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The Passenger Pigeon



Spring, 1984 — Volume 46, No. 1



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The 1983 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts

By William L. Hilsenhoff

For the first time in several years we had a heavy blanket of snow over all of Wisconsin for the Christmas Bird Counts. The snow, along with generally mild weather in November and early December produced ideal conditions for record bird counts, but this didn't happen. Just before the count period, cold air swept down from Canada and during most of the count period we had record cold. Most open water quickly froze, and this was reflected by low numbers of almost all species associated with water. The extreme cold cut short participation on many counts, 55 of which took place in sub-zero temperatures. This in turn caused a reduction in total party hours when compared to the last two years, although total party hours were close to the average for the last five years.

Six counts were not taken this year, perhaps because of the extreme cold. These included counts at Port Wing, Minoqua, Sturgeon Bay, Dancy, Grand Marsh, and Reedsburg. But the return of counts at Cloverland, Iron Belt, Three Lakes, and Kenosha, and new counts at Spencer, Tomah, and Green Lake more than made up for the loss. There were two overlapping counts in the Adams - Necedah area, the Adams count and the Petenwell Count. The Petenwell Count is not included in the summary because 18 of the 19 species that were found were reported in higher numbers on the Adams Count. The 50 Wild Turkeys on the Pentenwell Count, however, are worthy of special mention. There were 86 counts this year (Table 1 and Fig. 1), the most we have ever had in Wisconsin, and their details are reported in Table 2. Forty-two of these counts had 10 or more field observers, which is also a new high. However, there were six counts that should probably not have been included because they had less than the required 7 party hours, but on five of these counts the temperature never got above zero and the counts were terminated early because of the cold. A greater problem may be the inclusion of out-of-state birds on the Wisconsin Christmas Counts, which by tradition we have avoided. I know that the LaCrosse and Hudson counts include only Wisconsin birds, but also know that perhaps as many as 20% of the Beloit birds were seen in Illinois. We will make an effort next year to assure that only birds found in Wisconsin are reported in the **Passenger Pigeon**.

The results of the 1983 Christmas Bird Counts are tabulated in Tables 3 and 4. The latest A.O.U. checklist names and order have been used. Although the Whistling Swan is now the Tundra Swan, other name changes involving winter birds are relatively minor. The new order will take time to get used to. Most of the shifting is within families, but toward the end of the checklist the order of families has also been changed and sparrows come before blackbirds and finches.

The 1983 Christmas Counts are hard to assess, with many having a record or near record number of species and others being disappointing. The 131 species found statewide was exceeded in only three previous years. The 88 species found at Madison was only three short of the record for a single count, and the 74 species at Poynette was a new record for that count. Three other counts reported more than 60 species. Milwaukee had 69, Newburg 62, and Sauk City 61. Seven more counts had 50 or more species, while 26 of the counts reported 40 or more species.

There were several rarities observed, but the only species new to Wisconsin Christmas Counts was an Orange-crowned Warbler on the Woodland Dunes NE Count. It came regularly to a feeder where it fed on a "special concoction of food". A Townsend's Solitaire at Racine and 2 Spruce Grouse at Three Lakes represent only the second Christmas Count records for these species. The last Spruce Grouse sighting was in 1939, the year Christmas Bird Counts were first published in the **Passenger Pigeon**. Two other species were recorded for only the third time. These were a Double-crested Cormorant at Green Bay and a Sora at Madison. An Osprey at Shiocton was only the fourth record for that species. A Gyrfalcon at Gilman, an American Woodcock at Waukesha, and Wild Turkeys on five counts represent the fifth time these species have been seen on Wisconsin Christmas Counts. Wild Turkeys have become so well established in southwestern Wisconsin that I suspect we will continue to find them every year. Also deserving of special mention are a Common Yellowthroat at Madison and a Yellow-headed Blackbird at Horicon. Unfortunately several other rarities could not be included because of documentation that your Associate Editor and I agreed was inadequate. A group by group summary of the birds that were found follows.

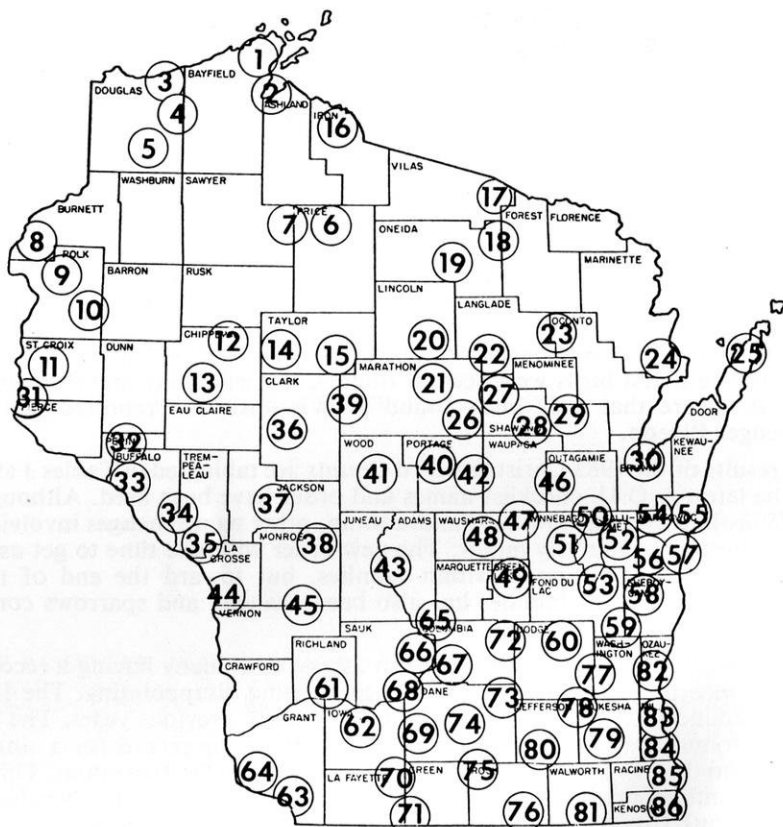


Figure 1. Locations of the 1983 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts.

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

Adams (43); 1 mile S of Dellwood; Ted May, P.O. Box 676, Adams, WI 53910
Amherst (40); Jct. Hwys. A & B; David Borchardt, P.O. Box 208, Amherst, WI 54406
Antigo (22); City Library; Bernard Pickering, N. 1180 Sandy Rd., Antigo, WI 54409
Appleton (47); Jct. Hwys. 125 & 10; David Fell, 834 Kay Kourt, Neenah, WI 54956.
Arcadia (34); 1½ mi. S. of Arcadia on Hwy. J; Tom Roskos, Rt. 1, Box 201, Arcadia, WI 54612
Arpin (41); Jct. Hwy. G & Oak Rd; Don Follen Sr., 9201 Rock Inn Rd., Arpin, WI 54410.
Ashland (2); Jct. Hwys. 2 & 118; Dick Verch, Biology Dept., Northland College, Ashland, WI 54806
Baraboo (66); Old International Crane Foundation; Ronald Sauvey, Rt. 1, Box 230C, Baraboo, WI 53913
Bayfield (1); Jct. Hwys. 13 & C; Albert Roy, 906 Water St., Ashland, WI 54806
Beetown (64); Beetown; Terrence Ingram, Box 155, Apple River, IL 61001
Beloit (76); Big Hill Park; John Brakefield, Rt. 2, Box 198, Evansville, WI 53536
Black River Falls (37); Black River Falls; Dorothy Harmer, Rt. 1, Box 70, Black River Falls, WI 54615
Blanchardville (70); 2½ mi SW of Blanchardville; David Willard, Bird Div., Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Rd. at Lakeshore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605
Bowler (27); 2 mi. W of Jct. Hwys. N & D; Jonathan Schedler, Rt. 1, Box 234C, Bowler, WI 54416
Brule (4); Jct. Hwys. 27 & B; Bernard Klugow, Box 13, Brule, WI 54820
Cadiz Springs (71); Cadiz Springs State Park; Mark Peterson, Box 53, Caroline, WI 54928
Caroline (28); 1 mi. E of Caroline; Mark Peterson, Box 53, Caroline, WI 54928
Chippewa Falls (13); Jct. Hwys. 178 & S; Charles Kemper, 733 Maple; Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
Cloverland (3); Cloverland; Ronald and Julie Perala, Rt. 1, Box 204, Brule, WI 54820
Clyde (62); Standart - Bill Sievert, 8430 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee, WI 53222
Cooksville (75); Cooksville; John Wilde, Rt. 1, Box 480, Evansville, WI 53536
Cornelia (63); Cornelia; Terrance Ingram, Box 155, Apple River, IL 61001
Durand (32); Jct. Hwys. 25 & DD 3 mi. N of Durand; Charles Kemper, Box 699, Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
Ephraim (25); Hwy. A 3 mi. S of Hwy. 42; Roy & Charlotte Lukes, 3962 Hillside Rd., Egg Harbor, WI 54209
Fifield (6); Fifield Post Office; Tom Nicholls, 2160 Draper Ave., Roseville, MN 55113
Fond du Lac (53); Jct. Tower & Cody Rds.; 6 miles NE of Fond du Lac; Thomas Schultz, Route 2, Box 23, Green Lake, WI 54941
Fort Atkinson (80); Jct. Main & Water Sts; Richard Wanie, 4 Lee Dr., Fort Atkinson, WI 53538
Fremont (47); Jct. Hwys. I & HH; Daryl Tessen, 2 Pioneer Park Place, Elgin, IL 60120
Gilman (14); 1¼ mi. W of Miller Dam; Sam Robbins, 512 E. Broadway, Medford, WI 54451
Grantsburg (8); Jct. Hwys. 70 & 48; Clarence Wagman, P.O. Box 166, Grantsburg, WI 54840
Green Bay (30); Jct. Allouez Ave. & S. Webster Ave.; John Jacobs, Neville Public Museum, 210 Museum Place, Green Bay, WI 54303
Green Lake (49); Jct. Hwy. J and Swamp Rd.; Thomas Schultz, Rt. 2, Box 23, Green Lake, WI 54941
Hales Corners (84); Jct. Puetz Rd. & Old Hwy. 41; Harold Bauers, 2846 N. 84th St., Milwaukee, WI 53222
Hartford (77); Hartford; Norma Schmidt, 450 Seventh St., Hartford, WI 53027
Holcombe (12); Chippewa-Rusk Co. line 1 mi. E of Hwy. 27; Charles Kemper, Box 699, Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
Horicon (60); Jct. Main Ditch & Main Dike in Refuge; Dottie Thompson, Horicon National Wildlife Refuge, Rt. 2, Mayville, WI 53050
Hudson (31); Afton, MN; Boyd Lien, 5148 29th Ave. S, Minneapolis, MN 55417
Iron Belt (16); Iron Belt; Mrs. Mary Butterbrodt, Box 332, Montreal, WI 54550

TABLE 1. (Continued).

Joel (10); Joel; Neil Nilssen, Rt. 1, Box 1D, Clear Lake, WI 54005
Kenosha (86); Hwy. 158 1 mile E of I-94; Ron Hoffmann, Box 886, Kenosha, WI 53141
Kettle Moraine (59); Hwy. DD E. of Campbellsport on Auburn L.; Bill Volkert, Rt. 3, Box 35, Campbellsport, WI 53010
Kickapoo Valley (45); Jct. Hwys. 131 & T; Eric Epstein, Rt. 2, Box 100, Norwalk, WI 54648
LaCrosse (44); (LaCrosse Co. Courthouse); Fred Lesher, 509 Winona St., LaCrosse, WI 54601
Lake Geneva (79); 42° 27' N, 88° 30' W; G.M. Culp, Rt. 3, Box 1, Lake Geneva, WI 53147
Lakewood (23); Jct. Hwy. T & FR 2117; John Woodcock, 1718 Cedar Grove Dr., Apt. 3A, Manitowoc, WI 54220.
Luck (9); Jct. 180th St. & 180th Ave.; Howard Jorgenson, Rt. 2, Luck, WI 54853
Madison (74); State Capitol; Randy Hoffman, 504 Marguerite St., Waunakee, WI 53597
Medford (15); 1½ mi. NE of Whittlesey; Sam Robbins, 512 E. Broadway, Medford, WI 54451
Merrill (20); NE corner of S-31, NW of Merrill; Alan Rusch, 3342 Westview Lane, Madison, WI 53713
Milwaukee (83); Jct. Port Washington Rd. & Hampton Ave; Jim Frank, 5442 N. Bay Ridge, Whitefish Bay, WI 53217
Mount Horeb (69); Mount Horeb; Bette Johnson, Rt. 1, Blue Mounds, WI 53517
Nelson (33); (not given); Charles Kemper, Box 699, Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
Newburg (82); Jct. Hwy. 33 & Lakeland School Rd.; Nancy Siegel, Riveredge Nature Center, Box 26, Newburg, WI 53060
New Richmond (11); 2 mi. E of Boardman; Joseph Merchak, 231 13th St. S., Hudson, WI 54016
Oconomowoc (78); Not given; Edward Peartree, 36516 Lisbon Rd., Oconomowoc, WI 53066
Oshkosh (51); Jct. Hwys. 21 & 41; Thomas Ziebell, 1671-A Michigan St., Oshkosh, WI 54901
Oxbo (7); Jct. Hwys. 70 & EE; Maybelle Hardy, Rt. 1, Box 263, Park Falls, WI 54552
Peshtigo (24); Harmony Corners; Harold Lindberg, 311 Emery Ave., Peshtigo, WI 54157
Phelps (17); Jct. FR 2199 and FR 2533 2 miles S. of Phelps; Bill Reardon, 7848 Hwy. D, Eagle River, WI 54521
Pike Lake (26); Bevent; Jeff Javorek, 903 South C.T.H. X, Mosinee, WI 54455
Plymouth (58); Jct. Hwys. 23 & C; Harold Koopmann, 415 Caroline St., Plymouth, WI 53073
Portage (65); Hwy. 51 2 mi. S of Marquette Co.; W.D. Brown, 225 W. Lakeside St., Madison, WI 53715
Poynette (67); Jct. Hwys. 51 & CS; Mark & Sue Martin; Goose Pond Sanctuary, Rt. 1, Box 128A, Arlington, WI 53911
Racine (85); Hwy. H ½ mi. S of Hwy. K; Joy Joslyn, 1306 Hayes Ave., Racine, WI 53405
Randolph (72); Hwy. P midway between Cambria & Randolph; Charles Gilmore, 246 North High St., Randolph, WI 53956
Rhineland (19); Jct. Brown & Davenport Streets; Guy David, Star Rt. 2, Box 980, Rhineland, WI 54501
Richland Center (61); Jct. Hwys. O & OO SE of Richland Center; Robert Hirschy, U.W. Center-Richland, Richland Center, WI 53581
Sauk City (68); 2 mi SE of Witwen; Kenneth Lange, Devil's Lake State Park, Baraboo, WI 53913
Shawano (29); 2 mi. S of Shawano; Mark Peterson, Box 53, Caroline, WI 54928
Shiocton (46); Jct. Hwys. M & 54; James Anderson, MHNC, Rt. 1, Rogers Rd., New London, WI 54961
Solon Springs (5); Jct. Hwys. 53 & M; Bernard Klugow, Box 13, Brule, WI 54820
Spencer (39); Jct. Hwys. 153 and F; Janice Luepke, Rt. 2, Spencer, WI 54479
Stevens Point (40); Old Main at UW-Stevens Point; Michael Rewey, 2024 Clark St., Stevens Point, WI 54481
Stockbridge (52); Klotten Swamp, 3 mi. SE of Stockbridge, Ronald Zahringer, N5514 Long Rd., Hilbert, WI 54129
Sun Prairie (73); Hwy. 151 3 mi. S of Columbia Co., W.D. Brown, 225 W. Lakeside St., Madison, WI 53715
Three Lakes (18); 6 miles E. of Three Lakes, Bill Reardon, 7848 Hwy. D, Eagle River, WI

TABLE 1. (Continued).

Tomah (38); 1 ¼ miles E of Jct. Hwys. 12 and O; Eric Epstein, Rt. 2, Box 100, Norwalk, WI 54648

Trempealeau (35); Jct. Hwy. K and Cemetery Rd. in Trempealeau; Curt Wilda, Marinuka Dr., Galesville, WI 54630

Waukesha (79); Jct. Brookhill Rd. (old Hwy. ZZ) and Hwy. D; John Bielefeldt, 5357 Hwy. ZC, Dousman, WI 53118

Wausau (21); Thomas St.; Mrs. David Bierbrauer, 1611 9th St., Wausau, WI 54401

Wautoma (36); Mount Morris; Delbert Greenman, Rt. 1, Box 263, Redgranite, WI 54970

Willard (36); 1 mi. E and 1 ½ mi. S of Willard; Sam Robbins, 512 E. Broadway, Medford, WI 54451

Woodland Dunes (54-57); not given; Bernard Brouchoud, Woodland Dunes Nature Center, P.O. Box 763, Manitowoc, WI 54220

Swans and Geese: The reduced amount of open water caused a severe decrease in Canada Goose numbers and a less significant decline in the numbers of both species of swans.

Duck and Mergansers: A flock of more than 5000 Greater Scaup at Milwaukee pushed the total for this species above normal, but numbers of other ducks and mergansers were well below normal, probably due to the freezing of most water habitats.

Hawks and Eagles: Last winter we had a record invasion of Northern Goshawks, and this year we had another invasion that surpassed last year's record. The other two Accipters were also numerous, especially Cooper's Hawks. Northern Harriers and Bald Eagles also were seen in record numbers. With most rivers solidly frozen, except below dams, the eagles concentrated in these open water areas and were easy to count. American Kestrels were also found in somewhat higher numbers than normal, but numbers of Red-tailed and Rough-legged Hawks were lower.

Grouse, Pheasants, etc.: Ruffed Grouse are hard to find when there is a lot of snow, and this year was no exception. Their numbers were 62% below the average for the last five years, reflecting not only effects of the snow but also a decline in the population. Snow, on the other hand, makes it easier to find Ring-necked Pheasants and Gray Partridges. As expected, Gray Partridge numbers were well above normal, but numbers of Ring-necked Pheasants were down, which suggests a population decline in this species. The Northern Bobwhite population seems to improve, and the 1983 count was the highest since 1965.

Gulls: The biggest news about gulls was the record number of Bonaparte's Gulls, with 2682 seen at Milwaukee. Ring-billed Gulls were also more numerous than usual, but Herring Gull numbers were well below the average of the last five years. Only one Glaucous Gull was seen, fewer than in recent years.

Owls: Numbers of the three resident owls were close to normal, but all species that usually migrate south from Canada were scarce. Only two Snowy Owls were seen, the fewest since 1972, and the usually wide spread Long-eared Owl was not found on any count. This is the first time since 1946 that this has happened.

Common Feeder Birds: Most species that commonly feed at feeders were 20-45% more numerous than usual, probably because the heavy snow en-

couraged them to take advantage of human hospitality. Included among these species are the Mourning Dove, Red-bellied and Hairy Woodpeckers, Blue Jay, Black-capped Chickadee, Red- and White-breasted Nuthatches, American Tree Sparrow, Dark-eyed Junco, Purple Finch, and American Goldfinch. Numbers of the Northern Cardinal were even higher, being 88% above the average for the previous five years. Among feeder birds, only the Tufted Titmouse was less common, continuing a decline that began about 1966.

Woodpeckers: As would be expected when there is a good acorn crop, numbers of Red-headed Woodpeckers were well above normal. Most interesting is the continued expansion of the Red-bellied Woodpecker population; for the fourth consecutive year record numbers were reported on the Wisconsin Christmas Counts. There were also record numbers of Northern Flickers, and the 19 Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers represent the highest total since 1971. Only Pileated Woodpeckers were less common, perhaps because heavy snow restricted our penetration of their deep-woods habitat.

Larks, Longspurs, and Buntings: Heavy snow forces these open country species to roadsides and manure spreads, making them easy to find, but only Horned Larks were much more common than usual. Lapland Longspurs and meadowlarks were less common, probably because they migrated farther south to avoid the snow.

Crows and Ravens: Numbers of both the Common Raven and American Crow were down.

Creepers and Kinglets: Both Brown Creepers and Golden-crowned Kinglets were found in well below normal numbers.

Thrushes: It was a great Christmas Count for thrushes, with a Townsend's Solitaire, 2 Varied Thrushes, 12 Eastern Bluebirds, and record numbers of Hermit Thrushes and American Robins.

Shrikes and Waxwings: Compared to the previous two counts when Northern Shrikes were unusually abundant, this was a very poor year. There was an excellent invasion of Bohemian Waxwings into the northern half of the state, and Cedar Waxwings were present throughout the state in somewhat higher numbers than usual.

Sparrows: While numbers of Song Sparrows and especially White-throated Sparrows were exceptionally high, all the less common species occurred in about the usual numbers.

Blackbirds: Numbers of all species of blackbirds were very low.

Finches: For the second year in a row both species of crossbills were virtually absent. Pine Grosbeaks invaded only the far north, and Common Redpolls came somewhat farther south, but numbers of both species were more than 50% below the average for the last five years. On the positive side, numbers of Pine Siskins were up somewhat throughout the state and there was an excellent invasion of Evening Grosbeaks into the northern three-fourths of the state.

There were three additional species seen during the count period but not on the day of the count. These were a Common Loon at Madison, Long-eared Owls at Madison and Kettle Moraine, and a Gray Catbird at Green Bay. Also at Milwaukee Mallard X American Black Duck and Mallard X American Wigeon hybrids were seen.

TABLE 2. Details of the Counts.

Name of Count	Date	Hours	Sky	Snow (in)	Wind	Temp. °F	Feeder Observers	Field Observers	Field Parties	Total Field Party Hours	Hours Out	Listening
Adams	D-17	6:00-4:00	Fair-PC1	12	W 5	-8	2	1	6	3	20	1
Amherst	D-17	8:00-4:30	MCL-PC1	15	WNW 5-15	-15	8	3	14	6	172	0
Antigo	D-18	9:00-3:00	Fair	14	NNW 7-15	-25	-12	4	9	4	6	0
Appleton	D-17	6:15-4:30	Fair	8	NW 10-20	-3	10	0	18	8	50	0
Arden	D-18	5:00-4:00	Fair	8	NW 0-5	-26	-12	0	4	2	16	1
Arpin	D-17	6:30-4:00	Fair	12	NNW 10-15	-15	-10	5	3	1	94	1
Ashland	D-17	8:00-4:30	Fair	27	W 3-10	-11	3	0	12	4	30	0
Baraboo	D-26	6:30-5:30	PC1	2	W 10	-8	13	1	13	3	20	1
Bayfield	D-18	8:30-4:00	Fair-Cloudy	23	NNW 10-15	-21	-10	2	3	2	104	0
Beetown	D-17	7:30-5:30	Fair	8	NW 10-25	-10	10	1	11	6	55	0
Beloit	D-17	7:00-5:30	Fair	7	N 5-10	-5	0	3	13	7	40	0
Black River Falls	D-29	5:30-6:30	Fair	15	W 8-10	-8	0	26	1	1	4	2
Blanchardville	D-18	6:30-4:45	Fair	10	NW 5-10	-18	-4	0	4	2	18	1
Bowler	D-30	6:00-3:30	Fair	11	W 5	-7	8	9	2	2	10	0
Brule	D-19	5:00-6:00	Fair	38	SW 5	-44	-8	7	6	4	20	3
Cadiz Springs	J-1	6:45-4:15	Snow	12	SE 0-10	20	25	0	1	1	5	0
Caroline	D-18	7:00-4:30	Fair	12	NNW 5-15	-24	-10	16	1	1	3	0
Chippewa Falls	D-26	7:00-4:30	Fair	17	SSW 5-15	-5	15	0	5	3	24	0
Cloverland	D-26	7:30-5:00	Cloudy	29	W 15-20	9	18	1	2	1	9	1
Clyde	D-31	7:00-5:00	Cloudy-MCL	10	SW 10-12	18	25	1	7	2	84	2
Cooksville	J-1	7:00-5:00	Cloudy	12	SSE 0-5	10	23	2	2	1	8	1
Cornelia	D-18	7:30-5:00	PC1	7	NW 10-20	-10	15	0	10	5	40	0
Durand	D-17	7:00-3:30	Fair	10	N 1-10	-10	-1	0	11	4	36	0
Ehrhaim	D-17	7:00-4:00	Cloudy	8	NW 20-30	12	14	45	14	8	374	0
Elfield	D-26	8:00-4:00	Cloudy	12	SW 5-15	0	10	12	6	4	164	0
Fond du Lac	D-17	6:30-4:00	Fair	8	W 5-15	-2	5	0	21	5	32	0
Fort Atkinson	D-18	7:00-4:00	Fair	6	W 5-15	-14	-6	4	11	5	23	0
Fremont	D-27	6:15-4:15	MCL	8	SSW 3-10	8	18	0	2	1	9	1
Gilman	D-27	6:15-4:45	Snow	15	E 2-5	7	15	2	4	2	16	1
Grantsburg	D-17	8:00-4:00	PC1-Fair	20	NW 8-10	-22	-12	1	13	5	34	0
Green Bay	D-17	6:00-5:00	Fair	5	WNW 10-15	-4	9	5	25	13	49	1
Green Lake	D-31	7:00-2:45	Cl-Snow	7	SW 5	15	20	0	13	5	212	0
Hales Corners	D-18	6:00-4:30	Cloudy-PC1	4	W 6-12	-9	-7	0	14	8	274	1
Hartford	D-29	6:30-4:00	Fair	8	W 0-5	-14	0	4	6	3	16	1
Holcombe	D-28	7:30-4:00	PC1	18	WSW 5-15	-8	5	8	9	23	0	0
Horicon	D-17	7:30-4:30	Fair	8	NW 0-8	-2	6	0	14	4	32	0
Hudson	J-1	7:25-5:00	Cloudy	25	SE 6	10	18	1	6	4	154	0
Iron Belt	D-31	8:00-3:00	Fair-Cloudy	20	SSW 8-10	10	20	1	3	2	9	0
Joel	D-17	6:30-2:30	Fair	14	NW	-15	6	6	3	2	8	0
Kenosha	D-26	7:00-5:00	Fair	4	WSW 12-25	-4	15	3	15	6	424	0
Kettle Moraine	D-29	7:00-4:15	Fair	3	NW 10-18	3	7	4	9	3	17	0
Kickapoo Valley	D-31	8:15-4:15	Cloudy-Fair	7	SW 5-20	22	32	0	5	3	124	1
LaCrosse	D-17	6:00-4:30	Cloudy	7	NNW 5-15	-18	-3	0	29	12	604	0
Lake Geneva	J-2	6:00-5:00	Cloudy	17	SW 1-3	30	36	3	12	6	60	1
Lakewood	D-31	7:30-4:30	Cloudy	15	SW 0-10	12	21	0	1	1	9	0
Lake	D-17	7:30-5:00	Fair	24	W 10-15	-20	-3	14	7	2	5	1
Madison	D-17	2:00-5:00	Fair-PC1	11	NW 6-14	-6	4	0	63	28	190	22
Madford	D-29	6:45-4:30	Fair	15	W 5-20	-15	2	0	13	5	374	1
Merrill	D-27	7:30-5:15	MCL	11	SW 5-15	11	16	2	2	1	94	1
Milwaukee	D-17	6:00-5:00	Fair	4	NW 15	1	6	4	23	13	82	2
Mount Horeb	J-2	7:30-4:45	Cloudy	11	S 5	25	30	11	11	7	28	2
Nelson	D-31	7:30-3:30	PC1-MCL	10	S 0-5	10	25	0	11	5	42	0
Newburg	D-17	12:01-4:30	Fair	6	SW 5-15	-5	5	15	68	20	147	13
New Richmond	D-17	7:30-4:30	Fair	19	WSW 4-10	-17	-2	0	6	3	25	0
Oconomowoc	D-18	6:00-3:00	Fair	5	NW 5-10	-10	-7	3	14	4	304	1
Oshkosh	D-17	7:00-4:30	Fair-PC1	10	NW 10-18	-2	5	2	16	9	50	0
Oxbo	D-18	7:00-4:00	Fair	12	NW 2	-30	-10	8	5	3	8	0
Peshigo	D-31	7:40-4:30	Cloudy	8	SW 0-2	12	25	0	6	3	25	0
Phelps	D-17	8:30-3:30	PC1	14	W 5	-5	5	6	2	2	10	0
Pike Lake	D-18	8:00-3:00	Fair	9	NW 13	-10	2	0	3	1	7	0
Plymouth	D-17	7:00-5:00	Fair	3	NW 4-15	-2	6	7	6	4	24	0
Portage	D-22	10:00-5:00	Fair	10	W 15	-15	0	1	3	1	7	0
Poynette	D-18	6:00-5:15	Fair	12	W 8	-15	-3	8	18	9	534	2
Racine	D-17	7:00-4:45	MCL-PC1	2	W 5-10	4	8	1	18	7	46	7
Randolph	D-31	6:00-4:30	Cloudy-MCL	8	SW 5-12	12	17	0	0	1	94	1
Rhineland	D-17	7:30-4:00	Fair	14	N 10	-10	-2	21	3	1	5	0
Rhineland Center	D-17	7:00-5:00	Fair-PC1	17	W 1-5	-11	-2	2	35	16	70	0
Sauk City	D-31	5:15-5:15	Cloudy-PC1	12	SW-NE 5-10	6	22	2	26	10	84	3
Shawano	D-17	6:30-4:30	PC1-Fair	12	NNW 5-10	0	10	25	11	7	30	4
Shiocton	D-22	8:00-4:30	Fair	12	W 7-12	-8	-3	2	5	3	21	0
Solon Springs	D-22	6:00-4:00	Fair	21	SW 12	-23	-10	8	3	3	18	1
Spencer	D-26	7:00-5:00	Cloudy	15	SW 0-10	-1	10	6	13	5	222	0
Stevens Point	D-17	7:30-4:25	MCL-PC1	9	NNW 5-15	-12	0	2	25	10	51	0
Stockbridge	D-18	7:00-5:00	Fair	10	W 10-15	-19	-2	6	8	6	204	0
Sun Prairie	D-19	9:00-4:00	Fair	7	NW 7	0	20	1	1	1	7	0
Three Lakes	D-31	8:30-4:30	Cloudy-PC1	12	SE 5	10	20	16	1	1	8	0
Tonah	D-18	8:00-4:00	Fair	6	NW 5-10	-20	-10	4	9	4	154	0
Trempealeau	D-26	7:00-5:00	Cl-Snow	10	SSW 5-10	0	15	10	16	8	79	1
Waukesha	D-17	5:15-5:30	PC1	3	W 5-15	3	12	4	15	8	65	6
Wausau	D-18	8:00-4:30	Fair	14	NW 15-20	-22	-12	8	12	7	43	0
Wautoma	D-29	5:45-5:30	Fair	6	NW 15-20	-14	2	18	11	8	24	4
Willard	D-31	6:15-6:15	Cloudy-PC1	12	S 5	12	26	0	14	5	26	1
Woodland Dunes NW	D-26	7:00-3:00	Cloudy-Fair	13	W 5-8	13	21	0	3	3	19	0
Woodland Dunes NE	J-1	6:00-3:30	Cloudy	8	N 0-5	20	26	7	12	7	324	0
Woodland Dunes SW	D-17	6:00-4:00	Fair-PC1	7	NNW 5-15	-6	8	13	10	10	254	1
Woodland Dunes SE	D-18	6:00-4:00	Fair	3	NNW 10-15	-14	-8	12	12	7	32	0

TABLE 3. The 60 most common species - Southeast Wisconsin.

Species	Beloit	Hartford	Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Pt. Atkinson	Lake Geneva	Newburg	Milwaukee	Hales Corners	Wacres	Kenosha	Total Species	Total Individuals	Percent Change Last 5 Years
Canada Goose	45	..	26	107	650	5	33	389	48	758	1	28	3734	- 87%
American Black Duck	1	..	7	22	6	3	7	75	..	277	..	30	945	- 33%
Mallard	489	..	330	210	145	195	157	815	9	450	79	53	13803	- 43%
Common Goldeneye	3	..	*	3	..	4	26	333	31	11	71	37	1658	- 52%
Common Merganser	10	..	*	..	..	..	43	6	1	10	27	34	938	- 59%
Bald Eagle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	*	*	35	469	+200%
Northern Harrier	2	..	..	2	1	2	4	..	..	..	1	20	28	+109%
Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	22	34	+ 3%
Cooper's Hawk	1	..	*	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	23	30	+ 92%
Northern Goshawk	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	*	32	54	+193%
Red-tailed Hawk	3	9	10	9	11	9	19	3	3	6	13	56	569	- 22%
Rough-legged Hawk	..	..	2	3	..	3	5	4	1	3	5	51	231	- 10%
American Kestrel	10	2	6	6	2	4	13	6	1	4	4	53	439	+ 24%
Gray Partridge	..	38	10	..	..	8	43	3	..	..	..	28	675	+ 73%
Ring-necked Pheasant	14	1	15	5	11	9	18	19	4	1	1	43	452	- 30%
Ruffed Grouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	45	162	- 62%
Herring Gull	..	..	..	3	..	..	86	2431	26	1054	58	19	5244	- 30%
Rock Dove	236	231	160	178	61	54	942	563	64	539	165	77	15590	- 24%
Mourning Dove	307	34	93	281	86	159	370	417	56	285	136	72	6881	+ 25%
Eastern Screech-Owl	1	1	..	3	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	10	55	- 2%
Great Horned Owl	3	2	4	8	1	1	7	4	2	1	1	51	189	- 3%
Barred Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	32	63	- 8%
Belted Kingfisher	..	..	1	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	23	37	- 39%
Red-headed Woodpecker	3	2	..	1	1	28	10	6	..	4	2	46	334	+ 36%
Red-bellied Woodpecker	6	2	14	11	1	2	12	1	2	2	3	69	705	+ 39%
Downy Woodpecker	27	36	40	48	25	15	124	30	14	11	16	85	2337	+ 7%
Hairy Woodpecker	4	7	14	11	7	6	31	8	2	3	6	81	1321	+ 22%
Northern Flicker	2	1	2	6	1	5	20	2	..	1	*	36	156	+ 39%
Pileated Woodpecker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	98	- 23%
Horned Lark	107	104	57	13	..	131	34	..	..	16	104	39	1252	+147%
Blue Jay	74	39	63	84	50	109	152	36	15	72	70	86	9136	+ 45%
American Crow	341	94	85	115	246	216	414	389	12000	281	49	82	28474	- 11%
Common Raven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	339	- 37%
Black-capped Chickadee	78	82	140	207	69	129	526	165	30	53	73	86	14839	+ 26%
Tufted Titmouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	55	- 16%
Red-breasted Nuthatch	5	6	4	7	4	1	5	17	5	15	8	69	667	+ 50%
White-breasted Nuthatch	24	26	35	55	17	29	107	36	7	12	19	85	3278	+ 23%
Brown Creeper	3	..	..	4	1	..	7	2	..	..	1	37	128	- 46%
Golden-crowned Kinglet	..	..	..	*	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	12	45	- 83%
American Robin	5	..	7	38	4	10	4	138	9	24	12	35	762	+184%
Bohemian Waxwing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	506	+197%
Cedar Waxwing	24	16	15	117	..	53	6	76	47	9	6	45	1490	+ 17%
Northern Shrike	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	39	54	- 52%
European Starling	526	249	295	819	70	526	987	1	190	1011	281	82	142952	- 38%
Northern Cardinal	95	54	104	41	58	38	266	75	19	40	45	75	5357	+ 88%
American Tree Sparrow	696	244	322	405	245	691	853	347	185	199	1521	73	15073	+ 27%
Song Sparrow	6	2	1	13	7	7	6	5	2	11	11	31	197	+ 40%
White-throated Sparrow	5	1	1	1	*	1	..	22	1	4	2	23	108	+114%
Dark-eyed Junco	1308	244	427	704	214	286	813	425	156	387	347	77	20399	+ 32%
Snow Bunting	*	101	10	..	..	22	46	..	..	14	150	50	4127	+ 15%
Red-winged Blackbird	27	..	1	2	..	1	7	1	..	..	3	26	206	- 96%
Common Grackle	1	1	3	7	*	..	6	2	*	..	4	35	207	- 38%
Brown-headed Cowbird	5	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	14	79	- 71%
Pine Grosbeak	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	17	171	- 53%
Purple Finch	..	..	64	33	3	6	25	9	1	..	16	70	1693	+ 34%
Common Redpoll	201	..	..	3	..	..	1	2	..	3	2	43	1019	- 57%
Pine Siskin	2	..	7	44	..	26	13	52	..	2	4	67	2587	+ 11%
American Goldfinch	92	55	223	170	23	38	258	127	50	37	108	81	9425	+ 23%
Evening Grosbeak	..	..	14	35	..	2	34	32	..	1	11	68	10066	+ 55%
House Sparrow	391	668	729	435	370	1005	2166	580	309	462	373	80	49236	- 4%
TOTAL SPECIES	48	31	44	59	35	49	62	69	42	51	57	131		

A 121,513 European Starlings at Milwaukee

TABLE 3. The 60 most common species - Southwest and South-central Wisconsin.

Species	Richland Center	Clyde	Cornelia	Deerborn	ForLage	Haraboo	Foyette	Seuk City	Mount Horeb	Blanchardville	Cadiz Springs	Randolph	Sun Prairie	Madison	Cookeville
Canada Goose	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	52	..	..	..	..	117	..
American Black Duck	..	..	..	2	..	..	30	11	..	..	..	..	..	61	..
Mallard	14	..	..	..	1	..	283	260	..	..	..	5	2	2763	2
Common Goldeneye	..	..	6	1	..	..	75	147	..	..	..	..	..	207	..
Common Merganser	..	..	5	..	..	..	130	6	..	..	..	..	..	453	1
Bald Eagle	4	..	10	302	..	..	2	45	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Northern Harrier	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sharp-shinned Hawk	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	1	2	..	..	..	3	4
Cooper's Hawk	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Northern Goshawk	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Red-tailed Hawk	20	3	5	35	..	10	16	67	23	13	2	4	..	24	2
Rough-legged Hawk	8	..	4	14	..	10	8	16	2	3	..	3	1	9	1
American Kestrel	7	..	4	7	..	2	2	22	5	2	1	..	..	7	1
Gray Partridge	..	..	30	40	..	..	58	5	..	13	17	..	7	12	1
King-necked Pheasant	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	3	..	4	1	27	5
Ruffed Grouse	2	10	..	..	..	..	8	8	4	4	..	..	..	2	..
Herring Gull	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	427	..
Rock Dove	583	57	251	411	4	25	201	577	172	165	40	117	275	936	37
Mourning Dove	70	1	39	56	..	8	303	111	4	18	2	13	4	1095	42
Eastern Screech-Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	27	..
Great Horned Owl	3	2	1	2	..	..	9	11	4	7	3	1	..	11	..
Barred Owl	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
Belted Kingfisher	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
Red-headed Woodpecker	9	8	22	32	..	2	7	..	14	20	..	2	..	22	..
Red-bellied Woodpecker	47	4	20	23	2	8	26	91	15	17	1	..	..	28	2
Downy Woodpecker	37	1	11	10	1	17	53	105	42	51	3	5	..	169	7
Hairy Woodpecker	25	3	..	4	..	7	22	50	25	15	..	1	..	64	3
Northern Flicker	7	..	1	3	..	2	19	19	1	3	..	1	..	16	..
Pileated Woodpecker	9	2	..	..	..	..	1	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horned Lark	4	5	26	58	..	..	76	174	66	92	..	2	16	3	71
Blue Jay	316	45	178	231	7	33	334	425	115	187	20	34	5	357	22
American Crow	370	85	225	209	95	108	522	900	84	689	25	21	11	804	36
Common Raven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black-capped Chickadee	199	79	17	65	7	81	192	509	129	128	30	5	13	461	8
Tufted Titmouse	6	3	2	2	..	..	6	6	13	3	1	..	..	6	1
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	..	2	2	..	..	13	17	..	2	..	..	..	14	1
White-breasted Nuthatch	67	18	10	11	2	22	69	159	62	53	3	4	..	170	6
Brown Creeper	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	7	..	3	..	..	..	43	..
Golden-crowned Kinglet	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	14	..
American Robin	2	..	..	..	..	12	4	97	13	1	..	..	..	328	3
Bohemian Waxwing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Cedar Waxwing	1	..	1	..	..	..	28	41	2	1	..	..	..	355	8
Northern Shrike	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
European Starling	384	2	275	520	102	18	940	1108	228	122	60	143	195	1513	37
Northern Cardinal	568	26	314	633	10	16	163	414	103	133	12	4	1	267	31
American Tree Sparrow	323	48	391	145	10	135	340	1548	82	270	15	47	3	1061	61
Song Sparrow	6	..	1	1	..	..	4	9	2	33	1	..	..	48	1
White-throated Sparrow	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	43	2
Dark-eyed Junco	933	69	1744	1069	77	185	728	1746	293	480	20	9	20	1330	75
Snow Bunting	..	..	..	10	..	..	562	2	50	6	..	..	..	2	8
Red-winged Blackbird	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	45	..
Common Grackle	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	21	..	..	..	..	..	43	1
Brown-headed Cowbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	27	..
Pine Grosbeak	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purple Finch	3	..	6	22	..	14	95	47	12	8	4	..	4	28	17
Common Redpoll	..	..	..	3	..	..	30	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
Pine Siskin	..	..	2	3	..	2	24	42	3	..	..	..	..	86	1
American Goldfinch	132	12	4	5	20	91	372	348	199	24	10	6	11	554	32
Evening Grosbeak	4	..	..	..	25	31	82	16	11	2	..	..	..	4	5
House Sparrow	1239	62	2039	1010	70	297	1746	2205	425	1030	620	476	375	1277	141
TOTAL SPECIES	45	30	41	37	15	28	74	61	28	41	24	24	18	88	30

TABLE 3. The 60 most common species - East-central Wisconsin.

Species	Shiocton	Fremont	Autauga	Green Lake	Appleton	Oshkosh	Stockbridge	Fond du Lac	Wood, Dunes NE	Wood, Dunes NE	Wood, Dunes SW	Wood, Dunes SE	Plymouth	Kettle Moraine	Horicon
Canada Goose	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
American Black Duck	..	3	..	..	3	4	..	12	..	..	19	..	..	..	730
Mallard	..	2	..	..	17	22	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Goldeneye	..	52	191	13	2026	400	1	218	..	..	6	7	35	..	..
Common Merganser	..	1	..	5	307	34	..	..	1	22	3	8	..	..	..
Bald Eagle	..	..	..	11	92	2	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..
Northern Harrier	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sharp-shinned Hawk	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2
Cooper's Hawk	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Northern Goshawk	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Red-tailed Hawk	1	12	2	10	25	5	7	5	..	5	..	1	5	5	5
Rough-legged Hawk	5	11	..	9	5	3	..	..	4	17	6	1	1	..	3
American Kestrel	2	3	..	2	6	5	10	8	2	3	1	2	2	1	2
Gray Partridge	..	..	..	..	29	23	25	37	14	40	5	26	6	15	..
Ring-necked Pheasant	..	1	1	28	35	48	2	..	1	13	2	25	4	4	19
Ruffed Grouse	3	..	8	5	1	..	..	..	3	3	4	1	..	..	..
Herring Gull	..	..	..	3	4	1	..	..	..	156	..	9	13	..	..
Rock Dove	200	97	70	301	305	854	495	255	61	596	61	203	144	42	131
Mourning Dove	32	202	19	21	350	322	21	62	2	259	69	79	53	3	22
Eastern Screech-Owl	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Great Horned Owl	..	3	..	1	3	6	2	..	4	35	2	3	1	..	2
Barred Owl	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
Belted Kingfisher	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Red-headed Woodpecker	..	2	31	16	2	5	..	4	..	..	4	2	..	..	..
Red-bellied Woodpecker	9	12	17	7	3	7	12	7	1	2	..	2	9	5	..
Downy Woodpecker	28	31	39	19	20	37	32	44	12	30	31	23	24	8	10
Hairy Woodpecker	8	16	23	9	8	12	16	15	6	16	12	9	14	7	..
Northern Flicker	4	7	1	2	1	..	..	6	1	3	..	3	..	..	..
Pileated Woodpecker	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Horned Lark	..	20	10	..	1	6	6	34	..	1	3	12	1	..	5
Blue Jay	88	130	454	146	30	62	64	52	42	95	49	31	39	25	18
American Crow	38	403	382	196	1188	134	43	76	41	180	52	90	33	35	1
Common Raven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black-capped Chickadee	412	132	392	57	60	73	32	77	58	145	101	90	44	70	41
Tufted Titmouse	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red-breasted Nuthatch	..	3	35	1	5	8	..	4	..	7	..	1	..	1	..
White-breasted Nuthatch	20	37	76	27	18	31	27	35	17	25	34	22	23	21	10
Brown Creeper	..	1	1	..	1	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Golden-crowned Kinglet	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Robin	..	..	..	6	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Bohemian Waxwing	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..
Cedar Waxwing	..	15	..	107	75	..	50	5	2	..	..	..	12	3	2
Northern Shrike	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
European Starling	22	139	44	139	239	964	453	182	5	2506	575	89	216	162	170
Northern Cardinal	28	19	55	23	25	22	43	33	16	37	49	23	33	16	9
American Tree Sparrow	117	238	20	209	255	583	100	273	44	162	112	50	203	58	209
Song Sparrow	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
White-throated Sparrow	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..
Dark-eyed Junco	51	216	440	172	182	206	109	116	35	129	176	135	155	94	51
Snow Bunting	3	25	..	..	51	13	99	57	..	60	43	..	18	..	95
Red-winged Blackbird	..	..	..	1	..	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Common Grackle	..	6	..	3	5	1	2	..	..	1	3	5	1	..	15
Brown-headed Cowbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4
Pine Grosbeak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purple Finch	7	..	22	7	6	..	7	..	..	16	2	7	34	8	..
Common Redpoll	1	..	30	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..
Fine Siskin	4	1	16	3	52	6	10	..	..	2	37	12	6	..	..
American Goldfinch	240	143	418	91	41	41	108	134	29	214	67	29	200	72	20
Evening Grosbeak	14	138	380	82	..	..	17	20	..	15	22	..	120	95	..
House Sparrow	100	1071	185	142	134	1543	1415	1570	115	493	285	178	484	472	424
TOTAL SPECIES	27	44	35	43	56	58	35	28	26	47	35	29	37	28	46

TABLE 3. The 60 most common species - West-central Wisconsin.

Species	Hudson	Durand	Nelson	Arcadia	Trempealeau	Willard	Black River Falls	Tomah	Stencer	Stevens Point	Arrin	Amherst	Adams	LaCrosse	Kickapoo Valley
Canada Goose	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	23	..	..	..	35	..
American Black Duck	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	46	..
Mallard	531	..	10	19	55	..	..	..	6	201	..	10	35	755	..
Common Goldeneye	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	2	..	..
Common Merganser	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bald Eagle	13	10	14	1	3	6	1	1	..	2	..	..	5	5	..
Northern Harrier	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sharp-shinned Hawk	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Cooper's Hawk	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Goshawk	1	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	1
Red-tailed Hawk	6	19	25	13	12	6	5	9	..	2	5	5	..	18	8
Rough-legged Hawk	..	4	3	3	4	4	2	4	..	5	1	..	1	5	1
American Kestrel	..	2	3	5	6	1	1	*	1	1	2	1	..	1	2
Gray Partridge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	38	..	..	..	..
Ring-necked Pheasant	2	5	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	*	6	..	..	5
Ruffed Grouse	1	..	7	..	..	*	2	7	1	6	2	2	3	13	5
Herring Gull	..	..	..	..	..	171	24	121	68	198	240	136	5	333	117
Rock Dove	33	170	367	171	199	171	24	121	68	198	240	136	5	333	117
Mourning Dove	35	1	5	14	15	*	22	3	1	14	14	13	10	74	2
Eastern Screech-Owl	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Horned Owl	..	4	..	2	..	1	7	..	3	1	*	..	..	4	4
Barred Owl	1	..	1	..	4	2	..	2	2	..	*	..	..	11	..
Belted Kingfisher	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Red-headed Woodpecker	..	..	..	2	5	2	1	3	..	4	4	13	..	2	14
Red-bellied Woodpecker	3	7	44	9	28	12	26	2	3	4	8	7	6	25	10
Downy Woodpecker	8	35	28	14	56	46	45	10	30	26	15	29	11	62	7
Hairy Woodpecker	4	13	17	5	54	28	21	10	14	24	65	18	7	29	10
Northern Flicker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Pileated Woodpecker	1	..	7	..	4	1	5	1	2	..	*	1	2	5	1
Horned Lark	..	8	..	*	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	13	6
Blue Jay	37	167	137	78	299	185	272	135	78	286	42	158	66	162	107
American Crow	232	276	295	182	172	269	195	133	117	612	55	403	64	75	188
Common Raven	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black-capped Chickadee	92	142	213	22	364	417	482	77	120	413	150	165	113	241	75
Tufted Titmouse	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Red-breasted Nuthatch	4	..	..	1	16	4	14	4	2	5	2	1	2	6	..
White-breasted Nuthatch	26	30	169	14	99	66	220	17	19	49	25	46	20	55	24
Brown Creeper	..	2	3	..	1	..	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	10	1
Golden-crowned Kinglet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
American Robin	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	10	..
Bohemian Waxwing	10	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cedar Waxwing	184	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	28	..	..	4	..
Northern Shrike	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1
European Starling	106	197	471	46	216	223	31	88	82	446	48	155	30	489	210
Northern Cardinal	19	77	212	149	201	17	80	15	6	31	16	21	12	162	79
American Tree Sparrow	9	257	149	40	192	36	44	139	22	15	19	55	76	313	68
Song Sparrow	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White-throated Sparrow	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark-eyed Junco	105	538	337	182	495	37	368	136	29	160	18	218	68	307	113
Snow Bunting	9	30	..	*	..	340	..	59	160	150	22	..	..	..	..
Red-winged Blackbird	..	1	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..
Common Grackle	..	..	4	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	*	..	1	7	..
Brown-headed Cowbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Pine Grosbeak	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Purple Finch	14	34	3	..	73	*	100	25	..	5	*	47	5	12	11
Common Redpoll	..	40	1	7	..	10	22	..	119	6	..	30	..	1	..
Pine Siskin	72	10	..	4	45	..	5	..	2	33	..	47	6	44	2
American Goldfinch	65	263	254	5	108	100	405	171	151	377	68	256	59	147	97
Evening Grosbeak	..	80	7	..	31	372	797	352	10	117	44	79	115	5	14
House Sparrow	277	981	2153	518	1830	2383	228	218	526	570	679	283	31	987	440
TOTAL SPECIES	34	38	34	29	44	31	35	31	35	40	29	31	31	50	32

TABLE 3. The 60 most common species - Northeast Wisconsin.

Species	Iron Belt	Phelps	Three Lakes	Whitelander	Merrill	Neuseau	Antino	Lakewood	Peshigo	Uphraim	Pike Lake	Sowler	Caroline	Shavano	Green Bay
Canada Goose	1	..	..	..	1	478
American Black Duck	1	..	..	..	18	9	..	..	6	1	252
Mallard	13	449	366	..	..	2	96	..	..	165	20	1754
Common Goldeneye	4	1	17	..	..	53	183	..	..	..	2	..
Common Merganser	1	..	..	..	8	26	..	..	..	1	85
Bald Eagle	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1
Northern Harrier	1	..
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Cooper's Hawk	1
Northern Goshawk	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Red-tailed Hawk	2	..	..	..	..	4	17
Rough-legged Hawk	3	..	5	..	..	1	1	10	1
American Kestrel	4
Gray Partridge	93
Ring-necked Pheasant	1	..	..	..	..	1	85
Ruffed Grouse	2	2	..	1	3	..	3	..	3	3	2	3	..
Herring Gull	837	..	..	..	1	32
Rock Dove	323	90	15	85	137	18	6	14	296	753	..
Mourning Dove	8	..	..	19	21	309	8	138	63	..	3	63	152	348	..
Eastern Screech-Owl
Great Horned Owl	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
Barred Owl	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Belted Kingfisher	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1
Red-headed Woodpecker	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4	4
Red-bellied Woodpecker	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	5	6	..	2	6	9	4
Downy Woodpecker	3	17	12	30	8	11	10	4	16	54	5	29	28	36	23
Hairy Woodpecker	2	18	16	25	6	5	7	2	14	70	3	24	24	19	12
Northern Flicker	1	8	..	..	1	..	..
Pileated Woodpecker	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	..
Horned Lark	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Jay	9	42	40	100	11	47	87	11	198	176	18	136	127	198	75
American Crow	..	2	..	5	137	186	107	2	481	128	32	309	31	568	110
Common Raven	2	23	16	4	..	..	5	2	8	4	..	8	..	8	..
Black-capped Chickadee	35	163	179	291	71	200	79	64	249	514	62	212	153	240	121
Tufted Titmouse
Red-breasted Nuthatch	..	33	37	31	2	..	15	33	1	38	2	22	4	17	3
White-breasted Nuthatch	6	31	13	99	9	17	15	2	24	62	..	28	40	73	25
Brown Creeper	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Robin	4	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	4
Bohemian Waxwing	..	11	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	100	..	28	..	9	72
Cedar Waxwing	12	23	..	9	..	5	..	..	60	31
Northern Shrike	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	1
European Starling	..	8	..	8	17	352	23	..	123	245	3	50	35	265	433
Northern Cardinal	1	4	13	3	..	8	34	..	9	52	23	53
American Tree Sparrow	2	32	25	..	10	91	..	17	30	35	95
Song Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow	1	..	..	..	1	1
Dark-eyed Junco	12	..	60	15	..	22	25	11	3	213	130	121
Snow Bunting	6	13	..	..	13	58	51	..	106	287	..	..	..	32	47
Red-winged Blackbird	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	14
Common Grackle	2	..	..	..	..	10
Brown-headed Cowbird	20
Pine Grosbeak	..	10	11	2	..	9	5	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..
Purple Finch	..	5	7	55	127	4	39	4	65	6	1	62	75	26	11
Common Redpoll	2	21	150	..	..	3	13	..	..	17	..	7	..	5	2
Pine Siskin	..	54	50	330	10	28	56	155	..	23	176	220	45	153	30
American Goldfinch	6	..	27	45	28	84	31	..	109	378	64	182	219	282	82
Evening Grosbeak	54	192	229	611	1	13	102	35	120	238	28	343	328	334	15
House Sparrow	1	545	201	72	..	211	70	24	120	115	344	246
TOTAL SPECIES	12	19	19	32	26	30	31	14	32	47	16	25	30	47	51

TABLE 3. The 60 most common species - Northwest Wisconsin.

Species	Bayfield	Ashland	Cloverland	Brule	Solon Springs	Pfiffeld	Oxbow	Grantsburg	Luck	Joel	New Richmond	Holcombe	Chippewa Falls	Gilman	Medford
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Canada Goose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	34	..	..	..	..
American Black Duck	..	20	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	23	..	..
Mallard	4	30	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	92	25	..	20	..	..
Common Goldeneye	..	..	..	8	4	1	..	..	..	3	47	..	?	..	..
Common Merganser	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Bald Eagle	1	..	*	4	2	1	*	3	..	1	1	2	12	..	..
Northern Harrier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sharp-shinned Hawk	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cooper's Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Goshawk	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Red-tailed Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
Rough-legged Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
American Kestrel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..
Gray Partridge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..
Ring-necked Pheasant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	?	4	8	..	..	..	..	..
Ruffed Grouse	1	*	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	1
Herring Gull	98	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rock Dove	7	67	..	..	..	4	..	43	43	56	368	35	100	18	50
Mourning Dove	..	12	..	..	..	*	..	..	2	..	5	1	*	..	1
Eastern Screech-Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Horned Owl	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..
Barred Owl	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
Belted Kingfisher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red-headed Woodpecker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Red-bellied Woodpecker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	12	5	1	5	4	..
Downy Woodpecker	9	12	12	6	18	27	24	26	39	34	28	20	33	22	23
Hairy Woodpecker	4	12	4	11	11	15	19	20	33	39	11	11	15	28	33
Northern Flicker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pileated Woodpecker	..	1	2	4	2	3	..	3	4	3	1	..	..	..	2
Horned Lark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Blue Jay	33	71	30	111	57	85	55	195	87	87	93	167	206	73	154
American Crow	..	28	42	3	..	24	4	172	7	62	1013	159	153	108	252
Common Raven	1	29	16	62	33	64	12	9	4	..	..	..	2	4	5
Black-capped Chickadee	96	131	106	262	144	521	184	533	127	237	96	623	329	270	529
Tufted Titmouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	4	9	22	26	26	8	3	4	..	1	4	?	12	48
White-breasted Nuthatch	1	12	6	14	34	40	12	41	66	46	50	54	46	34	43
Brown Creeper	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golden-crowned Kinglet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Robin	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bohemian Waxwing	..	6	..	..	..	*	*	20	..	..	..	..	13	1	..
Cedar Waxwing	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	24	3	..	..	..	1
Northern Shrike	1	1	3	3	1	*	1	1	..	1	..	4	..	1	1
European Starling	54	64	1	1	..	66	1	65	74	36	177	61	76	28	309
Northern Cardinal	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	13	21	11	2	34	1	13
American Tree Sparrow	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	37	117	11	98	1	..
Song Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
White-throated Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Dark-eyed Junco	4	1	..	..	..	9	*	15	63	37	97	5	87	18	8
Snow Bunting	3	50	..	..	34	26	..	350	75	29	126	260	4	100	287
Red-winged Blackbird	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..
Common Grackle	..	6	..	..	..	*	1	1	13	6	..	..	..	..	1
Brown-headed Cowbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pine Grosbeak	18	3	15	24	8	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purple Finch	5	..	1	9	18	19	4	2	13	16	23	41	4	18	171
Common Redpoll	5	..	36	7	82	7	7	4	18	..	..	9	..	21	70
Pine Siskin	..	7	5	86	12	25	3	24	29	11	1	73	99	27	121
American Goldfinch	1	10	..	3	..	18	..	56	36	79	35	53	220	20	22
Evening Grosbeak	151	291	8	560	393	991	280	468	87	2	..	137	49	302	521
House Sparrow	91	88	..	2	2	13	..	446	266	312	850	464	275	295	525
TOTAL SPECIES	24	30	21	30	24	28	18	34	30	39	35	26	33	27	26

*Seen 3 days before or after the count, but not on the day of the count.

TABLE 4. Species seen on 11 or fewer counts.

Species	No. of Counts	Total Birds	Count and Number
Pied-billed Grebe	3	3	Solon Springs 1, Horicon 1, Beloit 1, (Oconomowoc)
Horned Grebe	1	1	Madison 1
Double-cr. Cormorant	1	1	Green Bay 1
Great Blue Heron	3	3	Woodland Dunes SW 1, Poynette 1, Waukesha 1
Tundra Swan	5	11	Trempealeau 1, Oshkosh 1, Richland Center 4, Sauk City 1, Milwaukee 4
Mute Swan	3	12	Ashland 2, Solon Springs 5, (Woodland Dunes SE), Lake Geneva 5
Snow Goose	4	20	Appleton 1, Oshkosh 1, Mt. Horeb 16, Milwaukee 2
Wood Duck	11	16	Shawano 2, Green Bay 3, LaCrosse 1, Appleton 1, Oshkosh 1, Clyde 1, Poynette 1, Sauk City 2, (Madison), Waukesha 2, Fort Atkinson 1, Kenosha 1
Green-winged Teal	2	2	Poynette 1, Madison 1
Northern Pintail	4	4	Green Bay 1, Sauk City 1, Madison 1, Waukesha 1
Blue-winged Teal	1	1	Poynette 1
Northern Shoveler	1	69	Madison 69
Gadwall	4	390	Madison 383, Waukesha 3, Fort Atkinson 2, Milwaukee 2
American Wigeon	4	17	Appleton 1, Madison 11, Beloit 1, Milwaukee 4
Canvasback	4	23	Oshkosh 2, Madison 2, Lake Geneva 1, Racine 18, (Kenosha)
Redhead	3	9	Appleton 1, Madison 6, Kenosha 2
Ring-necked Duck	4	7	Green Bay 1, LaCrosse 1, Madison 3, Newburg 2
Greater Scaup	7	5186	Ephraim 57, Appleton 1, Oshkosh 2, Newburg 34, Milwaukee 5077, Racine 6, Kenosha 9
Lesser Scaup	9	45	Adams 15, LaCrosse 1, Appleton 6, Oshkosh 4, Horicon 1, Poynette 1, Madison 5, Lake Geneva 8, Milwaukee 4
Oldsquaw	6	1333	Ephraim 385, Woodland Dunes NE 201, Newburg 3, Milwaukee 708, Racine 1, Kenosha 35
Bufflehead	9	109	Ephraim 12, Adams 1, Oshkosh 3, (Woodland Dunes SE), Poynette 7, Madison 2, Milwaukee 23, Hales Corners 4, Racine 52, Kenosha 5
White-winged Scoter	1	4	Milwaukee 4
Hooded Merganser	5	7	Oshkosh 1, Poynette 2, Madison 2, Newburg 1, Milwaukee 1
Red-breasted Merganser	6	81	Ephraim 5, Madison 2, Newburg 16, Milwaukee 24, Racine 4, Kenosha 30
Ruddy Duck	4	32	Appleton 2, Oshkosh 12, Madison 2, Milwaukee 16
Osprey	1	1	Shiocton 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	8	8	Trempealeau 1, Oshkosh 1, Woodland Dunes NE 1, Richland Center 1, Poynette 1, Sauk City 1, Beloit 1, Lake Geneva 1
Golden Eagle	3	4	Grantsburg 1, LaCrosse 1, Kickapoo Valley 2
Gyr Falcon	1	1	Gilman 1
Spruce Grouse	1	2	Three Lakes 2
Prairie Chicken	2	21	Spencer 14, Arpin 7
Sharp-tailed Grouse	1	4	Holcombe 4
Wild Turkey	5	65	LaCrosse 6, Richland Center 3, Clyde 5, Beetown 50, Sauk City 1
Northern Bobwhite	10	160	Trempealeau 5, Wautoma 20, Green Lake 3, Oshkosh 7, Richland Center 48, Clyde 7, Cor- nelia 24, Beetown 33, Poynette 7, Madison 6 (Appleton), Poynette 1, Madison 3, Waukesha 1
Virginia Rail	3	5	Madison 1
Sora	1	1	

TABLE 4. Species seen on 11 or fewer counts.

Species	No. of Counts	Total Birds	Count and Number
American Coot	9	65	Green Bay 1, Appleton 3, (Oshkosh), Sauk City 1, Madison 37, Oconomowoc 2, Fort Atkinson 1, Lake Geneva 16, Newburg 3, Milwaukee 1
Killdeer	4	8	Ephraim 2, Wautoma 4, Cornelia 1, (Baraboo), Poynette 1
Common Snipe	9	29	Chippewa Falls 1, Kickapoo Valley 1, Richland Center 3, Cornelia 1, Beetown 11, (Baraboo), Poynette 5, Sauk City 1, Madison 5, Waukesha 1
American Woodcock	1	1	Waukesha 1
Bonaparte's Gull	5	2719	Newburg 27, Milwaukee 2682, Hales Corners 1, Racine 4, Kenosha 5
Glaucous Gull	1	1	Madison 1
Ring-billed Gull	6	1765	(Oshkosh), Madison 361, Newburg 15, Milwaukee 1279, Hales Corners 10, Racine 95, Kenosha 5
Snowy Owl	2	2	Ashland 2, (Fifield), (Oshkosh), Baraboo 1, (Kenosha)
Short-eared Owl	5	8	Green Lake 2, Sauk City 1, Madison 1, Milwaukee 3, Hales Corners 1
Yellow-bel. Sapsucker	9	19	(Oshkosh), Richland Center 1, Poynette 3, Sauk City 1, Madison 7, Waukesha 1, Newburg 2, Milwaukee 2, Hales Corners 1, Racine 1
Gray Jay	5	41	Fifield 14, Oxbo 9, Phelps 2, Three Lakes 7, Rhinelander 9
Boreal Chickadee	2	5	Three Lakes 3, Rhinelander 2
Winter Wren	2	2	Madison 1, Hales Corners 1
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	1	Arpin 1
Eastern Bluebird	4	12	Richland Center 4, Cornelia 2, Mount Horeb 3, Waukesha 3
Townsend's Solitaire	1	1	Racine 1
Hermit Thrush	5	7	Oshkosh 1, Fond du Lac 1, Woodland Dunes NE 1, Milwaukee 3, Racine 1
Varied Thrush	2	2	Bayfield 1, Shawano 1, (Madison)
Brown Thrasher	6	9	(Green Bay), Adams 1, (Wautoma), Plymouth 1, Cornelia 1, Madison 4, Beloit 1, Racine 1
Orange-crowned Warbler	1	1	Woodland Dunes NE 1
Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	2	Waukesha 2
Common Yellowthroat	1	1	Madison 1
Rufous-sided Towhee	5	6	Shawano 2, Nelson 1, Beloit 1, Lake Geneva 1, Newburg 1
Chipping Sparrow	2	2	Ephraim 1, Oconomowoc 1
Field Sparrow	4	7	Durand 2, Green Lake 1, Woodland Dunes SE 1, Racine 3
Vesper Sparrow	1	1	Poynette 1
Fox Sparrow	5	8	Black River Falls 1, Wautoma 2, Appleton 1, Woodland Dunes NE 1, Kenosha 3
White-crowned Sparrow	5	11	Poynette 1, Madison 1, Beloit 1, Milwaukee 5, Kenosha 3
Swamp Sparrow	10	40	Fremont 1, Poynette 5, Blanchardville 1, Madison 15, Oconomowoc 1, Waukesha 1, Newburg 9, Milwaukee 2, Hales Corners 2, Kenosha 3
Lapland Longspur	9	113	Durand 3, Oshkosh 4, Woodland Dunes SE 12, Cornelia 40, Sauk City 3, Blanchardville 29, Madison 9, Lake Geneva 12, Kenosha 1
Western Meadowlark	1	1	Nelson 1
meadowlark spp.	9	15	Durand 2, Woodland Dunes SE 1, Clyde 1, Cornelia 1, Portage 1, Poynette 3, Randolph 2, Madison 3, Waukesha 1
Yellow-headed Blackbird	1	1	Horicon 1

TABLE 4. Species seen on 11 or fewer counts.

Species	No. of Counts	Total Birds	Count and Number
Rusty Blackbird	10	29	Joel 1, New Richmond 1, Woodland Dunes NE 1, Poynette 1, Horicon 1, Madison 6, Oconomowoc 11, Fort Atkinson 2, Lake Geneva 4, Hales Corners 1
Red Crossbill	5	37	(Ashland), Brule 7, Fifield 23, (Phelps), (Three Lakes), (Wausau), Lakewood 5, Black River Falls 1, (Green Lake), Oconomowoc 1
White-winged Crossbill	5	12	Cloverland 6, Solon Springs 3, (Phelps), Woodland Dunes NE 1, Woodlands Dunes SW 1, Milwaukee 1
Accipiter spp.....	1	1	New Richmond 1
scaup spp.....	1	20	Oshkosh 20

Site Tenacity of Birds on Curtis Prairie, Dane County, Wisconsin

By Bette A. Loiselle and John G. Blake

Prairie ecosystems in the midwest are subject to periodic burning (Daubenmire 1968, Best 1979). Recently burned prairie presents a very distinct habitat, one that is frequently exploited by a number of birds (Tester and Marshall 1961, Komarek 1969, Best 1979). Birds using burned prairie are likely to be more transient than birds using unburned areas because many birds opportunistically forage on the freshly exposed ground surface and because little or no nesting cover is available on burned over prairie. The present study was conducted to examine the extent of site-tenacity among birds found on a periodically burned prairie in southeastern Wisconsin. We examined this question through use of mist net captures and recaptures during two spring and early summer seasons.

Study Area and Methods

Curtis Prairie is a 24 ha tract of restored prairie located within the arboretum of the University of Wisconsin, Dane Co., Wisconsin. The prairie is maintained by mowing and controlled burning that prevents encroachment of surrounding woods and exotic species and enhances growth and frequency of prairie species. Approximately one-half of the prairie is burned every spring, with each half burned every other year. The prairie was burned on 13 May 1982 and on 25 April 1983 (Fig. 1). (See Curtis (1955) and Anderson (1972) for a more detailed description of Curtis Prairie.)

We used mist nets (12 x 2.6m, 36 mm mesh) to obtain data on birds using burned and unburned sections of the prairie. Because we used the same number of nets in burned and unburned areas and netted simultaneously in both areas, our sampling effort was standardized. Mist nets also allowed us to gather data on site-tenacity, sex ratios, breeding condition, and age distribution of birds using the prairie, data not obtainable through visual censuses.

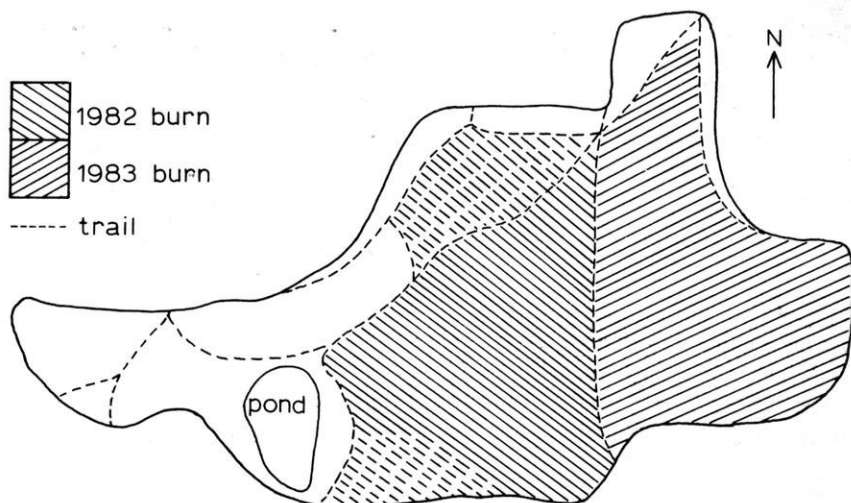


Figure 1. Curtis Prairie, University of Wisconsin Arboretum, showing extent of fires in 1982 and 1983. Broken lines indicate relatively light burn.

Nine or ten nets, approximately 20m apart, were placed in a line on both burned and unburned sections. Nets were opened one-half hour before sunrise and remained open until 0930-1000. Capture rates generally declined after 0800 when higher wind velocities caused nets to billow. Opening and closing times were noted to allow calculation of total mist net hours (MNH; one net open for one hour = 1 MNH). Mist nets generally were operated for 2 day periods on a biweekly basis, starting 2 days after the prairie was burned. We accumulated 997 MNH in 1982 and 625 in 1983.

Nets were checked for birds at least once every hour. Captured birds were sexed, aged, weighed, banded with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service aluminum leg bands, and released at point of capture.

Results and Discussion

Species and Sex Composition of Recaptures -- We captured 514 individuals (38 species) during 1982 and 1983. (Three young pheasants (*Phasianus colchicus*) were captured but not banded and are excluded from consideration.) Forty-nine individuals of 12 species were captured at least twice, for a total of 65 recaptures (Table 1). Thirteen of the 38 captured species bred on the prairie during one or both years. The Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) probably parasitized nests on the prairie, but we have no direct evidence. Among the 13 breeding species, only the Vesper Sparrow (*Poocetes gramineus*), represented by 2 captures, and the Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*), represented by 8 captures, were not recaptured. Lack of recapture reflects the low abundance of these species. A female European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) was the only species recaptured on the prairie that did not also breed there. Starlings did breed in the surrounding woodlots and foraged on the prairie immediately after burning.

Table 1. Number of recaptures within and between burned and unburned sections of Curtis Prairie. Number of individuals are given in parantheses.

	Within Habitat Recaptures		Between Habitat Recaptures
	Burned	Unburned	
Traill's Flycatcher (1)		2	1
<u>Empidonax traillii</u>			
European Starling (1)			1
<u>Sturnus vulgaris</u>			
Sedge Wren (1)		1	
<u>Cistothorus platensis</u>			
Common Yellowthroat (10)	2	8	5
<u>Geothlypis trichas</u>			
Eastern Meadowlark (1)	1		
<u>Sturnella magna</u>			
Redwing Blackbird (13)	1	10	3
<u>Agelaius phoeniceus</u>			
Brown-headed Cowbird (3)	2	1	
<u>Molothrus ater</u>			
Savannah Sparrow (1)	2		
<u>Passerculus sandwichensis</u>			
Swamp Sparrow (4)	2	5	1
<u>Melospiza georgiana</u>			
Song Sparrow (6)		8	
<u>Melospiza melodia</u>			
Henslow's Sparrow (1)		1	
<u>Ammodramus henslowii</u>			
American Goldfinch (7)	1	7	
<u>Carduelis tristis</u>			
TOTAL	11	43	11

We determined the sex of 470 captured individuals and, assuming an expected 1:1 sex ratio, significantly more males ($N=317$) were captured than females ($X^2=57.2$, $df=1$, $P<.001$). The difference is probably even more pronounced because many species breeding on the prairie are normally polygynous (e.g., Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*), Redwing Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*) (Verner and Willson 1969)). Thus, the actual ratio may not be 1:1, but may be skewed toward females. The 2:1 sex ratio of captures reflects the more active role of males in securing and maintaining territories; mist nets are biased towards capture of more active individuals (Karr 1981). The sex ratio of recaptures was even more strongly skewed towards males (43 males, 11 females) again reflecting the more active behavior of males. The sex ratio of recaptures was significantly different from either a 1:1 ratio ($X^2=19.0$, $df=1$, $P<.001$) or the 2:1 ratio of total captures ($X^2=4.1$, $df=1$, $P<.05$). We found no significant difference in recapture frequency of either sex between early and late summer. However, the low sample size of recaptured females ($N=11$) may partially account for the lack of significance.

Recaptures Within the Same Habitat -- Birds were counted as within habitat recaptures if they were originally netted on burned (or unburned) section of the prairie and later recaptured within the same habitat, even if the recapture occurred a year later. For example, a female Cowbird caught on the burned prairie in 1982 was captured in 1983 on the burned section (unburned section of 1982).

We expected birds on the burned prairie to be more transient than those on unburned areas for two reasons. First, food abundance and visibility (insects, seeds) are often greater on recently burned prairie than on unburned grasslands (Tester and Marshall 1961) and many birds make temporary use of such areas for foraging (Best 1979). We observed and captured many birds characteristic of forest and second growth woodland that foraged on the burned prairie in 1982 and 1983. Second, lack of vegetation for cover precluded nesting on recently burned prairie until late in the summer after regrowth of vegetation. In fact, the number of within habitat recaptures was greater on unburned sections ($X^2=13.0$, $df=1$, $P<.001$); expected values based on total number of captures in burned and unburned areas). If captures of non-breeding species are excluded, results still indicate a more sedentary behavior by birds on the unburned section ($X^2=9.7$, $df=1$, $P<.005$).

The number of species recaptured within the same habitat did not differ significantly between burned ($N=9$) and unburned ($N=7$) areas ($X^2=0.6$, $df=1$, $P<.1$).

Recaptures Between Habitats -- Six birds, including 3 Redwing Blackbirds, European Starling, Swamp Sparrow and Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*), initially captured on unburned prairie were recaptured on burned section. Two, a Redwing and the Swamp Sparrow, subsequently were captured at or near the original net site. Two Redwings and the starling were initially captured in early July 1982 and recaptured in late spring 1983.

Three Common Yellowthroats were captured on burned prairie in 1982 and recaptured on unburned prairie one year later. Initial captures were approximately 6 weeks after the burn, when the average maximum height of vegetation on the burned side ($<.6m$) approached that on the unburned

side (.62m). Thus, these recaptures may be more appropriately considered as recaptures within unburned prairie, increasing the difference in number of recaptures between burned and unburned prairie. One additional species, Traill's Flycatcher (*Empidonax trailli*), was captured at a burned net site and was recaptured twice, at one month intervals, on an adjacent burned site. It also was recaptured the subsequent year in the same area (unburned).

Recaptures Between Years -- Sixteen individuals (7 species) originally captured in 1982 were later captured in 1983. Recaptured species were represented by birds that winter in the neotropics (Traill's Flycatcher), winter in the southern U.S. (Common Yellowthroat), species with occasional winter populations in Wisconsin, but that generally winter farther south: Redwing Blackbird, Brown-headed Cowbird, species with winter populations in Wisconsin: Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), American Goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*), and year-round residents: European Starling. Species that wintered in or slightly south of Wisconsin had a greater number of recaptures the following year than did species wintering in the deep south or in the neotropics.

Net-site Tenacity -- To evaluate site tenacity we examined the distance between capture points for individuals recaptured within the same year. Most recaptured individuals (80% on burned, 88% on unburned) were recaptured within 2 net sites (approximately 60m) of the original location. For each recaptured individual we selected net sites by a random draw for original and recapture locations. For example, if a bird was captured three times, we randomly selected 3 net sites; the first net site selected was considered the original capture site, the next two were considered as recapture sites. We determined distance between capture points for these randomly selected net capture sites and compared the expected recapture distances to the observed. If recapture distance among nets was random, we would expect only 50% of recaptures on burned prairie and 47% on unburned prairie to be within 2 net sites, a significantly lower percent than that observed ($X^2 = 26.7$, $df = 1$, $P < .001$).

The distance at which different individuals were recaptured varied among species. All 10 Redwing Blackbirds were recaptured within 2 net sites; birds recaptured at distances of at least 3 net sites included Song Sparrow, Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*), Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), and Common Yellowthroat. These species are not as omnivorous as the Redwing and may have to move farther in search of food. Because of differences in moisture conditions over the prairie, the intensity of fire and the extent to which vegetation was destroyed varied, resulting in a patchy distribution of microhabitat conditions. Such a condition would favor patchy distribution of insect resources (Tester and Marshall 1961, Hopkins 1965, Grieg-Smith 1980). Grieg-Smith (1980), in a study of ranging behavior of savannah birds in Africa, suggests that insects are likely to be unevenly distributed during the breeding season and that insectivorous birds might need to forage more widely to locate these insect rich patches.

Summary

Over 9% of prairie birds mist-netted in 1982 and 1983 were recaptured on one or more occasions during the same period. Due to increased activity levels associated with breeding, significantly more males were captured and

later recaptured than females. We found birds utilizing unburned sections of the prairie to be more sedentary and recaptured at a higher frequency than birds utilizing the burned sections. We also observed that over 80% of all individuals recaptured stayed within 2 net distances (60m) of original capture site. Insectivorous birds were more likely to be recaptured at greater distances from original capture site. We suggest that patchy distribution of insect resources may be responsible for this wider ranging behavior.

Acknowledgements

We especially thank Katharine Bradley and the University of Wisconsin Arboretum Committee for permission to work on Curtis Prairie. We also thank B. Baechler, S. Boykin, K. Berigan, and N. Rogge for help with mist net operations. Finally, we thank C.A. Kemper for providing helpful comments on the manuscript.

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Attention Bluebird Trail Operators

Research on the Eastern Bluebird in the state is continuing for a second year. Last year's efforts resulted in over 2000 bluebird nest box reports. Anyone interested in collecting information for this research is urged to contact Steven Kruger at the following address. Respondents will be supplied with data collection forms and procedures for collecting this information.

Contact:

Commander, Fort McCoy
Attn.: Steven Kruger (LMB)
Sparta, WI 54656



Roy H. Lound 1904-1983

Roy H. Lound, a long-time member of WSO, died at his home, September 14, 1983.

Born at Prentice, Wisconsin, Roy particularly enjoyed the north woods. He was one of the first to popularize the area around Hiles, in Forest County, as a fine birding area. The article on that area in "Wisconsin's Favorite Bird Haunts" was contributed by Roy. Another favorite area was Port Wing, in Douglas County, and he too, wrote the original article on birding there.

Among jobs which he performed for WSO were Associate Editor of the "Passenger Pigeon," with his wife, Martha, from late 1956 through 1957. In those days, the Associate Editor's duties included summarizing all bird records for each of the four seasons, editing the Christmas and May Day Counts, and the By the Wayside Column. When the Associate Editor's job was revised to include the help of more people, he continued to edit the summer field notes, from 1958 through 1961.

In addition, Roy served on the editorial committee which prepared the third edition (1960) of "Wisconsin Birds -- A Checklist with Migration Charts."

Roy was particularly interested in seeing as many birds as possible within the ABA area. This hobby took him to all parts of the United States, including Alaska, as well as to many places in Canada. At the time of his death, he had seen 687 species of birds in that area, 13 short of his goal of 700.

In 1982, he was voted an elective member of the American Birding Association.

Madison Audubon described Roy as a "true friend of the earth." This seems fitting.

Norval R. Barger

FIELD

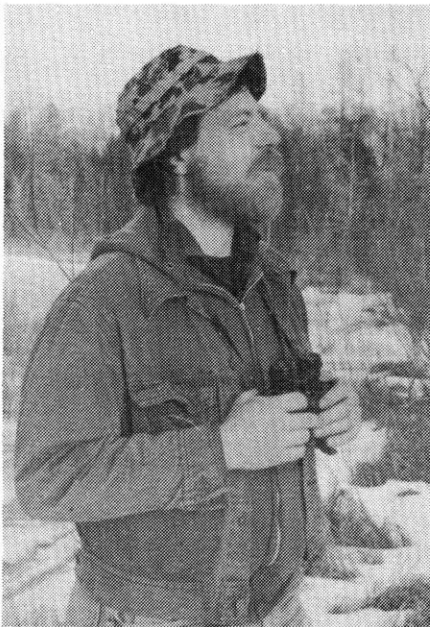
NOTES



The Spring Season

March 1 - May 31, 1983

By Bill Volkert



Our new seasonal spring editor, Bill Volkert, has been a student of ornithology and ecology since at least 1972 and a member of WSO since 1976.

He is President of Fond du Lac County Audubon Society, 1980-1984; Senior Vice-President of Wisconsin Audubon Council 1981-1985. He has taught classes and programs for children and adults in ornithology and natural history and ecology for the past six years. He is a licensed bird bander.

"I've been living in the northern Kettle Moraine State Forest for the past 7 years. I still do most of my birding in this area and from Lake Michigan to Horicon Marsh. I'm currently writing a manuscript on the birds of the Kettle Moraine State Forest. I'm employed by Wis. DNR where I'm conducting a Wildlife Habitat Inventory of the forest and

directing a 200-acre prairie restoration project for the Wildlife Management Unit. I also work for the forest as a naturalist for the Ice Age Interpretive Center and will be conducting interpretive programs for the new Horicon Unit.

On the side, I work independently in natural landscaping and natural history teaching. I've restored prairies for wildlife habitat in Fond du Lac city and county parks, U.W. Ext. Campus and private residences.

My birding pursuits have taken me from Texas to Hudson Bay. In 1980, Tom Schultz and myself made a birding expedition to Hudson Bay, Churchill, Manitoba by canoe. In 1983 I returned to Hudson Bay and James Bay to work on the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas.

I love the adventure of the out-of-doors and combine wilderness camping with my birding. I often travel by canoe and always camp when I travel. I'm currently making plans for 1985 to visit Ellsmere Island with my brother. This is located off of the northern coast of Greenland and is probably the most northerly land in the Arctic Ocean. Not only do I like to follow the bird life in my travels, but I usually prefer to go where few other people might venture."

After serving for the past ten years as our spring field notes editor, Rockne Knuth has retired from his duties in order to devote more time to his painting. I was asked to take over, and gladly accepted. I never realized the volume of material through which I would have to sift! I would like to thank Rockne for his help getting me started in organizing the work and wish him the best of luck and continued success in his career in wildlife art. I would also like to thank Tom Schultz, Jeff Baughman and Connie Ramthun each for sharing a few hours to sort through the mountains of report forms. I am pleased to have been asked to be the new spring field notes editor and hope to continue this segment in the fine form of my predecessor.

We experienced one of the warmest winters on record. The approach of spring was also well out-of-step with the normal progression of the seasons. The influence of El Nino continued to produce significant shifts in the weather patterns across the country. March began with a warm spell during the first week, temperatures in the 60's in the south and 50's in the northern part of the state. Much open water was available at this time, though water levels were low due to the lack of winter snow. This is reflected well in the waterfowl reports, with most species present at the beginning of the period. A good snow cover followed storms on March 8th and 9th, producing 11 + inches in Douglas County, with snowstorms again on the 18th and 21st. Tundra Swans were reported to have left Columbia County on March 6th followed by a great reverse migration along Lake Winnebago on March 16th. The Kestrel migration was noted by many as a very good one. The month ended with cold weather and the northern part of the state experienced 0° F nights.

April had an average temperature of 40.5° for the southern regions, which is 3° or 4° below normal. For the most part the month's weather was rainy and cold. A wave of migrants on the 13th was followed by a severe snowstorm on the 14th. These spring storms did not, as far as we know, result in any great die-offs of early migrant birds. The month continued to be cold and wet up to the 25th and 26th, then temperatures in the 70's were reported well into the north. This produced the first real push of passerine birds.

May started out as a warm month with hawks and passerines starting to move on the 5th and 6th. The 6th through 8th produced the best wave of passerines for the season. This was followed by a long period of cold and wet weather with record-setting lows. This cold weather may have

eliminated any other waves and prolonged the stay of many migrant songbirds. Cold weather continued to the end of the month and the migration was still in progress at that time. The season produced a great number of rarities including; Arctic Loon, Anhinga, White-faced Ibis, several Piping Plovers, Curlew Sandpiper, Great Black-backed Gull, Scissor-Tailed Flycatcher, Burrowing Owl, Mountain Bluebird, Western Tanager, Black-headed Grosbeak, House Finch and a good number of reports for the Ruff, Mockingbird, Blue Grosbeak, White-eyed Vireo and Hooded Warbler.

A total of 74 observers reported 305 species. Common species present throughout the period are listed below. Others also present for the entire season, due to the abnormal weather, are noted in the seasonal summary. Canada Goose, Mallard, Black Duck, Red-tailed Hawk, American Kestrel, Ruffed Grouse, Ring-necked Pheasant, Gray Partridge, Herring Gull, Ring-billed Gull, Rock Dove, Mourning Dove, Screech Owl, Great Horned Owl, Barred Owl, Belted Kingfisher, Downy Woodpecker, Horned Lark, Blue Jay, American Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, White-breasted Nuthatch, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, American Robin, Cedar Waxwing, European Starling, House Sparrow, Eastern Meadowlark, Western Meadowlark, Red-winged Blackbird, Common Grackle, Common Flicker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Brown-headed Cowbird, No. Cardinal, American Goldfinch, Song Sparrow.

SEASONAL SUMMARY

Red-throated Loon: First reported in Manitowoc County, March 26 (C. Sontag); also reported in Ozaukee County April 10, 16 & 23 (D. Tessen), April 20 (D. Hanbury), April 21 (B. Cowart & D. Gustafson), and April 27 (Jeff Baughman); and Douglas County April 27 -May 18 (R. Johnson) and May 29 (K. & J. Luepke).

Common Loon: First reported March 3 in Dane (A. Shea) and Jefferson (K. Hale). Counties.

Arctic Loon: Two birds were initially found at Loon Bluff in Ozaukee County April 16 (D. Tessen) with one seen April 21 (D. Gustafson, et. al.) Accepted by records committee.

Pied-billed Grebe: Reported at beginning of period in Dane County (S. Thiessen) and March 6 in Manitowoc (C. Sontag).

Horned Grebe: First reported in Milwaukee County March 3 (M. Bontly & W. Woodmansee).

Red-necked Grebe: First reported in Winnebago County April 1 (T. Ziebell), and in St. Croix County April 12 (J. Evrard). Also seen in Monroe County April 15 (F. Leshner & E. Epstein); Taylor County April 16 (S. Robbins); Chippewa County April 18 (J. Polk); Barron County April 19 (A. Goff); Douglas County April 21 (R. Johnson); Marathon County April 24 (V. Heig); Columbia County from May 8 (M. Peterson) on; and Ozaukee County May 14 (W. Woodmansee).

American White Pelican: Reported as follows, Dane County April 23 (D. Tessen); Dunn County May 12 (J. Polk); and Marathon County May 29 (V. Heig).

Double-crested Cormorant: First reported in Milwaukee County April 9 (W. Mueller).

Anhinga: One was first observed May 22 in S. Wood County by D. Follen. It was later seen that day in the Mead (W.A. by K. & J. Luepke). Accepted by the records committee. **See By the Wayside).**

American Bittern: First found in Langlade County April 10 (B. Pickering).

Least Bittern: First reported on May 11 in Dodge County (Jeff Baughman, T. Schultz, B. Volkert) and Winnebago County (C. Schultz).

Great Blue Heron: First reported in Rock County March 8 (T. Ellis).

Great Egret: First reported in Dodge County April 10 (Jeff Baughman).

Little Blue Heron: A breeding plumaged adult observed flying south at Loon Bluff, Ozaukee County on April 16 (D. Tessen).

- Cattle Egret:** First reported in Columbia County April 7 (M. Smith). Also reported in Brown County April 26 (J. Johnson), and Dodge County April 30 (D. Gustafson).
- Green-backed (Green) Heron:** First reported in Dane County April 24 (M. Smith).
- Black-crowned Night Heron:** First spring migrants were found April 16 in Dodge (J. Haseleu), Oconto (H. Lindberg), and Winnebago (T. Ziebell) counties.
- Yellow-crowned Night Heron:** One seen at Mud Lake in Columbia County May 21 (R. Hoffman).
- White-faced Ibis:** Reported from Barron County April 28 & 29 (A. Goff). The bird was photographed but the records committee felt due to the quality of the pictures, this bird is accepted only on the hypothetical list. See *By the Wayside*.
- Tundra Swan:** Reported at beginning of period in Dane (W. Hilsenhoff), Vernon (F. Leshner) and LaCrosse Counties (P. Wilson). Last seen on May 22 in Kewaunee (J. Johnson) and Oconto Counties (F. Freese).
- Mute Swan:** Reported as follows: Ashland - Bayfield Counties: throughout the period (D. Verch); beginning of period in Portage (V. Heig); Manitowoc (C. Sontag); and Ashland Counties (M. Butterbrodt); Rock County April 5 (F. Freese); March 16 (T. Ellis); Douglas County April 16 (R. Johnson); May 30 (D. Tessen); Bayfield county April 16 (R. Maercklein) May 27 (S. Robbins); Fond du Lac County April 22 (B. Volkert); Vilas County May 10 (Jim Boughman); Oconto County May 22 (F. Freese); Trempealeau County May 23 (D. Tessen).
- Greater White-fronted Goose:** Reported in Columbia County March 6 (M. Smith) and March 12 (R. Hoffman & D. Tessen).
- Snow Goose:** Reported at beginning of period in Winnebago County (T. Ziebell).
- Green-winged Teal:** Reported at beginning of period in Dane County (S. Thiessen) and end of period in St. Croix, Marathon, Burnett, Langlade, and Winnebago Counties.
- Northern Pintail:** Reported at beginning of period in Milwaukee County (B. Cowart & J. Idzikowski).
- Blue-winged Teal:** First reported in Dane County March 5 (D. Cedarstrom).
- Northern Shoveler:** Reported at beginning of period in Dane County (W. Hilsenhoff, A. Shea & S. Thiessen). Present at end of period at Barron, Brown, Calumet and Marathon Counties.
- Gadwall:** Reported at beginning of period from Milwaukee County (S. Diehl, B. Coward, J. Idzikowski) and Dane County (W. Hilsenhoff, A. Shea, M. Smith, S. Thiessen).
- American Wigeon:** Reported at beginning of period in Milwaukee County (B. Coward, S. Diehl, and J. Idzikowski) and Dane County (W. Hilsenhoff, A. Shea, & S. Thiessen). Present at end of the period in Bayfield, Burnett, Langlade & St. Croix Counties.
- Canvasback:** Reported at beginning of period in LaCrosse County (P. Wilson). Reported in Winnebago County (T. Ziebell) from March 4 to end of period.
- Redhead:** Reported at beginning of period in Milwaukee (B. Cowart, S. Diehl, & J. Idzikowski) and Dane Counties (A. Shea & S. Thiessen). Last reported at end of period in Dane, Dodge, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, St. Croix, and Winnebago Counties.
- Ring-necked Duck:** Reported at beginning of period in Winnebago County (T. Ziebell). Last reported at end of period in Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Marathon, St. Croix and Vilas Counties.
- Greater Scaup:** Present at beginning of period in Milwaukee (B. Cowart, S. Diehl, R. Gutschaw & J. Idzikowski); Manitowoc Counties (C. Sontag). Present at the end of period in Milwaukee (J. Idzikowski); Manitowoc (C. Sontag).
- Lesser Scaup:** Present at beginning of period in Bayfield (A. Roy); Brown (E. Cleary & Br. Columban); Dane (W. Hilsenhoff, A. Shea & S. Thiessen) and Milwaukee (B. Cowart, R. Gutschaw & D. Gustafson). Last reported at end of period in Bayfield, Burnett, Dane, Manitowoc, Marathon, Milwaukee, St. Croix & Winnebago Counties.
- Oldsquaw:** Reported at beginning of period in Manitowoc (C. Sontag) and Milwaukee (B. Cowart, S. Diehl & J. Idzikowski) counties. Last reported in Ozaukee County on May 14 (D. Tessen).

- Black Scoter:** Reported in Milwaukee County April 19 & May 4 (D. Gustafson), April 29 (W. Mueller), May 1 (J. Idzikowski & D. Tessen) and May 2 (D. Hanbury); Ozaukee County April 9 (Jeff Baughman) and May 16 (D. Tessen); May 14, Chippewa County (J. Polk).
- Surf Scoter:** Reported in Milwaukee County April 25 & 29 (D. Gustafson) and May 1 (J. Idzikowski & D. Tessen); Ozaukee County April 10 (D. Tessen), April 19 (M. Peterson) and May 23 (B. Cowart).
- White-winged Scoter:** Reported: Ozaukee County April 15 (B. Cowart); 80 seen on April 19 (M. Peterson) and April 23 & May 14 (D. Tessen); Bayfield County May 27 (A. Roy); Douglas County May 30 (D. Tessen) and end of period in Douglas County (D. Johnson).
- Common Goldeneye:** Present at end of period in Bayfield, Iron, Marathon, & St. Croix Counties.
- Bufflehead:** Reported at end of period in Bayfield (R. Maercklein) and Milwaukee (J. Idzikowski) counties.
- Hooded Merganser:** Present at beginning of period in Dane County (W. Hilsenhoff) and Fond du Lac County (B. Volkert).
- Common Merganser:** Reported at end of period in Bayfield, Brown, Iron and Marathon Counties.
- Red-breasted Merganser:** Present at the end of period in Bayfield, Douglas, Milwaukee & Ozaukee Counties.
- Ruddy Duck:** Present at beginning of period in Milwaukee County (J. Idzikowski) and Winnebago County (T. Ziebell).
- Turkey Vulture:** First reported in Sauk County March 4 (K. Lange).
- Osprey:** First reported in Portage County April 5 (V. Heig).
- Bald Eagle:** Reported as far south as Crawford (W. Mueller), Juneau (F. Leshner), Dodge (Jeff Baughman) and Waukesha (J. Haseleu) Counties.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk:** Present at beginning of period in Burnett (S. Hoefler), Fond du Lac (B. Volkert) and Iron Counties (M. Butterbrodt).
- Cooper's Hawk:** Present at beginning of period in Burnett (J. Hoefler), Dane (W. Hilsenhoff) and Dunn Counties (J. Polk).
- No. Goshawk:** Present at beginning of period in Brown (E. Cleary & Br. Columban), Marathon (J. Javorek), Milwaukee (B. Cowart & J. Idzikowski) and Ozaukee (B. Cowart) Counties. Last reported on May 27 in Langlade County (B. Pickering).
- Red-shouldered Hawk:** Present at beginning of period in Ozaukee County (M. Bartly) and Trempeleau County (C. Wilda).
- Broad-winged Hawk:** First reported in Brown County April 10 (E. Cleary & Br. Columban).
- Swainson's Hawk:** Reported in Wood County April 23 (Jeff Baughman), and Fond du Lac County May 1 (D. Tessen).
- Rough-legged Hawk:** Last reported in Door County May 22 (F. Freese).
- Golden Eagle:** Reported at beginning of period in Burnett County (J. Hoefler), where it was seen until April 21.
- Peregrine Falcon:** First reported in Fond du Lac County April 21 (B. Volkert), last reported on May 23 in Burnett County (J. Hoefler).
- Merlin:** First reported in Kenosha March 4 (J. Idzikowski), also March 20 in Fond du Lac county (Jeff Baughman), Vilas County March 24 (Jim Baughman), Calumet County May 16 (C. Rudy), Price County May 24 (J. Polk), and Burnett County May 28 (D. Tessen).
- Spruce Grouse:** Reported from Vilas County May 31 (Jim Baughman).
- Greater Prairie Chicken:** Reports came from Marathon (K. & J. Luepke, V. Meigy, M. Mossman), Burnett (J. Hoefler), and Portage Counties (F. Leshner, K. & J. Luepke, & B. Volkert).
- Sharp-tailed Grouse:** Present at beginning of period in Burnett (J. Hoefler), Douglas (R. Johnson), Iron (M. Butterbrodt) and Taylor Counties (S. Robbins). Also reported in Burnett county May 28 (D. Tessen), and Jackson County April 24 (E. Epstein).
- Wild Turkey:** Present at beginning of period in Richland County (B. Duerksen).

- Northern Bobwhite:** Reported during the period from the following counties: Columbia, Dane, Eau Claire, Green, Green Lake, Richland, Rock, Sauk and Trempeleau.
- Yellow Rail:** Reported from Burnett County May 28 (D. Tessen).
- King Rail:** First reported in Green Lake County May 5 (M. Mossman). Also reported in Brown County May 8 (D. Tessen), Columbia County May 16 (D. Tessen) and May 21 (R. Hoffman).
- Virginia Rail:** First reported in Burnett County April 19 (J. Hoefler).
- Sora Rail:** First reported on April 16 in Richland (B. Duerksen), Sauk (K. Legler), Waukesha (R. Gutschow) and Winnebago Counties (T. Ziebell).
- Common Moorhen (Gallinule):** First reports came from Rock County April 23 (D. Tessen) and Trempeleau County May 4 (C. Wilda).
- Purple Gallinule:** Reported in Milwaukee County May 5 (J. Idzikowski) and May 9 (J. Frank). The bird was found injured, recovered, and released in Horicon Marsh during mid-May. See *By the Wayside*.
- Sandhill Crane:** Reported during winter period on Feb. 19 (C. Goers) (accepted by records committee). Present at beginning of period in Ozaukee County (J. Idzikowski) and Winnebago County (T. Ziebell).
- Black-bellied Plover:** First reported in Brown County May 13 (E. Cleary & Br. Columban). Last reported at end of period in Brown County (J. Johnson).
- Lesser Golden-Plover:** First reported April 16 in Chippewa County (J. Polk).
- Semi-palmated Plover:** First reported May 11 in Fond du Lac County (J. Baughman, T. Schultz, & B. Volkert) and Barron County (A. Goff). Last seen at end of period in Eau Claire County (J. Polk).
- Piping Plover:** Reported from Milwaukee County from May 2 - 6 (E. Epstein). D. Gustafson, R. Gutschow, J. Idzikowski & D. Tessen); Manitowoc County (two) May 8 (D. Tessen), and May 20 (J. Johnson, M. Peterson & D. Tessen); and Bayfield County May 14 (D. Hanbury).
- Killdeer:** Present at beginning of period in Dane, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Milwaukee, Monroe and Rock Counties.
- Greater Yellowlegs:** First reported April 1 in Brown (E. Cleary & Br. Columban) and Monroe Counties (T. Ellis). Reported at end of period in Brown (E. Cleary & Br. Columban) and Burnett Counties (J. Hoefler).
- Lesser Yellowlegs:** Reported from April 1 to end of period in Brown County (E. Cleary & Br. Columban).
- Solitary Sandpiper:** First reported in Barron County April 28 (A. Goff). Reported at end of period in St. Croix (J. Evrard), Barron (A. Goff), and Marathon Counties (J. Javorek).
- Willet:** First seen April 22 in Monroe County (E. Epstein), also in Bayfield May 4 (D. Hanbury); Winnebago County May 6 (M. Peterson); Milwaukee County May 3 (J. Idzikowski), May 4 (D. Gustafson), May 5 (R. Gutschow & E. Epstein), May 6 (S. Diehl) and May 7 (J. Polk), and Columbia County May 14 (F. Freese).
- Spotted Sandpiper:** First reported April 25 in Dane County (P. Ashman) and Brown County (E. Cleary & Br. Columban).
- Upland Sandpiper:** First reported in Price County April 23 (M. Hardy).
- Whimbrel:** Reported in Manitowoc County (six) May 20 (J. Johnson, M. Peterson, C. Sontag, & D. Tessen), May 23 in Door County (M. Mossman) and Ashland County (D. Verch); Douglas County May 28 (K. & J. Luepke) and May 30 (R. Johnson).
- Hudsonian Godwit:** First reported in Dodge County April 30 (D. Gustafson). Last reported at end of period in Brown County (J. Johnson).
- Marbled Godwit:** First reported in Manitowoc County April 15 (C. Sontag). Also on May 18 Marathon County (K. & J. Luepke); Kewaunee County (five) May 20 (J. Johnson, M. Peterson & D. Tessen) and Dodge county April 30 (D. Gustafson), May 23 (B. Cowart) and May 25 (D. Gustafson).
- Ruddy Turnstone:** First reported on May 10 in Milwaukee (M. Bontly) and Winnebago Counties (T. Ziebell). Present at end of period in Milwaukee (B. Cowart) and Douglas Counties (R. Johnson).

- Red Knot:** May 20 Kewaunee County (J. Johnson, D. Tessen), May 22 Winnebago County (T. Ziebell); May 23 Ashland County (D. Verch), May 28 Columbia County (F. Freese); Douglas County May 28 (K. & J. Luepke), May 29 & 30 (D. Tessen) and Manitowoc County May 28 (K. & J. Luepke), May 29 & 30 (D. Tessen) and Manitowoc County May 28 (John Woodcock).
- Sanderling:** First reported in Milwaukee County May 7 (R. Gutschow). Last seen at end of period in Manitowoc (C. Sontag) and Douglas Counties (R. Johnson).
- Semipalmated Sandpiper:** First reported in Barron County May 9 (A. Goff). Last reported at end of period in Barron, Bayfield, Brown, Dane, and Eau Claire Counties.
- Western Sandpiper:** Only seen in Douglas County May 29 & 30 (D. Tessen).
- Least Sandpiper:** First reported in Dunn County May 3 (J. Polk). Last reported at end of period in Bayfield County (R. Maercklein).
- White-rumped Sandpiper:** First reported in Barron County May 11 (A. Goff), also in Dunn County May 12 (J. Polk); and Dodge County May 12 (B. Cowart, D. Tessen, Jeff Baughman) and May 19 (D. Gustafson) and May 20 (D. Tessen). Last reported at end of period in Dunn County (J. Polk) and Manitowoc County (C. Sontag).
- Baird's Sandpiper:** First reported in Brown County May 13 (E. Cleary & Br. Columban) and Taylor County (S. Robbins). Last seen on May 30 in Douglas County (D. Tessen).
- Pectoral Sandpiper:** First reported in Lafayette County March 13 (Jeff Baughman), other early reports March 28 - 29 in Ozaukee County (R. Sundell, D. Gustafson). Last reported May 28 in Douglas County (R. Johnson).
- Dunlin:** First reported in Dodge County April 23 (D. Tessen). Last reported at end of period in Douglas (R. Johnson), Manitowoc (C. Sontag) and Milwaukee (B. Cowart).
- Curlew Sandpiper:** One leisurely studied at the "Cheese Pond" in Dodge County May 21 (R. Hoffman) (accepted by records committee). See *By the Wayside*.
- Stilt Sandpiper:** First reported in Eau Claire County May 12 (J. Polk), also in Dodge County May 19 (D. Gustafson) and May 20 (B. Cowart & Jeff Baughman) and Dane County May 20 (A. Shea).
- Ruff:** Reported as follows: April 22-24 Fond du Lac County (D. Krueger); Eau Claire County April 23 & May 12-14 (J. Polk); May 15 Monroe County (T. Ellis); Dodge County May 19 (D. Gustafson), May 20 (B. Cowart), May 21 (J. Idzikowski) and May 22 (D. Hanbury). Accepted by records committee. See *By the Wayside*.
- Short-billed Dowitcher:** First reported in Chippewa County April 26 (J. Polk). Last reported May 26 in Marathon County (D. & J. Luepke).
- Long-billed Dowitcher:** First reported in Monroe County May 7 (E. Epstein). Last reported for the species in Columbia County May 28 (F. Freese).
- Common Snipe:** First reported in Dane County March 5 (S. Thiessen).
- Am. Woodcock:** First reported March 3 in Manitowoc (C. Sontag), Richland (B. Duerksen) and Sauk Counties (K. Lange).
- Wilson's Phalarope:** First reported in Dodge County (D. Gustafson) April 24. Last reported at the end of period in Brown, Eau Claire, St. Croix and Taylor Counties.
- Red-necked Phalarope:** Reported from Dodge County May 20 (D. Tessen); Eau Claire County May 20 (J. Polk) and Marathon County May 30 (K. & J. Luepke).
- Parasitic Jaeger:** A light phase adult was leisurely watched at Wisconsin Point - Superior May 29-30 (D. Tessen).
- Franklin's Gull:** Reported as follows: Columbia County April 20 (P. Ashman); May 8 Milwaukee County (S. Diehl); Bayfield May 14 (R. Maercklein); Manitowoc May 19 (C. Sontag), May 21 (M. Peterson), May 22 (J. Johnson, J. Polk, D. Tessen); Ozaukee May 23 (B. Cowart); Milwaukee May 26 (B. Cowart) and Douglas May 29 (R. Johnson).
- Little Gull:** Reported at beginning of period in Milwaukee (J. Idzikowski), March 6 (M. Bontly, B. Cowart, D. Tessen & W. Woodmansee), May 10 (J. Idzikowski); Manitowoc County May 22 (J. Polk & D. Tessen) and May 25 (C. Sontag).
- Bonaparte's Gull:** First reported at beginning of period in Milwaukee (B. Cowart, S. Diehl).

Iceland Gull: Found in Manitowoc County March 26 (C. Sontag). (accepted by records committee). A Kumlien's type was carefully studied and photographed in Fond du Lac County May 7 (T. Schultz & R. Knuth). (accepted by records committee). See **By the Wayside**.

Glaucous Gull: There were many observations during the period. They included: Milwaukee County March 11 (B. Cowart); Douglas County March 21 & May 15 (R. Johnson) and March 22 (J. Johnson); Manitowoc County March 26 (C. Sontag); LaCrosse County April 4 (F. Leshner); Kewaunee County April 26 (D. Tessen), May 21 (M. Peterson), May 22 (J. Polk & F. Leshner); and Sauk County April 9 (F. Freese).

Great Black-backed Gull: At Wisconsin Point (Douglas County) an adult was found in Oshkosh beginning in mid-May, lingered into early June. (C. Schultz et. al.) See **By the Wayside**.

Caspian Tern: First reported in Manitowoc County April 17 (C. Sontag).

Common Tern: First reported in Ozaukee County April 16 (D. Gustafson).

Arctic Tern: One discovered by D. Tessen at the Manitowoc impoundment area May 20 was seen by others on ensuing days. Accepted by records committee.

Forster's Tern: First arrival was in Brown County April 10 (E. Cleary & Br. Columban).

Black Tern: First reported in Dane County April 23 (M. Smith).

Black-billed Cuckoo: First reported in Rock County May 7 (G. Mahlum).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: First reported in Barron County May 1 (J. Humphrey).

Common Barn-Owl: One report from Manitowoc County April 28 (C. Sontag).

Snowy Owl: Last reported in Winnebago County April 21 (T. Ziebell). Also reported in Price County March 11 (M. Hardy) and in Milwaukee County March 26 (B. Cowart & J. Frank).

Burrowing Owl: One discovered May 16 in Douglas County by R. & J. Parala was relocated and photographed the following day (accepted by records committee). See **By the Wayside**.

Long-eared Owl: Reported in Barron County April 10 (J. Humphrey) and May 29 (D. Tessen) and Fond du Lac County April 18 (B. Volkert).

Short-eared Owl: Reported at beginning of period in Kenosha County (J. Idzikowski).

Northern Saw-whet Owl: Reported at beginning of period in Barron County (J. Humphrey); Dane County March 13 (S. Thiessen); Portage County March 13 (V. Heig); Taylor County May 23 (S. Robbins); and Douglas County May 28 (R. Johnson) and May 30 (D. Tessen).

Common Nighthawk: First reported in Sauk County April 29 (K. Lange).

Whip-poor-will: First reported in Monroe County April 25 (E. Epstein).

Chimney Swift: First reported in Dane County April 13 (M. Smith).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: Arrived May 8 in Milwaukee (S. Diehl & R. Gutschow); Barron (J. Humphrey) and Jefferson Counties (K. Hale).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: Present at beginning of period in Winnebago County (T. Ziebell).

Black-backed Woodpecker: Reported at beginning of period in Burnett County (P. Fuller); Iron County April 9 (M. Butterbrodt); Forest County May 14 (B. Reardon) and May 24 (J. Polk); and Jackson County May 30 (D. Tessen).

(Northern) Three-Toed Woodpecker: One present at beginning of period in Burnett County (P. Fuller).

Pileated Woodpecker: Southerly counties include: Dane, Sauk, Fond du Lac, and Sheboygan counties.

Olive-sided Flycatcher: First reported in Dane County May 9 (F. Freese & W. Hilsenhoff).

Eastern Wood-Pewee: First reported in Trempealeau County April 18 (C. Wilda).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: First reported in Milwaukee County May 4 (D. Gustafson).

Acadian Flycatcher: First reported in Iowa County May 12 (R. Gutschow).

Alder Flycatcher: First reported in Dane County May 21 (W. Hilsenhoff).

Willow Flycatcher: First reported in Dane County May 11 (S. Thiessen).

Least Flycatcher: First reported in Portage County May 3 (V. Heig).

Eastern Phoebe: First reported in Sauk County March 26 (K. Lange).

Great Crested Flycatcher: First reported in Brown County April 29 (E. Cleary & Br. Columban).

Western Kingbird: Reported in Jefferson County May 9 (R. Hoffman) and Trempealeau County May 28 (D. Tessen).

Eastern Kingbird: Reported in Vernon County April 27 (V. Weber).

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher: One seen in Racine County April 27 (Dave Kosterman) (accepted by records committee).

Purple Martin: First reported in Jefferson County April 3 (K. Hale).

Tree Swallow: First reported in Dane County April 1 (S. Thiessen).

Northern Rough-winged Swallow: First reported in Milwaukee County April 12 (B. Cowart).

Bank Swallow: First reported in Ozaukee County April 15 (B. Cowart).

Cliff Swallow: First reported on April 15 in Milwaukee (M. Bontly) and Ozaukee Counties (B. Cowart).

Barn Swallow: First reported in Dane County April 11 (S. Thiessen).

Gray Jay: Reported from Forest (J. Polk & R. Reardon); Oneida (D. Tessen & B. Reardon) and Vilas Counties (B. Reardon).

No. Raven: Reported as far south as Oconto County.

Tufted Titmouse: Reported from Columbia, Dane, Grant, Green and Lafayette Counties.

Boreal Chickadee: Reported from Price County March 2 (M. Hardy); Bayfield May 20 (R. Maercklein); Forest May 24 (J. Polk) and Douglas Counties May 30 (D. Tessen); and at end of period in Vilas County (Jim Baughman).

Bewick's Wren: One reported in Milwaukee County May 18 (J. Idzikowski).

N. Housewren: First reported in Brown County April 25 (E. Cleary & Br. Columban).

Winter Wren: Present at beginning of period in Fond du Lac (B. Volkert), Manitowoc (C. Sontag) and Milwaukee (D. Gustafson) Counties.

Sedge Wren: First reported on May 5 in Polk (J. Hudick) and Sauk (K. Lange) Counties.

Marsh Wren: First reported in Dodge County April 24 (B. Cowart).

Golden-crowned Kinglet: Present at beginning of period in Fond du Lac (B. Volkert), Ozaukee & Washington (Jeff Baughman), Milwaukee (J. Idzikowski), Manitowoc (C. Sontag) and Dane (W. Hilsenhoff & S. Thiessen) counties. Seen at end of period in Marathon (J. Javorek) and Vilas (Jim Baughman) Counties.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: First reported in Dane County March 10 (M. Smith). Reported at end of period in Bayfield, Douglas (R. Johnson), Marathon (J. Javorek), and Vilas (Jim Baughman) Counties.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: First reported in Dane County April 26 (M. Smith).

Eastern Bluebird: Present at beginning of period in Richland County (B. Duerksen), also seen March 3 in Monroe County (E. Epstein).

Mountain Bluebird: One was reported from Gordon Bubolz Nature Preserve in Outagamie County April 19 (M. Brandel and group). This is Wisconsin's 11th record: The first sighting since January 19, 1980. (Accepted by records committee). See By the Wayside.

Veery: First reported in Fond du Lac County April 20 (B. Volkert).

Gray-cheeked Thrush: First reported in Portage County April 14 (V. Heig). Present at end of period in Dane (M. Smith), Manitowoc (C. Sontag) and Milwaukee (R. Gutschow) Counties.

Swainson's Thrush: First reported in Portage County April 14 (V. Heig). Reported at end of period in Dane, Iron, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, & Vilas Counties.

Hermit Thrush: First reported in Milwaukee County March 12 (S. Diehl).

Wood Thrush: First reported in Trempealeau County April 16 (C. Wilda).

Varied Thrush: Reported in Chippewa County from the beginning of the period to April 16 (J. Polk); and in Ashland County from April 7 to 20 (D. Verch).

- Gray Catbird:** First reported in Dane County April 9 (W. Hilsenhoff).
- Mockingbird:** Reported in Price County from April 29 to May 25 (M. Hardy); Sheboygan County April 30 (Jeff Baughman); Columbia County May 8 (R. Hoffman and M. Peterson); Vilas County May 13 (B. Reardon); Milwaukee County May 30 (M. Bontly & W. Woodmansee).
- Brown Thrasher:** First reported in Dane County March 26 (W. Hilsenhoff).
- Water Pipit:** First reported in Dane County May 1 (M. Smith), also in Eau Claire County April 13 (J. Polk) and Dodge County April 23 and May 20 (D. Tessen).
- Bohemian Waxwing:** Reported in Manitowoc County March 27 (C. Sontag).
- Northern Shrike:** Last reported in Taylor County April 18 (S. Robbins).
- Loggerhead Shrike:** A reversal from the past springs with numerous sightings statewide. First reported in Polk County March 24 (J. Hudick); also reported March 26 in Walworth County (D. Tessen) and St. Croix County (J. Evrard); Sauk County May 12 (M. Mossman); Taylor County May 16 (S. Robbins); Portage County May 20 (R. Hoffman); Bayfield County May 27 (F. Leshner & S. Robbins); Burnett County May 29 (D. Tessen); Door County May 21 - nesting pair found during 1983 convention - reported by many observers.
- White-eyed Vireo:** A surprising number of sightings again this spring. They included: Dane county May 4 (F. Freese), May 11-31 (W. Hilsenhoff), May 13 (M. Smith), May 14 (R. Hoffman, A. Shea, S. Thiessen), May 22 (R. Gutschow); Milwaukee County May 13 (B. Cowart), May 14 (R. Gutschow), May 21 (W. Woodmansee); Columbia County May 11 (K. Legler); Walworth County May 20 (D. Tessen); Green County (3 birds seen (M. Petersen); Rock County May 28 (D. Tessen).
- Bell's Vireo:** Reported as follows: Manitowoc County May 13 (C. Sontag); Dane County May 15 (R. Hoffman); Columbia County May 21 (R. Hoffman); Green County May 23 (M. Peterson); Grant County May 28 (D. Tessen); Green Lake County May 30 (J. Idzikowski).
- Solitary Vireo:** First reported Sauk County April 26 (K. Legler) and Washington County April 27 (Jeff Baughman). Present at end of period in Dane, plus various northern counties.
- Yellow-throated Vireo:** First reported in Fond du Lac County April 27 (B. Volkert).
- Warbling Vireo:** First reported on May 6 in Brown (E. Cleary & Br. Columban), Dane (D. Cedarstrom) and Taylor (S. Robbins) Counties.
- Philadelphia Vireo:** First reported in Fond du Lac County May 3 (B. Volkert). Present at end of period in Dane (M. Smith), Manitowoc (C. Sontag) and Milwaukee (S. Diehl) Counties.
- Red-eyed Vireo:** First reported in Brown County May 6 (E. Cleary & Br. Columban).
- Blue-winged Warbler:** Found first in Dane County May 3 (P. Ashman) with a far northern sighting in Ashland County May 25 (D. Verch).
- Golden-winged Warbler:** First seen in Fond du Lac County May 6 (B. Volkert).
- Brewster's (hybrid) Warbler:** One reported in Milwaukee County May 15 (M. Bontly).
- Tennessee Warbler:** First reported in Monroe County April 28 (E. Epstein). Present at end of period in Vilas, Dane, Jefferson, and Milwaukee Counties.
- Orange-crowned Warbler:** First reported April 26 in Washington County (Jeff Baughman) also April 27 in Fond du Lac (B. Volkert) and Milwaukee (R. Gutschow) counties. Present at end of period in Dane County (W. Hilsenhoff).
- Nashville Warbler:** First reported in Milwaukee County April 26 (D. Gustafson) and April 27 in Manitowoc County (C. Sontag).
- Northern Parula Warbler:** First reported on May 6 in Fond du Lac (B. Volkert), Dane (D. Cedarstrom & W. Hilsenhoff), Manitowoc (C. Sontag), and Sauk (K. Lange) Counties.
- Yellow Warbler:** First reported in Marathon County April 19 (J. Javorek).
- Chestnut-sided Warbler:** First reported on May 1 in Brown County (E. Cleary & Br. Columban) and Jefferson County (K. Hale).
- Magnolia Warbler:** First reported in Langlade County April 28 (B. Pickering). Present at end of period in Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Vilas, Bayfield and Iron Counties.

- Cape May Warbler:** First reported in Brown County May 4 (E. Cleary & Br. Columban). Present at end of period in Milwaukee, Vilas, Bayfield and Iron Counties.
- Black-throated Blue Warbler:** First reported in Milwaukee May 6 (M. Bontly & W. Woodmansee). Present at end of period in Rock (G. Mahlum) and Vilas (Jim Baughman) Counties.
- Yellow-rumped Warbler:** First reported in Milwaukee April 7 (R. Gutschow).
- Black-throated Green Warbler:** First reported April 26 in Sauk County (K. Legler) and April 27 in Dane County (D. Cedarstrom).
- Blackburnian Warbler:** First reported in Langlade County April 27 (B. Pickering).
- Yellow-throated Warbler:** Found in two different Dane County locales on April 30 (M. Smith and D. Tessen), also May 1 (W. Hilsenhoff) and May 2 (P. Ashman).
- Pine Warbler:** First reported April 30 in Burnett (P. Fuller) and Sauk (D. Tessen) Counties.
- Prairie Warbler:** Only spring sighting was in Dane County May 21 (R. Hoffman).
- Palm Warbler:** First reported in Brown County April 26 (E. Cleary & Br. Columban). Present at end of period in Marathon (J. Javorek) and Vilas (Jim Baughman) Counties.
- Bay-breasted Warbler:** First reported on May 6 in Brown (E. Cleary & Br. Columban) and Dane (W. Hilsenhoff) Counties. Present at end of period in Milwaukee, Dane, Manitowoc and Iron Counties.
- Blackpoll Warbler:** First reported in Portage County May 3 (V. Heig). Present at end of period in Milwaukee, Dane, Manitowoc and Eau Claire Counties.
- Cerulean Warbler:** First state sighting in Milwaukee County April 28 (M. Bontly); also one reported as far north as Vilas County May 31 (Jim Baughman).
- Black-and-white Warbler:** First reported in Winnebago County April 24. (T. Ziebell).
- American Redstart:** First reported on May 6 in Fond du Lac (B. Volkert), Dane (D. Cedarstrom, W. Hilsenhoff, A. Shea, & K. Legler), Brown (E. Cleary and Br. Columban), Monroe (E. Epstein) and Manitowoc (C. Sontag) Counties.
- Prothonotary Warbler:** First reported on May 7 in Dane County (R. Hoffman), with observations in numerous other southern and western counties thereafter.
- Worm-eating Warbler:** First reported in Manitowoc County April 27 (C. Sontag); other reports from Milwaukee County May 6 (D. Gustafson) and May 7 (D. Hanbury); Sauk County May 7 on (M. Peterson, D. Tessen); Dane County May 11 (W. Hilsenhoff) and May 14 to 21 (R. Hoffman); Rock County May 22 to 28 (T. Ellis) and at end of period in Milwaukee County (R. Gutschow).
- Ovenbird:** First reported on April 27 in Fond du Lac (B. Volkert), Dane (D. Cedarstrom) and Milwaukee (R. Gutschow) Counties.
- Northern Water Thrush:** Reported at beginning of period in Dane County (W. Hilsenhoff), where it had successfully wintered; first migrant in Milwaukee County April 15 (S. Diehl).
- Louisiana Water Thrush:** First reported in Milwaukee County April 18 (D. Hanbury); and Sauk County April 22 (K. Lange).
- Kentucky Warbler:** First reported in Sauk County May 7 (B. Cowart); also reported from Milwaukee County May 9 (S. Diehl), May 10 (B. Cowart, May 12 (J. Idzikowski), May 15 (R. Gutschow), May 25 (D. Hanbury); Rock County May 20 (T. Ellis); Lafayette County May 24 (M. Peterson); and May 28 from Rock and Grant Counties (D. Tessen), and Monroe County (E. Epstein).
- Connecticut Warbler:** First reported in Milwaukee County May 13 (B. Cowart). Present at the end of the period in several southern counties.
- Mourning Warbler:** First reported on May 8 from Milwaukee and Waukesha Counties (R. Gutschow) and Sauk (D. Lange) Counties.
- Common Yellowthroat:** First reported on May 1 in Brown (E. Cleary & Br. Columban) and Dane (S. Thiessen) Counties.

Hooded Warbler: First reported in Dane County April 25 to May 21 (R. Hoffman), also May 27 (M. Peterson); also reported in Ozaukee County May 2 (W. Woodmansee); Milwaukee County May 5 (M. Bontly & W. Woodmansee), May 12 (B. Cowart), May 24 (W. Mueller) and May 25 (D. Gustafson); Kenosha County May 9 (M. Bishop); Sauk County May 7 (B. Cowart) and May 25 (M. Mossman); Fond du Lac County May 21 (B. Volkert); Rock County May 28 (D. Tessen) and May 30 (T. Ellis) and one northernly report from Bayfield County, sighted by Vicki Black and Jim Webster.

Wilson's Warbler: First reported in Dane County May 3 (W. Hilsenhoff & M. Smith). Present at end of period in Milwaukee, Manitowoc, LaCrosse, and Barron Counties.

Canada Warbler: First reported on May 8 in Jefferson (K. Hale) and Sauk (K. Lange) counties. Present at end of period in Milwaukee, Dane, Manitowoc, Brown, Eau Claire, Burnett, Vilas, Bayfield, and Douglas Counties.

Yellow-breasted Chat: First reported in Milwaukee County May 6 (D. Hanbury), also May 8 & 20 (D. Gustafson), May 13 (M. Bontly & W. Woodmansee), May 19 (S. Diehl) and May 26 (J. Idzikowski); also reported in Jefferson County May 8 (K. Hale); Winnebago County May 21 (C. Schultz) and Sauk County May 28 (Jeff Baughman).

Summer Tanager: Reported in Milwaukee County May 8 (M. Bontly, J. Idzikowski & W. Woodmansee) and May 9 (S. Diehl); and Manitowoc County May 8 (C. Sontag).

Scarlet Tanager: First reported April 30 in Washington County. (R. Gutschow).

Western Tanager: One reported in Milwaukee County May 18 (W. Woodmansee) (accepted by records committee).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: Early reports include beginning of period in Dane County (W. Hilsenhoff) and March 23 (F. Freese), wintering bird(s) and the first migrant in Polk County April 23 (J. Hudick).

Black-headed Grosbeak: One sighted in Douglas County May 29 (Fred Hennessy) (accepted by records committee). See **By the Wayside**.

Blue Grosbeak: A surprising number of sightings with the following accepted by the records committee: Milwaukee County May 4 (M. Bontly & W. Woodmansee), May 7 (D. Tessen), and May 6 (D. Gustafson) and Dane County May 21 (R. Hoffman).

Indigo Bunting: First reported in Barron County May 1 (J. Humphrey).

Painted Bunting: A male seen on May 16 in Douglas County (Laura Erickson). Had been present for several days. Accepted by records committee. See **By the Wayside**.

Dickcissel: First reported in Dane County May 21 (R. Hoffman); Rock County May 26 (T. Ellis) and May 28 (D. Tessen); Grant County May 28 (D. Tessen) and Green County May 25 (M. Peterson).

Rufous-sided Towhee: Present at beginning of period in Ozaukee County (B. Volkert); first migrant April 16 in Ozaukee (D. Gustafson) and Waukesha (D. Tessen) counties.

American Tree Sparrow: Reported at end of period in St. Croix County (J. Evrad).

Chipping Sparrow: First reported March 10 in Rock County (G. Mahlum) also April 14 in Milwaukee (B. Cowart), Dane (M. Smith) and LaCrosse (P. Wilson) Counties.

Clay-colored Sparrow: First reported in Langlade County April 28 (B. Pickering).

Vesper Sparrow: First reported in Dane County April 13 (A. Shea).

Savannah Sparrow: First reported in Milwaukee County April 11 (B. Cowart).

Grasshopper Sparrow: First reported in Rock County May 6 (T. Ellis).

Henslow's Sparrow: First reported in Dane County April 29 (D. Cedarstrom).

LeConte's Sparrow: First reported in Columbia County April 17 (R. Hoffman); Milwaukee County May 4 (J. Idzikowski) and May 7 (D. Hanbury & D. Gustafson); Dane County May 3 (K. Legler); Vilas County May 21 (Jim Baughman); Jackson County May 25 (D. Harmer); Ashland County May 19 (D. Verch) and May 28 (S. Robbins); Burnett County May 28 (D. Tessen) and Bayfield County (S. Robbins).

Sharp-tailed Sparrow: Reported from Burnett County May 28 (D. Tessen).

Fox Sparrow: First reported in Sauk County March 4 (K. Lange). Last reported in Price County May 15 (M. Hardy).

- Swamp Sparrow:** Present at beginning of period in Dane County (W. Hilsenhoff, A. Shea, & S. Thiessen).
- White-throated Sparrow:** Reported at beginning of period in Dane (P. Ashman), Milwaukee (J. Idzikowski) and Marinette (H. Lindberg) Counties. Present at end of period in most northern counties plus Calumet, Manitowoc, Fond du Lac.
- White-crowned Sparrow:** First reported in Racine County April 16 (F. Leshner). Present at end of period in Langlade (B. Pickering) and Manitowoc (C. Sontag) Counties.
- Harris Sparrow:** Reported April 30 in Burnett County (P. Fuller) and Price (M. Hardy) counties; also Dane County May 16 (R. Hoffman).
- Dark-eyed Junco:** Reported at end of period in Sheboygan, Dane, Marathon, Iron and Vilas Counties.
- Lapland Longspur:** Last reported in Dodge County May 22 (D. Tessen).
- Snow Bunting:** Last reported in Ashland County May 19 (D. Verch).
- Bobolink:** First reported in Portage County April 17 (V. Heig).
- Yellow-headed Blackbird:** First reported on April 15 in Fond du Lac (B. Volkert) and Dodge (J. Haseleu) Counties.
- Rusty Blackbird:** Reported at beginning of period in Polk (J. Hudick) and Dane (W. Hilsenhoff) Counties.
- Brewer's Blackbird:** First reported on March 5 in Barron (A. Goff) and Columbia (D. Tessen) counties.
- Orchard Oriole:** Found first in Milwaukee County May 7 (D. Hanbury & D. Gustafson), also seen May 13 (B. Cowart) and May 21 (W. Woodmansee) Dane County May 11 (S. Thiessen) and May 13 (M. Smith); Ozaukee County May 16 (M. Bentley); Brown County (E. Cleary & Br. Columban); Columbia County May 21 (R. Hoffman) and May 26 (M. Peterson); Rock County May 28 (D. Tessen); Jackson County May 30 (D. Tessen); and LaCrosse County May 30 (F. Leshner).
- Northern Oriole:** First reported in Dane County May 2 (P. Ashman, M. Smith & W. Hilsenhoff).
- Pine Grosbeak:** Last reported in Langlade County March 13 (B. Pickering).
- Purple Finch:** Present at end of period in Vilas, Iron, Brown, Burnett, Barron, Price, Portage, Marathon, Bayfield, Douglas, Marinette, Langlade, Taylor, and Eau Claire Counties.
- House Finch:** One seen on March 27 - 28 in Ozaukee County by Roger Sundell. Accepted by records committee as hypothetical record. See *By the Wayside*.
- Red Crossbill:** Reported at end of period in Vilas County (Jim Baughman).
- Common Redpoll:** Last reported in Iron County May 7 (M. Butterbrodt).
- Pine Siskin:** Present at end of period in Bayfield County (D. Maercklein).
- Evening Grosbeak:** Present at end of period in Vilas (Jim Baughman), Price (M. Hardy) and Bayfield (R. Maercklein) Counties.

CONTRIBUTORS

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Big Day Counts - 1983

- Daryl Tessen, May 14, 12:30 a.m. - 9:00 p.m., 331 miles by car, 4 on foot, 167 species including: Red-necked Grebe, Oldsquaw, Black Scoter, White-winged Scoter, King Rail, Worm-eating Warbler, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Lark Sparrow, Lapland Longspur. Route: Lake Wisconsin, Baxter's Hollow, Hemlock Draw, Goose Pond, Horicon N.W.R., Lake Michigan.
- Randy Hoffman, May 21, 4:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., 156 miles by car, 8 on foot, 165 species including: Yellow-crowned Night Heron, King Rail, Curlew Sandpiper, White-eyed Vireo, Worm-eating Warbler, Hooded Warbler, Prairie Warbler, Blue Grosbeak. Route: Wisconsin River Bottoms, Waunakee Marsh, Arlington Prairie, Grassy Lake.
- Al Shea, May 20, 2:30 a.m. - 9:00 p.m., mileage not recorded, 158 species including: Red-necked Grebe, Least Bittern, Bald Eagle, Marbled Godwit. Route: Dane, Columbia & Dodge Counties.
- Randy Hoffman & Mark Peterson, May 8, 4:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m., 178 miles by car, 6 on foot, 150 species including: Red-necked Grebe, Mockingbird, Louisiana Waterthrush, Lapland Longspur. Route: Grassy Lake, A & W Ponds, Horicon N.W.R., Arlington Prairie, Lake Wisconsin, Hemlock Draw.
- Bernie Brouchoud, May 25, 3:45 a.m. - 8:40 p.m., 110.5 miles by car, 141 species including: Red Knot, Little Gull. Route: Manitowoc County, Woodland Dunes, Collins Marsh.
- Daryl Tessen, May 28, 3:30 a.m. - 9:30 p.m., 507 miles by car, 3 on foot, 141 species including: Merlin, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Yellow Rail, Western Kingbird, White-eyed Vireo, Bell's Vireo, Kentucky Warbler, Hooded Warbler, Orchard Oriole, Dickcissel, LeConte's Sparrow and Sharp-tailed Sparrow. Route: Sugar River, Cadiz State Park, Wyalusing Trempealeau N.W.R., Crex Meadows.
- Jeff Baughman, Tom Schultz, Bill Volkert, May 11, 4:30 a.m. - 8:15 p.m., 141 species including Least Bittern. Route: Northern Kettle Moraine, Horicon Marsh, Woodland Dunes, Manitowoc Harbor.
- John Woodcock, May 28, 5:00 a.m. - 10:30 p.m., 241 miles by car, 4½ on foot, 124 species including: Common Gallinule, Red Knot. Route: Woodland Dunes, Lake Michigan shore, Collins Marsh, Atkinson Marsh.
- Susan Brook & Robby Johnson, May 28, 4:15 a.m. - 9:30 p.m. mileage not recorded, 115 species including: Mute Swan, Saw-whet Owl, Gray Jay, Evening Grosbeak.
- Donald & Judith Haseleu, May 24, 4:30 a.m. - 8:00 p.m., 178 miles by car, 2 on foot, 108 species, including Common Gallinule.
- Joseph Hudick, May 16, 5:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m., 200 miles by car, 2 on foot, 105 species including Rough-legged Hawk.
- Alta & Linda Goff, May 19, 5:15 a.m. - 8:30 p.m. 230 miles by car, ½ on foot, 96 species including Red-necked Grebe, Western Grebe.
- Robert Brigham & Harold Koopman, May 14, 4:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., 98 miles by car, 2 on foot, 86 species.
- Daniel & Ernest Graham, May 30, 2:30 a.m. - 8:06 p.m., 102 miles by car, 5½ by foot, 60 species.
- Dorothy & Francis Harmer, May 25, 4:30 a.m. - 7:30 p.m., mileage not recorded, 47 species.

May Day Counts - 1983

The May Day counts showed much variation in the size of areas surveyed. Some groups used their Christmas bird count circles, while others covered parts of counties, entire counties, or even included more than one county, and another group reported the results of more than one day of counting. Despite these inconsistencies in areas surveyed, the results are listed below in alphabetical order of the names of the counts:

ASHLAND COUNTY: May 19, 4:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 17 observers, 5 parties, 147 species including: Mute Swan, Bells Vireo, LeConte's Sparrow and Snow Bunting. Dick Verch, compiler

- BIG HILL PARK:** May 15, 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., 14 observers, 7 parties, 114 species including: Rough-legged Hawk, Semi-palmated Plover, Marbled Godwit, and Hudsonian Godwit and Yellow-breasted Chat. John and Edith Brakefield, compilers.
- BURNETT COUNTY:** May 20, 2:30 a.m. - 7:30 p.m., 2 observers, 1 party, 121 species including: Prairie Chicken, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Clay-colored Sparrow. James Hoefler, compiler.
- CALUMET COUNTY:** May 14, 5:30 a.m. - 8:45 p.m., 7 observers, 3 parties, 134 species including: Semiplumbeated Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Ruddy Turnstone and Hudsonian Godwit. Carol Rudy, compiler.
- CLARK COUNTY:** May 18, 4:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m., 4 observers, 1 party, 115 species including: Least Bittern, Upland Sandpiper, Short-billed Dowitcher, compiler not given.
- DANE COUNTY:** May 16, 2:00 a.m. - 8:30 p.m., 8 observers, 6 parties, 173 species including: Peregrine Falcon, Baird's Sandpiper, Tufted Titmouse, White-eyed Vireo, Worm-eating Warbler, Louisiana Water Thrush, Lapland Longspur and 29 species of warblers. Al Shea, compiler.
- EAGLE RIVER:** May 31, 4:30 a.m. - 9:00 p.m., 1 observer, 103 species including: Spruce Grouse, Gray Jay, Boreal Chickadee, Red Crossbill, Northern Junco, and Evening Grosbeak. Jim Baughman, compiler.
- FIFIELD — OXBOW:** May 15, 5:00 a.m. - 8:30 p.m., 17 observers, 13 parties, 85 species including: 5 Bald Eagles, 186 Evening Grosbeaks, American Tree Sparrow and Fox Sparrow. Maybelle Hardy, compiler.
- FOND DU LAC COUNTY:** May 15, 5:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., 22 observers, 5 parties, 160 species including: Common (Gallinule) Moorhen, Lesser Golden Plover, Purple Finch and 26 species of warbler. Tom Schultz, compiler.
- FOX VALLEY (APPLETON, ETC.):** May 14, 12:01 a.m. - 11:59 p.m., 29 observers in 14 parties, 149 species including: Rough-legged Hawk, Lesser Golden Plover, Pine Siskin and 24 species of warblers. Dave Fell, compiler.
- HORICON N.W.R.:** May 14, 6:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., 8 observers, 3 parties, 109 species including: Least Bittern and Common (Gallinule) Moorhen. Dottie Thompson, compiler.
- LAKE GENEVA:** May 8, 4:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., 5 observers, 3 parties, 106 species including: Mute Swan, Mockingbird, Brewster's (hybrid) Warbler. G.M. Culp, compiler.
- MARATHON COUNTY:** May 15, 4:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m., 17 observers, 5 parties, 135 species including: 474 Double-crested Cormorants, Least Bittern, Greater Prairie Chicken, Pine Siskin, LeConte's Sparrow, Northern Junco, and American Tree Sparrow. Emily Bierbrauer, compiler.
- MILWAUKEE-OZAUKEE COUNTIES:** May 14, 3:30 a.m. - 8:00 p.m., 12 observers, 6 parties, 170 species including 2 Red-throated Loons, Red-necked Grebe, King Rail, 13 Water Pipits, Northern Junco, and 24 species of warblers. Mary Donald, compiler.
- OCONOMOWOC:** May 8, 5:15 a.m. - 9:00 p.m., 16 observers, 5 parties, 141 species including Rough-legged Hawk, Common (Gallinule) Moorhen, Tufted Titmouse, Northern Junco and Fox Sparrow. Ed Peartree, compiler.
- PLYMOUTH:** May 14, 4:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., 15 observers, 8 parties, 109 species. Harold Koopman, compiler.
- PORTAGE COUNTY:** May 13 & 14, 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., 28 observers, 11 parties, 127 species including Mute Swan, Bald Eagle, Greater Prairie Chicken and Northern Junco. Vincent Heig, compiler. Note: Counts must be taken on one day only.
- RACINE COUNTY:** May 14, 6:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m., 29 observers, 11 parties, 164 species including: Merlin, Common (Gallinule) Moorhen, White-rumped Sandpiper, Franklin's Gull, Yellow-breasted Chat and Harris' Sparrow. Joy Joslyn, compiler.
- SHAWANO COUNTY:** May 14, 5:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m., 12 observers, 4 parties, 123 species including: Evening Grosbeak, Northern Junco and Fox Sparrow. Mark Peterson, compiler.
- TAYLOR COUNTY:** May 23, 4:15 a.m. - 9:30 p.m., 7 observers, 1 party, 121 species including: Sharp-tailed Grouse and Saw-whet Owl. Compiler not given.
- WESTERN VILAS COUNTY:** May 14, 6:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., 3 observers, 1 party, 85 species. Ken Morrison, compiler.

WAUKESHA COUNTY: May 14, 5:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 16 observers, 10 parties, 140 species including Least Bittern, Common (Gallinule) Moorhen, Hooded Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat and 24 other warbler species. Vern Aune, compiler.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY: May 14, 5:00 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., 26 observers, 14 parties, 175 species including 58 Red-necked Grebes, 2 Least Bitterns, 2 Snow Geese, Common (Gallinule) Moorhen, 18 Hudsonian Godwits, Great Black-backed Gull, 30 species of warblers including Kentucky Warbler and Yellow-breasted Chat, Pine Siskin, Northern Junco, American Tree Sparrow and Lapland Longspur. Thomas Ziebell, compiler.

WOODLAND DUNES, NE: May 14, 5:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m., 22 observers, 14 parties, 113 species including Hooded Warbler. Bernie Brouchoud, compiler for all counts.

WOODLAND DUNES, SE: May 14, 5:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., 4 observers, 4 parties, 102 species including Mockingbird and Yellow-breasted Chat.

Save the Wetlands for the Cranes

**Mary and
Charlie Nelson**



By the Wayside...



White-faced Ibis in Barron County

While watching shorebirds (April 28, 1983) in the drained marshland of Quaderer Creek, I spotted a large, dark bird among them. I noted it was about the size of a Green Heron, as it lifted its head from probing in the marsh. It had a thin, decurved bill. The bird was a bronze color, with an iridescent greenish, black color on the sides. There was a faint white line around the eye. We at first identified the bird as a Glossy Ibis. We were using Bushnell, 7 x 50 binoculars. The distance was about 300 feet.

We returned the next morning (29th) and waited for Mel Jensen of Barron. With his 80x scope we were able to see the red spot between the bill and eye, and also see clearly the white line surrounding the eye and under the bill; the legs were a dull red.

We watched for two hours while Mr. Jensen photographed it with a telephoto lens. The bird fed most of the time while we watched, occasionally resting on a hump, on one leg. It flew up twice to find places to feed. At 3:00 p.m. we returned again and it was still there, but on the 30th we could not find it. With the characteristics noted on the 29th we identified the bird as a White-faced Ibis.

Alta Goff
Hillsdale, WI

Anhinga in Wood County

On a trip to watch for waterfowl and herons along with any other birds in the Wood County Public Hunting Grounds we discovered an unusual bird. We were proceeding south on the "ditch bank road" when it was spotted in the water. When we stopped it disappeared but after a few seconds a long snakey head came out of the water and swam to the west about fifty feet before taking off. It flew to the west and out of sight behind the next drainage ditch about half a mile distant. During the observation time we noted the bar at the end of the tail, plus the generally dark body. Checking in the new Peterson guide we recognized that we had seen an Anhinga. The sighting was during the late a.m. of May 22, 1983.

Don Follen
Arpin, WI

Iceland (Kumlien's) Gull at Fond du Lac

Location: Lakeside Park at Fond du Lac, grassy areas adjacent to mouth of Fond du Lac River; May 7, 1983

Weather: Miserable! Very strong, gusty winds straight out of the north; about 45° F; heavy overcast clouds. The wind was whipping heavy waves up onto the shore, blowing spray across the gravel road along the lakefront.

Activity: Bird moved very little -- mostly stood in hunched-up posture with eyes partially closed. Occasionally would walk a few steps and change its position. Would preen feathers a little, now and then. It stood among a flock of Herring Gulls of varying ages, as well as a few Ring-billeds. It took flight on a few occasions with the other gulls, usually landing again shortly thereafter. Seemed to prefer remaining on the ground due to the high winds.

Distance and Optics: Observed with binoculars, and a 15-60x spotting scope from an automobile at distances of 50-100 feet. Bird was photographed while standing and in flight.

Description: Probably third year plumage. This individual was slightly smaller than most of the nearby Herring Gulls, maybe the same size as the smallest Herrings. Head shape appeared slightly more rounded on top in profile, compared to the more flat and sloping profile of the Herrings. The bill appeared to be smaller and slighter, in length and shape.

The mantle color was a slightly paler gray, with a pale suggestion of grayish-brown mottling on a few of the lesser secondary wing coverts.

The bill was pale straw-yellow, with a fairly clear cut blackish subterminal ring near the tip. This feature, along with the predominantly clear pale gray of the mantle and wing coverts, suggests a 3rd year bird.

The legs were pale pinkish; the eyes were difficult to see because they were at least partially closed most of the time, and also because of the wind-shaking of the scope, but we agree that they seemed to be a darker shade of yellow than the eyes of similar-aged Herring Gulls nearby. The eyes also seemed smaller.

The pale gray scapulars and tertials were broadly tipped with white, producing scapular and tertial crescents while the bird stood.

The most apparent and striking feature of this bird, which contrasted sharply with the nearby Herring Gulls, was the much paler wingtips. They were not at all jet black like the primary tips of the Herrings, but rather a pale to medium brownish-gray which extended through the outer five primaries, with two small subterminal spots on the sixth. The outer primary had a broad white tip. The next four primaries had a small white tip on each, and the tip on the sixth extended about 3/4 inch behind the grayish subterminal spots on the sixth. The outer primary had a broad white tip. The next four primaries had a small white tip on each, and the tip on the sixth extended about 3/4 inch behind the grayish subterminal spots. As alluded to earlier, the undersides of the wings were pale, right to the tips while in Herrings the undersides of the wing tips should be blackish.

Usually the primaries were held slightly drooped, and the tertials held rather "bunched" up, habits which are fairly typical of Icelanders.

Tom Schultz
Rockne Knuth
Fond du Lac, WI

Anhinga at Mead Wildlife Area

The bird was first observed sitting upright on a snag at the waters edge about 12 feet high on South Rice Lake in the Mead Wildlife Area. It sat facing us with its head turned to the left. The throat, neck and upper chest were tawny-buff colored with an obvious distinct black on the lower body. The very dark, long tail would flop in the wind to show from behind the snag.

The bill was not thick. It was very pointed and very yellow along its entire length. The bill was held upright in varying degrees. The bird's head seemed to slope off the bill with very little forehead. The neck was quite lengthy and slender. Occasionally the bird would flop its wings out to the side while remaining upright.

The bird flew to the right, made a short loop out and around and settled in the water a short distance from its original position. In flight, the body and tail were black-brown, the neck and upper chest a tawny-buff. Its wings appeared two tone as a Turkey Vulture does. While flying the bird would flap, hesitate about 2 or 3 beats, flap some more and again hesitate. It flew only a short while before ending in a glide into the water. The bird swam out into the lake and we could not pick it up again.

Ken & Jan Luepke
Spencer, WI

Note: This sighting is undoubtedly the same bird seen earlier in the day in Wood County.

Adult Great Black-backed Gull in Oshkosh during May

Made a general check of the birds about 1:00 p.m. on May 12, 1983 at Menominee Park and Millers Bay. The nearest show point from the pre-treatment basin and the only good view into the interior is at Men. Park. I intended a rough estimate of tern numbers present. Among 6 Herring Gulls present was a markedly dark mantled bird. I got my scope and forgot about terns for awhile. On this day only the white head, underparts and tail, with white areas-markings on the dorsal black toward its posterior were noted. A white tertial spot about midway on the back was the position for the only one of these white markings carefully noted. Black-backed Gull sp. Adult. I decided to try to get closer and went for a boat. On returning the bird was not visible, made the trip anyway and waited fruitlessly on the basin for a few hours before giving up. Subsequent sightings were repeats of the first, at the same location and the bird in the same position, although I didn't make the boat trip again and visibility was improved. On the 15th the bird was scoped for about an hour at midday with a favorable sun. The remiges were edged with white. At the distance and infrequent wing extension, the precise patterning of the primaries wasn't seen. If there was a difference in the shade of the mantle and primary tips, I was unable to discern it. In profile the bill did look proportionately larger than the Herring Gulls present and was yellow. Legs were pink or flesh colored. On two of the dates some of the Herrings were situated as to allow a nice comparison of size. It seemed decidedly larger than the Herring Gulls.

Clark Schultz
Oshkosh, WI

Adult Great Black-backed Gull at Wisconsin Point

I was watching Herring and Ring-billed Gulls feeding along the edge of large ice piles on Wisconsin Point (March 15, 1983). It was windy and the gulls sailed past with their backs to me, facing the wind. I had been alerted to the presence of a Great Black-backed Gull that had been seen in Duluth and at Wisconsin Point recently. It appeared from the west at a distance of about 100 yards, larger than the Herrings with what appeared to be jet black back and wings, snow white head and tail. Tips and trailing edges of the wings were white. It flew past in about 30 seconds and disappeared behind the ice. I could not see the legs.

Pat Collins, Bill Penning and I saw the gull again briefly the following day, flying between the landfill and the lake and observed the same field marks but were too far away to see leg color. We spend many hours in March watching gulls at the landfill and the lake but could not find this gull again.

Robbye Johnson
Superior, WI

First Winter Great Black-backed Gull at Superior

We were parked at the Superior City landfill watching gulls (March 16, 1983). A very large immature gull appeared on the road in the landfill about 100 yards away. He sat with his back to us for a few seconds. His head and rump were lighter than his wings and back which were mottled brown. His bill appeared heavier than a Herring's. When he flew I noticed that there was little contrast between rump and tail color except for a dark sub-terminal band which was narrower than in second winter Herring Gulls and the tail had a rather wide white terminal band. I have seen second year Herring Gulls with the tips of their tail feathers whitish. However, this appeared to be a wider white band, and this bird was too large to be a Herring Gull.

He stayed only about a minute, keeping his back to us and turned his head only once. He then disappeared behind the landfill "hills". We spend many hours watching gulls after this sighting and only once did we glimpse a gull that could have been the same bird.

Robbye Johnson
Superior, WI

Ruff in Monroe County

Flooded fields just south of McGintys Tavern in Valley Junction held a mixed flock of shorebirds the morning of May 15, 1983. Lesser Yellowlegs, Pectoral and Least Sandpipers were present but my attention was quickly drawn to a shorebird of distinctive appearance. This bird was about the size of a Greater Yellowlegs with short legs. The straight dark bill was intermediate in length and thickness between a Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs' bill. The outstanding feature was the ruff of rather long black feathers encircling the neck. These feathers reached down over the upper breast. As the bird fed in a strip of flooded grass between rows of corn stubble it occasionally fluffed its ruff feathers. Small black tufts were visible behind each eye. Belly, flanks and undertail coverts were clear white. Legs were yellow-orange. After watching the Ruff feed for about 10 minutes it flushed with a flock of Pectoral Sandpipers. In flight the upper parts appeared brownish-black. Tip and central portions of the upper tail surface were dark, but large

white patches on each side of the tail were obvious. After darting about for several minutes the flock landed in another wet spot in the same field, approximately ¼ mile east of Hwy. 173.

Eric Epstein
Norwalk, WI

Ruff near Fond du Lac

While driving north on Hwy. 41 toward Fond du Lac on April 22, 1983 I noticed a large flooded field. Along its edge stood an egret and in it many ducks. I stopped -- got out my zoom scope and identified the Great Egret. The ducks were Lesser Scaup, Am. Wigeon, N. Shoveler and N. Pintail. I also noticed yellowlegs -- both species. In this flock of about a dozen yellowlegs was a bird reminding me of an Upland Sandpiper. It stood rather upright, had a smaller head but was dark brown, darker than an Upland. I grabbed my binoculars and my Peterson and bringing the scope went for a closer look. As I approached, naturally they retreated, then flushed a short distance. The dark one exhibited a dark tail and two oval white spots on the rump area above the tail. Then I opened my Peterson to the Ruff. It was the picture I had stared at many times but never as closely as then. Also when it flew I noticed its bright orange-yellow legs, a different shade than the yellowlegs. After checking the book I noticed its bill was thicker at the base and was just slightly orange at that point. There were no apparent plumes comprising a ruff at all. Its feeding resembled the yellowlegs but maybe a little stiffer. Suddenly they flew up and across the pond. The two spots again were apparent. I then checked the book on the sizes of the yellowlegs and Ruff and Reeve. Using the scope I watched as Lessers and Greaters eventually passed the bird. It seemed much larger than the Lessers and smaller than the Greaters. I felt it was a male Ruff. Eventually I lost it in the tall grass.

I returned the next afternoon, found it in almost the same spot as before, and then I made sketches of it (one of which is enclosed). Its back feathers and wing feathers looked more like those in Eckleberry and the breast (lower part) had some barring, not shown in Peterson. It seemed half breeding, half winter plumage. On April 24 Tom Ziebell accompanied me and also saw the bird.

David Krueger
Chalk Hill, PA

Curlew Sandpiper in Southern Dodge County

While scoping the cheese factory pond (May 21, 1983) a bird was noticed that just didn't seem to fit. The position of my car, the bird and the sun were in poor alignment. Even with this knowledge, it just stood out. There were several Dunlins and peeps along with Wilson's Phalaropes and two Short-billed Dowitchers on the mud flat. These birds were identified in the same poor light. The main problem I had was the bird was at rest with bill tucked under the wings. While in poor light the back, sides, and part of the head that was visible appeared to be a uniform red color. Deducing the light was interfering, I moved to Hwy. 60 to get a cross angle light on the bird. After parking, and setting up the scope the bird was almost immediately picked out. Upon picking the bird up I indeed knew I was looking at

something different. From the side view the entire side (flanks, belly) was a uniform russet. The back was the same color basically, with interspersed black streaks. The wings coverts at rest appeared grayish brown -- with paler feather edgings, giving this area more of a contrast than the field guides do. The legs were black. After nervously watching for what seemed 10 minutes the bird finally pulled its head out. The appearance was dramatic and confirmed all of my assumptions. The bird was a Curlew Sandpiper. The bill was black and decurved. While standing for a few moments in side view the following field marks were noted -- the ruddy coloration extended up the sides to the side of the neck, the nape to the face and crown. The crown area appeared slightly darker with black flecking. The frontal area was different than the field guides. There was a gradation from the russet to a more buff near the throat, though not as extensive an area of buff, I believe, as the 1982 Milwaukee bird. The chin and small areas around the base of the bill were whitish. There was a sharp white line extending from the upper mandible to the eye. This eye line extended beyond the eye but was much fainter. The lower portion of the eye had a ring, but the upper appeared not to. This could have been due to the fading eyeline. The under tail coverts were white. Shortly thereafter the bird moved about three feet and began feeding. As it was walking, the larger legs were compared to several nearby Dunlins. The neck and bill lengths were also more than the Dunlins, giving it a more sleek look against a backdrop of stubby Dunlins. I watched the bird feed for a few minutes. After several minutes the white rump was exposed when a short period of preening was witnessed. Shortly thereafter the bird flew but returned to the area. Almost immediately it started resting again. Pressed by other engagements I reluctantly left.

Randy Hoffman
Waunakee, WI

Purple Gallinule found in Milwaukee Area

On May 9, 1983, a bird matching the description of a Purple Gallinule was picked up by the Wisconsin Humane Society from Tom Cromos of 1607 S. 73rd St. It was reportedly unable to fly far and was caught with a net. After examination, the bird was released May 14 in Horicon NWR at the east end of the Main Dike Road.

fide Jim Frank
Milwaukee, WI

Burrowing Owl in Northern Wisconsin

On Monday, May 16, while birding we were driving north on Hwy. 13 near the Brule River Road, when we noticed a rather small owl being pestered by E. Kingbirds in a local farmer's pasture. While stopping to look at the bird it flew across the road to a pine plantation and landed on the ground. We walked after it and it disappeared into the pines.

Upon returning to our car we were amazed to find that the owl had returned to the pasture and was having quite a time dodging the kingbirds. With our binoculars we really got a good look at it and immediately realized it was not a Saw-whet or Boreal Owl.

The most obvious aspect of this bird was its long legs and the ease at which it walked on the ground. Its long legs and dark chest collar proved to be the characteristics which led to its identification as a Burrowing Owl.

We watched the bird fly from fence post to fence post constantly being plagued by the kingbirds. Finally it flew to the pines again and was not seen for the rest of the evening.

About 6:00 p.m. the following evening we returned with camera and telephoto lens in hopes of photographing the owl. To our delight the bird was again in the pasture along with the kingbirds. Five photographs were taken at about 100 feet. I attempted to get a closeup but it flew off into the pines and disappeared. We watched the area for the next week but the owl did not return.

Ron and Julie Perala
Brule, WI

Mountain Bluebird at Appleton

Bernie Brouchoud discovered the male Mountain Bluebird at the Bubolz Nature Center around 9:30 a.m. on April 19, 1983. While I was returning from my residence I rediscovered it sitting on a wood fence post about 30 yards away. The bird's back was to me and the turquoise blue shown brilliantly in the midday sun. I stopped to make sure it was the Mt. Bluebird we had seen in the morning. The bird in a swallow like glide, plummeted into a hayfield and then almost immediately flew up to its perch on another fence post. This time the bird faced me. The pale blue breast and white abdomen were clearly visible. I hurried to the center to notify interested birders and the local newspaper.

The bird was observed within a 40 acre area throughout the afternoon. I used Bushnell 7x35 binoculars for observations as close as 10 yards. The hovering by the bird occurred several times. It seemed to prefer a cedar post perch but used cottonwood trees up to about 50 feet and perched on lower shrubs (willow, dogwood). The thin beak, 7" length, smooth glide, hovering, black eye line were observed. The time spent on the ground could be measured in seconds with the bird returning to its perch in a direct line. A combing of the area the next day produced no sightings of it.

Mike Brandel
Appleton, WI

Yellow-throated Warbler at Picnic Point, Madison

I first observed the Yellow-throated Warbler moving slowly among the larger branches of a Burr Oak at Picnic Point on May 2, 1983. Other warblers in the tree were Yellow-rumped, Black-throated Green and Nashville. These species all were flitting around and moving fast in comparison to the Yellow-throated. The bird did not creep along a branch in the manner of a Black-and-white Warbler but nevertheless it moved slowly along the branch as it foraged.

The field marks I noted were: black bill; gray head with a black forehead, white eye stripe, white ear patch, a dark eye with a white half crescent under

it, and black cheeks which extended down the sides of the head like a mustache; yellow throat, black streaks on the sides; white belly and underparts; gray wings with 2 white wing bars; gray, unstreaked back and rump; and a gray tail with white showing in the outer rectrices as the bird moved. The legs were dark.

I observed the warbler for approximately 15 minutes as it foraged in the Burr Oak and then in a Hackberry. I did not hear any calls or a song. I did not see the bird interact with other species.

Philip Ashman
Madison, WI

Painted Bunting in Northern Wisconsin

On Monday morning, May 16, 1983, I received a telephone call on our Duluth "Rare Bird Alert" indicating a male Painted Bunting had been sighted at a feeding station in Douglas County, Wis. I did not have a car available until late afternoon, though others from Duluth went earlier that day (none saw the bird). My husband, my baby and I arrived about 4:15 p.m. Mrs. Bjerklien, who discovered the bird, said she first noticed it the previous Thursday (May 12). Although she is not a birder, she recognized the bird immediately from the cover illustration of Robbin's **Birds of North America**. (She had tried all weekend to alert Duluth birders, though everyone whose name she had was gone to a Minnesota Ornithologist's Union weekend meeting.) Mrs. Bjerklien said it fed voraciously and almost constantly Thursday and Friday. Saturday it was present frequently though it spent more time away from the feeders. Sunday it was still present, but less frequently. The bird appeared only two or three times Monday, which was the last day it appeared to my knowledge.

We waited until about 5:30 p.m. Just as we gave up and started to walk toward our car, Mrs. Bjerklien spotted a bird flit out of the woods. Sure enough, about 50 feet away from us in the feeder was a tiny finch, markedly smaller than the Purple Finch also present, closer to Goldfinch size. It was very brightly colored: blue head with a conspicuous red eye ring, bold red underparts, and green back. The bird darted to a nearby brushpile, then back to the feeder where it remained only a short time. Then it disappeared into the woods along the St. Croix River. The total viewing time was only 3 or 4 minutes.

Identification of this bird is unmistakable. The only question is whether it could be an escaped zoo or cage bird. Its feeding habits were typical of a wild bird that had flown far off its course, and its presence along the St. Croix River indicated that it possibly followed a river network, as many vagrants do. I did not see the bird's legs though Mrs. Bjerklien assured me she had looked for a band at close range and was certain there was none. Finally mid-May is the typical time for southern vagrants to pop up here and there in the Midwest, so the bird was probably wild.

Laura Erickson
Duluth, Minn.

Male House Finch at Cedarburg Feeder

Weather: March 27. Overcast. Cold (low 30's). 4-6 inches fresh snowcover. March 28. Clear, mostly sunny. Cold (high 30's and low 40's).

Optical equipment: 7 x 35 Bushnell Custom (Sundell). 9 x 35 Bausch & Lomb Zephyr (Donald).

Distance: 6-7 feet onward. The bird was seen in various light conditions, often extremely favorable.

An adult male House Finch appeared on Sunday, March 27, at a sunflower feeder outside my kitchen window. It remained in my yard from about 1:10 to 1:25 p.m. So far as I was aware, it did not return that day.

The next morning, the same bird appeared at about 9:15 a.m. and remained throughout the day. I last saw it about 3:45 p.m. Both days, it associated with some ten to twelve Purple Finches (6 or 7 males, 4 or 5 females). A smaller number (5 or 6) had been present prior to the 27th and remained after the 28th for several days.

I reached Mary Donald late the 27th to report the House Finch, called her again early the 28th. She arrived at my home about 9:45 and saw the House Finch soon after 10:00. She and I studied it for half an hour or so.

When the House Finch first appeared, on Sunday, the 27th, I was eating lunch with my family. We had been watching Purple Finches at a feeder just outside the kitchen window, when the House Finch appeared. I said immediately and without really thinking, "Look, that's a House Finch." It was.

The most noticeable field marks were the deep red color confined to the head, upper breast, and rump, and the bold, brown streaking extending across the breast and continuing down the entire abdomen and flanks. Both marks immediately distinguished the male House Finch from the Purple Finches with which it was associating.

The head, breast, and rump coloring was distinctive in two ways. First, the color itself was a sufficiently deeper red (a kind of brick red) so that the House Finch stood out at considerable distance (perhaps 30 feet) from the rosy or raspberry colored male Purple Finches. Second, this color was more restricted than the corresponding color on the male Purple Finches. The rich red was confined to the head and upper breast, then to the rump, giving the appearance of obviously discontinued color areas. There was no reddish color on the back, none below the upper breast, and little or none even on the back of the neck. The deep reddish was most striking on the top of the head, below the eyes, across the throat and upper breast. It did not continue at all along the flanks or lower breast and abdomen, where the House Finch was boldly streaked with brown. That streaking gave the appearance of a bird darker than the male Purple Finch. These two characteristics (the strikingly distinct red and the bold streaking) were clear and definitive each time I saw the bird over the two-day period.

Other points observed:

The House Finch appeared to be a slightly smaller bird than the Purple Finch, although I could observe this only when the two species were very close together. On such occasions, the House Finch also appeared slimmer in structure. The bill of the House Finch also appeared slightly smaller than

that of the Purple Finch. Where the upper portion of the bill met the House Finch's forehead, the angle appeared a bit sharper than the same area on the Purple Finch, where the slope from the head to the end of the bill seemed more gradual. (I do not know if this is characteristic as a distinction between the two species.)

The last time I saw the House Finch, late Monday afternoon, I was working in my upstairs study and was attracted to it by its song. It was perched in the top of a small cherry tree in my back yard, in bright afternoon sunlight. Its song was a distinctive rolling warble notably broken or discontinuous and more clear or whistle-like and higher pitched, I thought, than the Purple Finch's song. (Its quality reminded me a little of the clear warbling of an Orchard Oriole.) I watched the bird as it sang for 10 or 15 minutes. As of this date (4/11/83), it has not returned.

Roger Sundell
Cedarburg, WI

Black-headed Grosbeak in Northern Wisconsin

A male Black-headed Grosbeak appeared at my feeder for approximately fifteen minutes during the noon hour of May 29, 1983. It was about the same size as the Evening Grosbeaks. Its head was black, there were several white wing bars with a little white near the outer edge of the tail at the base. The upper breast was a noticeable orange that carried over onto the back at the base of the neck. It ate sunflower seeds with the Evening and Rose-breasted Grosbeaks. It was not seen after this noon hour feeding.

Fred Hennessy
Gordon, WI



**FIND THIS
BIRD
ONLY IN
RACINE**

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

1982 Midwinter Bald Eagle Survey

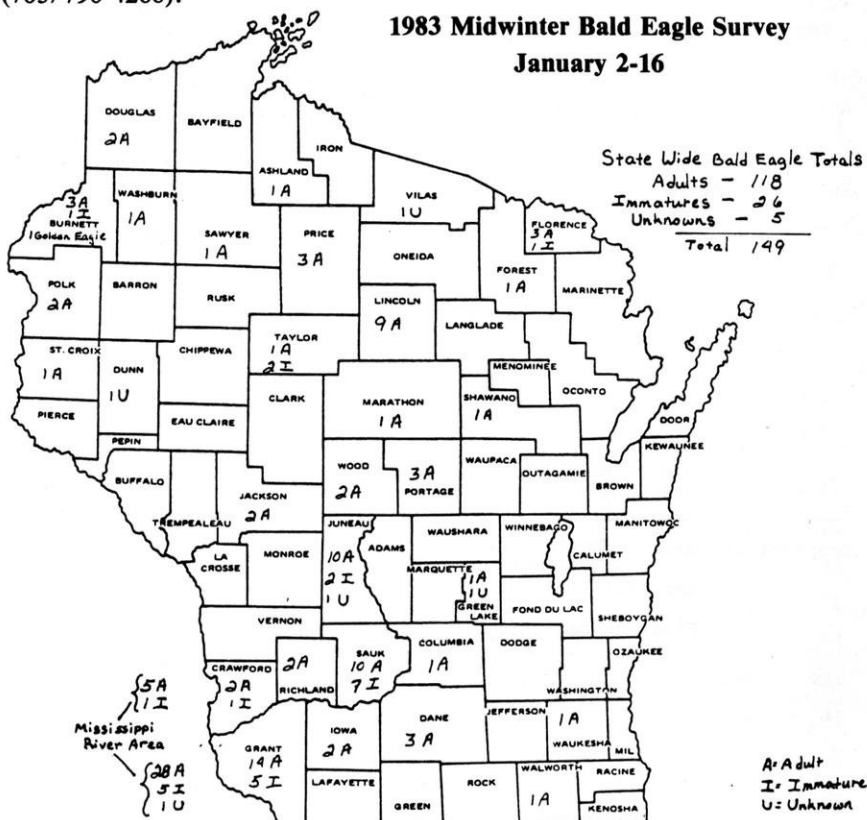
By Jay D. Hair

The final edited results of the 1982 Midwinter Bald Eagle Survey are attached. 13,804 Bald Eagles were counted in the lower 48 states between 2-16 January 1982, slightly more than were counted on the midwinter survey in 1981. Reasons for the continuing increase are speculative. Although there is evidence Bald Eagle populations in some areas are increasing, there is also a continuing increase in the thoroughness of the survey. One thing is certain, however, and that is that the survey continues to provide valuable data on the distribution of eagles during the midwinter period.

The success of the 1982 survey can be attributed directly to the hard work and dedication of the regional coordinators and survey participants. Without this broad base of support a survey effort of this scale would be impossible. I, and the staff of the National Wildlife Federation's Raptor Information Center, are highly appreciative of your efforts. The 1983 Midwinter Bald Eagle Survey is scheduled for 2-16 January 1983 (with target dates of 7 and 8 of January). We hope you can find time to participate again this year. Should you have any questions concerning the 1982 or 1983 surveys, please contact Brian Millwap at the Raptor Information Center (703/790-4268).

1983 Midwinter Bald Eagle Survey

January 2-16



1983 Midwinter Bald Eagle Survey Reporting Form

Region Wisconsin

Number Adult Bald Eagles ¹	85
Number Immature Bald Eagles ¹	20
Number Unknown Bald Eagles ¹	4
Total Bald Eagles Counted	109
Number Adult Golden Eagles ¹	1
Number Immature Golden Eagles ¹	0
Number Unknown Golden Eagles ¹	0
Total Golden Eagles Counted	1
No. Counties Surveyed (if known)	30
No. 10 min. Blocks Surveyed (if known)	50
No. Survey Participants (if known)	≈ 60

¹
Excluding duplicate sightings

General Weather Conditions During Count Period Most days had good visibility,
very little snowfall or ground accumulation. Temperatures above the 30 year average.

General Impressions on Survey Compared with Past Years

The state coordinator solicited and received more input from the general public than in previous years. This, plus unusually warm, snowfree weather resulted in a larger number and a much wider distribution of eagle observations in the state than documented in previous midwinter surveys.

Coordinators Name: Randle Jurewicz, Bureau of Endangered Resources
Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources
Address: P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707
Phone number: (608) 267-7507

Final 1982 Midwinter Bald Eagle Survey Results

Region	1982				1981	1980	1979
	Ad.	Im.	Un.	Total	Total	Total	Total
Alabama	23	17	1	41	39	35	21
Arizona	132	65	11	208	185	127	56
Arkansas	354	207	8	569	505	471	381
California	555	301	16	872	711	772	830
Colorado	404	224	0	628	538	595	316
Connecticut	13	18	0	31	26	11	20
Delaware	5	1	0	6	7	7	6
Florida ¹	-	-	-	920	920	733	675
Georgia	16	3	1	20	12	10	9
Idaho	410	224	11	645	756	433	404
Illinois	198	129	28	355	405	599	149
Indiana	5	7	0	12	6	5	3
Iowa	98	29	0	127	202	128	41
Kansas	277	167	9	453	308	324	165
Kentucky	67	57	1	125	95	64	74
Louisiana	18	20	0	38	44	32	28
Maine	83	26	1	110	107	107	109
Maryland	49	59	1	109	85	66	44
Massachusetts	5	5	3	13	33	25	8
Michigan	30	7	2	39	44	37	30
Minnesota	15	5	1	21	8	16	3
Mississippi	10	16	0	26	14	13	19
Missouri	508	250	21	779	955	948	178
Montana	347	122	1	470	421	427	257
Nebraska	254	138	1	393	440	442	204
Nevada	39	34	1	74	91	53	52
New Hampshire	1	1	0	2	8	3	0
New Jersey	10	1	1	12	9	13	6
New Mexico	204	150	3	357	237	135	221
New York	21	19	0	40	35	36	41
North Carolina	1	0	0	1	3	5	6
North Dakota	32	5	3	40	54	40	30

Final 1982 Midwinter Bald Eagle Survey Results (continued)

Region	1982				1981	1980	1979
	Ad.	Im.	Un.	Total	Total	Total	Total
Ohio	6	1	0	7	10	7	6
Oklahoma	406	257	0	663	544	569	581
Oregon	291	188	1	480	547	610	490
Pennsylvania	10	3	0	13	26	11	5
Rhode Island	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
South Carolina	39	16	0	55	37	37	36
South Dakota	284	71	1	356	372	407	62
Tennessee	134	77	0	211	301	272	186
Texas	217	136	6	359	418	505	397
Utah	614	366	21	1001	742	661	627
Vermont	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Virginia	80	79	0	159	122	165	106
Washington	772	576	30	1378	1611	1619	1129
West Virginia	2	1	0	3	0	0	0
Wisconsin	37	4	2	43	88	70	53
Wyoming	230	127	5	362	481	456	400
Mississippi River							
- IA, MN, WI	110	6	4	120	-	-	-
- IL, MO	672	238	0	910	-	-	-
- KY, TN	103	41	3	147	-	-	-
Total River Count	885	285	7	1177	1106	945	1350
GRAND TOTAL	8191	4495	198	13804	13710	13046	9815

¹ No data provided in 1982. 1981 total carried over for comparative purposes.

Bald Eagle - Osprey Nesting

21st Annual Report of Nesting Success on the National Forests of the Eastern Region. 1936-1983

1983

Nests and breeding areas of Bald Eagles and Ospreys in National Forests of the Lake States were monitored for the 21st consecutive year. Aerial surveys to determine activity of nest sites were accomplished in April and May. All occupied nest sites were again visited close to fledging time in July to determine number of young.

BALD EAGLE

Gains and Losses

Fifty-nine nests were added to the nest inventory in 1983. Fifty-five nests were removed from the inventory. The total number of known eagle nests increased from 446 to 450. Nine breeding areas were removed from the records but 16 new breeding areas were apparently established. Total breeding areas increased from 285 to 292. Most of this gain occurred in Minnesota.

Breeding Success

The early survey revealed that 222 breeding areas were occupied; that is contained birds that were apparently incubating eggs. This is 20 more occupied nests than ever before recorded during the years of the survey. The increase is attributed to gains on the two Minnesota Forests. Regional nest success, however, was only at an average 67% and so was the number of young per active pairs (1.16). Two hundred and fifty-seven young were fledged.

OSPREY

Osprey nests are more difficult to inventory than are eagle nests. The survey resulted in a net gain of 37 nests. Only 27 nests were removed from the inventory. Osprey success rates dropped from last year's mediocre showing. Sixty-one percent of the breeding pairs were successful. Production of young averaged only one per active nest.

Bald Eagle Nesting Status U.S. Forest Service, Eastern Region

Year 1983

FOREST AND STATE	VERIFIED NESTS 1982	NESTS 1983	BREEDING AREAS OBSERVED	OCCUPIED NESTS	SUCCESSFUL NESTS	YOUNG PRODUCED
Ottawa	73	74	46	33	17	26
Hiawatha	13	12	9	6	2	2
Huron-Manistee	22	16	14	10	7	12
MICHIGAN	108	102	69	49	26	40
Chequamegon	33	32	21	15	9	14
Nicolet	44	38	25	17	12	22
WISCONSIN	77	70	46	32	21	36
Superior	68	73	61	40	32	50
Chippewa	193	205	118	101	69	131
MINNESOTA	261	278	179	141	101	181
REGION TOTALS:	446	450	294	222	148	257

Bald Eagle Nesting Trends
U.S. Forest Service, Eastern Region

YEAR	VERIFIED NESTS	BREEDING AREAS OBSERVED	OCCUPIED NESTS		SUCCESSFUL NESTS		YOUNG Per Successful Nest	Per Occupied Nest	
			No.	%	No.	%			
1964	156		64	50	36	56	51	1.4	.80
1965	204		113	63	62	55	88	1.4	.78
1966	265		113	57	46	40	67	1.7	.59
1967	304		110	53	42	38	63	1.5	.57
1968	323		119		66	55	98	1.9	.82
1969	344	166	129	78	72	56	109	1.5	.85
1970	294	189	124	66	64	52	107	1.7	.86
1971	327	188	128	68	77	56	115	1.5	.83
1972	356	238	167	70	97	58	155	1.6	.93
1973	382	264	171	65	99	58	163	1.6	.95
1974	381	257	170	66	89	52	119	1.3	.70
1975	398	285	176	62	117	67	192	1.6	1.09
1976	414	260	178	68	126	71	187	1.5	1.05
1977	421	265	197	75	138	70	212	1.5	1.08
1978	435	264	192	73	127	66	202	1.6	1.05
1979	432	269	188	70	132	70	222	1.7	1.18
1980	456	282	192	68	136	71	235	1.7	1.22
1981	458	277	202	73	140	69	223	1.6	1.10
1982	446	288	202	70	136	67	220	1.6	1.09
1983	450	294	222	76	148	67	257	1.7	1.16

Osprey Nesting Status
U.S. Forest Service, Eastern Region

Year 1983

FOREST AND STATE	VERIFIED 1982	NESTS 1983	TERRITORIES OBSERVED	OCCUPIED NESTS	SUCCESSFUL NESTS	YOUNG PRODUCED
Ottawa	17	17	13	9	2	5
Hiawatha	22	26	24	22	12	26
Huron-Manistee	0	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	39	43	37	31	14	31
Chequamegon	4	5	5	2	0	0
Nicolet	31	33	28	20	12	18
WISCONSIN	35	38	33	22	12	18
Superior	89	100	90	62	51	75
Chippewa	157	176	161	93	49	83
MINNESOTA	246	276	251	155	100	158
REGION 9 TOTALS:	320	357	321	208	126	207

Osprey Nesting Trends

U.S. Forest Service, Eastern Region

YEAR	VERIFIED NESTS	TERRITORIES OBSERVED	OCCUPIED NESTS		SUCCESSFUL NESTS		YOUNG Per Successful Nest		Per Occupied Nest
			No.	%	No.	%	No.		
1965	79		37	59	10	27	11	1.1	.30
1966	94		28	45			5	1.3	
1967	137		43	61	12	28	23	1.9	.53
1968	152		73		21	29	27	1.3	.37
1969	183		72		28	39	55	2.0	.76
1970	157	93	84	90	42	50	74	1.8	.88
1971	140		66		34	52	55	1.6	.83
1972	205	130	111	85	59	53	97	1.6	.87
1973	226	154	127	82	21	38*	36	1.7	.65*
1974	252	140	140	100	73	52	118	1.6	.84
1975	238	157	115	73	59	51	102	1.7	.97
1976	249	154	117	76	70	60	120	1.7	1.03
1977	254	197	159	81	89	56	147	1.7	.92
1978	316	193	144	75	63	44	84	1.3	.58
1979	303	304	194	64	104	54	176	1.7	.91
1980	305	308	224	73	136	61	262	1.9	1.17
1981	307	314	220	70	112	51	192	1.7	.87
1982	320	294	217	70	141	65	229	1.6	1.06
1983	357	321	208	65	126	61	207	1.6	1.00

* Chippewa NF incomplete data excluded from calculations.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Dr. Kemper:

I'm enclosing a copy of the article Sam did on the Arctic Great Horned Owl we showed to the bird club and which is on its way to U.W. Stevens Point. I'd like some information from you.

I'm collecting all the records of these "white faced horned owls" of Wisconsin origin, and will compile them for an article or paper. I've personally had 6-7 encounters with them in the last twenty years and that, as an individual, is quite significant. The occurrence may be more often than we think. We had one bird in late March of 1983 that should have had young on the nest and with all the crow harrassment in the immediate area, it may in fact have been. The bird was rehabilitated and released.

This is another of those birds that has way too long escaped the attention it deserves. If you are aware of any "White Faced Horned Owls" in any collections as mounts or skins of Wisconsin origin, I'd sure appreciate hearing about it.

Sincerely,
Don Follen

The following is reprinted from "The Country Today", Feb. 1, 1984

"Ladies and gentlemen! Step forward and shake hands with *Bubo virginianus wapacuthu*." No, that wasn't the exact wording owl expert Don Follen used at our last Chequamegon Bird Club meeting. But that was the gist of his invitation to view a bird most of us had never seen. Outside of a museum, I for one, had never seen an "Arctic Horned Owl." The individual Don had is headed for a museum. It is a rarity. That is, we think it is a rarity. No one really knows. It was found dead along the road between Adams and Wisconsin Dells. Starved? Probably not. Frozen? Maybe.

The A.O.U. "Checklist" lists 10 geographic races of the great horned owl. Each is known more by its scientific name *Bubo virginianus*, and the English name "Great Horned Owl". The geographic race that is normal for Wisconsin is the nominate race, *Bubo virginianus virginianus*. It is neither very light nor very dark, but has a more reddish-brown hue than do most other races. "*B.v. wapacuthu*" is a very light race, normally resident in central Canada.

Field guides generally pay little attention to geographic races or subspecies. There are too many of them, too many intergradations between one race and another, and too few instances where subspecific differences can be detected in the field. But the 1981 edition of Peterson's "Field Guide to the Birds" includes a painting of a very pale "subarctic form" and mentions that some birds in the Hudson Bay region are almost as white as Snowy Owls. This pale race is sometimes known as the "arctic horned owl."

The Adams County bird was not as pale as the one depicted by Peterson. But it was decidedly paler than any Great Horned Owl I have seen in the field. Many feathers were tipped with white, giving it a frosty appearance.

Don Follen tells me another "arctic horned owl" was found this month near Spooner. Does this suggest that numbers of this pale race have migrated south to the northern United States this winter? It is a distinct possibility, but a hard one to prove.

The movements of the nocturnal Great Horned Owl are clothed in mystery. Most books describe these owls as year-round residents, implying little or no migration. But banding evidence proves that there is at least some modest movement some years. There are indications that populations are higher some winters than in others, largely gleaned from Christmas bird counts.

My most memorable experience with Great Horned Owls was on Jan. 2, 1956, when our Adams County Christmas count produced a tally of 41 Great-horns. They were hooting like crazy. Three groups of birders were afield between 5:30 and 7 a.m. on carefully laid-out routes that kept the observers 2 miles or more away from one another. When all possibilities of duplication were eliminated, the total of 41 was determined. This was three times the total for any of our Adams County Christmas counts in any other year. Currently, with the use of tape-recorded owl calls, top Great-horn tallies on a given Christmas count sometimes reach 25, but the 39 in Waukesha County in 1978 is the closest approach to the 1956 whopper.

Even if one assumes that there are occasional invasion years, when exceptional numbers of horned owls are present in winter, are some of the invaders of the pale "wapacuthu" race? The nocturnal habits of this species make this difficult to determine. Even when the owls are seen, the light is often so dim that coloration cannot be determined.

But some striking evidence was procured by Francis Zirrer, living in a remote log house in northwestern Rusk County in the 1930's. Reminiscing in a 1956 article in *The Passenger Pigeon*, Mr. Zirrer described the winter of 1932-33 as unusually fierce with deep snow and many days of minus 30 temperatures. Mice, rats, rabbits and squirrels were abundant. Owls were present in phenomenal numbers.

"Shortly after the first of the year, large numbers of these owls started to congregate in the neighboring woods...From late afternoon through the night, their terrifying screams, piercing shrieks, booming hoots and maniacal guffaws reverberated through the silent winter woods. Although we have listened to these owls almost nightly for many years, we have never heard anything like it either before or since." Oh the joys of living out in the peaceful, "quite" woods!

Eventually, Mr. Zirrer found roosting places for several of these noisy intruders.

"Before long I found a number of these owls in hollow trees and among the dense snow-garbed foliage of evergreens. The big birds, disturbed in their retreat by rapping, showed themselves at the entrance to a tree cavity or peered from their perches in evergreens. Looking up at them, I thought they would probably fly away; but instead, they kept staring at me awhile, and then turned their big round horned heads with an inexpressibly droll, bored, disdainful gesture and withdrew into the cavity or hid deeper in the foliage."

Repeated rapping would bring the heads forth again, and occasionally a bird would show itself enough to reveal overall plumage.

"Seeing these birds in broad daylight, I was not only amused by their antics, I was also surprised by their light whitish plumage, so different from Wisconsin owls. Of course, there were some dark plumaged birds among them, too, but never in the same cavity or on the same perch. I then began to think that these were not our native owls; perhaps, driven by the overpopulation and scarcity of food, they had come from the vast, unfrequented forests of the high north, where an owl may live its natural span of life with no interference by man. This would also account for their fearlessness."

It will be interesting to review all the Christmas accounts from Wisconsin and neighboring states, to see if more-than-average numbers are listed. Christmas count data, however, is not fully reliable. Should it be windy in the pre-dawn hours, owl hooting will be minimal. Should owls be a bit behind schedule in pre-nesting behavior, fewer owl hoots will be heard in mid-December and even later in the month. Great-horns are much more noisy in late January and February than in December, when most Christmas counts are taken.

What about you? Are you hearing more Great Horned Owl sounds than usual?"

A New Information System for Raptors

The Raptor Management Information System (RMIS) is a collection of published and unpublished papers, reports, and other works on raptor management and human impacts on raptors and their habitats. It currently consists of nearly 2,500 **original papers**, 160 keyworded **notecard decks** comprised of 15,000 key paragraphs from the original papers, and a **computer program** to retrieve partially annotated bibliographies by species, by keyword, or by any combination of keywords and/or species. A geographical index is under development and new papers are added as they are received.

Originally designed to facilitate land-use planning and decision-making by government agencies and industry, the RMIS has since grown into a powerful research and environmental assessment tool for scholars, students, consultants, as well as land managers and their staff biologists. For more information write Dr. Richard R. Olendorff, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, California U.S.A. 95825, or phone commercial (916) 484-4701 or through the Federal Telephone System 468-4701.

Dear Dr. Kemper:

I was asked to write to you and inform you of some unusual bird sightings, especially in the case of what we would term a "rarity".

On Sunday morning, March 25th, at 9:10, I was walking along the dike area of the Nine Springs Sewer Plant Complex located in Monona, Wisconsin, just off the Beltline near Madison. The wind was north-northeast and the wind had picked up, also (approximately 15-20 knots). The sky was clear but a lot of moisture was present.

I was looking for some early shorebirds, and except for a few Killdeer, nothing was present. I happened to look up after three hours of examining the mudflats and marsh when I saw a huge raptor which must have been a few thousand feet in the air. The bird was heading directly north when it suddenly folded up and dropped like a bullet, came directly over my head and soared within no more than 100 to 175 feet from me.

I immediately recognized the bird as being an eagle, but at least ten minutes of close scrutiny with 10 + 50 glasses revealed that the bird might possibly be an adult Golden Eagle.

All salient characteristic field marks were present. There was, however, some blotching of white underneath, and the bird had a lightly banded tail, as coming from the Delaware Bay area and Cape May Region of New Jersey. The majority of wintering Golden Eagles that I have observed have been immature or sub adults.

The "golden nape" was very clear as was the black of the back and tail when the bird soared and wheeled with the sun field perfect for a good look. I drew a crude picture of the bird and called my cousin, Clay C. Sutton, Jr. of Cape May, New Jersey. Clay has been an active ornithologist, particularly in the study of eagle plumage variation between Bald and Golden Eagles, and variations of adult, sub adult and immature of both species.

In his 15 years of active study he has seen and recorded adult eagles that have, albeit not too often, shown these unusual underneath markings, re: banded tail. In my own mind I must rule out an immature Bald Eagle and any other large buteo although the banded tail might suggest a Swainson's hawk. I was too close, and the sheer immense size, along with the very obvious smaller bill, leads me to feel that I've correctly identified this raptor. Please contact me if you can add any input to this most unusual bird. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jonathan Sutton
2539 East Johnson Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53704
(608) 244-9113 (home)
(608) 271-6000 (work)

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