached for the binoculars to check out the mostly yellow and gray warbler that had just alighted on the rim of one pool of our bird cascades, I was expecting to see another Magnolia. But when I saw the bold black spots on the yellow sides, the thin wing bars, and the split eye ring, I was quite certain that it was not a Magnolia but a Kirtland's. It stood briefly on the rim and then proceeded to bathe. The following characteristics were observed: crown, nape, face, back, rump,

upper tail, and face in varying shades of gray, ranging from medium to dark gray; crown lightly streaked with thin dark lines; upper back streaked with wider streaks, only slightly darker than the ground color; wings mostly dull gray with a few feathers very thinly edged in white; some feathers more prominently edged in white that formed into two thin, fairly insignificant wing bars; chin pale yellow merging into a brighter, near lemon yellow on throat, breast, and belly; the yellow undersides were brighter than any yellow I have seen on fall Magnolias; undertail coverts white and the undertail seemed mostly white when it happened to face away during vigorous bathing; the bold, black side spots contrasted sharply with the yellow sides and were closely arranged into two parallel lines beneath the folded wings from just beneath the shoulder to the white undertail coverts; the bold, white split eye ring (split front and back) formed a sharp contrast with the darker gray face and even darker (near black) lores; eye, bill, and legs black; the bill was thicker at the base and longer than Magnolia bills. Although no other small birds were present to give any relative size comparison, it seemed larger than Magnolias that had recently bathed in the same area of the same pool.

The absence of the following characteristics that would be present in various Magnolia plumages was distinctly noted: no yellow present at all in rump area; no white in eyebrow area; no extensive white in wing; no white on upper tail; no broad black terminal band on undertail; the side-spot rows did not merge on upper breast, but were widely separated; the overall gray was darker, especially on the head

and face than the gray of a first fall female Magnolia.

It bathed for 2–3 minutes in various orientations that afforded excellent views of all parts of its plumage. It preened briefly on the rim before flying to a nearby limb just above eye level, where it preened for a somewhat longer time before flying off and disappearing from view. While at the pool, it was viewed at a distance of 15–20 feet from my window, in bright mid-afternoon sunlight with 10×30 binoculars. The observed characters lead me to believe it was an adult and quite possibly a male.—*Vern Aune, Waukesha, Wisconsin.*

#### **SPOTTED TOWHEE (*Pipilo maculatus*)**

**20, 22 October 2002, Lake Farm County Park, Dane County**—As I was observing sparrows, a towhee moved up into a bush from the ground. It moved through brush and into a vine wrapped around a tree. It had a gray-brown head and back with lots of spots on the wings (especially the upper wings), two wing bars, and white markings going down the edge of the wing feathers over the back. It had a dark bill, rusty-chestnut sides, white underneath, and white at edges of the outer tail feathers. I went home and checked my Sibley guide, page 424, to be sure it was not a hybrid, which it was not. I returned on October 22 with Dave Fallow and relocated the bird and had good views at close range. We determined it to be a female (Great Plains) Spotted Towhee with still a small amount of juvenile plumage as a small amount of the white feathers had a tan coloration.—*Ellen Hansen, Madison, Wisconsin.*

#### **LARK BUNTING** (*Calamospiza melanocorys*)

**29 September 2002, Lake Park, Milwaukee County**—This large, 7-inch sparrowlike bird was seen pecking on a grassy area in Lake Park in the company of juncos, House Sparrows, and White-throated Sparrows. It was a larger bird, very stocky and streaked, with a heavy conical bill. This bird was likely a female because it did not show the dark chin area that a male would show. The chin was mainly white with slight streaking, which got heavier on the breast and down the sides of the bird. The eye appeared very dark in a paler face with a well defined auricular area. A large patch of white on the wings was distinctive and stood out, enabling the viewer to find the bird among its companions. The white patch was more extensive than the usual wing bar would be. The bird's back was darkly streaked and the tail and top of the head were darker than the back.—*Marilyn Bontly, Bayside, Wisconsin.*

**29 September 2002, Lake Park, Milwaukee County**—First noted sitting on a fence rail, this bird shortly dropped to the ground to feed with other sparrows. As it flew down, whitish wing patches were easily noted on the inner wing's coverts. With the other sparrows and juncos, this bird was obviously larger (larger than a House Sparrow), with a heavier (thicker) conical bill. It was mostly brown on top and whitish below, with a fair amount of brown streaking, starting below the throat and extending onto the breast and flanks. There was little to no streaking on the belly, but no abrupt line at the

end of the streaking. The wings showed two faint, light wing bars with the whitish patch showing on the folded wing as well. On the head was a light eye line, light malar stripe with a darker “mustache” line. The crown and cheeks were brownish, with a faint

eye ring. The tail was brown and proportionately shorter than on the other sparrows present. I thought there may have been tips of white at the corners of the tail, but my view in flight was rather brief.—*Dennis Gustafson, New Berlin, Wisconsin.*

## 50 Years Ago in *The Passenger Pigeon*

WSO members have long been involved in protecting some of the state’s best natural areas and favorite bird haunts. Clara Hussong discussed how one of these, the Green Bay Wildlife Sanctuary, came about.

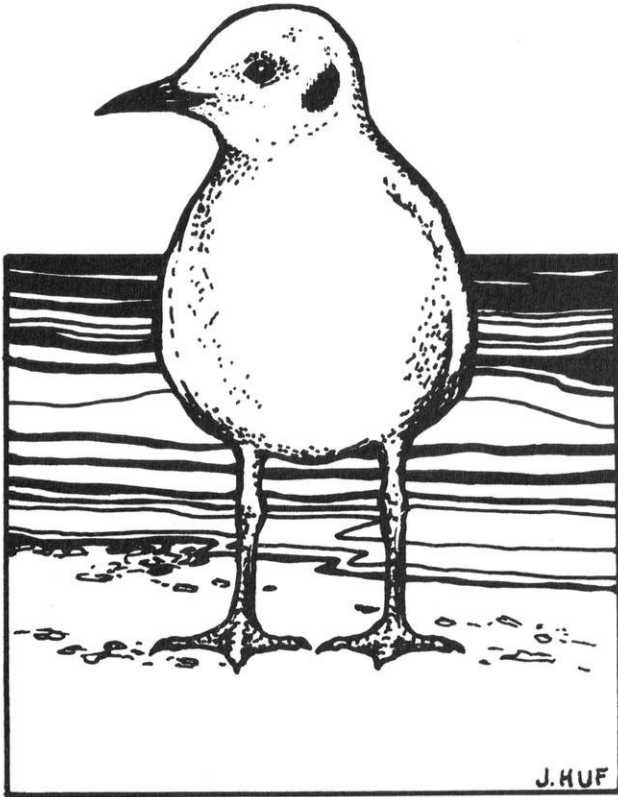
In 1935, a tract of 40 acres of city-owned marsh was scheduled to be drained, filled, and made into a public golf course or some other public project. The Green Bay Wildlife Sanctuary Club was formed in 1937. Later that year, the 40 acres—part of a 200-acre marsh area—was turned over to the Club “to see what they could do with that crazy idea of theirs of a bird sanctuary.”

Club members began to make a refuge out of this “worthless land.” Their efforts were so successful in the 1938–41 period that the entire 200 acres were designated as sanctuary land. The design and work undertaken that produced much of what can be seen by today’s visitors were discussed.

Nesting birds mentioned in the article were Canada Goose (seven nesting pairs in 1953), Mallard, American Black Duck, Northern Pintail, Blue-winged Teal, Northern Shoveller (probable), Veery, both marsh wrens, bitterns, Sora, gallinules, Henslow’s Sparrow, Scarlet Tanager, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Records of rarer rails and shorebirds, and both American (Great) and Snowy Egrets were noted.

And even in 1953, small paper bags of shelled corn were on sale and paid the cost of feed all through the year.

(Excerpts from Vol. 15, No. 2, 1952)



Bonaparte's Gull by Judith Huf

## WSO Records Committee Report— Fall 2002

The WSO Records Committee reviewed 77 records of 28 species for the fall 2002 season, accepting 69 of the reports. The state list increased to 421 species with the addition of first state records for White Ibis and Band-tailed Pigeon.

### ACCEPTED

#### *Pacific Loon—*

- #2002-053 (1-dd), Shawano Co., 24 October 2002, Tessen; 28 October 2002, M. Peterson.
- #2002-054 (1-d), Ozaukee Co., 26 October 2002, Wood.
- #2002-096 (1-d), Ozaukee Co., 30 October 2002, Uttech.
- #2002-055 (1-d), Ozaukee Co., 30 October 2002, Frank.
- #2002-056 (1-dd), Dane Co., 31 October 2002, J. Peterson; 2, 10 November 2002, Martin; 8 November 2002, Heikkinen, Unson.
- #2002-057 (1-d), Door Co., 9 November 2002, Shillinglaw.

These winter-plumaged birds were noticeably smaller than Common Loons, with shorter, more slender, but

straight bills. Instead of exhibiting a small knob-like prominence on the forehead as a Common Loon or Arctic Loon does, the foreheads on these birds were smooth in profile. The dark gray of the hindneck was cleanly demarcated from the white of the foreneck in a straight line, in contrast to the irregular, sometimes diffuse border on the side of the neck of a Common Loon. Whereas the back of a Common Loon is lighter than the top of the head, the back of the Pacific Loon was darker than the top of the head/hindneck. The gray of the top of the head extended down to encompass the eye. The eye of a Common Loon would have white appearing just above the eye and just in front of the eye, making the eye much easier to see against a white background than on the dark gray background of a Pacific Loon's periocular area. With patience, observers of the Dane County bird and two of the Ozaukee County birds were able to see the birds well enough to note a gray "chin-strap." No white was observed above the water line along the flank as would appear on an Arctic Loon. The Ozaukee Co. bird of Octo-

ber 26th, had paler markings on the back and no chin strap was evident, suggesting an immature bird. (For further field identification discussion, see *Birding*, Volume 29, No. 2.)

**Brown Pelican—**

#2002-058 (1-dp), Vilas Co., 25-27 July 2002, Kelly (photo).

#2002-059 (1-dp), Iron Co., 4 August 2002, Bates (photo, Snow).

The Vilas County bird was a large, dark brown-bodied bird with a black hindneck and yellowish forehead. The dark hindneck indicates an adult bird in breeding plumage. Although not apparent in the photographs, the documentation reports a reddish lower portion of the bill. Unexpectedly, the reddish color to the pouch of the bill suggests the Pacific race of the Brown Pelican. In contrast, the Iron County bird was uniformly gray-brown on the body, neck, and head. Along with the white breast/belly, this is indicative of a juvenile bird. In flight, the observer was able to note the lighter stripe through the middle of the wing.

These are Wisconsin's fourth and fifth summer records for Brown Pelican. There are also three spring records. These birds were apparently part of a larger invasion of Brown Pelicans reported in southeastern Canada and the northeastern United States in the summer of 2002 as part of a major displacement of this species across the southwestern United States from the Gulf of California in Mexico.

**White Ibis—**

#2002-060 (1-ddp), Burnett Co., 10 September 2002, R. Johnson; 11 September 2002, Tessen (photo); 14 September 2002, Gustafson; 14

September 2002, Domagalski.

This all-white bird was decidedly smaller than the Great Egrets in the area. In direct flight comparison, some observers reported it to be about the same body size as the Mallards, but with broader wings. The neck was relatively long, but again not to the degree of a heron. Observers also reported a grayish or buffy tone to the head and neck. The long, decurved bill was pink-red. This color extended up onto the face and throat. In flight, the white plumage was broken by black wing tips, the black restricting itself to the outer four primaries. None of the observers made mention of the leg color of this bird. Two of the observers did comment on the rapid wing beats of the ibis in flight. This is noticeably faster than the flight pattern of a heron, but not quite as rapid as a duck.

The distant photograph supplied was further proof of the identification. This report of a White Ibis is preceded by one other Wisconsin record that was accepted as a hypothetical sighting from May of 1978 in Marathon County. This becomes the 420th species on Wisconsin's list. The two Wisconsin records for White Ibis compare to 13 for Illinois, 10 for Indiana, and 6 for Michigan, but only one each for Minnesota and Iowa.

**Glossy Ibis—**

#2002-061 (1-ddp), Jackson Co., 26 October 2002, Belter; 26 October 2002, Tessen; 26 October 2002, Domagalski; ?? October 2002, Boldt (photo).

A dark brown ibis, similar in body size to a Mallard was viewed. The long decurved bill and the legs were dark

grayish. At times, a greenish to purplish sheen was noted on the dark body feathers. The brown on the head and neck was lightly streaked with a paler brown color, suggesting an adult bird. The eye color was indicated to be dark, as opposed to the reddish color of an adult White-faced Ibis. The edge of the dark facial skin was thinly bordered by a pale bluish line. The photographs show this line to be on the skin, not in the feathering around the facial skin. The heavier white line in this position on a White-faced Ibis involves the facial feathers, not the skin edge. This bird appears to be an adult or subadult Glossy Ibis.

**Brant—**

#2002-062 (1-ddp), Brown Co., 11 November 2002, Houston; 11 November 2002, Tessen (photo); 12 November 2002, M. Peterson; 16 November 2002, Wood; 23 November 2002, Bontly.

This very small goose was strikingly smaller than most of the associated Canada Geese. The head and neck were all black, lacking the white cheek patch of the Canadas. The bill also was dark, but stubbier than the bills of the other geese. In contrast to the Canadas, the sides of the breast were lighter than the back, but lightly barred. The belly, undertail coverts, and rump were white. Although the tail was black, it was limited to the tip of the tail, thus appearing less extensive than the black on the tail of the Canadas. The lateral part of the upper neck had a small white patch, the limited extent of which appears consistent with an immature bird. The paler breast would be suggestive of the Atlantic race of the Brant.

**King Eider—**

#2002-063 (1-ddp), Ozaukee Co., 15 November 2002, Uttech; 15 November 2002, Bontly; 15 November 2002, Tessen (photo); 16 November 2002, Gustafson; 16, 17 November 2002, Wood.

This large brown duck had a few dark checkings in the back feathers, dark scaly markings on the flanks, and a small amount of white developing on the caudal sides. The bill was grayish with orange-yellow coloration developing on the sides. Brown feathering extended from the cheek a short way into the side of the beak. The forehead rose steeply and a bulge was evident where the top of the bill met the forehead. Also reported was a thin pale line that started at the back of the eye and coursed down the side of the neck. A second line extended from the front of the eye down toward the lower mandible. In flight, the bird appeared entirely brown, with no contrasting markings in the wings. These markings are consistent with a subadult male.

As is probably well known, this bird was ultimately taken by a hunter in the Port Washington harbor area.

**Barrow's Goldeneye—**

#2002-064 (1-d), Door Co., 10, 12 November 2002, Stover.  
#2002-089 (1-d), Milwaukee Co., 3 November 2002, Wood.

The Milwaukee County individual was located in a large flock of Common Goldeneyes because of the extensive black on the back. This black extended lower down the flank of the bird, particularly at the shoulder, than the black on the back of a Common Goldeneye. The black encompassed some white spots on the side of the bird, in con-



trast to the white sides encompassing some black spots on a Common. With closer scrutiny, the steeper rise to the forehead and the crescent (rather than round) white facial patch were evident. The overcast skies would not allow the color of the head to be determined. This is the second consecutive late fall/winter report of this species off Doctor's Park in northern Milwaukee County, only 1.5 to 2 miles from the Virmond Park location in southern Ozaukee County that hosted a male Barrow's Goldeneye for the seven consecutive winters before that.

The Door County individual was a gray-bodied bird with a dark brown head. The observer was struck by the steeply rising forehead of this bird as well as the sharp angle where the back of the head met the neck. Also noted was the stubby size of the all-gray bill in comparison to the Common Goldeneyes. When the bird flapped, it was felt that the white wing speculum was smaller than that of a Common Goldeneye.

*American Avocet—*

#2002-068 (1-d), Sheboygan Co., 13 November 2002, Schirmacher.

This large, long-legged shorebird was white with black-and-white wing stripes. The long, thin bill was upturned. The tardy presence of this bird is surpassed only twice by avocets that each lingered until November 17th.

*Western Sandpiper—*

#2002-069 (1-d), Manitowoc Co., ??, Sontag.

This bird was seen in a flock of Semipalmated Sandpipers. It contrasted with the "Semis" in the bright rufous edgings to the scapulars, the rufous

crown, rufous back, and in having a slightly longer, black bill with a slight narrowing droop to the very tip. The bill length was described as longer than the length of the head. The bill length alone should not be used as indicative of a Western Sandpiper. The range of lengths to the bills of Semipalmated Sandpipers does significantly overlap that of the Western, depending on the geographic origin of the bird. "Semis" can even have a hint of rufous to the scapulars. Additional characteristics to note would be the paler eye line and ear patch and crown on the Westerns. These darker areas on the Semipalmateds accentuate the white superciliary line.

*Red Phalarope—*

#2002-070 (1-ddp), Sheboygan Co., 19, 20 October 2002, Mueller; 20 October 2002, Tesen (photo); 20 October 2002, Brasser, Brasser; 21 October 2002, M. Peterson.

This small, whitish shorebird was usually found swimming along the Lake Michigan shoreline, spinning and feeding in typical phalarope style. It was similar in size to associated Sanderlings. The mantle was light gray and unstreaked, but the nape was darker gray. This dark nape proceeded up to the crown, splitting into a "V". The dark bill was relatively short and thick compared to the other phalarope species. Observers also noted a small black patch around the eye.

*Long-tailed Jaeger—*

#2002-072 (1-dd), Douglas Co., 21 September 2002, R. Johnson, Belter.

#2002-071 (1-d), Ozaukee Co., 14 October 2002, Uttech.

The Douglas County sighting was of a light-morph, subadult bird. It was slightly smaller than the Ring-billed Gull it briefly harassed. Its flight pattern was described as more buoyant and ternlike than a Parasitic Jaeger. The expected long central rectrices of an adult bird were not evident. The upper surface of the bird was light gray contrasting noticeably with the darker flight feathers. Underneath, a yellowish wash was reported on the light breast, the lower breast was white, and a faint brownish upper breast band was discernible. In relative size, the head appeared a bit small for the body and a dark brown cap was noted.

The Ozaukee County bird was described as an immature intermediate morph. It, too, had a buoyant flight pattern, and narrow wings. On the dark underwings, white crescents were reported across the base of the primaries. The uniformly dark body contrasted with black-and-white striped secondaries, underwing coverts, and undertail coverts. The observer thought, with reservations, that two white primary shafts were detected on the otherwise dark upper surface of the wings. The tail was not seen from directly underneath, so any central projections in the rectrices would have been difficult to discern.

*Mew Gull—*

#2002-073 (1-d), Ozaukee Co., 3 November 2002, Frank.

This first-winter bird was observed in direct comparison to similarly aged Ring-billed Gulls, standing at a distance of less than 100 feet. This individual stood an inch or so smaller than the Ring-billed Gulls, the top of its head only reaching their eyes. The head and breast were whitish, but

smudged with brown. Dark brown primaries were noted, as were brown wing coverts edged in white. The mantle was similarly brown, but it had several patches of gray feathers appearing. The shadow of the heads fell on the backs of the gulls, so a relative color comparison of the darkness of the gray wasn't possible. The brown of the mantle extended up the back of the head, more heavily marked than the napes of the Ring-bills. Also strikingly different was the shorter length and width of the bill. The lower bill of the Ring-bills exhibited a slight gonydeal angle, whereas the lower bill of the Mew Gull was straight. At the tip, the Mew Gull bill narrowed to a point because of the narrow overall width. In contrast, the tip of the Ring-billed beak curved more quickly, thus appearing to have a blunter contour. The color of the Mew Gull bill tip was dark, grading through the middle third into a light proximal third, in contrast to a relatively sharp demarcation of color at the distal third of the Ring-billed Gull bill. Finally, the legs of the Mew Gull were pink-grey rather than the pink of the Ring-bill legs.

*Sabine's Gull—*

#2002-074 (1-d), Douglas Co., 28 September 2002, R. Johnson.

This report was of an immature bird, similar in size to associated Bonaparte's Gulls. Overall, it was white below, but had a mottled gray-brown mantle that extended in heavy smudging onto the otherwise whitish head. The white tail had a black terminal band. Most striking and diagnostic was the wing pattern. The outer black triangle, middle white triangle, and inner gray-brown triangle were easily seen, even at a distance.

***Eurasian Collared-Dove***—

#2001-039 (1-d), Ozaukee Co., 3 August, 26 August (2 birds), 4 September, 10 October, 4 November 2002, Gustafson.

This is the same individual present since July of 2001. The heavier body than the Mourning Doves; the paler, grayer overall coloration; and the black nape crescent were seen. In addition, the white undertail tip and black proximal undertail and undertail coverts were also reported. Of interest is the report of a second Eurasian Collared-Dove at a farm 3-4 miles away shortly after seeing the sedentary, resident Holy Cross individual.

***Band-tailed Pigeon***—

#2002-075 (1-dp), Waushara Co., 24-27 October 2002, Discher (photo).

This pigeon was gray overall, with a pinkish blush to the breast and a lighter gray to the lower breast. The nape of the neck had a white crescent situated above a darker area of color. The tail was darker gray proximally, but had a broad, light gray band across the distal half. The legs and bill were yellow, the bill having a dark tip. The observer specifically stated no leg band was seen.

This is Wisconsin's first record of a Band-tailed Pigeon, pushing the state list to 421 species.

***Snowy Owl***—

#2002-090 (1-p), Eau Claire Co., 4 July-15 September 2002, Droske (photo).

This large, white owl had a light speckling of black markings and yellow eyes. It is one of a handful of summer records for Wisconsin over the years.

***Rufous Hummingbird***—

#2002-076 (1-ddp), Lincoln Co., 25 October-28 November 2002, Specht (photo); 26 October 2002, Belter; 27 October 2002, Tessen (photo); 27 October 2002, M. Peterson.

This Ruby-throat-sized hummingbird was striking in the presence of a rufous crown, back, and rump in addition to rusty flanks. The belly and central breast were white. This adult male individual had an orange-red gorget.

***Selasphorus sp. hummingbird***—

#2002-077 (1-d), Waukesha Co., 19 October-13 November 2002, Kubesch.

#2002-078 (1-dd), Walworth Co., 1 November 2002, Parsons; 4 November 2002, Gustafson.

#2002-079 (1-d), Waukesha Co., 7, 14 November 2002, Hanrahan.

Overall, the size was comparable to a Ruby-throated Hummingbird. These hummingbirds had rufous flanks. The belly and upper breast were white, and the gorget consisted of a small dark or reddish area on the otherwise white throat. The Walworth County bird had a green back and rump, although some rust feathering was evident on the rump. Specific descriptions of the back and rump color of both of the Waukesha County birds were not supplied. Given the lack of a rusty back and rump, the farthest the identifications can go is to the genus *Selasphorus*, as is the rule with female and immature *Selasphorus* hummingbirds.

***Scissor-tailed Flycatcher***—

#2002-081 (1-dp), Manitowoc Co., 12 October 2002, Franke; 12,

13 October 2002, Sontag;  
12, 13 October 2002,  
Holschbach; 13 October  
2002, Tessen (photo); 13  
October 2002, Bontly;  
13 October 2002, Wood; 13  
October 2002, M. Peterson.

This pale, gray bird the size of a kingbird had a tail only slightly longer than a kingbird's. However, when the black tail fanned, white outer tail feathers were noted, and it was apparent that the tail was forked. The overall pale color was broken by dark gray wings, pink flanks, and dark pink underwing coverts. A dark line was also evident between the bill and eye.

***Kirtland's Warbler—***

#2002-083 (1-d), Waukesha Co., 8 October 2002, Aune.

This bird was bathing in a backyard cascade pool at a distance of 15–20 feet with binoculars. This warbler seemed larger than other warblers, although none were present for direct comparison. It was dark gray above and yellow below, the yellow extending from the chin to the belly. Faint, darker gray streaks were noted in the back and on the crown. There were two faint white wing bars. The lores were black, but a broken, white eye ring was also evident. Two rows of heavy black streaks coursed down the sides under the folded wing. The undertail coverts were white. Specific mention was made that the rump was gray, not yellow; that there was no white in the wing or on the upper tail; and that the black spots on the upper breast did not merge into a collar.

This is Wisconsin's first fall record.

***Yellow-throated Warbler—***

#2002-084 (1-d), Ozaukee Co., 20 November 2002, McDowell.

This warbler was seen in the breakwater rocks in Port Washington harbor during searches for the King Eider. Reported were the gray back, black facial triangle, black stripes running down the white flanks, the yellow throat, white wing bars, slightly longer bill than other warblers, and a lack of yellow anywhere else on the bird. There have been three later fall records in Wisconsin than this individual, but the habitat must be a unique one.

***Palm Warbler—***

#2002-085 (1-d), Kenosha Co., 3 December 2002, Matyas.

This warbler was constantly bobbing its tail during the observation. A light superciliary line was noted, as were faint streaks on a light breast, and yellow undertail coverts.

The only later date for Wisconsin occurred last year on December 15th.

***Spotted Towhee—***

#2002-086 (1-d), Dane Co., 20, 22 October 2002, Hansen.

The observers reported a bird between the size of a robin and large sparrows. The bill was "finchlike" or conical. It had a dark gray-brown head, back, wings, and tail and rusty flanks. White was noted on the belly and outer tail tips. Diagnostic were the two white wing bars and white spots on the scapulars and mantle.

***Lark Bunting—***

#2002-087 (1-dd), Milwaukee Co., 29 September, 1, 4 October 2002, Gustafson; 29 September, 2 October 2002, Bontly; 3 October 2002, M. Peterson; 5 October 2002, Wood.

This drab brownish sparrow was larger than associated juncos, House Sparrows, and Chipping Sparrows. The bill was also a heavier, more conical shape than these species. The whitish breast was heavily streaked down to the belly. The brown wing showed two faint white wing bars encompassing a white wing patch. The face had a light eye line and a light malar stripe and dark moustache line.

This is Wisconsin's third and latest fall record.

### NOT ACCEPTED

#### *Glossy Ibis*—

#2002-061 (4-d), Jackson Co., 26 October 2002.

The description of this dark ibis indicated a thin white line above the facial skin, between the eye and bill. Because this observer didn't note any bluish cast to this light line and did not describe the facial skin or indicate an eye color, it was felt this description was more consistent with a *Plegadis* sp. than either a Glossy or a White-faced. (This individual was more completely described by other observers and accepted as a Glossy Ibis in those instances.)

#### *King Eider*—

#2002-063 (4-d), Ozaukee Co., 15, 17 November 2002.

This identification was accepted at the level of eider sp. because descriptive notations about the extent of cheek feathering extending into the beak, nostril position, white eye line extending down the side of the neck, and the knob-like forehead prominence were not mentioned. (This individual was accepted as a King Eider

based on the documentations of other observers.)

#### *Mississippi Kite*—

#2002-065 (4-d), Green Lake Co., 8 August 2002.

This raptor was observed at some distance with the naked eye only. The description was limited to a "small raptor," medium gray color, light gray head, darker color around the edge of the wings. The wings were reported as pointed, the tail as triangular and black at the end. The top side of the bird was not evident during the observation. Without magnification, it was, of course, difficult to see the expected mask on the face. Without a look at the dorsal surface of the bird, the light secondary patch was not reported. In addition, lacking any specific commentary on similar appearing species, the description hasn't eliminated a harrier, a Merlin, or perhaps even a Sharpshinned Hawk from consideration. There is enough to be intriguing in this report, but the limitations of distance and the naked eye leave some doubts as to the identity of this bird.

#### *Swainson's Hawk*—

#2002-066 (4-d), Oconto Co.

The description of this raptor suggested a buteo because the size was compared to other buteo species, but specific indication of its classification was omitted. The size comparison suggested this bird was larger than a Broad-winged Hawk, but smaller than a Red-shouldered. This was felt to be inconsistent with a Swainson's, as it should be as big as a Red-tailed but with longer wings. The color pattern was limited to a brown head and brown tail with black tipped wings, all of which are characteristics of many rap-

tors. Report wasn't made of the anticipated darker flight feathers in contrast to the light underwing coverts. The high dihedral was noted, but, while suggestive, this isn't necessarily a limiting factor in the identification. The presumption that this was a light morph immature Swainson's isn't adequately supported by the facts presented.

**Whooping Crane—**

#2002-067 (3-d), Dodge Co., 24 August 2002.

This large white crane was obviously larger than nearby Great Egrets. In addition, it was much larger than associated Sandhill Cranes. Black primaries were apparent when it flew or flapped its wings. The bill was dark as were the crown and malar area of the face. Distance seemed to preclude discerning these dark areas as having the anticipated red color.

This individual was undoubtedly correctly identified, but is assumed to be part of the released flock of cranes at Necedah and thus not considered to be of wild origin.

**Long-tailed Jaeger—**

#2002-072 (4-d), Douglas Co., 21 September 2002.

This was another description of the individual accepted above, but lacked details sufficient for identification. The upperparts were dark, the lower parts were white, and the flight was ternlike. With so few details, the species of this jaeger is left uncertain.

**White-eyed Vireo—**

#2002-082 (4-d), Dane Co., 14, 15 November 2002.

This sparrow-sized visitor to a suet feeder was noted to have a white eye, gray-olive cap, gray breast, and brown wings with a yellow stripe. No mention was made of the yellow lores, white wing bars, or yellow flank washing. The yellow stripe on the brown wings is not consistent with a White-eyed Vireo. Identification isn't possible from the field marks supplied.

**Lark Bunting—**

#2002-087 (4-d), Milwaukee Co., 29 October 2002.

The description of this relatively drab bird was complicated by a lack of notation of the white wing patch, a light malar stripe, and a dark moustache. Without these marks, the identification of a brown bird with a conical beak is uncertain.

**European Goldfinch—**

#2002-088 (3-d), Dane Co., 14 December 2002.

A goldfinch-sized bird with a distinctive red forehead, a white midface, and black back of the head was reported. The body was light brown.

The identification is believed to be correct, but the origin of this species is generally accepted to be escaped captive birds.

Jim Frank

WSO Records Committee Chair



Sandhill Cranes *by Jack Bartholmai*

## ABOUT THE AUTHORS AND ARTISTS

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**Jack R. Bartholmai** is an amateur wild-life photographer and wood sculptor. His current focus is photographing the birds of Dodge County, his stomping grounds since 1972. His photos appear frequently in local newspapers, travel brochures, calendars, and maps.

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**John Bielefeldt** is one of southeastern Wisconsin's most active ornithologists. He received WSO's Silver Passenger Pigeon Award in recognition of his many contributions to Wisconsin ornithology.

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**William S. Brooks** is Professor of Biology at Ripon College, specializing in ornithology and ecology. He was involved with WBBA atlasing in Marquette, Waushara, and Green Lake Counties for six years, and wrote the grebe species accounts for the atlas book. He continues to be active in a 10-year wetland restoration project on Rush Lake, Winnebago County, the largest prairie pothole east of the Mississippi and the center of Red-necked Grebe distribution in the state.

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**Noel J. Cutright** is a Terrestrial Ecologist with We Energies and founder of the Riveredge Bird Club. Currently WSO's president, he also has served as

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its Vice President, and conservation and publicity chairs.

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**Robert C. Domagalski** is an avid state birder who has kept track of Wisconsin record arrival and departure dates since 1993, Wisconsin rare bird records since 1999, and Wisconsin state and county lists since 1997.

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**Sean Fitzgerald** is an avid birder who has recently become interested in bird photography and digiscoping. He is a home-schooled high school student who spends his spare time chasing birds, doing Big Days, and swimming competitively. He hopes to pursue a career in habitat conservation.

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**Jim Frank** has been one of WSO's most active contributors to Seasonal Field Notes. He now assists WSO by compiling and summarizing the annual May Day Counts and Migration Day Counts, and is the Records Committee Chair. He is a veterinarian in Milwaukee with an interest in avian medicine.

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**Judith Huf** is a wildlife artist and illustrator of children's books who lives in Milwaukee.

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**Mark S. Peterson**, the fall field note compiler, is a registered nurse. He is a 1992 recipient of the Silver Passenger Pigeon award.

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**Betsy Popp** is a wildlife artist in Townsend, Wisconsin, who works in a variety of media, including oils, watercolor, and oil pastels. When not painting, she enjoys photography, taxidermy, and wood carving.

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**Robert N. Rosenfield** is a Professor of Biology at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. His research interests

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center on the population and behavioral ecology of raptors and songbirds.

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**Thomas K. Soulen** is one of WSO's hard working Field Note Compilers and a frequent contributor to WSO activities. An expatriate Wisconsinite, now a Professor in the University of Minnesota's Botany Department, Tom has remained active in Wisconsin ornithology.

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**Gloria Welniak** has a Masters of Fine Arts degree from UW-Madison and has taught arts and crafts in schools and museums for 30 years. She is a longtime birder and enjoys sketching her backyards birds from life.

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Mourning Dove (disturbed at nest) by Jack Bartholmai

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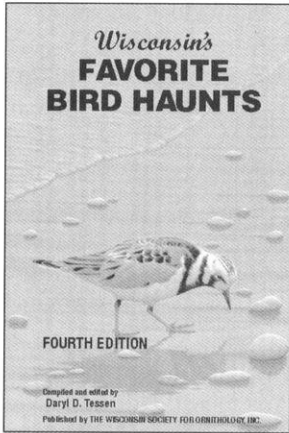
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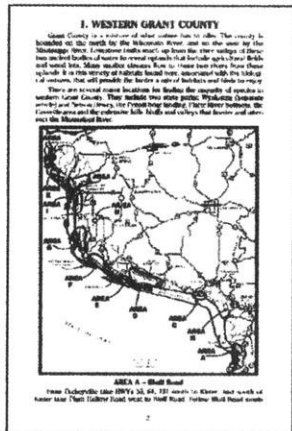


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