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The Passenger Pigeon

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Front Cover: Goldfinch photo by Greg Scott, Chippewa Falls.

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The Black Tern Survey, 1979

By Nancy G. Tilghman

Like other members of the tern subfamily, the Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger surinamensis*) has begun to show signs of a population decline. Two separate analyses of Black Tern numbers in Wisconsin have given preliminary indications of a downward trend (Robbins 1977, Faanes 1978). Similar evidence for nearby states and provinces also suggests a decrease in Black Tern populations. Field observers from Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota provided evidence to support the inclusion of this tern on **American Birds'** Blue List for 1978 (Arbib 1977). Further testimony from birders around the country has indicated that concern for the future of this species is widespread (Arbib 1978).

In order to adequately measure these suggested changes in Black Tern populations, some new methodologies must be developed. Breeding Bird Surveys have been used to determine regional changes in the status of birds, but this series or randomly located roadside transects cannot be expected to detect or accurately quantify changes in species which are not normally found in habitats adjacent to roadsides. On the other hand, the Black Tern is distributed over a wide variety of wetland habitats throughout the state and a detailed study of all nesting sites (either by ground or aerial surveys) is not feasible. It is also dangerous to conduct intensive surveys on just a few selected wetland areas and expect them to be representative of the total Black Tern population in Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) initiated this study to devise a system for detecting significant changes in the distribution and abundance of Black Terns in Wisconsin. As this is the first time many of these wetlands have been surveyed for terns, these data will provide a basis for estimating future population changes.

Previous Black Tern Investigations

Although the Black Tern breeds throughout the northern half of the United States and southern Canada, only a few studies have been conducted on the natural history of this bird (Bailey 1977). Cuthbert (1954) reported on certain aspects of the breeding biology of the Black Tern and Bailey's (1977) recent study of terns nesting at Rush Lake, Wisconsin provided additional insight into their habits. Dunn (1979) studied the growth and development of Black Tern chicks in southern Ontario. The general characteristics of the nest site was examined by Bergman et al (1970) in the prairie pothole region of Iowa.

The first indication of a decline in Wisconsin's Black Tern population came from Robbins' (1977) work with Breeding Bird Surveys. His analysis of the first ten years of data from these transects suggested a 14% average annual decrease in Black Tern numbers for the period 1966-75. Although this index of change in bird populations is probably not as reliable for wetland birds as it is for roadside-dwelling species, this trend could not be overlooked.

Faanes (1978) monitored the tern populations at several potholes in St. Croix and Polk counties for a 3-year period from 1975 to 1977. This short-term study revealed a 57.5% decrease in local Black Tern populations which may have been due to low water levels in 1976 and 1977. Faanes, however,

felt that even though the 1975 nest sites were dry in the later years, ample nesting habitat existed in other parts of the lakes and ponds. These potholes were not monitored for a sufficient length of time to determine if this downward trend was more than a short-term population fluctuation. Further surveys of the Black Tern populations at these areas are necessary to establish that there is a continuing loss in tern numbers; intensive ecological studies may be able to determine the factors involved in this decline.

Methods Developed and Their Limitations

A statewide survey to determine the distribution and abundance of a widely distributed species such as the Black Tern requires many manhours to complete. We relied on the help of volunteers from several birding groups and other nature-oriented organizations to conduct many of the surveys. I tried to set up one "contact person" in each county to serve as liaison between the WDNR and tern-watchers in that county. Prospective contact people were selected from those persons who regularly report bird observations to the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology. Additional volunteers were solicited by mail or from announcements in newsletters of various nature-oriented organizations. Other wildlife management agencies (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service) were asked to report the location and status of Black Tern nesting sites within their management areas. Field researchers (WDNR personnel, university students and independent researchers) were asked to conduct Black Tern surveys on their study areas.

Two different methods were devised to detect and measure tern abundance—a roadside survey and a more intensive field survey. Two methods were necessary to adapt to the survey situation in each of the counties (i.e. number of wetlands in the county, and the number of volunteers available). The roadside survey relies on the birding experience of volunteers in the county. Volunteers list all wetland areas where they have observed Black Terns in previous years. A subsample of these wetlands is made by selecting only those areas which are close enough to a road to be entirely or partially observed from the roadside. Based on the amount of time (and gasoline) volunteers are willing to spend on this project, the volunteers visited as many of these areas as possible on clear days from 25 May to 24 June, 1979. Areas were not surveyed on rainy mornings or when winds were greater than 20 mph. Beginning as soon after sunrise as possible, volunteers drove to each survey site and counted the total number of Black Terns seen in a 5-minute interval. Counts were made from the roadside at the point where most of the wetland could be seen. Sightings of other terns and wading birds were also recorded. A larger number of wetlands could be surveyed using the roadside survey as the time involved in the counts at each area was minimal.

The average number of Black Terns seen per 5-minute interval at roadside wetlands for a particular county can be used as an index of tern abundance. This index can be used to monitor county or regional changes in Black Tern abundance over several years.

At this point, the roadside transect cannot be used to measure differences in tern abundance between counties because of the lack of standardization of effort and the need for information on the number, acreage and type of wetlands in different counties. The roadside survey indices cannot account

for differences in the number of suitable Black Tern nesting areas in each county. Once the state's wetlands have been mapped (now in progress by WDNR personnel) and we know more about the nesting requirements of these terns, we may be able to adjust the roadside index by including a wetland availability factor. Observer differences will still exist, but we will be better able to determine which regions of the state support larger Black Terns nesting populations.

The field survey was designed to measure trends in breeding Black Tern populations at specific wetland sites. These surveys were completed by research personnel on several state wildlife areas, and by independent researchers and volunteers who had a special interest in a particular wetland area. Field surveys were made on clear days from 25 May to 24 June 1979, most often during the morning hours. The total number of Black Terns using the area were estimated from an intensive survey of the area usually by boat or by foot. Counts were made of the total number of adults observed at the site. If more than one count was made the highest estimate was used. Information was also recorded on the type of wetland, major vegetation, percent covered by emergent vegetation, and notes on the manner in which the area is used by many. Three areas were surveyed for nests to get an idea of the percent of adults we were actually observing (assuming there were two adults associated with each nest found).

There will be some problems in interpreting changes in Black Tern numbers at a particular site as measured by the field survey. Preliminary evidence from several field surveys at the same site indicates that number of Black Terns associated with a marsh or pond can vary from day to day. We know that these terns often feed on areas where they do not nest, but no one has determined how far they range to find food. In addition to movements between areas, counts of Black Terns can vary according to the number of terns incubating, brooding or just resting on the floating mats of vegetation which are usually out of sight of the observer. More adult terns were seen when the surveyor was amid the nests than when the surveyor observed the terns from a good distance away. Terns are noted for their group defense of nest sites (Bent 1921).

The second potential problem with determining trends in the tern population is the question of breeding vs. nonbreeding individuals. Black Terns do not normally breed until they are two years old. The problem, then, is whether one-year old (nonbreeding) birds return to their natal marshes in the summer, thus complicating our efforts to estimate the number of breeding terns at a particular marsh. Will our counts be inflated by the presence of a highly mobile nonbreeding cohort?

There are two reasons why there will be little or no problem of mistaking nonbreeding terns for breeding adults: (1) Most one-year olds do not return northward with the adults in the spring, but remain on the wintering grounds for summer (Van Rossem 1923, American Ornithologists' Union 1957, Tordoff 1962). (2) Nonbreeders can usually be identified by their plumage which is not unlike the winter plumage of the adult (the head and neck are mottled with white). Although a few studies have shown that some adults begin with post-nuptial molt as early as June (Tordoff 1962) and thus might be confused with nonbreeding birds, this has certainly not been a major problem in Wisconsin. During four weeks of early summer field surveys in all parts of the state, I never observed a Black Tern with white feathers on the head or neck.

Another problem in assessing yearly changes in the Black Tern population of a particular marsh or pond is the matter of fidelity in homing to a particular breeding area year after year. If Black Terns do not necessarily return to the same site each spring, then yearly counts of the tern population at a particular site can fluctuate as the birds redistribute themselves to different wetland areas. Baily (1977) tried to determine the strength of homing in Black Terns at Rush Lake, Wisconsin. Of 35 adults banded in 1976, only seven returned to Rush Lake the following year. This low return (20%) of adults to the same breeding marsh suggests that either adult Black Terns are subject to extremely high mortality rates or they do not readily home to the same nesting site. Contradicting evidence was found in a study of a Black Tern colony in southern Ontario in which five previously banded terns were recaptured at or near their original banding sites (Dunn 1979). Sample sizes in both these studies were minimal. A strong homing tendency has been demonstrated for the more coastal or oceanic terns (Austin 1940, 1949), but McNicholl (1975) has suggested that the strength of this "site tenacity" varies with the type of habitat in which the species nests. McNicholl felt Larids (gulls and terns) which nest in more variable habitats such as marshes and ponds have a decreased faithfulness to a specific nesting area and an increased sense of group adherence. If this theory holds true for Black Terns, then the complete loss (or nearly so) of a breeding population of these birds at a particular marsh in any given year may not necessarily indicate a high mortality rate, but a change in suitability of nesting habitat.

The variable nature of these nesting marshes, especially changes in water levels from year to year can account for temporary fluctuations in the Black Tern population and thus confound the ability of the field survey to adequately measure changes in tern abundance at a particular site. If, however, long-term trends in Black Tern populations do not follow the yearly fluctuations in water levels, then some other cause must be looked for that can explain the trends. For example, the 10-year decline in Black Tern abundance as indicated by Breeding Bird Surveys throughout the state (Robbins 1977) is not associated with a similar 10-year decline in water levels (as measured by annual precipitation).

The last and perhaps most confounding factor affecting the reliability of field surveys to detect true changes in Black Tern abundance is the variation in the ability of observers. We have, out of necessity, used a number of observers in this survey with a wide range of experience. Several studies of the reliability of various census techniques have consistently found a problem in comparing censuses conducted by different observers (Best 1975, Tilghman 1977). The selection of only experienced ornithologists to help with the survey can minimize variability, but not eliminate it. The best (although often impractical) solution is to use the same observers to survey the same areas year after year and whenever possible this suggestion will be followed.

In addition to the roadside surveys and field surveys conducted by volunteers and field researchers, I visited and surveyed 16 state or federally managed wildlife areas and 15 other wetland areas throughout the state. These areas were selected for the Black Tern survey based on sightings of terns in past years and the likelihood that wildlife managers would be visiting these areas in the course of their spring and summer work plans. In future years, wildlife managers might be asked to record the number of Black Terns using a particular flowage or marsh on a wildlife area; this re-

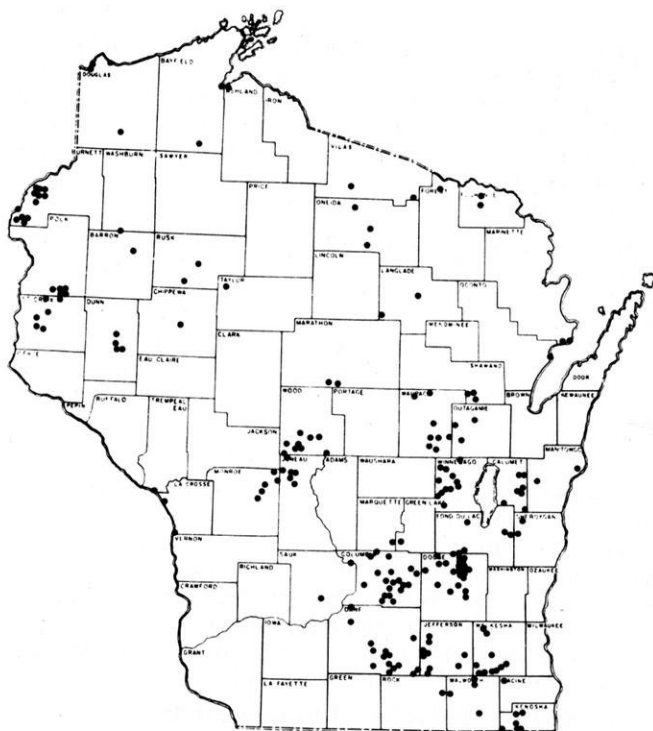


Figure 1: Distribution of Black Terns in Wisconsin as determined from the 1979 Black Tern Survey using roadside transects and field surveys.

quest could easily be included in their work plan and combined with regular visits to wildlife areas in June.

Results of the 1979 Black Tern Survey and Discussion

Black Terns were observed at more than 205 wetland areas throughout the State (Fig. 1). Highest populations were located at marshes along the west Green Bay shoreline, Collins Marsh, Crex Meadows Wildlife Area, Horicon Marsh, KILLSNAKE and Manitowoc Rivers, and Crescent Lake (Oneida County). At least one wetland area was surveyed in all but 14 counties.

Seventy-nine roadside surveys were conducted throughout the state; the highest roadside index of abundance was calculated for the coastal marshes of Marinette County. An average of 26 Black Terns were counted in the 5-minute observation periods at each of these roadside stops. Other counties in which an average of more than five terns were recorded per five-minute interval included Ashland, Columbia, Dodge, Walworth and Wood counties. No terns were observed on the roadside surveys in Adams, Clark, Door, Iron, Milwaukee, Oneida, Ozaukee or Richland counties.

One question often came up in the organization of this survey: what is good Black Tern habitat? After one field season, we can begin to answer this question. Over 248 areas were examined using the more intensive field survey technique; only 29 or these wetlands had large Black Tern populations (over 20 terns seen). A generalized description of these areas supporting the largest tern populations may be helpful in typifying good Black Tern

habitat. Nearly 75% of these wetlands were marshes; other sites included stream edges, flooded sedge meadows, and open water areas. The primary emergent vegetation associated with these areas were cattails (33%), bulrushes (26%), sedges (15%), cattails and grasses (7%), cattails and sedges (7%), burreed (7%) and grasses (4%). This emergent vegetation usually covered from 51 to 75% of the area. In over 85% of the areas, there was some open water available to the terns.

Earlier studies on Black Tern nesting ecology have found that these birds build their nests on low and wet substrates such as inactive muskrat lodges, muskrat feeding platforms, floating cattail rootstalks, dead floating emergent vegetation, *Scirpus* beds and floating boards (Bergman et al. 1970, Bailey 1977). I observed a total of 23 nests while conducting field surveys; these nests were built on floating peat mats, muskrat feeding platforms, dead floating cattails, and floating cattail rootstalks. The nests themselves were usually built from dead leaves of the nearby emergent vegetation, either cattails, bulrushes or burreed.

The terns had laid from 1 to 3 eggs in these nests; mean clutch size was 2.3 eggs per nest. This compares favorably with an average clutch size of 2.25 for Black Terns in southern Michigan (Cuthbert 1954), but is somewhat lower than clutch sizes for these terns in northwest Iowa (2.60, Bergman et al. 1970) and at Rush Lake, Wisconsin (2.90, Bailey 1977). Bailey mentions that clutch sizes are easily underestimated due to undetected loss of eggs. Young terns were found at a few of the nests observed in the present study; three nests had 2 chicks and another nest had 1.

If the field survey index is ever used to estimate the number of breeding terns at a wetland, we need to know what percentage of the breeding terns are being counted in our surveys. Counts of adults and nests in portions of Horicon National Wildlife Refuge, Meadow Valley Wildlife Area, Oconto Marsh, and Munninghoff's Marsh (north of Rhinelander) showed that I was observing an average of only 64% of the total number of breeding adults (assuming 2 adults per nest). Although more nest and adult counts need to be made before a population adjustment factor can be determined, these preliminary counts indicate that counts of the number of adult Black Terns associated with a particular marsh will often underestimate the actual number of terns nesting in the area unless an adjustment factor is used. If such an adjustment factor is developed, however, it must be used cautiously. Black Terns are often observed as they are feeding away from their nest sites and breeding populations could be erroneously estimated for these feeding grounds.

After only one year's data on Black Tern populations throughout the state, we obviously cannot begin to determine the status of this species in Wisconsin. Such determinations can only be made after these surveys have been conducted for several years. Even two or three year's data on Black Tern populations can be misleading.

For the past three years, water bird populations have been surveyed at selected wetlands in Columbia, Dane, Dodge and Jefferson counties by WDNR personnel with the Farm Wildlife Research Unit. Preliminary findings indicate that Black Tern populations have increased on five freshwater marshes (Type 3 and 4 wetlands), remained unchanged on three other freshwater marshes, and decreased on two large wetland areas (an open-

water lake with marshy perimeter and bog-like lake with some openwater areas). It seems that these changes are primarily associated with water levels. Suitable nesting and feeding habitat increased on the freshwater marshes in 1979 with higher water levels, but nesting habitat decreased on the lakes with many of the nest sites underwater in 1979.

Real changes in Black Tern populations may be occurring in these areas, but it is difficult to tell with natural fluctuations in habitat availability causing short-term changes. In order to determine if Black Tern populations are actually declining in Wisconsin or some portion of the state, Black Tern populations need to be monitored for longer periods of time, perhaps 10 to 15 years. With long-term and reliable indices of Black Tern abundance, we may be able to factor out the confounding effect of short-term, but natural, environmental changes.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Several problems have been identified after the initial field season to monitor Black Tern populations. Although we tried to come up with field techniques which would minimize variability within and among county surveys, problems such as observer differences, accessibility of wetlands, and a lack of knowledge on certain aspects of the nesting ecology of the Black Tern will make it difficult to determine real changes in Black Tern abundance. The following recommendations for future Black Tern surveys and independent research needs are offered in hopes that this goal may be more attainable.

1. A statewide monitoring of Black Tern populations should continue, at least at sites with the most suitable habitat. State wildlife areas and other wetlands which are frequently visited by wildlife managers could easily be surveyed to determine the number of Black Terns using the areas. A sample of private wetlands throughout the state should also be monitored to keep track of changes and losses of these smaller, but important, tern-producing areas. These surveys should be continued for at least four more years, preferably longer.
2. If volunteers are interested in helping with the Black Tern survey in future years, their participation should be encouraged. More than three-fourths of the 1979 Black Tern surveys were conducted by volunteers. Only a small sample of the state's wetlands would have been surveyed without their cooperation. Our knowledge of the distribution of the Black Tern in Wisconsin has been greatly expanded. Instructions for the surveys should be reviewed to be sure that volunteers can readily understand the methods to be used. Wherever possible, future surveys of the Black Terns at a particular marsh should be conducted by the same observers used in 1979.
3. Certain aspects of the nesting ecology of the Black Tern need to be clarified before accurate interpretation can be made of the statewide survey results. Banding and marking studies are needed to determine how far these terns range from their nesting sites. Additional research is necessary to resolve the question of site tenacity versus group adherence. This information will be valuable in trying to monitor changes in Black Tern abundance at a particular site. More nest and adult counts are needed if it becomes desirable to determine the total number of breeding terns on a marsh, rather than settling for an index of abundance.

4. Selected environmental variables should be monitored in order to ascertain what effect certain environmental changes (e.g. change in water levels, loss of wetlands, increased human activity) have on Black Tern abundance.

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The 1979 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts

By William L. Hilsenhoff

Warm temperatures during the weeks preceeding the Christmas Counts continued throughout the count period and induced many migratory species to linger. This should have resulted in excellent Christmas Counts, yet most compilers expressed disappointment with results of their counts. Fog or strong winds on the day of counts, a lack of snow to drive birds to feeders or roadsides, and a poor flight of winter finches were probably the main reasons for the disappointing counts. There also appeared to be a conspicuous reduction in permanent residents for which Wisconsin is the northern edge of their range. Mockingbirds and Carolina Wrens were absent; there were only 2 Bobwhites, the lowest total in at least 30 years; Tufted Titmice were seen in their lowest numbers in at least 15 years; and Northern Cardinals were found in their lowest numbers in 12 years. Could this be a result of the previous two severe winters?

Results of the 41st Wisconsin Christmas Counts are reported in Tables 1 and 2. Statewide totals for most species were near or below normal, but there were many exceptions. An impressive 131 species were found statewide, second only to the 141 seen in 1974. There were 76 counts this year (Fig. 1, Tables 3 and 4) with new counts at Cloverland, Joel, Willard, Caroline, Grand Marsh, and Cadiz Springs. Only seven counts reported 50 or more species, led by a total of 80 at Madison, 75 at Milwaukee, and 65 at Appleton. Lake Geneva (58), Hudson (53), Kenosha (52), and Waukesha (51) were the other counts recording more than 50 species. Only six counts, however, reported less than 20 species. A count at Petenwell on which several Wild Turkeys were seen was not included because it covered less than a 7-hour period.

There were many exceptional records on the Christmas Counts, the most exciting being a Sage Thrasher at Madison. This is the first state record for this species of the southwestern United States. It was subsequently seen by several observers and photographed. A White-eyed Vireo, also in Madison, was the first



Sage Thrasher photo by Stephen Lang

Christmas Count record and first record for this species after October. A Black-headed Grosbeak at Rhineland is also the first Christmas Count record and only the fourth record for Wisconsin. Other highlights included Wild Turkeys at Beetown (2nd Christmas Count record), American Woodcocks at Stevens Point and Kenosha (3rd record), a Northern Oriole at Madison (3rd record), a Common Yellowthroat at Blanchardville (5th record), and Yellow-headed Blackbirds at Appleton, Horicon and Lake Geneva (5th record). Comments follow on other unusual sightings and species with significant departures from their normal abundance.

Comments on Selected Species

Common Loon - 12th year, with birds seen at Brule and Milwaukee

Horned Grebe - 14th year, with birds observed at Ephraim and Lake Geneva.

Great Blue Heron - The 13 birds on 9 counts is a new record.

Black-crowned Night Heron - The two birds at Appleton mark the 12th year this species has been seen.

Mute Swan - Although never seen before 1970, they are becoming a normal occurrence due to a breeding population near Ashland.

Whistling Swan - Only the 13th year they have been seen, with 32 on 6 counts.

Canada Goose - A record 40,199 was probably the result of an unusual amount of open water.

Mallard - A record total of 27,326

American Black Duck - Christmas Count totals continue their steady decline.

Northern Shoveler - A record total of 105, all at Madison.

Other Ducks - All other species of ducks occurred in near normal numbers, which was surprising when one considers all the open water that was present.

Common Merganser - The 4,374 is a new record.

Red-tailed Hawk - Lowest total in 12 years.

Red-shouldered Hawk - Also the lowest total in 12 years.

Golden Eagle - The bird at Medford marked the 14th year in which this species has been found.

Bald Eagle - Lowest total in 7 years, perhaps due to their wider dispersal because of the excessive amount of open water.

Merlin - Never before found on 3 counts.

American Kestrel - Lowest number in 6 years.

Ruffed Grouse - Record number. Does this represent a population explosion, or was the lack of snow conducive to finding this species?

Ring-necked Pheasant - Lowest number since 1967, probably because of lack of snow made them hard to see.

Gray Partridge - Lowest total in 7 years, also probably because a lack of snow made them hard to see.

Mourning Dove - Lowest total in 12 years.

Common Flicker - Highest total in 10 years.

Pileated Woodpecker - Although still not found in the southeastern counties, the record number (133 vs previous high of 107) suggests an increasing population, especially in light of normal numbers of other resident woodpeckers.

Horned Lark - Lowest number in at least 15 years, probably because there was no snow to drive them to roadsides.

Common Raven - Record number, all in the northern counties.

Red-breasted Nuthatch - Lowest number in 6 years.

Brown Creeper - Record number, more than 50% higher than ever before.

Gray Catbird - One in Madison is the 10th Christmas Count record.

Brown Thrasher - Lowest number in 14 years.

American Robin - Record number, about 25% greater than in any previous year.

Varied Thrush - A bird on the Bayfield count is the 12th Christmas Count record.

Golden-crowned Kinglet - Record number, 50% greater than in any previous year.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet - Unusually high number, but not exceeding the exceptional 1971 total.

Bohemian Waxwing - Found on only 2 counts, but 141 were seen on the Bayfield Count.

Cedar Waxwing - Record number, which were almost double any previous total.

Northern Shrike - Lowest total in 6 years.

Meadowlarks - The 4 birds on the Cooksville count were the only ones seen and represent the lowest total in 12 years.

Red-winged Blackbird - Record number.

Purple Finch - Lowest number in 7 years.

Pine Grosbeak - Lowest number in 9 years.

Common Redpoll - Lowest number in at least 15 years.

Pine Siskin - Lowest number in 9 years.

White-winged Crossbill - Lowest in 9 years.

Sparrows - Numbers of all species were about normal.

Snow Bunting - Lowest number in 6 years, probably because there was no snow to drive them to roadsides.

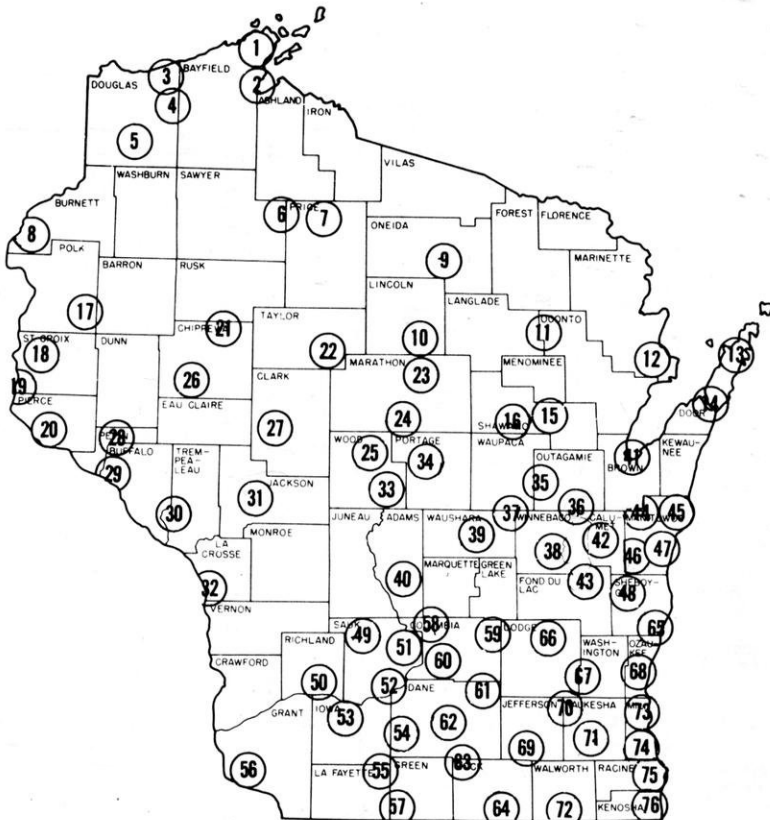


Figure 1. Location of the 1979 Wisconsin Christmas Counts.

Table 1: Species seen on 13 or more counts.

Species	NORTHWEST								NORTHEAST							
	Bayfield	Ashland	Cloverland	Brule	Solon Springs	Oxbo	Fiffeld	Grantsburg	Rhineland	Merrill	Lakewood	Peshigo	Ephraim	Sturgeon Bay	Shawano	Caroline
Canada Goose	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mallard	14	30	..	11	3	..	..	1	..	304	..	..	149	370	..	274
American Black Duck	1	9	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	8	22	12	..	3
Lesser Scaup Duck	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Goldeneye	10	1	8	8	19	..	..	..	6	2	..	11	135	30	7	..
Common Merganser	8	27	5	2	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	55	..	..
Red-tailed Hawk	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Rough-legged Hawk	1	2	11	2	5	4	1	8	3	..	..	1	..	..	2	1
Bald Eagle	1	..	1	6	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Harrier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
American Kestrel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ruffed Grouse	4	6	13	4	6	5	3	11	16	3	1	2	5	3	2	5
Ring-necked Pheasant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Herring Gull	422	372	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	650	509	5	..	..
Ring-billed Gull	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Rock Dove	4	33	..	..	..	..	19	198	71	1	..	29	79	42	200	70
Mourning Dove	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	..	28	31	18	28	8
Common Screech Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Horned Owl	2	..	4	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Barred Owl	..	*	2	1	1	1	1	1	*	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belted Kingfisher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Flicker	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pileated Woodpecker	..	*	3	3	5	2	8	3	4	..	1	..	1	1	2	..
Red-bel. Woodpecker	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
Red-headed Woodpecker	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hairy Woodpecker	4	6	5	8	4	12	16	15	30	..	2	5	26	1	6	3
Downy Woodpecker	7	2	5	6	2	12	30	11	38	1	8	9	18	2	9	4
Horned Lark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Jay	86	67	27	72	43	49	92	240	121	12	24	44	60	1	43	23
Northern Raven	23	45	33	482	162	47	24	17	23	2	4	..	3	..	..	..
American Crow	4	14	26	88	18	7	155	263	29	5	39	66	72	9	71	64
Black-cap. Chickadee	59	49	129	22	51	69	318	90	295	15	58	43	317	3	56	65
White-br. Nuthatch	5	4	3	6	3	2	9	19	48	1	11	27	..	24	18	..
Red-br. Nuthatch	3	7	5	3	7	4	38	..	19	2	15	1	7	..	..	1
Brown Creeper	4	2	..	4	2	..	6	4	9	..	7	..	2	..	6	3
American Robin	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Golden-cr. Kinglet	..	..	1	6	3	..	1	1	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	3
Cedar Waxwing	123	*	..	..	..	1	7	413	..	28	..	..	*	..	6	..
Northern Shrike	..	2	1	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	*	..	..	..
European Starling	262	195	13	..	..	1	31	39	16	84	29	80	336	4	100	3
House Sparrow	76	139	81	8	8	..	110	839	28	135	43	118	19	6	64	23
Brown-headed Cowbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red-winged Blackbird	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Grackle	..	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Northern Cardinal	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	29	..	7	..
Evening Grosbeak	134	102	112	120	151	198	371	158	246	..	32	26	99	..	73	32
Purple Finch	..	1	28	2	22	6	74	3	28	6	4	..	7	..	..	..
Pine Siskin	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	33	1	..	..	3	..	..	..
American Goldfinch	39	22	10	48	30	25	97	696	145	1	8	77	234	..	54	38
Red Crossbill	..	12	..	62	51	..	..	..	22	..	31	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Junco	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	37	61	6	57	20
Amer. Tree Sparrow	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	20	..	..	3	6	2	..	5	20
White-thr. Sparrow	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swamp Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Song Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Snow Bunting	..	55	..	..	42	2	..	..	250	..	..	7	28	..	50	..
TOTAL SPECIES	33	35	28	31	28	24	25	33	30	20	20	25	39	17	28	25

Table 1: (Continued)

	WESTCENTRAL																	Chippewa Falls	Willard	Durand	Nelson	Arcadia	Black River Falls	LaCrosse
	Joel	New Richmond	Hudson	Ellsworth	Holcombe	Medford	Nausau	Dancy	Arpin	Chippewa Falls	Willard	Durand	Nelson	Arcadia	Black River Falls	LaCrosse								
Species	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32								
Canada Goose	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	409
Mallard	86	10	34	..	..	..	455	..	..	..	..	10	..	20	1	780	
American Black Duck	2	..	3	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesser Scaup Duck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Goldeneye	..	10	8	5	..	..	1	26	..	*	..	..	1	..	..	..					
Common Merganser	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Red-tailed Hawk	2	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	*	..	10	19	5	7	21						
Hough-legged Hawk	..	..	2	..	1	7	2	3	6	..	..	2	1	..	..	1		
Bald Eagle	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	10	6	..	..	5
Northern Harrier	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Kestrel	..	3	2	5	1	2	2	..	3	..	*	..	..	2	1	2						
Ruffed Grouse	2	..	5	7	1	13	2	10	2	2	2	25	10	..	4	4								
Ring-necked Pheasant	4	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..
Herring Gull	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ring-billed Gull	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	160	75	130	..	..	..	..	64	212
Rock Dove	227	1285	249	121	37	39	113	160	75	130	12	414	328	166	64	212								
Mourning Dove	..	1	1	1	2	..	24	27	..	5	..	9	12	11	9	..								
Common Screech Owl	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Horned Owl	1	..	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	3	
Barred Owl	1	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	*	..	..	1	1	5	4						
Belted Kingfisher	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Common Flicker	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	2	6		
Pileated Woodpecker	2	1	1	6	1	2	..	4	..	3	1	3	8	1	8	6								
Red-bel. Woodpecker	3	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	10	27	3	8	14			
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	3	22	4			
Hairy Woodpecker	7	8	12	5	11	6	6	2	5	4	4	15	29	11	21	38								
Downy Woodpecker	7	11	20	20	18	12	9	6	5	12	3	15	38	14	29	21								
Horned Lark	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Blue Jay	42	81	175	42	123	66	28	130	18	44	77	170	124	33	185	76								
Northern Raven	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
American Crow	64	407	745	112	207	149	90	109	20	210	96	731	193	24	367	394								
Black-csp. Chickadee	54	61	130	41	120	137	89	85	11	123	70	104	154	34	111	111								
White-br. Nuthatch	14	18	52	14	11	13	18	11	7	26	7	45	67	27	65	45								
Red-br. Nuthatch	5	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	*	1	..	..	..	..	..			
Brown Creeper	3	..	1	..	2	4	1	..	..	12	3	5	10	1	4	13						
American Robin	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Golden-cr. Kinglet	1	6	3	2	7	1	..	..	..	23	2	12	6	2	..	2					
Cedar Waxwing	..	346	323	12	5	9	54	2	..	35	..	..	..	..	11	6				
Northern Shrike	1	1	5	..	3	1	..	1	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..					
European Starling	88	1107	258	47	144	56	271	124	200	231	40	419	331	258	40	1000								
House Sparrow	491	1206	348	138	456	661	181	428	20	265	302	604	1140	465	108	1005								
Brown-headed Cowbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red-winged Blackbird	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	250
Common Grackle	..	20	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	*	..	3	..	..	16	4				
Northern Cardinal	2	1	14	13	2	2	8	5	..	15	2	24	73	51	18	35								
Evening Grosbeak	..	..	..	..	243	93	12	92	..	..	66	..	..	..	141	..
Purple Finch	..	2	14	..	3	100	9	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	13	6			
Pine Siskin	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..
American Goldfinch	9	7	74	385	16	5	20	4	5	68	15	243	39	4	22	76								
Red Crossbill	..	..	3	..	..	*	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Northern Junco	2	75	158	98	..	3	54	29	..	180	18	396	255	270	143	207								
Amer. Tree Sparrow	..	19	108	8	17	6	4	99	..	135	63	127	190	213	3	394								
White-thr. Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swamp Sparrow	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Song Sparrow	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Snow Bunting	..	75	4	..	1	44	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
TOTAL SPECIES	29	32	53	27	27	31	33	27	19	26	25	29	30	28	35	41								

Table 1: (Continued)

Species	SOUTHEAST														Total Number of Counts	Total Number of Individuals
	Cedar Grove	Horicon	Hartford	Newburg	Fort Atkinson	Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Lake Geneva	Milwaukee	Hales Corners	Racine	Kenosha				
Canada Goose	10	32000	..	20	..	2	33	195	213	..	473	..	27	40199		
Mallard	..	31	4	24	104	148	68	2150	3112	22	1454	180	52	27326		
American Black Duck	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	150	83	..	23	..	29	1116		
Lesser Scaup Duck	..	..	8	..	..	1	1	10	21	..	..	7	13	96		
Common Goldeneye	13	..	21	8	..	8	3	360	296	295	29	198	42	2505		
Common Merganser	..	..	29	..	..	..	349	39	..	3	12	24	4374			
Red-tailed Hawk	..	14	8	2	4	4	11	9	11	4	10	15	56	361		
Rough-legged Hawk	..	12	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	1	5	44	133		
Bald Eagle	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	72		
Northern Harrier	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	22	39		
American Kestrel	4	2	5	8	3	1	3	1	22	6	5	11	46	202		
Ruffed Grouse	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	395		
Ring-necked Pheasant	4	6	2	22	9	12	2	2	66	26	2	8	40	520		
Herring Gull	33	8	25	23	*	*	17	117	3852	43	1330	1416	33	12288		
Ring-billed Gull	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	6	847	2	74	8	18	1341		
Hock Dove	84	152	551	516	462	4	713	55	2307	65	211	481	71	18714		
Mourning Dove	4	..	25	83	..	3	60	16	607	46	103	224	54	2688		
Common Screech Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	4	2	1	16	39		
Great Horned Owl	1	3	6	25	..	1	4	3	6	1	5	*	47	162		
Barred Owl	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	57		
Belted Kingfisher	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	2	4	..	..	..	28	42		
Common Flicker	..	..	4	4	*	1	1	11	4	*	1	1	38	126		
Pileated Woodpecker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	133		
Red-bel. Woodpecker	..	1	6	8	4	8	11	3	1	1	1	4	54	377		
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	37	219		
Hairy Woodpecker	2	2	6	39	4	25	18	3	11	2	4	10	71	833		
Downy Woodpecker	8	9	15	118	22	50	62	18	39	10	9	26	74	1575		
Horned Lark	3	2	..	26	..	1	2	..	..	1	7	2	22	118		
Blue Jay	1	12	15	62	12	52	35	9	34	5	6	23	76	5311		
Northern Raven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	875		
American Crow	12	6	47	118	25	45	93	57	990	15000	85	117	76	39498		
Black-cap. Chickadee	41	55	27	531	67	190	248	52	288	69	53	128	73	3205		
White-br. Nuthatch	13	4	16	136	18	55	55	18	35	4	7	32	75	2072		
Red-br. Nuthatch	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	3	5	4	38	188		
Brown Creeper	..	6	1	14	11	8	10	3	6	7	3	2	57	369		
American Robin	..	1	1	8	1	11	24	1	39	63	..	1	36	462		
Golden-cr. Kinglet	..	..	*	9	1	4	17	2	20	18	2	4	45	392		
Cedar Waxwing	2	..	..	25	1	33	25	8	204	313	39	22	44	2638		
Northern Shrike	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	34	54		
European Starling	2145	238	898	874	25	433	486	1100	189754	289	387	1021	74	214169		
House Sparrow	268	171	735	1971	42	1000	830	380	1121	57	336	629	75	40516		
Brown-headed Cowbird	..	378	1	..	2	..	..	110	5	..	..	26	13	563		
Red-winged Blackbird	..	3202	2	5	..	..	2	7	6	1	1	110	28	6193		
Common Grackle	..	130	..	3	2	..	17	7	11	11	..	2	36	467		
Northern Cardinal	6	7	8	150	17	61	97	20	88	15	35	22	59	1908		
Evening Grosbeak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2583		
Purple Finch	..	..	..	12	..	19	29	5	3	3	..	19	45	606		
Pine Siskin	..	..	..	..	..	*	16	..	10	..	..	*	16	142		
American Goldfinch	37	..	24	194	49	100	343	16	206	23	176	48	71	6655		
Red Crossbill	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	3	*	..	..	..	14	228		
Northern Junco	29	104	66	872	42	356	670	76	493	77	148	238	67	12318		
Amer. Tree Sparrow	2	230	65	826	33	327	554	72	65	156	322	117	63	8305		
White-thr. Sparrow	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	22	..	1	1	14	53		
Swamp Sparrow	..	..	4	5	..	4	3	1	..	3	..	6	13	39		
Song Sparrow	..	2	21	4	3	9	4	10	9	2	3	25	25	146		
Snow Bunting	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1049		
TOTAL SPECIES	32	36	35	49	32	41	51	58	75	43	48	52				

Table 1: (Continued)

Species	SOUTHWEST										SOUTHCENTRAL									
	Reedsburg	Richland Center	Haraboo	Sauk City	Clyde	Mount Horeb	Blanchardville	Beetown	Cadiz Springs	Portage	Randolph	Poynette	Sun Prairie	Madison	Cooksville	Beloit				
Canada Goose	110	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	5281	*	..	61	11	4				
Mallard	3	11	1	119	..	..	..	2	..	3	6000	..	102	3284	37	980				
American Black Duck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	2	99	..	1				
Lesser Scaup Duck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	..				
Common Goldeneye	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	552	2	34	..				
Common Merganser	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	3396	7	..	..		
Red-tailed Hawk	3	24	1	27	1	25	3	6	..	2	3	3	..	26	7	7				
Rough-legged Hawk	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..				
Bald Eagle	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..		
Northern Harrier	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1				
American Kestrel	5	6	2	5	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	3	4	2	..				
Ruffed Grouse	1	30	4	8	52	13	6	9	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	..		
Ring-necked Pheasant	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	4	1	22	2	9				
Herring Gull	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2591	2	*				
King-billed Gull	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	43	..				
Rock Dove	147	547	139	617	16	220	68	102	57	95	274	19	203	723	452	192				
Mourning Dove	..	9	..	15	..	..	..	1	4	3	6	..	..	302	4	195				
Common Screech Owl	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..				
Great Horned Owl	..	2	5	17	..	1	3	1	4	..	3	5	..	8	1	2				
Barred Owl	..	..	1	5	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..
Scaled Kingfisher	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	4	1	2				
Common Flicker	..	13	2	15	..	7	5	6	4	3	..	2	2	11	*	3				
Pileated Woodpecker	..	16	1	11	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red-bell. Woodpecker	2	43	5	49	2	18	8	18	6	..	..	2	1	14	2	13				
Red-headed Woodpecker	5	38	9	39	1	12	5	22	..	..	1	1	..	3	4	1				
Hairy Woodpecker	1	30	2	30	3	21	5	1	..	..	1	7	..	36	9	8				
Downy Woodpecker	1	49	9	72	7	56	19	9	8	..	2	15	..	83	20	43				
Horned Lark	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	*	..	..	6	8	8				
Blue Jay	37	214	56	404	21	159	55	62	26	35	37	52	8	107	46	49				
Northern Raven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Crow	312	228	35	362	23	190	45	25	15	4	40	24	29	523	73	11903				
Black-cap. Chickadee	..	155	26	197	19	188	67	88	26	..	7	23	..	314	60	132				
White-br. Nuthatch	5	64	13	95	19	78	32	24	12	3	5	17	3	85	19	38				
Red-br. Nuthatch	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..		
Brown Creeper	..	1	2	6	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	33	..	5				
American Robin	..	44	..	20	..	1	1	3	2	..	1	17	..	156	*	3				
Golden-cr. Kinglet	..	3	3	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..		
Cedar Waxwing	9	75	60	7	..	27	..	61	..	..	..	9	..	182	1	30				
Northern Shrike	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..				
European Starling	240	382	133	622	5	179	1	165	90	97	629	55	294	2249	546	418				
House Sparrow	245	2023	201	1349	17	615	225	1447	800	66	316	142	379	2477	1224	29047				
Brown-headed Cowbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	2				
Red-winged Blackbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	9	1	..	2511	3	..				
Common Grackle	15	..	..	7	..	10	2	..	17	..	..	1	..	40	9	16				
Northern Cardinal	..	183	15	97	23	53	22	117	12	7	*	17	..	141	34	53				
Evening Grosbeak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purple Finch	..	17	17	23	..	14	2	18	..	..	..	9	..	6	18	..				
Pine Siskin	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
American Goldfinch	..	272	11	108	3	133	65	3	50	4	43	51	..	520	144	179				
Red Crossbill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Junco	12	949	142	689	48	129	96	357	40	14	35	132	16	997	375	881				
Amer. Tree Sparrow	9	135	35	292	3	63	210	724	25	..	121	1	..	542	273	629				
White-thr. Sparrow	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	2				
Swamp Sparrow	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4				
Song Sparrow	..	..	1	12	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	30	2	3				
Snow Bunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..		
TOTAL SPECIES	15	43	31	45	21	33	34	36	25	15	25	38	13	80	45	40				

Table 1: (Continued)

Species	CENTRAL										EASTCENTRAL							
	Wisconsin Rapids	Stevens Point	Shiocton	Appleton	Fremont	Oshkosh	Wautoma	Grand Marsh	Green Bay	Stockbridge	Fond du Lac	Woodland Dunes NW	Woodland Dunes NE	Woodland Dunes SW	Woodland Dunes SE	Plymouth		
Canada Goose	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48		
Mallard	2	..	..	7	8	*	2	..	1242	..	7	..	..	50	..	..
American Black Duck	145	587	..	2473	8	327	146	228	2526	..	207	..	43	108	73	54		
Lesser Scaup Duck	..	5	..	213	..	5	..	2	383	..	4	..	1	..	5	12		
Common Goldeneye	14	5	..	218	2	42	..	21	11	..	*	..	33	..	34	9		
Common Merganser	..	..	..	103	2	138	..	..	133	..	..	..	3	..	8	14		
Red-tailed Hawk	2	3	3	10	5	6	3	2	4	..	*	4	3	5	2	1		
Rough-legged Hawk	1	2	2	2	7	1	3	..	2	4	..	1	2	4	..	..
Bald Eagle	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Harrier	1	1	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..
American Kestrel	2	..	9	11	3	18	..	..	7	7	4	1	1	4	2	3		
Ruffed Grouse	8	11	..	6	..	..	13	..	1	3	..	2	9	12	7	6		
Ring-necked Pheasant	..	..	..	153	..	50	..	..	55	4	5	1	14	2	6	2		
Herring Gull	..	..	..	9	..	137	1	..	34	2	6	10	465	8	13	146		
Ring-billed Gull	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	18	..	..	4	..	1		
Rock Dove	15	441	276	607	250	774	131	17	974	628	403	69	228	324	117	210		
Mourning Dove	28	50	50	240	3	73	12	2	119	6	21	22	74	15	31	1		
Common Screech Owl	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Horned Owl	1	1	1	5	2	4	2	..	2	1	..	..	2	*	4	2		
Barred Owl	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..		
Belted Kingfisher	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	1		
Common Flicker	..	..	3	9	8	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	1	2		
Pileated Woodpecker	1	3	2	1	1	..	8	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red-bell. Woodpecker	..	*	7	4	5	1	8	..	3	10	6	..	..	6	1	7		
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	3	..	1	1	..	14	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2		
Hairy Woodpecker	8	15	26	18	23	9	31	..	15	16	9	7	11	17	18	13		
Downy Woodpecker	11	40	37	55	23	22	42	1	14	21	6	10	14	22	30	44		
Horned Lark	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	7	4	3	8	..	..	1		
Blue Jay	101	291	74	64	58	23	378	37	53	24	20	13	29	33	35	26		
Northern Raven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Crow	130	894	106	2000	152	142	211	48	80	17	62	81	106	69	60	66		
Black-cap. Chickadee	195	697	117	125	78	15	151	5	42	48	72	77	141	130	120	57		
White-br. Nuthatch	27	54	48	68	32	19	91	2	23	21	14	12	34	23	50	28		
Red-br. Nuthatch	6	12	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1		
Brown Creeper	8	23	4	47	14	13	3	..	..	5	1	2	6	3	7	1		
American Robin	..	1	..	18	1	1	*	..	8	1	..	..	4	..	8	..		
Golden-cr. Kinglet	7	88	4	46	6	14	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	11	6	..		
Cedar Waxwing	..	5	..	35	..	6	65	..	*	..	..	1	8	..	1	3		
Northern Shrike	*	2	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	3	..	2	..	1		
European Starling	69	388	333	970	263	1256	99	5	380	132	1030	156	561	192	42	463		
House Sparrow	62	813	472	924	490	1866	179	3	289	820	1268	267	465	772	214	357		
Brown-headed Cowbird	..	2	..	6	13	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Red-winged Blackbird	..	..	..	35	14	1	*	..	1	..	1	..	1	5	..	2		
Common Grackle	*	2	..	21	70	3	..	..	1	2	1	..	*	5	..	..
Northern Cardinal	5	25	16	57	7	23	25	..	9	18	8	8	20	28	34	18		
Evening Grosbeak	20	33	..	1	..	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	15	*	..	..
Purple Finch	..	..	4	5	..	..	30	..	8	5	..	1	..	3	5	1		
Pine Siskin	4	..	..	10	..	..	1	..	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
American Goldfinch	68	122	137	104	106	29	271	..	54	35	97	73	45	107	38	51		
Red Crossbill	13	9	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Junco	40	180	83	396	84	121	265	7	136	129	85	44	110	120	173	85		
Amer. Tree Sparrow	7	33	41	152	137	117	22	..	28	21	7	117	75	18	204	49		
White-thr. Sparrow	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..		
Swamp Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Song Sparrow	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	6	1		
Snow Bunting	*	75	..	11	..	87	..	..	..	200	3	35	1	..	1	..		
TOTAL SPECIES	35	43	29	65	42	43	37	16	44	32	38	22	46	36	44	45		

TABLE 2: Species seen on less than 13 counts.

Species	Number of Counts	Number of Birds	Count and Number Seen
Common Loon	2	3	Brule 1, Milwaukee 2
Horned Grebe	2	6	Ephraim 1 (Madison), Lake Geneva 5
Pied-billed Grebe	3	4	Horicon 2, Lake Geneva 1, Kenosha 1
Great Blue Heron	9	13	Grantsburg 1, New Richmond 1, Ellsworth 1, Wisconsin Rapids 1, Stevens Point 5, Woodland Dunes SW 1, Plymouth 1, Cooksville 1, Milwaukee 1
Bl.-cr. Night Heron	1	2	Appleton 2
Mute Swan	3	20	Bayfield 17, Ashland 2, Hartford 1, Waukesha)
Whistling Swan	6	33	LaCrosse 28, Wisconsin Rapids 1, Wautoma 1, Woodland Dunes SE 1, Richland Center 1, (Milwaukee), Racine 1
Snow Goose	4	38	Green Bay 5, Richland Center 30, Milwaukee 2, Racine 1
Gadwall	6	163	Green Bay 1, Madison 145, Oconomowoc 1, Waukesha 4, Milwaukee 6, Hales Corners 6
Common Pintail	3	3	Green Bay 1, Lake Geneva 1, Milwaukee 1
Green-winged Teal	2	3	Madison 1, Milwaukee 2
Blue-winged Teal	1	1	Lake Geneva 1
American Wigeon	2	15	Woodland Dunes SE 1, Milwaukee 14
Northern Shoveler	1	105	Madison 105
Wood Duck	8	12	Arcadia 1, LaCrosse 1, Appleton 3, Green Bay 1, Woodland Dunes SE 1, Newburg 1, Madison 1, Milwaukee 3
Redhead	7	20	Arpin 3, Appleton 1, Grand Marsh 1, Poynette 1, Madison 1, Lake Geneva 10, Kenosha 3
Ring-necked Duck	5	19	Fremont 1, Newburg 1, Lake Geneva 15, Milwaukee 1, Racine 1
Canvasback	5	107	Appleton 1, Madison 4, Lake Geneva 52, Milwaukee 1, Racine 49
Greater Scaup Duck	7	4329	Ephraim 30, Appleton 2, Oshkosh 4, Woodland Dunes NE 2, Cedar Grove 1, Milwaukee 4150, Hales Corners 140, (Kenosha)
Bufflehead	13	366	Ephraim 37, Sturgeon Bay 33, Appleton 1, Oshkosh 1, Woodland Dunes SE 1, Cedar Grove 2, Madison 7, Beloit 4, Lake Geneva 3, Milwaukee 197, Hales Corners 34, Racine 45, (Kenosha)
Oldsquaw	7	1336	Ephraim 36, Woodland Dunes NE 87, Woodland Dunes SE 2, Cedar Grove 89, Milwaukee 427, Hales Corners 55, Racine 40, Kenosha 600
White-winged Scoter	2	5	Cloverland 3, Milwaukee 2, (Kenosha)
Ruddy Duck	5	16	Appleton 2, Oshkosh 4, Madison 1, Lake Geneva 6, Milwaukee 4, (Kenosha)
Hooded Merganser	8	16	Ephraim 1, Appleton 2, Fremont 1, Horicon 1, Madison 1, Oconomowoc 1, Lake Geneva 7, Milwaukee 2
Reb-br. Merganser	10	320	Ephraim 1, Green Bay 2, Cedar Grove 60, Madison 1, Oconomowoc 1, Lake Geneva 9, Milwaukee 66, Hales Corners 58, Racine 118, Kenosha 1
Northern Goshawk	6	10	Cloverland 1, Brule 2, Grantsburg 4, Appleton 1, Madison 1, Kenosha 1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	10	16	Hudson 1, (Wisconsin Rapids), (Stevens Point), Fremont 2, Woodland Dunes NE 2, Hartford 1, Newburg 2, Richland Center 1, Mount Horeb 2, Madison 1, Waukesha 1, Milwaukee 3
Cooper's Hawk	7	11	Hudson 1, (Arpin), Wautoma 1, Baraboo 1, Clyde 1, Madison 3, Fort Atkinson 3, Milwaukee

Table 2: (Continued)

Species	Number of Counts	Number of Birds	Count and Number Seen
Red-shouldered Hawk	4	4	Hudson 1, LaCrosse 1, Richland Center 1, Poynette 1, (Waukesha) Medford 1
Golden Eagle	1	1	Nelson 1, Wautoma 1, Kenosha 1
Merlin	3	3	Dancy 65
Prairie Chicken	1	65	Grantsburg 10
Sharp-tailed Grouse	1	10	Newburg 2
Common Bobwhite	1	2	Stevens Point, Shiocton 2, Appleton 9, Stockbridge 14, Fond du Lac 5, Woodland Dunes SW 14, Plymouth 43, Newburg 18, Beetown 11, Milwaukee 65
Gray Partridge	10	182	Beetown 9
Wild Turkey	1	9	Appleton 2, Fremont 1, Oshkosh 3, Ephraim 8, (Horicon), Hartford 31, Madison 264, Oconomowoc 68, Waukesha 3, Beloit 4, Lake Geneva 640, Milwaukee 13, Kenosha 2
American Coot	12	1039	LaCrosse 2, Richland Center 6
Killdeer	2	8	Stevens Point 1, Kenosha 1
American Woodcock	2	2	Hudson 1, Woodland Dunes SE 2, Newburg 2, Richland Center 2, Beetown 1, Cadiz Springs 1, Poynette 2, Madison 6, Fort Atkinson 1, Waukesha 3, Cooksville 4, Hales Corners 1
Common Snipe	12	26	Bayfield 1, Madison 1, Madison 3
Glaucous Gull	3	5	Milwaukee 423, Racine 63, Kenosha 4
Bonaparte's Gull	3	490	Oshkosh 1, Green Bay 1, Woodland Dunes NE 1, Milwaukee 1
Snowy Owl	4	4	Black River Falls 1, Newburg 1, Fort Atkinson 1, (Kenosha)
Long-eared Owl	3	3	Horicon 2, Fort Atkinson 1, Cooksville 2
Short-eared Owl	3	5	Black River Falls 1, (Green Bay), Richland Center 1, Poynette 2, Madison 1, Milwaukee 1, Hales Corners 1, Racine 1, (Kenosha)
Yellow-bel. Sapsucker	7	8	Oxbo 6, Fifield 22, Rhinelander 17
Gray Jay	3	45	Brule 1
Boreal Chickadee	1	1	Hudson 1, (Chippewa Falls), Black River Falls 2, Richland Center 1, Mount Horeb 9, Blanchardville 1, Beetown 5, Madison 5, Oconomowoc 3
Tufted Titmouse	8	27	Woodland Dunes SE 2, Blanchardville 2, Madison 2
Winter Wren	3	6	Madison 1 (Milwaukee)
Gray Catbird	1	1	Appleton 1, Milwaukee 1
Brown Thrasher	2	2	Madison 1
Sage Thrasher	1	1	Bayfield 1
Varied Thrush	1	1	Appleton 1, Madison 1, (Milwaukee)
Hermit Thrush	2	2	Durand 4
Eastern Bluebird	1	4	Appleton 1, Plymouth 1, Horicon 6, Madison 1, Fort Atkinson 1, Oconomowoc 2, Milwaukee 4
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	7	16	Bayfield 141, Hudson 3, (Medford)
Bohemian Waxwing	2	144	Madison 1
White-eyed Vireo	1	1	Sauk City 6
Yellow-rump. Warbler	1	6	Blanchardville 1, (Madison), (Waukesha)
Common Yellowthroat	1	1	Cooksville 4
Meadowlark spp.	1	4	Appleton 1, Horicon 1, Lake Geneva 1
Yellow-h. Blackbird	3	3	Madison 1
Northern Oriole	1	1	New Richmond 1, Fremont 1, Madison 5, Fort Atkinson 4, Cooksville 6, Beloit 2, (Milwaukee)
Rusty Blackbird	6	19	Ashland 1, Horicon 1, Lake Geneva 1
Brewer's Blackbird	3	10	Madison 1
Northern Oriole	1	1	New Richmond 1, Fremont 1, Madison 5, Fort Atkinson 4, Cooksville 6, Beloit 2, (Milwaukee)
Rusty Blackbird	6	19	Ashland 1, Appleton 6, Lake Geneva 3
Brewer's Blackbird	3	10	

Table 2: (Continued)

Species	Number of Counts	Number of Birds	Count and Number Seen
Black-head. Grosbeak	1	1	Rhineland 1
Pine Grosbeak	4	20	Bayfield 7, Brule 10, (Oxbo), Stevens Point 2, Appleton 1
Common Redpoll	8	71	Ashland 28, Solon Springs 6, Wausau 5, Shawano 8, Wautoma 12, Stockbridge 2, Madison 4, Cooksville 6
White-w. Crossbill	2	2	Chippewa Falls, 1, Cedar Grove 1
Rufous-sided Towhee	5	7	(Appleton), Sauk City 1, Cadiz Springs 1, Madison 2, (Fort Atkinson), (Oconomowoc), Cooksville 1, Milwaukee 2
Field Sparrow	6	6	Ashland 1, Woodland Dunes SE 1, Newburg 1, Waukesha 1, Cooksville 1, Kenosha 1
White-crown. Sparrow	4	10	Mount Horeb 1, Poynette 1, Madison 7, Lake Geneva 1
Fox Sparrow	4	5	Newburg 1, Madison 1, Milwaukee 1, Racine 1 (Medford), Chippewa Falls 1, Willard 1,
Lapland Longspur	7	83	Oshkosh 32, Fond du Lac 45, Woodland Dunes NE 1, Madison 2, Waukesha 1

TABLE 3. Count, count number (Fig. 1), center of count area and compiler

Appleton (36); Jct. Hwys. 10 & 125; Daryl Tessen, 2 Pioneer Park Place, Elgin IL 60120
Arcadia (30); Jct. Hwy. J and road 1-½ mi. S. of Arcadia; Tom Roskos, Rt. 1, Arcadia, WI 54612
Arpin (25); Arpin; Don Follen Sr., Rt. 1, Box 96, Arpin, WI 54410
Ashland (2); Jct. Hwys. 2 & 118; Dick Verch, Biology Dept., Northland College, Ashland, WI 54806
Baraboo (51); Courthouse; Ron Sauey, City View Rd., Baraboo, WI 53913
Bayfield (1); halfway between Cornucopia and Washburn; Barnard Klugow, Box 13, Brule, WI 54820
Beetown (56); Beetown; Terrence Ingram, Box 155, Apple River, IL 61001
Beloit (64); N. end of Big Hill Park; Thomas Ellis, 1757 Townline Ave., Beloit, WI 53511
Black River Falls (31); Black River Falls; Mrs. Francis Harmer, Rt. 1, Box 70, Black River Falls, WI 54615
Blanchardville (55); 2½ mi. SW of Blanchardville; Davie Willard, Bird Division, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL 60605
Brule (4); Jct. Hwys. 27 & B; Bernard Klugow, Box 13, Brule, WI 54820
Cadiz Springs (57); Cadiz Springs State Park; Mark Peterson, 4678 N. 84th St., Milwaukee, WI 53225
Caroline (16); 1 mi W. of Caroline; Mark Peterson, 4678 N. 84th St., Milwaukee, WI 53225
Cedar Grove (65); Jct. Hwys. 32 & D; Don Hanbury, 2938 N. 90th St., Milwaukee, WI 53222
Chippewa Falls (26); Jct. Hwys. 178 & S; Charles Kember, Box 699, Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
Cloverland (3); Cloverland; Donald Perala, Rt. 1, Box 116, Brule, WI 54820
Clyde (53); Hwy. 130 1 mi. W. of Hwy. 23; Bill Sievert, 8430 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee, WI 53222
Cooksville (63); Cooksville; John Wilde, Rt. 1, Evansville, WI 53536
Dancy (24); 3 mi. NW of Dancy; Don Helgersen, Rt. 1, Chili, WI 54420
Durand (28); Charles Kemper, Box 699, Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
Ellsworth (20); Molly Schmidt

Table 3: (Continued)

Ephraim (13); Hwy. A, 3 mi. S. of Hwy. 42; Charlotte Lukes, P.O. Box 152, Baileys Harbor, WI 54202

Fifield (7); Fifield Post Office; Thomas Nicholls, 2160 Draper Ave., Roseville, MN 55113

Fond du Lac (43); Tower and Coty Roads; Walter Gilles, 1060 Buttermilk Creek Dr., Fond du Lac, WI 54935

Fort Atkinson (69); Jct. Main and Water Sts.; Richard Wanie, Rt. 4, Fort Atkinson, WI 53538

Fremont (37); Jct. Hwys. 1 and HH; Daryl Tessen, 2 Pioneer Park Place, Elgin, IL 60120

Grand Marsh (40); 7½ mi. W. of Marquette Co. on Hwy. E; W.D. Brown, 225 W. Lakeside St., Madison, WI 53715

Grantsburg (8); Jct. Hwys. 70 & 87; Clarence Wagman, Box 166, Grantsburg, WI 54840

Green Bay (41); Jct. Allauex and Webster Sts.; Bernard Chartier, 236 Oxford Ave., Green Bay, WI 54303

Hales Corners (74); Jct. old Hwy. 41 & Peutz Rd.; John Idzikowski, 418 E. Plainfield Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53207

Hartford (67); Norma Schmidt, 450 Seventh St., Hartford, WI 53027

Holcombe (21); Chippewa-Rusk Co. Line, 1 mi E. of Hwy. 27; Charles Kemper, Box 699, Chippewa Falls, WI 54729

Horicon (66); Jct. Main Ditch & Main Dike; Bob Drieslein, Horicon National Wildlife Refuge, Rt. 2, Mayville, WI 53050

Hudson (19); S. end of L. St. Croix; Manley Olson, 1974 W. Summer, St. Paul, MN 55113

Joel (17); Jct. Hwy. D & Soo Line R.R.; Bernard Klugow, Box 13, Brule, WI 54820

Kenosha (76); Hwy. 158 1 mi. E of I-94; Ron Hoffman, Box 886, Kenosha, WI 53141

LaCrosse (32); County Courthouse; F.Z. Leshner, 509 Winona St., LaCrosse, WI 54601

Lake Geneva (72); near Williams Bay; Clarence Palmquist, 834 Windsor Rd., Glenview, IL 60025

Lakewood (11); Jct. Hwy. T & F.R. 2117; John Woodcock, 1440F N. 7th St., Manitowoc, WI 54220

Madison (62); State Capitol; William Hilsenhoff, 33 S. Eau Claire Ave., Madison, WI 53705

Medford (22); Sam Robbins, 512 E. Broadway, Medford, WI 54451

Merrill (10); NE. corner S-31, 3 mi. NW. of Merrill; Allen Rusch, 3342 Westview Lane, Madison, WI 53713

Milwaukee (73); Mary Donald, 6918 N. Belmont Lane, Milwaukee, WI 53517

Nelson (29); Charles Kemper, Box 699, Chippewa Falls, WI 54729

Newburg (68); Hwy. 33 3 mi. E. of Newburg; Charles Mayhew III, Riveredge Nature Center, 4438 W. Hawthorne Dr., Newburg, WI 53060

New Richmond (18); 2 mi. E. of Boardman; Peter Tweet; 507 Laurel Ave., Hudson, WI 54016

Oconomowoc (70); Edward Peartree, 36516 Lisbon Rd., Oconomowoc, WI 53066

Oshkosh (38); Jct. Hwys. 21 & 41; Thomas Ziebell, 1671-A Michigan St., Oshkosh, WI 54901

Oxbo (6); Jct. Hwys. 70 & EE, Maybelle Hardy, Rt. 1, Box 263, Park Falls, WI 54552

Peshtigo (12); Harmony Corners; Harold Lindberg, 311 Emery Ave., Peshtigo, WI 54157

Plymouth (48); Jct. Hwys. 23 & C; Harold Koopmann, 415 Caroline St., Plymouth, WI 53073

Portage (58); Hwy. 51 2½ mi. S. of Marquette Co.; W.D. Brown, 225 Lakeside St., Madison, WI 53715

Poynette (60); Jct. Hwys. 51 & CS; William Smith, Rt. 3, Box 82, Poynette, WI 53955.

Racine (75); 1 mi. SE. of Franksville; Edward Prins, 1238 Indiana St., Racine, WI 53405

Randolph (59); Hwy. P midway between Cambria and Randolph; Charles Gilmore, 246 N. High St., Randolph, WI 53956

Table 3: (Continued)

Reedsburg (49); Hwy. 33 1 mi. W. of Reedsburg; W.D. Brown, 225 W. Lakeside St., Madison, WI 53715
Rhineland (9); Jct. Stevens and Davenport Sts.; Guy C. David, Star Route 2, Box 980, Rhineland, WI 54501
Richland Center (50); Jct. Hwys. O & OO; Robert Hirschy, University of Wisconsin Center, Richland Center, WI 53581
Sauk City (52); 2 mi. SE. of Witwen; Kenneth Lange, Devil's Lake State Park, Baraboo, WI 53913
Shawano (15); Jct. Main & Green Bay Sts.; Arthur Schoff, 518 E. Lieg Ave., Shawano, WI 54166
Shiocton (35); Jct. Hwys. 54 & M; James Anderson, Mosquito Hill Nature Center, Rt. 1, New London, WI 54961
Solon Springs (5); Jct. Hwys. 53 & M; Bernard Klugow, Box 13, Brule, WI 54820
Stevens Point (34); Old Main on campus; John Simonis, 2508 Algoma St., Stevens Point, WI 54481
Stockbridge (42); Kloten Swamp; Richard Daun, Rt. 1, Box 102, Chilton, WI 53014
Sturgeon Bay (14); Sturgeon Bay; Adrian Freitag, 940 N. 3rd Ave., Sturgeon, Bay, WI 54235
Sun Prairie (61); Hwy. 151 3 mi. NE of Sun Prairie; W.D. Brown, 225 W. Lakeside St., Madison, WI 53715
Waukesha (71); Jct. Hwy. D & Brookhill Rd.; John Bielefeldt, 28809 Saylesville Rd., Waukesha, WI 53186
Wausau (23); Thomas St.; Mrs. David Bierbrauer, 1611 9th St., Wausau, WI 54401
Wautoma (39); Mount Morris; Delbert Greenman, Rt. 1, Box 263, Redgranite, WI 54970
Willard (27); 1 mi E., 1½ mi. S. of Willard; Sam Robbins, 512 E. Broadway, Medford, WI 54451
Wisconsin Rapids (33); Jct. Golf Course Rd. & Pepper Ave.; Dar Tiede, 3040 Eagle Rd., Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494
Woodland Dunes NW (44); S-8 Franklin Township; Woodland Dunes Nature Center, P.O. Box 763, Manitowoc, WI 54220
Woodland Dunes NE (45); Jct. Hwys. V & B; Woodland Dunes Nature Center
Woodland Dunes SW (46); SE. quarter S-27 Eaton Township; Woodland Dunes Nature Center
Woodland Dunes SE (47); midway between S-15 & S-16 of Newton Township; Woodland Dunes Nature Center

Black Tern Survey Continues

The Black Tern monitoring program got off to a successful start last year, judging by the data collected, and the enthusiasm of the many cooperators. If this program is to fulfill its purpose as a long-term monitor of tern populations, the continued support of volunteers is essential.

In many counties sufficient information was collected in 1979 so that permanent roadside transects can be established this year. Based on the 1979 data, intensive study areas will also be established throughout the state in which nests and adult terns will be counted, and habitat conditions monitored regularly over a period of several years. For those counties which have not been sufficiently surveyed, observations from less standardized methods are still needed.

If you are interested in helping with either roadside or field surveys, please contact Michael Mossman, Bureau of Research, Department of Natural Resources, Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707 (608/267-7480).

Table 4: Details of the Counts.

Name of Count	Date	Hours		Sky	Snow (in)	Wind	Temp. °F		Feeders	Observers	Parties	Total Party Hours
		a.m.	p.m.				Low	High				
Appleton	D-22	6:00-6:00		Fog	0	SE 0-7	36	41	12	24	13	57
Arcadia	D-22	7:00-4:30		Heavy Fog	0	None	19	28	0	5	2	15
Arpin	D-20	7:00-4:30		PCI-Cloudy	0	W 5	25	31	2	3	1	7
Ashland	D-15	8:00-4:30		PCI-Cloudy	2	SW 7-NW 20	12	31	0	20	5	110
Baraboo		6:20-3:30		Fog	0	None	39	40	1	8	2	14
Bayfield	D-16	5:00-4:30		Fair	3	NW 8-10	-2	16	1	9	4	35
Beetown	D-22	7:00-5:20		Fog	0	SE	41	44	0	3	2	20
Beloit	D-16	7:00-4:30		Snow-Fair	tr	NW 15-25	9	16	1	20	8	42
Black River Falls	D-20	8:00-5:00		Fair	0	SW 0-5	17	45	17	6	5	84
Blanchardville	D-27	6:15-6:15		Cloudy-Fair	0	NW 5	24	32	0	2	1	12
Brule	D-15	5:00-8:00		Cloudy	3	SE 12-NW 10	18	30	6	5	3	18
Cadiz Springs	J-1	6:30-4:00		Cloudy	0	NW 5-15	27	30	0	1	1	8
Caroline	D-27	6:00-4:00		PCI	0	NW 10-15	25	35	0	1	1	10
Cedar Grove	D-29	6:40-2:40		Fair	0	W 2-12	25	42	0	2	1	8
Chippewa Falls	D-29			Dense Fog	0	S 0-5	24	34	2	7	4	21
Cloverland	D-28	5:00-5:30		Fair	3	SW 3-5	18	34	3	4	2	21
Clyde	D-31	7:30-4:15		Fair	0	NW 0-10	18	27	1	4	1	8
Cookeville	J-1	7:00-5:00		Cloudy	tr	W 0-8	27	28	6	5	3	24
Dancy	D-20	7:00-4:00		Fair	0	S	27	38	0	15	3	18
Durand	D-15	7:30-4:30		Cloudy	0	WSW 10-25	32	40	0	13	5	36
Ellsworth	J-2	5:00-4:30		Cloudy	0	0-5	20	0	0	2	1	10
Ephraim	D-15	7:30-4:30		Cloudy	0	SW 15-25	24	34	61	15	7	21
Fifield	D-28	7:15-4:15		Fair	6	SW 0-3	10	34	9	6	6	24
Fond du Lac	E-15	7:00-4:00		PCI	0	WNW 15-25	20	28	0	13	5	37
Fort Atkinson	D-29	8:00-5:00		Fair	0	W 0-5	18	43	0	8	4	16
Fremont	D-26	6:00-4:30		Cloudy	0	NW 3-11	18	31	0	2	1	10
Grand Marsh	D-31	10:00-5:00		Fair	0	NW 0-5	25	39	0	3	1	7
Grantsburg	D-15	8:00-4:00		Cloudy	2	WNW	12	34	1	11	6	41
Green Bay	D-29	6:30-5:00		Fair	0	W 6-8	18	45	10	22	8	42
Hales Corners	D-16	5:00-4:00		MCI-PCI	1		5	38		19		46
Hartford	D-29	7:30-4:00		Fair	0	None	25	50	3	7	3	18
Holcombe	J-1	7:30-4:30		MCI-Cloudy	1	WNW 0-10	20	30	1	4	2	16
Horicon	D-15	7:30-4:30		PCI	0	SW 10-20	30	38	0	12	3	24
Hudson	J-1	5:45-4:30		Cloudy	1	W 10	25	26	8	12	4	25
Joel	D-20	5:00-5:00		Fair	1	SE 4-8	28	42	3	5	3	26
Kenosha	D-29	6:00-5:00		Fair	0	NW 0-2	26	50	5	15	6	42
LaCrosse	D-15	5:45-4:30		Fair-PCI	0	SW 10-25	32	47	0	20	8	52
Lake Geneva	D-30	7:00-4:30		Fair	0	None	24	38	0	18	6	52
Lakewood	D-31	7:15-4:30		PCI	tr	NW 5-10	17	34	0	1	1	8
Madison	E-15	2:00-5:00		PCI-MCI	0	SW 15-25	28	46	0	57	25	201
Medford	D-27	6:15-4:15		Light Fog	2	NW 5-8	18	46	1	11	4	30
Merrill	D-26	7:30-5:00		Cloudy	2	NW 0-8	21	30	0	1	1	9
Milwaukee	D-15	5:00-7:30		Fair	0	SW 15-26	29	43	10	51	27	147
Mount Horeb	D-29	7:30-4:30		Fair	0	S 5	38	45	28	23	12	49
Nelson	D-29	7:15-4:15		Fog-PCI	0	S 0-5	18	29	0	13	6	38
Newburg	D-22	5:00-5:00		Fog-Rain	0	None	40	45	11	39	21	137
New Richmond	D-15	7:30-4:00		CI-PCI	1	SW-NW	24	32	0	9	4	27
Oconomowoc	D-23			Dense Fog	0	None	41	49	0	20	6	32
Oshkosh	D-15	7:00-4:30		PCI	0	SW 10-25	30	45	4	21	10	68
Orbo	D-16	8:00-4:30		Fair	3	NW 5	-10	2	4	8	5	12
Peshigo	D-15	7:00-4:30		Cloudy	tr	SW-W	26	35	2	5	3	24
Plymouth	D-15	6:00-4:00		PCI	0	SW 15-25	25	43	12	13	8	38
Portage	D-23	8:30-3:30		Dense Fog	0	S 5	46	49	0	3	1	7
Poynette	D-22	7:00-		Cloudy	0	SE 0-5	32	34	8	3	2	8
Racine	E-15	6:00-5:00		Fair	0	S 10-30	30	44	12	15	6	52
Randolph	D-21	6:00-5:00		PCI-CI	tr	SE 5-10	32	40	0	1	1	11
Reedsburg	D-25	9:00-4:00		Fair-MCI	0	N 15-8 S	27	37	0	1	1	7
Rhinelander	E-29	7:15-4:30		Fair	4	None	20	38	10	10	5	27
Rhinelander Center	E-16	7:00-5:00		PCI-Fair	tr	NW 5-15	2	9	0	29	12	63
Sauk City	D-29	5:00-5:00		Fog-Fair	0	W 5	15	40	2	19	8	63
Shawano	D-15	8:00-11:00		Cloudy	1	SW 10-15	30	40	9	7	4	94
Shiocton	D-28	6:00-4:30		Fair	0	WSW 0-5	32	41	2	11	3	24
Solon Springs	D-17	6:00-5:00		Cloudy	2	W 2-3	-10	18	4	6	4	24
Stevens Point	D-15	6:00-4:00		Cloudy	0	S 0-15	25	30	0	28		62
Stockbridge	D-16	7:00-4:30		Fog-Fair	0	NW 5-25	10	20	0	6	6	24
Sturgeon Bay	D-31	8:00-3:45		Cloudy	0	None	20	40	0	1	1	7
Sun Prairie	E-30	9:00-5:00		Fair	0	NW 5	25	45	0	3	1	8
Waukesha	D-16	6:00-4:30		Snow-Fair	tr	NW 20-30	11	20	4	33	12	84
Wausau	E-16	7:00-5:00		Fair	1	NW 5-25	0	3	6	14	6	25
Wautoma	D-28	6:45-5:30		Fair	0	W 0-10	16	38	18	8	6	32
Willard	D-21	6:30-4:00		Cloudy	0	SE 5-10	28	40	0	4	1	9
Wisconsin Rapids	D-15	7:00-4:30		Cloudy	0	SE 3-7	22	40	3	8	5	29
Woodland Dunes NW	D-27	6:00-3:00		PCI	0	NW 5-10	25	35	1	3	2	16
Woodland Dunes NE	D-29	7:00-9:00		Fair	0	WSW 5-10	35	40	10	13	6	32
Woodland Dunes SW	D-15	6:00-4:00		PCI	0	SW 15-20	25	35	15	15		39
Woodland Dunes SW	D-22	6:00-5:30		Dense Fog	0	W 0-5	35	40	16	7	5	39

Unusual Vehicle caused Mortality in Red Crossbills

by Richard P. Thiel

At 0747 hours Central Standard Time (CST) on 16 November, 1979, I encountered a flock of twenty Red Crossbills (*Loxia curvirostra*) in Section 28, Township 20 North, Range 2 East, as I was driving along State Highway 173 in Juneau County. The birds were sitting in a dense cluster, approximately in the middle of the road. The flock failed to flush until I had approached dangerously close, at which time I noticed them. Despite an attempt to avoid hitting the birds, the flock flushed right in to the path of my car. Eight Red Crossbills were killed in the collision. I stopped the car and collected six of the carcasses. There were no other carcasses present.

On 19 November, 1979 at 0940 hours CST, I noticed a flock of about thirty Red Crossbills sitting in exactly the same location along Highway 173. Additional birds were present in the dead red pines (*Pinis resinosa*) and live jack pines (*P. banksiana*) on either side of the road. The birds failed to flush even when the car was parked within 6 meters. They reluctantly flushed upon my approach on foot.

A thorough search of a 30 meter stretch of highway, including both road shoulders, revealed the presence of 30 carcasses (including two from my earlier encounter) of Red Crossbills.

Most of these were removed from the road to obtain a count on future mortality. Two of these, still warm, were collected. The minimum number of birds killed by vehicles between 16 and 19 November was 36.

Red Crossbills were last noted perched in the dead red pines near the road at 0940 hrs. CST on 20 November, 1979. No additional mortality had occurred.

I inspected the area in an effort to learn what had caused the birds to congregate so tenaciously at this localized site. The land on the northwest side of Highway 173 (Hwy. 173 runs northeast to southwest) had been the site of a clear-cutting operation that was completed in December, 1977 (DNR files, Babcock, Wis.). The birds were most often observed in a clump of dead and dying red pine which formed a narrow isthmus projecting south towards the road. This point of land was surrounded by a seasonally wet marsh containing primarily *Scirpus* spp. The pines on the point of land had been irreversibly damaged due to flooding created by beaver (*Castor canadensis*) activity within the past year.

The land southeast of the road contains a stand of oak (*Quercus* spp.) mixed with jack pine and aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) that originated in 1918 (Forest Recon Unit HIU 3J; Comp. 20, Stand 1; files at DNR, Babcock, Wis.). The stand of oak was surrounded by lowland brush.

Weather conditions were also reviewed. Temperatures during the week preceeding the initial encounter were typical of November, ranging from a low of 10° F on 10 November to a high of 40° F on the 15th. Only trace amounts of precipitation, in the form of snow and drizzle, fell during this period. Temperatures between 16 and 20 November ranged from a low of 40° F on 16 November to a high of 60° F on the 16th, 17th and 18th.

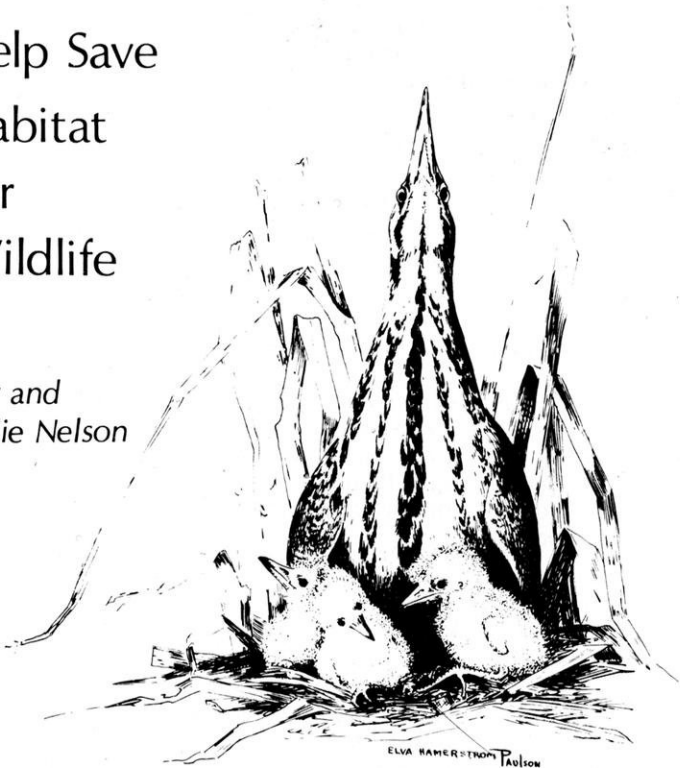
The birds' activities on the road were centered around buckled sections of pavement where cracks approximately 4 cm wide and 3 cm deep had formed. I have speculated that the birds were obtaining grit from these fissures in the pavement. However, their concentration at this locality cannot be explained on that basis since Highway 173 is one mass of frost heaves and buckled pavement for its entire twenty mile length in Monroe, Juneau, and Wood Counties. Grit could be obtained anywhere along its length.

I am unable to explain the mass deaths on the basis of environmental conditions. The Red Crossbill's tendency to be unwary undoubtedly made these individuals exceptionally vulnerable to vehicle collision related mortality, especially during the first two days of the statewide deer season, when vehicle travel over State Highway 173 is at its annual peak.

308 E. Council Street
Tomah, WI 54660

Help Save Habitat For Wildlife

Mary and
Charlie Nelson



Great Gray Owl

Another Summer Record, Forest County

By Don G. Follen, Sr.

The Summer 1979 **Passenger Pigeon** carried an account of our experience with the Great Gray Owls in Douglas County in August, 1978. I have long wondered if the Great Gray Owl might be a regular resident with a viable population in the state of Wisconsin, and more and more I am suspecting this to be so.

On August 1, 1979, Elva Hamerstrom Paulsen called me from Laona, Forest County, to say that a friend had been seeing a large, yellow-eyed owl, and that she and her husband Dale thought it was possibly a Great Gray. The friend was Mr. William B. Cochrane, a registered land surveyor working out of the U.S. Forest Service headquarters at Laona.

I spoke with Bill Cochrane, and his description left no doubt that he had seen a Great Gray Owl. When Greg Puls and I visited him at his home south of Hiles on August 11, he showed us several photographs he had taken on July 18, and the place where he had taken them. Unfortunately, we were unable to find the bird at this time.

Later we learned that neighbors of Bill Cochrane, Diane and Phil Sampon, had been independently watching the Great Gray much of the spring as it sat on the posts behind their house. They photographed it on May 1. Cochrane's comment that "We see owls here often, but we are hesitant to say much about it because there are so many gunners," may help explain why so few Great Gray reports are received from the northern part of the state.

On August 20, Bill Cochrane called to report seeing the bird on a brush pile in a field. He returned with a camera, and his dogs flushed the bird, nearly catching it as it flew just above the ground. At this time Bill believed he heard two owls shrieking as on a tape I had played for him during our visit. I was excited with this report because it suggested the possibility of nesting birds. Later we learned that the Sampons also saw the owl flying during the daytime, and to me this suggested that it might be hunting for food for young.

My wife Mary and I returned on the weekend of August 25th and on several weekends thereafter in hopes of capturing, banding and possibly color-marking a Great Gray Owl. We tried several trapping methods, including those recommended by Dr. Robert Nero of Winnipeg, an authority on the species, but we were unsuccessful. However, we did get excellent 8mm footage of the bird sitting and hunting, and were amazed to witness it eating a large number of grasshoppers in the fields right on Highway 32.

On September 21, I learned that Bill Cochrane had just photographed a Great Gray again near his yard and had been able to get within ten feet of it. He felt that this bird was smaller than the one we had been trying to capture, further suggesting the presence in the area of a pair.

If we could capture and mark the owl or owls, it would then be possible to distinguish an individual bird or birds from all others, and thereby gather important scientific information on the status of the Great Gray Owl in Wisconsin.

We wish all persons would become familiar with the Great Gray and would not hesitate to pass on their observations to us.

Any additional funding to help continue the research on this little known species in Wisconsin would be appreciated and is tax deductible through the WSO.

I wish to thank Elva and Dale for calling us about the owl; Elva for drawing the Barred and Great Gray for the previous story in the **Passenger Pigeon**; Bill Cochrane for being inquisitive about the big "round-headed owl with yellow eyes", and for sharing his slides with me and the WSO; and I wish to thank Consolidated Papers, Inc. of Wisconsin Rapids, for their \$500 grant to study the Great Gray Owl in Wisconsin.

Arpin, Wisconsin

LITERATURE CITED

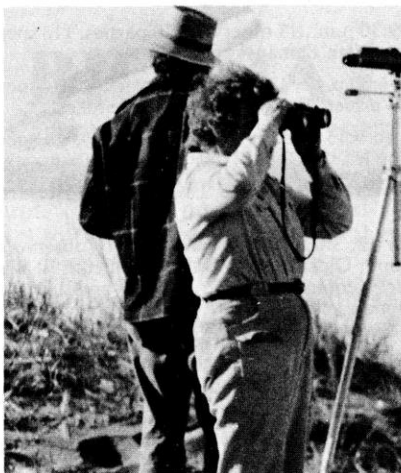
Passenger Pigeon, Vol. 41, No. 2, Don G. Follen, Sr., A Probable Breeding Record of Great Gray Owls in Wisconsin.

Rare Bird Alerts

The following list provides up-to-date phone numbers for 26 Rare Bird Alerts. Each RBA provides a taped message that discusses recently sighted birds in its region. Message lengths vary from 30 seconds to 5 minutes. Likewise, the number of bird species discussed can vary from 1 or 2 at a single location to as many as 29 species for the Boston and Philadelphia areas and the 18 bird locations for the Buffalo area, as revealed by calls to all RBA numbers during mid-January. A variety of organizations sponsor these messages; these include The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, several state and regional Audubon societies, bird clubs, and natural history societies. Tape quality for most is excellent although the directions given to locate the birds vary widely from none to very detailed. About one-third of the RBAs provide time after a tone at the end of the tape for the caller to report his sightings. Our Wisconsin message provides this service. Another third provide a phone number that can be called to report a sighting or obtain additional information, and the remaining third provide no opportunity for caller input. Several messages also provide information on upcoming field trips, meetings, or other projects. A few start their message with highlights or a preview of species to be discussed. This is important for those with longer messages where the long distance caller can quickly (cheaply) determine what birds have been sighted recently. The time between tape changes varies from daily to approximately 2 weeks; most tapes are changed weekly and several give the tape date at the beginning.

So, if you are visiting one of the regions covered by a RBA or simply want to hear what exciting birds are in Santa Barbara some wintery Wisconsin night or in Anchorage during a hot and humid Wisconsin summer day, simply dial a number. I might suggest that you tape record the phone message if you are particularly interested. Several of the messages are given by fast-talkers, and by taping the message yourself, you may avoid calling the number several times. Also, regional accents and location names are often unfamiliar, and it is nice to be able to play the tape several times at your leisure instead of trying to scribble down the exact directions to that Ross' Gull in Chicago or Painted Redstart in upstate New York.

Area	Phone Number
Alaska - Anchorage	907-694-3503
British Columbia - Victoria	604-478-8534
California - Los Angeles	213-874-1318
Northern	415-843-2211
Santa Barbara	805-964-8240
Colorado - Denver	303-399-3219
Connecticut	203-572-0012
Georgia - Atlanta	404-373-8474
Illinois - Central	217-785-1083
Chicago	312-283-2144
Maryland/Washington, D.C.	301-652-1088
Massachusetts - Boston	617-259-8805
Michigan - Detroit	313-792-7140
Minnesota	612-544-8315
New Hampshire	603-224-9900
New Jersey	201-766-2661
New York - Albany	518-377-9600
Buffalo	716-896-1271
New York	212-832-6523
Ohio - Cleveland	216-696-8186
Columbus	614-221-9736
Pennsylvania - Philadelphia	215-567-2473
Pittsburgh	412-963-6104
Vermont	802-457-2779
Washington - Seattle	206-455-9722
Wisconsin - Milwaukee	414-352-3857



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May Day Counts - 1979

A total of 32 counts involving some 340 observers were submitted this spring with 253 species being reported. The Portage County team involving 21 observers found 189 species.

ASHLAND COUNTY, May 23, 4:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., 28 observers, 6 parties, 162 species including White Pelican, White-winged Scoter, Piping Plover, Whimbrel, Red Knot, and LeConte's Sparrow. Richard Verch, compiler.

BARRON COUNTY, May 27, 4:50 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., 2 observers, 1 party, 128 species including Willet, Hudsonian Godwit and Long-eared Owl. Craig Faanes, compiler.

BROWN COUNTY, May 13, ? a.m. to ? p.m., ? observers, ? parties, 161 species including Goshawk, Willet, Red Knot, Stilt Sandpiper and Orchard Oriole. Robert Ridley, compiler.

BUFFALO COUNTY, May 20, 4:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 3 observers, 1 party, 82 species including Willow Flycatcher, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher and Louisiana Waterthrush. Tom Roskos, compiler.

DANE COUNTY, May 13, 2:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., 15 observers, 4 parties, 170 species including Hudsonian Godwit, Tufted Titmouse, White-eyed Vireo (3), Bell's Vireo, Prothonotary Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Hooded Warbler and Orchard Oriole. Allen Shea, compiler.

DODGE COUNTY, May 12, 6:00 a.m. to 12:00 a.m., 2 observers, 2 parties, 89 species including Double-crested Cormorant and Cattle Egret. Bob Drieslein, Compiler.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY, May 12, 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., 15 observers, 7 parties, 123 species including White-eyed Vireo and Orchard Oriole. Rockne Knuth, compiler.

JACKSON COUNTY, May 3, 5:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., 4 observers, 1 party, 46 species including Bald Eagle and Bobwhite. Dorothy Harmer, compiler.

KENOSHA COUNTY, May 12, 5:00 a.m. to 8:30 a.m., 10 observers, ? parties, 155 species including Bewick's Wren, Yellow-breasted Chat and Hooded Warbler. Ron Hoffmann, compiler.

LAKE MILLS, May 31, 4:45 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.; 7:45 p.m. to 8:45 p.m., 1 observer, 1 party 59 species. Karen Hale, compiler.

LANGLADE COUNTY, May 20, 5:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., 13 observers, 10 parties, 116 species including Connecticut Warbler and Dickcissel. Ellen Zemanek, compiler.

MARATHON COUNTY, May 12, 5:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., 13 observers, 6 parties, 134 species including Prairie Chicken and Prothonotary Warbler. Emily Beirbrauer, compiler.

MARQUETTE COUNTY, May 26, 6:30 a.m. to 9:15 p.m., 1 observer, 1 party, 66 species including Bobwhite. Richard Williamson, compiler.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY (Whitnal Park), May 21, 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m., 2 observers, 1 party, 53 species. E. Strehlow, compiler.

MILWAUKEE - OZAUKEE COUNTIES, May 12, 3:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., 15 observers, 8 parties, 177 species including Red-throated Loon, Oldsquaw, Bobwhite, Willet, Stilt Sandpiper, Franklin's Gull, Prothonotary Warbler, Kentucky Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Prairie Warbler and Orchard Oriole. Mary Donald, compiler.

MONROE COUNTY, May 18, 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 1 observer, 1 party, 131 species including Acadian Flycatcher and Louisiana Waterthrush. Eric Epstein, compiler.

OCONTO COUNTY, May 22, 5:45 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 3 observers, 2 parties, 110 species, including Loggerhead Shrike and LeConte's Sparrow. Harold Lindberg, compiler.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY, May 12, 4:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., 34 observers, 17 parties, 178 species including Loggerhead Shrike, Bells Vireo and Orchard Oriole. Daryl Tessen, compiler.

PORTAGE COUNTY, May 12, 3:45 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., 21 observers, 10 parties, 189 species including Cattle Egret, Goshawk, Merlin, Prairie Chicken, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Short-eared Owl, Saw-whet Owl, Tufted Titmouse, Loggerhead Shrike, Bell's Vireo, Common Redpoll and Red Crossbill. Guy Galdassare and Tom Engel, compilers.

PRICE COUNTY, May 20, 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., 15 observers, 8 parties, 94 species including Snow Goose, Merlin, Sharp-tailed Grouse and White-eyed Vireo. Maybelle Hardy, compiler.

RICHLAND COUNTY, May 20, 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., 6 observers, 4 parties, 81 species including Bobwhite and Prothonotary Warbler. Bruce Edmonson, compiler.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY, May 13, 5:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 37 observers, 17 parties, 169 species including Peregrine Falcon, White-eyed Vireo, Yellow-breasted Chat and Orchard Oriole. Harold Koopmann, compiler.

TAYLOR COUNTY, May 18, 3:30 to 11:30 a.m. and 7:30 to 8:30 p.m., 1 observer, 1 party, 138 species including Snow Goose, Sharp-tailed Grouse and LeConte's Sparrow. Sam Robins, compiler.

VILAS COUNTY (Eagle River), May 24, 5:00 a.m. to 2:45 p.m., 2 observers, 1 party, 94 species including Sharp-tailed Grouse. J. Baughman and P. Vanderschaegen, compiler.

VILAS COUNTY (Central), May 26, 7:00 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., 1 observer, 1 party, 43 species including Evening Grosbeak. Linda Thomas, compiler.

WAUKESHA COUNTY (Southern), May 13, 5:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., 12 observers, 5 parties 123 species including Bell's Vireo, Prothonotary Warbler, Kentucky Warbler and Sharp-tailed Sparrow. G.M. Culp, compiler.

WAUKESHA COUNTY (Oconomowoc), May 13, 5:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., 14 observers, 5 parties, 144 species including Cinnamon Teal, Peregrine Falcon, Tufted Titmouse, Kentucky Warbler and Brewster's Warbler. Ed Peartree, compiler.

WAUKESHA COUNTY, May 13, 4:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 28 observers, 11 parties, 151 species including Kentucky Warbler and Hooded Warbler. Vern Aune, compiler.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, May 12, 5:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., 20 observers, 11 parties, 153 species including Red-necked Grebe and Mute Swan. Thomas Ziebel, compiler.

WOOD COUNTY, May 12, 4:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., 9 observers, 8 parties, 136 species including Whistling Swan, Prairie Chicken, Short-eared Owl and Harris Sparrow. Dar Tiede, compiler.

YELLOWSTONE LAKE, May 22, 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., 2 observers, 1 party, 83 species including Willet and Bell's Vireo. N.R. Barger, compiler.

BIG DAY COUNTS

It is appropriate that Daryl Tessen, who so actively promoted the "Big Day", should lead off this proposed annual event by proving himself bird-finder of the year with a whopping total of 158 species. Unlike the May Count, there are no geographical restrictions. One party of birders can travel to the ends of the earth, if they so desire, to tally up as many species of birds as possible in one day.

Second place honors go to Ruth and Craig Faanes, third place to John Woodcock. Daryl's challenging total should be an incentive to all birders.

#1 Daryl Tessen, May 12, 4:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., 158 miles by car, 2 on foot; area in Outagamie, Winnebago and Waushara Counties. (158 species)

#2 Ruth and Craig Faanes, May 25, 5:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., 118 miles by car, 2 on foot; areas in Pierce, St. Croix, Polk and Barron Counties. (146 species)

#3 John Woodcock, May 20, 5:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., 237 miles by car, 7½ on foot; area in Langlade, Oconto, Brown and Manitowoc Counties. (119 species)

#4 Don and Judy Haleleu, May 13, 5:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 110 miles by car, 4 miles on foot; areas in Washington, Ozaukee and Dodge Counties. (96 species)

#5 James Baughman, May 18, 6:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., 220 miles by car, 2 miles on foot; areas in Vilas County. (94 species)

- #6 Margarita Cuff, Laura Kammholz and Josephine Walker, May 31, 5:00 a.m. to ?, 74 miles by car, 2 miles on foot; areas in Columbia, Portage, Marquette and Green Lake Counties. (92 species)
- #7 Jim and Linda Anderson, Dan and Paula Minkebig and Larry Prickette, May 8, 7:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., 10-12 miles on foot; Mosquito Hill Nature Center. (85 species)
- #8 Alta and Linda Goff, May 26, 6:00 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., 131 miles by car, 1 mile on foot; areas in Barron County. (82 species)
- #9 Earl and Viratine Weber, May 27, 6:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., and 3:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., 15 miles by car, 2 miles on foot; areas in Vernon County. (63 species)
- #10 Dorothy and Francis Harmer, May 31, 5:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 15 miles by car, 2 miles on foot; areas in Jackson County. (40 species)

FIELD **NOTES**



Field Notes by Rockne Knuth

Spring Season, 1979

March 1 - May 31, 1979

Most observers summed up the season as being "cold", "wet", "windy" and "late". "Spring came very late. . .", "winter left very reluctantly. . .", "It was the longest winter that we can remember. . .", "It seemed like winter would never end. . .".

While the season began with near or above normal temperatures and precipitation light and scattered, the situation was short lived as a cold front caused temperatures to drop into the teens on March 13th with overnight lows of below zero in the north. Temperatures began to moderate by the 16th and reached the 60°'s on the 22nd.

A cold front on the 23rd and 24th brought heavy rain, snow and a considerable drop in temperatures.

April began with a snowstorm on the 1st and 2nd with temperatures 5° below normal. Another cold front on the 5th brought record low temperatures with it.

Heavy rains fell on the 11th and 12th followed by much warmer (60°'s and 70°'s) temperatures, and these mild conditions lasted until the 25th. Then another cold front brought heavy rains to the southeast. Rain continued to fall until the 27th when it became mixed with snow.

Below normal temperatures continued into the first part of May until a warmfront moved into the southern part of the state on May 5 bringing temperatures up into the 70°'s, while the northern part of the state remained cold and wet. This stationary front with a 20° and 30° temperature dif-

ferential on either side held its position until May 10th apparently causing migrants to pour into the southern counties in good numbers and hold there. Migrants were reported in abundance by observers in the southern counties while observers in the north got nothing but more cold and more snow.

The northern counties received 3" to 5" of snow on May 5th, and Lynn Schimmels in Langlade County reported that swallows and martins that had arrived previously had disappeared. Many were found dead in martin houses in Rhinelander following the May 5th storm.

On May 10th another cold front covered the state causing heavy rainfall. Temperatures returned to near normal by the 15th and reached into the 80°s by the 16th.

Another cold front on the 17th put temperatures below normal again until the 24th when they reached into the 70°s.

The waterfowl migration was considered by most observers to be late and poor. Shorebird scarcity was attributed to low water levels in the southern counties and high water in the north. Bluebirds continue to be reported as decreasing in numbers. Olive-sided Flycatchers were more numerous than usual.

The warbler-vireo migration was considered spectacular by many, especially in the southern counties. Cape-May and Bay-breasted Warblers were very much in evidence; and, Magnolia, Black and White, Wilson's, Black-throated Green, Black-throated Blue and Blackburnian were considered well above normal in numbers. Southern species made a good showing with many Chats, Worm-eating and Hooded Warblers and White-eyed Vireos being reported.

Every season seems to have its rarities, but this spring was exceptional with the following being reported: Mississippi Kite, Ferruginous Hawk, Gyrfalcon, Great Black-backed Gull, Little Gull, Arctic Tern, Varied Thrush, Mountain Bluebird, Townsend's Solitaire, Black-headed Grosbeak, Blue Grosbeak, Western Tanager, Lark Buntings and Baird's and Sharp-tailed Sparrows.

Most spectacular was the conspicuous presence of White Pelicans in the Western counties: up to 32 in Pepin County, 6 in Burnett County, up to 23 in Douglas County, and single birds in LaCrosse and Ashland-Bayfield Counties.

In all, 109 observers reporting from 64 counties reported a total of 301 species.

The following species were present throughout the period and no special comments were thought necessary: Canada Goose, Mallard, Black Duck, Red-tailed Hawk, American Kestrel, American Coot, Herring Gull, Ring-billed Gull, Rock Dove, Mourning Dove, Belted Kingfisher, Common Flicker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Horned Lark, Blue Jay, American Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, White-breasted Nuthatch, American Robin, Cedar Waxwing, European Starling, House Sparrow, Eastern Meadowlark, Western Meadowlark, Red-winged Blackbird, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, American Goldfinch and Song Sparrow.

Correction: The Indigo Bunting reported in the last spring report as being seen on April 11, 1978 by J. Rosso was an error.

Seasonal Summary

Common Loon: First reported in Ozaukee County, March 16, (R. Hoffman).

Red-throated Loon: Reported in Dane County, May 1 (2) (A. Shea), May 19 (L. Erickson), and May 20 (C. Naeseth); Ozaukee County, May 5 (D. Gustafson); Taylor County (2), May 10 (S. Robbins); Milwaukee County, May 22 (M. Bontly, W. Woodmansee); Dunn County, May 24 (S. Landaal); and, Bayfield County, May 27 (R. Hoffman).

Red-necked Grebe: Reported in Chippewa County April 13 (C. Kemper); Winnebago County (18), April 18 through the end of the period (T. Ziebell); Vernon County, April 22 (V. Weber); St. Croix County, April 22 (R. Hoffman), May 25 (C. Faanes) and May 28 (3) (D. Tessen); and, Oneida County, May 11 (P. Vanderschaegen)

Horned Grebe: First reported in Winnebago County, March 24 (T. Ziebell). Present at the end of the period in Ashland-Bayfield Counties (R. Verch)

Eared Grebe: Reported in Pepin County, May 28 (R. Hoffman).

Western Grebe: Reported in Burnett County, May 19 (J. Dempsey).

Pied-billed Grebe: First reported in Dane County, March 10 (D. Tessen).

White Pelican: Reported in Pepin County (32), April 16-21 (S. Krings, C. Kemper, R. Hoffman); Burnett County (6), April 22 (J. Evrard); LaCrosse County, April 26 - May 24 (J. Rosso); Douglas County (23), April 30 - May 27 (R. Johnson, R. Hoffman, A. Roy, D. Tessen) and Ashland-Bayfield Counties, April 29 through the end of the period (R. Verch).

Double-crested Cormorant: First reported in Dodge County, April 13 (D. Tessen). Also reported in 17 additional counties. Bob Drieslein reports the establishment of a 6 to 7 nest colony at Horicon NWR this spring.

Great Blue Heron: First reported in Ozaukee County, March 12 (M. Donald).

Green Heron: First reported in Oneida County, April 16 (P. Vanderschaegen).

Little Blue Heron: An adult was found in Brown County, May 13, (V. Amen, et. al.).

Cattle Egret: Reported in Brown County, April 22 through the end of the period (4) (Br. Columban, E. Cleary); Dodge County (approx. 100), April 22 through the end of the period (B. Drieslein, T. deBoor, R. Hoffman, D. Gustafson, D. Tessen, S. Thiessen, C. Naeseth); LaCrosse County, May 3 - May 8 (J. Rosso); and Portage County, May 12 (S. Krings).

Great Egret: First reported in Milwaukee County, March 29 (M. Donald).

Snowy Egret: Reported in Dodge County, May 20 (R. Hoffman).

Black-crowned Night Heron: First reported in Dodge County, April 11 (B. Drieslein).

Yellow-crowned Night Heron: Reported in Dane County, May 1 (R. Hoffman) and May 5 (W. Hilsenhoff); Outagamie County, May 6 and 7 (J. and L. Anderson); Columbia County, May 12 (R. Hoffman); LaCrosse County, May 26 through the end of the period (J. Rosso); and Milwaukee County, May 31 (D. Gustafson).

Least Bittern: First reported in Dodge County, May 4 (B. Drieslein). Also reported in 12 additional counties.

American Bittern: First reported in Burnett County, April 4 (J. Evrard).

Mute Swan: Present throughout the period in Ashland and Bayfield Counties (R. Verch, M. Roy); Ozaukee County, March 11-16 (M. Donald, J. Haseleu, W. Woodmansee); Winnebago County, April 27 - May 15 (T. Ziebell); and Milwaukee County, May 9 (D. Gustafson). Albert Roy reported a pair nesting in Bayfield County on March 20.

Whistling Swan: First reported in Ozaukee County, March 13 (N. Cutright). Present at the end of the period in Ashland-Bayfield Counties (R. Verch).

Greater White-fronted Goose: Reported in Manitowoc County (7), April 1 (C. Sontag); Columbia County (2), April 3 - May 5 (T. deBoor, R. Hoffman, D. Gustafson, C. Naeseth); Dodge County (7), April 4 - 14 (B. Drieslein, D. Tessen, T. deBoor); Dane County (2), April 6 (S. Thiessen); Ashland-Bayfield Counties, April 26 (R. Verch); Outagamie County, April 29-May 4 (J. and L. Anderson); and Fond du Lac County (2), date not given (M. Martin).

Snow Goose: Present throughout the period in Brown County (Br. Columban, E. Cleary). Also reported in Barron, Taylor, Polk, Dane, Ashland-Bayfield, Dodge, Racine, Columbia and Douglas Counties.

Gadwall: Present at the beginning of the period in Dane County (W. Hilsenhoff, L. Erickson), and at the end of the period in Burnett, Winnebago, Marinette, Brown, LaCrosse, Dunn, Ashland-Bayfield and Dodge Counties.

Common Pintail: Present at the beginning of the period in Brown (Br. Columban, E. Cleary) and Milwaukee (D. Gustafson) Counties, and at the end of the period in Dane, Burnett, Brown, Jackson, Dunn, Ashland-Bayfield, and Douglas Counties.

Green-winged Teal: First reported in LaCrosse County, March 13 (F. Leshner). Present at the end of the period in Wood, Dane, Burnett, Milwaukee, Vilas, Dunn, Barron, Ashland-Bayfield, Brown and Dodge Counties.

Blue-winged Teal: First reported in Milwaukee County, March 17 (M. Bontly, W. Woodmansee).

Cinnamon Teal: Reported in Waukesha County, May 13 (H. Bauers, E. Larson, E. Peartree).

American Wigeon: Present at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee (D. Gustafson) and Dane (W. Hilsenhoff, L. Erickson) Counties, and at the end of the period in Burnett, LaCrosse, Barron, Ashland-Bayfield, Dodge and Manitowoc Counties.

Northern Shoveler: Present at the beginning of the period in Dane County (W. Hilsenhoff, L. Erickson), and at the end of the period in Dane, Burnett, Brown, Rock, LaCrosse, Dunn, Barron, Ashland-Bayfield and Dodge Counties.

Wood Duck: Present at the beginning of the period in Brown (Br. Columban, E. Cleary), Milwaukee (D. Gustafson) and LaCrosse (J. Rosso) Counties.

Redhead: Present at the beginning of the period in Dunn County (S. Landaal).

Ring-necked Duck: First reported in Milwaukee County, March 4 (D. Tessen). Present at the end of the period in wood, Burnett, Dunn, Barron, Ashland-Bayfield, Dodge and Monroe Counties.

Canvasback: Present at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee County (D. Gustafson) and at the end of the period in Ashland-Bayfield (R. Verch) and Barron (A. Goff) Counties.

Greater Scaup: Present at the beginning of the period in Ozaukee, Brown, Milwaukee and Door Counties; and at the end of the period in Milwaukee County (D. Gustafson).

Lesser Scaup: Present at the beginning of the period in Brown (Br. Columban, E. Cleary) and Winnebago (D. Tessen) Counties; and, at the end of the period in Brown, Milwaukee, Barron and Ashland-Bayfield Counties.

Common Goldeneye: Present at the beginning of the period in Marinette, Dane, Brown, Milwaukee, Door, Ashland-Bayfield and Manitowoc Counties; and, at the end of the period in Door (Lukes) and Ashland-Bayfield (R. Verch) Counties.

Bufflehead: Present at the beginning of the period in Marinette, Rock, Milwaukee, Door and Dunn Counties; and, at the end of the period in Barron (A. Goff) and Ashland-Bayfield (R. Verch) Counties.

Oldsquaw: Last reported in Marinette County, May 15 (H. Lindberg). Additional reports came from Ozaukee, Door, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Racine and Kenosha Counties.

Harlequin Duck: A female was reported in Milwaukee County, March 4-8 (M. Donald, D. Tessen, D. Gustafson).

White-winged Scoter: Reported in Milwaukee County, March 2-10 (M. Donald, D. Tessen, D. Gustafson, R. Hoffman); Ozaukee County (8), March 31 (N. Cutright); and Ashland-Bayfield Counties, May 22 through the end of the period (R. Verch).

Black Scoter: Reported in Milwaukee County, May 5 (D. Tessen).

Ruddy Duck: First reported in Milwaukee County, March 10 (D. Tessen).

Hooded Merganser: Present at the beginning of the period in Dane (L. Erickson), Dunn (S. Landall), and Chippewa (C. Kemper) Counties; and, at the end of the period in Wood, Vilas, LaCrosse and Barron Counties.

Common Merganser: Present at the beginning of the period in Dane, Brown, Milwaukee, Door, LaCrosse and Ozaukee Counties; and, at the end of the period in Door (Lukes) and Ashland-Bayfield (R. Verch) Counties.

Red-breasted Merganser: Present at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee (D. Gustafson) and Door (Lukes) Counties; and, at the end of the period in Door (C. Schroeder, Lukes) and Ashland-Bayfield (R. Verch) Counties.

Turkey Vulture: First reported in Sauk County, March 12 (K. Lange). Additional reports came from 27 counties.

Mississippi Kite: Reported in Dane County, May 17 (M. Meyers, J. Peacock).

Northern Goshawk: Reported in Ozaukee, Burnett, Marinette, Milwaukee, Door, Dane, Taylor, Brown, Oneida, Bayfield, Forest, Chippewa and Portage Counties.

Sharp-shinned Hawk: Present at the beginning of the period in Wood, Barron, Brown, Door and LaCrosse Counties; and, at the end of the period in Wood, Barron, Door and Ashland-Bayfield Counties.

Cooper's Hawk: Present at the beginning of the period in Brown (Br. Columban, E. Cleary) and LaCrosse (J. Rosso) Counties; and, at the end of the period in Barron, Brown, Marinette and Ashland-Bayfield Counties.

Red-shouldered Hawk: Present at the beginning of the period in Marathon, LaCrosse, Dunn and Manitowoc Counties.

Broad-winged Hawk: First reported in Brown County, March 18 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary).

Swainson's Hawk: Reported in Iowa County, April 8 (R. Hoffman).

Rough-legged Hawk: Present at the end of the period in Dane (F. Krause), Barron (J. Humphrey) and Ashland-Bayfield (R. Verch) Counties.

Ferruginous Hawk: Reported in Wood County, April 12 (D. Follen, Sr., M. Follen, M. Rhodes).

Golden Eagle: Reported in Ozaukee County, March 31 (N. Cutright); Dane County, April 6 (R. Hoffman); and Portage County, April 7 (T. Erdman).

Bald Eagle: Reported in 30 counties.

Northern Harrier: Present at the beginning of the period in Brown (Br. Columban, E. Cleary); Rock (M. Roy), and Dodge (B. Drieslein) Counties.

Osprey: First noted in Barron County, April 19 (A. Goff). Reported in 25 additional counties.

Gur Falcon: A white phase individual was found in Winnebago County, March 11 (T. Ziebell).

Peregrine Falcon: Reported in Milwaukee County, April 1 (R. Hoffman); Wood County, (D. Tiede); Burnett County, May 1-11 (J. Evrard); Sheboygan and Waukesha Counties, May 13 (May Counts); Green Lake County, May 19 (R. Hoffman); and Brown County, date unknown (T. Erdmann).

Merlin: First reported in Ozaukee County, March 16 (R. Hoffman). Additional reports came from Manitowoc, Crawford, Portage, Outagamie, Vilas, Bayfield, Dane, Marathon, Dodge, LaCrosse, Brown and Price Counties.

Spruce Grouse: Reported in Oneida County, May 21 (P. Vanderschaegen); and, Douglas County, May 26 (R. Hoffman).

Ruffed Grouse: Present throughout the period as far south as Grant, Iowa, Dane, Rock, Waukesha and Milwaukee Counties.

Greater Prairie Chicken: Reported in Portage (F. Leshner, D. Tessen); Marathon (Luepkes); Wood (D. Tiede, Luepkes); and, Burnett (J. Evrard, R. Hoffman) Counties.

Sharp-tailed Grouse: Reported in Burnett, (J. Evrard, R. Hoffman); Taylor (S. Robbins, J. Fadness); Vilas (J. Baughman); Portage (D. Tessen); and, Oneida (P. Vanderschaegen) Counties.

Common Bobwhite: Reported in Dane, Green Lake, Jackson, Vernon, LaCrosse, Dunn, Rock, Shawano, Grant, Pepin, Waushara, Columbia, Juneau, Milwaukee, Richland and Marquette Counties.

Ring-necked Pheasant: Present throughout the period as far north as Douglas, Wood and Marinette Counties.

Gray Partridge: Present throughout the period in Ozaukee, Brown, Milwaukee, Door, Outagamie, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Wood, Columbia, Walworth and Portage Counties.

Wild Turkey: Reported in Juneau County, March 25 (A. Shea).

- Sandhill Crane:** First reported in Brown County, March 9 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary). Tom Ziebell found a nest with two eggs in Green Lake County on May 21.
- King Rail:** Reported in Brown (D. Tessen) and Dodge (R. Hoffman) Counties, May 20.
- Virginia Rail:** First reported in Winnebago County, April 17 (T. Ziebell)
- Sora:** First reported in Jefferson County, March 16 (K. Hale).
- Yellow Rail:** Reported in Burnett County, May 26 (R. Hoffman).
- Common Gullinule:** First reported in Dodge County, April 8 (B. Drieslein). Also reported in LaCrosse, Ozaukee, Winnebago, Marinette, Brown, Waukesha, Columbia and Kenosha Counties.
- Semipalmated Plover:** First reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties, April 25 (R. Verch). Present at the end of the period in Barron, Dane, Milwaukee, Douglas, Vilas and Iron Counties.
- Piping Plover:** Reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties, April 25 through the end of the period (R. Verch); and Dane County, May 16 (R. Hoffman).
- Killdeer:** Present at the beginning of the period in Brown (Br. Columban, E. Cleary), Ashland (M. Roy), Rock (Brakefields) and LaCrosse (J. Rosso) Counties. There was an apparent influx on March 13.
- Lesser Golden Plover:** First reported in Outagamie County, April 15 (D. Tessen). Last reported in Green Lake County, May 19 (R. Hoffman). Additional reports came from Ozaukee, Dodge, Milwaukee and Fond du Lac Counties.
- Black-bellied Plover:** First reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties, May 8 (R. Verch). Present at the end of the period in Manitowoc (C. Sontag) and Douglas (R. Johnson) Counties.
- Ruddy Turnstone:** First reported in Manitowoc County, May 8 (C. Sontag). Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee, Douglas, Door, Ashland-Bayfield and Manitowoc Counties.
- American Woodcock:** Present at the beginning of the period in Brown County (Br. Columban, E. Cleary).
- Common Snipe:** First reported in Manitowoc County, March 21 (A. Kienitz).
- Whimbrel:** Reported in Green Lake County, May 19 (R. Hoffman); and in Ashland County, May 23 (May Count).
- Upland Sandpiper:** First reported in Manitowoc County, April 7 (H. Bishop).
- Spotted Sandpiper:** First reported in Brown County, April 22 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary).
- Solitary Sandpiper:** First reported in Milwaukee County, April 17 (D. Gustafson). Present at the end of the period in Vilas, Barron, Ashland-Bayfield and Iron Counties.
- Willet:** Reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties, April 25 - May 15 (R. Verch); Milwaukee County, April 26 (D. Gustafson, M. Donald); Manitowoc County (16) April 26 (C. Sontag); Columbia County, April 29 (R. Hoffman); Bayfield County (3), May 10 (R. Johnson, A. Roy); Ashland County (9), May 10 (M. Roy); Ozaukee County, May 12 (R. Sundell, M. Donald); Marinette County, May 12 (H. Lindberg); Brown County, May 13 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary); and Barron County, May 27 (C. Faanes).
- Greater Yellowlegs:** First reported in Dane County, March 4 (L. Erickson). Present at the end of the period in Dane and Brown Counties.
- Lesser Yellowlegs:** First reported in Winnebago (T. Ziebell) and Outagamie (D. Tessen) Counties, April 13. Present at the end of the period in Barron and Brown Counties.
- Red Knot:** Reported in Brown County, May 13-14 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary); Manitowoc County (9), May 19-26 (C. Sontag); Green Lake County, May 20 (R. Hoffman); Ashland-Bayfield Counties, May 23 (R. Verch); and Douglas County, May 26-27 (D. Tessen, R. Johnson).
- Pectoral Sandpiper:** First reported in Dane County, April 1 (A. Shea). Last reported in Barron County, May 27 (A. Goff).
- White-rumped Sandpiper:** First reported in Dane County, May 6 (W. Hilsenhoff). Present at the end of the period in Dane County (S. Thiessen).
- Baird's Sandpiper:** First reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties, April 26 (R. Verch). Last reported in Barron County, May 27 (A. Goff).

- Least Sandpiper:** First reported in Brown (Br. Columban, E. Cleary) and Ashland (M. Roy) Counties, April 28. Present at the end of the period in Marinette and Ashland-Bayfield Counties.
- Dunlin:** First reported in Milwaukee County, April 13 (D. Tessen). Present at the end of the period in Marinette, Milwaukee, Douglas, Dane, Dodge and Manitowoc Counties.
- Short-billed Dowitcher:** First reported in Dane County, May 6 (A. Shea). Last reported in Brown County, May 30 (S. Krings).
- Long-billed Dowitcher:** First reported in Dane County, May 6 (S. Thiessen). Last reported in Barron County, May 27 (A. Goff).
- Stilt Sandpiper:** Reported in Ozaukee (R. Sundell), Fond du Lac (R. Knuth), and Dodge (R. Hoffman) Counties, May 12; Dodge County, May 14 (J. Frank) and May 19 (B. Drieslein); and Brown County, May 13-20 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary, S. Krings, C. Schroeder, D. Tessen).
- Western Sandpiper:** Reported in Green Lake County, May 19-20 (R. Hoffman).
- Marbled Godwit:** Reported in Dane County, May 6-8 (S. Thiessen, C. Naeseth); Brown County, May 10 (S. Krings); Dodge County, May 12 (R. Hoffman) and May 26 (N. Cutright); and Green Lake County, May 19 (R. Hoffman).
- Hudsonian Godwit:** Reported in Columbia County (14) May 10 (C. Naeseth); Dodge County, May 12 (T. deBoor, D. Gustafson) and May 20 (R. Hoffman); Dane County, May 13 (A. Shea); Marathon County (9); May 15-17 (S. Robbins); Brown County (2) May 18-20 (S. Krings, C. Schroeder, D. Tessen); Outagamie County (11), May 18 (D. Tessen); Barron County, May 27 (C. Faanes); and, Douglas County (4), May 27 (D. Tessen).
- Sanderling:** First reported in Milwaukee County, May 7 (E. Strehlow). Present at the end of the period in Marinette, Milwaukee, Douglas and Manitowoc Counties.
- Wilson's Phalarope:** First reported in Dodge County, April 23 (R. Hoffman). Present at the end of the period in Marathon, Marinette, Brown, Douglas, Vilas and Dunn Counties.
- Northern Phalarope:** Reported in Columbia County, May 12 (R. Hoffman); Brown County, May 19 (S. Krings, C. Schroeder, D. Tessen); Dodge County, May 19 (T. deBoor) and May 26 (4) (N. Cutright).
- Glaucous Gull:** Reported in Milwaukee County, March 4 - April 1 (up to 3 birds) (D. Tessen, D. Gustafson, R. Hoffman, T. deBoor); Manitowoc County, March 11 (C. Sontag); April 28 (A. Kienitz) and May 20 (D. Tessen); Brown County, April 28 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary); and Douglas County, May 27 (D. Tessen).
- Iceland Gull:** Reported in Brown County, March 16 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary) and April 18 (D. Tessen).
- Great Black-backed Gull:** Reported in Milwaukee County, March 10-16 (D. Gustafson, D. Tessen, R. Hoffman, T. deBoor, M. Donald).
- Laughing Gull:** Reported in Milwaukee County, March 10 - April 4 (D. Gustafson, D. Tessen, R. Hoffman, T. deBoor, M. Donald).
- Franklin's Gull:** Reported in Columbia County, April 12 (R. Hoffman); Dodge County (21), May 13 (D. Tessen); Milwaukee County, May 13 (M. Donald), May 20 (4) (D. Tessen) and May 28 (D. Gustafson); and Douglas County, May 27 (D. Tessen).
- Bonaparte's Gull:** First reported in Iowa County, April 8 (R. Hoffman). Present at the end of the period in Ozaukee, Douglas, Milwaukee, Marinette, Ashland, Bayfield and Manitowoc Counties.
- Little Gull:** Reported in Dodge County, May 13 (D. Tessen); and in Manitowoc County May 17 (A. Kienitz) and May 20 (C. Sontag).
- Forster's Tern:** First reported in Ozaukee (N. Cutright) and Milwaukee (W. Woodmansee) Counties, April 13.
- Common Tern:** First reported in Racine County, April 12 (G. Kratzat).
- Artic Tern:** One was reported in Manitowoc County, May 4 (C. Sontag).
- Caspian Tern:** First reported in Winnebago County, March 26 (A. Carpenter). Present at the end of the period in LaCrosse, Douglas, Brown, Marinette and Ashland-Bayfield Counties.

- Black Tern:** First reported in Dane County, May 1 (W. Hilsenhoff).
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo:** First reported in Dane County, May 2 (L. Erickson).
- Black-billed Cuckoo:** First reported in Chippewa County, April 12 (C. Kemper).
- Common Screech Owl:** Reported in 10 counties.
- Great Horned Owl:** Reported in 33 counties.
- Snowy Owl:** Last reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties, May 9 (R. Verch). Additional reports came from Marathon, Taylor, Douglas, Winnebago, Clark, Columbia and Langlade Counties.
- Barred Owl:** Reported in 31 counties.
- Long-eared Owl:** Reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties throughout the period (R. Verch); Pepin County, April 21 (R. Hoffman); Winnebago (T. Ziebell) and Outagamie (May Count) Counties, May 12; and in Barron (C. Faanes) and Douglas (R. Hoffman) Counties, May 27.
- Short-eared Owl:** Reported throughout the period in Brown (Br. Columban, E. Cleary) and Ashland-Bayfield (R. Verch) Counties; Waukesha County, April 14 (J. Bielefeldt); Marathon (Luepke's) and Portage (D. Tessen) Counties, April 17; Dodge County, April 16 to the end of the period (B. Drieslein); and Wood County, May 7 to the end of the period (D. Tiede).
- Saw-whet Owl:** Reported throughout the period in Ashland-Bayfield Counties (R. Verch); Oneida County, April 2 (P. Vanderschaegen); Taylor County, April 15 (S. Robbins); Forest County, April 24 (P. Vanderschaegen); Brown County, April 28 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary); Portage County, May 12 (May Count); and Douglas County, May 26 (R. Hoffman).
- Whip-poor-will:** First reported in Dane County, April 14 (R. Hoffman).
- Common Nighthawk:** First reported in Iron County, April 18 (M. Butterbrodt). Additional April reports came from Brown County, April 24 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary); and, Door County, April 30 (Lukes).
- Chimney Swift:** First reported in Waupaca County, April 15 (D. Tessen).
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird:** First reported in Dane County, May 7 (L. Erickson).
- Pileated Woodpecker:** Present throughout the period in all areas of the state.
- Red-bellied Woodpecker:** Present throughout the period as far north as St. Croix, Barron, Taylor, Marathon, Marinette and Door Counties.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:** First reported in Rock County, March 31 (D. Tessen). An influx occurred on April 8.
- Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker:** Reported in Douglas County, May 26 (R. Hoffman).
- Eastern Kingbird:** First reported in Door County, April 3 (Lukes); and Vilas County, April 17 (J. Baughman).
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:** First reported in Dane County, May 6 (L. Erickson). Present at the end of the period in Taylor, Vilas, Brown and Monroe Counties. Additional reports came from Ozaukee, LaCrosse, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Winnebago, Manitowoc, Forest, Douglas, Kenosha, Portage, Lincoln, Pierce and Brown Counties.
- Acadian Flycatcher:** First reported in Dane County, May 10 (R. Hoffman). Additional reports came from Sauk, Waukesha, Milwaukee, Monroe, Kenosha and Washington Counties.
- Alder Flycatcher:** First reported in Chippewa County, May 6 (C. Kemper). Additional reports came from Taylor, Door, Vilas, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Brown, Ashland, Bayfield, Ozaukee, Douglas, Forest, Dane, Colombia, Waushara, Polk, Barron and Portage Counties.
- Willow Flycatcher:** First reported in Dane County, May 3 (L. Erickson). Additional reports came from LaCrosse, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Green Lake, Monroe, Vernon, Winnebago, Colombia, Pepin, Waushara, Pierce and Portage Counties.
- Least Flycatcher:** First reported in Ashland County, April 2 (M. Roy). The next earliest report was May 2 in Dane County (R. Hoffman, L. Erickson).

- Eastern Peewee:** First reported in Barron County, April 22 (J. Humphrey).
- Olive-sided Flycatcher:** First reported in Sauk County, May 6 (D. Tessen). Present at the end of the period in Dane, Barron, Vilas, Milwaukee and Ashland-Bayfield Counties.
- Tree Swallow:** First reported in Ashland County, March 1 (M. Roy). Next report was March 19, LaCrosse County (F. Leshner).
- Bank Swallow:** First reported in Lacrosse County, April 15 (F. Leshner).
- Rough-winged Swallow:** First reported in Ozaukee County, April 14 (R. Sundell).
- Barn Swallow:** First reported in Ashland and Bayfield Counties, April 11 (A. Roy).
- Cliff Swallow:** First reported in Brown County, April 14 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary).
- Purple Martin:** First reported in Door County, April 3 (Lukes).
- Gray Jay:** Reported in Price (M. Hardy), Vilas (L. Thomas, J. Baughman, P. Vanderschaegen), Douglas (R. Hoffman), Oneida (P. Vanderschaegen), and Forest (P. Vanderschaegen) Counties.
- Northern Raven:** Present throughout the period as far south as Polk, Barron, Jackson, Wood, Oconto and Door Counties.
- Boreal Chickadee:** Reported in Vilas County, March 15 - May 15 (J. Baughman); Oneida County, April 2 (P. Vanderschaegen); Forest County, April 24 (P. Vanderschaegen); and Douglas County, May 26 (R. Hoffman).
- Tufted Titmouse:** Reported in Dane (W. Hilsenhoff, A. Shea, R. Hoffman, L. Erickson, D. Tessen), Sauk (E. Peartree), LaCrosse (J. Rosso); Vernon (V. Weber, E. Epstein), Milwaukee (D. Gustafson), Grant (R. Hoffman), Waukesha (C. Schroeder), Manitowoc (A. Kienitz) and Portage (May County) Counties.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch:** Present at the end of the period in Wood, Barron, Door, Vilas, Marinette and Ashland-Bayfield Counties.
- Brown Creeper:** Present at the end of the period in Door, Vilas, Marinette, Ashland-Bayfield, Outagamie and Monroe Counties.
- Northern House Wren:** First reported in Door County, April 14 (Lukes).
- Winter Wren:** First reported in Manitowoc County, March 23 (C. Sontag). Present at the end of the period in Douglas, Bayfield, Vilas, Door and Taylor Counties.
- Bewick's Wren:** Reported in Pepin County, April 21 (R. Hoffman).
- Carolina Wren:** Reported in Chippewa County, April 22 (C. Kemper) and Grand County, May 5 (R. Hoffman).
- Marsh Wren:** First reported in Dane County, May 2 (R. Hoffman).
- Sedge Wren:** First reported in Brown County, May 5 (C. Schroeder).
- Mockingbird:** Reported in Brown County, April 21 (D. Tessen); Grant County, May 5 (R. Hoffman); and Wood County, May 7 (J. Haselew).
- Gray Catbird:** First reported in Dane County, April 26 (L. Erickson).
- Brown Thrasher:** Present at the beginning of the period in Dane County (L. Erickson). An apparent influx occurred on April 24.
- Varied Thrush:** Reported in Milwaukee County from the beginning of the period to March 26 (W. Woodmansee, M. Bontly, D. Gustafson, M. Donald); Door County from the beginning of the period to March 24 (Lukes); and Clark County from the beginning of the period to March 7 (C. Hansen).
- Wood Thrush:** First reported in Milwaukee County, April 16 (E. Strehlow).
- Hermit Thrush:** First reported in Brown County, April 6 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary). Present at the end of the period in Ashland-Bayfield, Marinette, Vilas, Taylor and Barron Counties.
- Swainson's Thrush:** First reported in Barron County, April 17 (A. Goff). Present at the end of the period in Manitowoc, Brown, Milwaukee, Ashland-Bayfield, Barron and Dane Counties.
- Gray-cheeked Thrush:** First reported in Barron County, April 17 (A. Goff). Present at the end of the period in Ashland-Bayfield and Barron Counties.

- Veery:** First reported in Kenosha County, April 14 (H. Bishop).
- Eastern Bluebird:** First reported in Vernon County, March 11 (V. Weber).
- Mountain Bluebird:** Reported in Wood County, May 10 (D. Follen, Sr.).
- Townsend's Solitaire:** Reported in Dane County, May 3 (R. Hoffman).
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher:** First reported in Milwaukee County, April 16 (M. Donald). Reported in 22 additional counties.
- Golden-crowned Kinglet:** Present at the beginning of the period in LaCrosse (J. Rosso) and Door (Lukes) Counties. Present at the end of the period in Vilas (L. Thomas, J. Baughman) and Barron (J. Humphrey) Counties.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet:** Present at the beginning of the period in Dunn County (S. Landaal). Present at the end of the period in Dodge (B. Drieslein), Manitowoc (C. Sontag), Iron (M. Butterbrodt), Bayfield (R. Verch, R. Johnson), Vilas (L. Thomas, J. Baughman), Douglas (R. Johnson) and Dane (S. Thiessen) Counties.
- Water Pipit:** First reported in Dodge (R. Hoffman) and Waukesha (J. Bielefeldt) Counties, May 6. Last reported in St. Croix County, May 25 (C. Faanes). Also reported in Portage, Brown, Ashland-Bayfield and Oneida Counties.
- Bohemian Waxwing:** Reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties from the beginning of the period to April 28 (R. Verch); Columbia County, March 20 (R. Hoffman); Price County, March 28 (M. Hardy); and Dane County, April 17 (R. Hoffman).
- Northern Shrike:** Last reported in Oneida County, April 17 (P. Vanderschaegen). Reports came from 21 additional counties.
- Loggerhead Shrike:** Reported in LaCrosse (J. Rosso) and Barron (A. Goff) Counties, May 5; Sauk County, May 6 (D. Tessen); Brown County, May 8 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary); and Outagamie (May Count), Portage (May Count) and Marinette (May Count) Counties, May 12.
- White-eyed Vireo:** Reported in Dane County (3), May 8-23 (R. Hoffman, A. Shea, W. Hilsenhoff, C. Naeseth, L. Erickson, T. deBoor); Milwaukee County, May 9-26 (D. Gustafson, W. Woodmansee, M. Donald); Manitowoc County, May 9-24 (A. Kienitz, C. Sontag); Sheboygan County, May 13 (R. Zimmerman); and Fifield-Oxbo May Count, May 20 (Nelsons).
- Bell's Vireo:** Reported in Dane County (2), May 10 to the end of the period (L. Erickson, R. Hoffman, A. Shea, C. Naeseth, T. deBoor, D. Tessen); LaCrosse County, May 10 to the end of the period (J. Rosso, F. Leshner); Milwaukee County, May 11 (M. Donald); Outagamie County, May 12 (May Count); Portage County, May 12 (May Count); and Waukesha County, May 13 (May Count).
- Yellow-throated Vireo:** First reported in Sauk County, May 4 (K. Lange).
- Solitary Vireo:** First reported in Sauk (K. Lange), Waukesha (J. Bielefeldt) and Manitowoc (C. Sontag) Counties, May 3. Present at the end of the period in Ashland-Bayfield, Vilas and Barron Counties.
- Red-eyed Vireo:** First reported in Milwaukee County, May 5 (M. Bontly). An influx occurred on May 8.
- Philadelphia Vireo:** First reported in Racine County, May 2 (G. Kratzat). Present at the end of the period in Dodge, Manitowoc, Ashland-Bayfield and Ozaukee Counties.
- Warbling Vireo:** First reported in Dane County, April 2 (R. Hoffman).
- Prothonotary Warbler:** Reported in Dane County, May 2-14 (3) (R. Hoffman, W. Hilsenhoff, L. Erickson; Dunn County, May 7 (S. Landaal); Ozaukee (R. Sundell, M. Donald) and Dodge (May Count) Counties, May 12; Waukesha County, May 13 (May Count); Kenosha County, May 15 (H. Bishop); Milwaukee County, May 16 (E. Strehlow); LaCrosse County, May 18 to the end of the period (J. Rosso, F. Leshner); Richland County, May 20 (May Count); and Sauk County, May 25 (K. Lange).
- Worm-eating Warbler:** Reported in Dane County (3), May 7-18 (R. Hoffman, A. Shea, W. Hilsenhoff, C. Naeseth, D. Tessen); Milwaukee County (2), May 7 (M. Bontly); Dodge County, May 19 (D. Gustafson); Waukesha County, May 22 (J. Bielefeldt); and Sauk County, May 28 (K. Lange).
- Golden-winged Warbler:** First reported in Racine County, May 2 (G. Kratzat).

- Blue-winged Warbler:** First reported in Dane (R. Hoffman, D. Tessen) and Sauk (K. Lange) Counties, May 6. Reported also in Ozaukee, LaCrosse, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Monroe, Waukesha, Vernon, Vilas, Door, Dunn, St. Croix, Wood, Richland and Portage Counties.
- (Brewster's Hybrid):** Reported in Dane County, May 6 (R. Hoffman); Waukesha County, May 13 (May Count); and Brown County, May 14 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary).
- (Lawrences Hybrid):** Reported in Waukesha County, May 8 (J. Bielefeldt).
- Tennessee Warbler:** First reported in Racine (G. Kratzat) and Dane (L. Erickson) Counties, May 2. Present at the end of the period in Dane, Door, Ashland-Bayfield, Brown, Waukesha, Vilas and Barron Counties.
- Orange-crowned Warbler:** First reported in Milwaukee County, April 23 (D. Gustafson). Present at the end of the period in Ashland-Bayfield Counties (R. Verch).
- Nashville Warbler:** First reported in Dane County, April 30 (R. Hoffman).
- Northern Parula Warbler:** First reported in Dane County, April 25 (R. Hoffman). Present at the end of the period in Door, Bayfield, Marinette, Jackson, Douglas, Vilas and Barron Counties.
- Yellow Warbler:** First reported in Fond du Lac (R. Knuth) and Dane (R. Hoffman) Counties, April 25.
- Magnolia Warbler:** First reported in Brown County, May 1 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary). Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Ashland-Bayfield, Brown, Vilas and Barron Counties.
- Cape May Warbler:** First reported in Milwaukee County, May 4 (D. Gustafson). Present at the end of the period in Ashland-Bayfield, Milwaukee and Vilas Counties.
- Cape May Warbler:** First reported in Milwaukee County, May 4 (D. Gustafson). Present at the end of the period in Ashland-Bayfield, Milwaukee and Vilas Counties.
- Black-throated Blue Warbler:** First reported in Dane (R. Hoffman) and Vernon (V. Weber) Counties, May 6. Present at the end of the period in Barron, Ashland-Bayfield, Marinette and Vilas Counties. Additional reports came from Taylor, Ozaukee, Milwaukee, Brown, Outagamie, Manitowoc, Waukesha, Douglas, Door, Grant, Kenosha and Portage Counties.
- Yellow-rumped Warbler:** First reported in Vernon County, April 8 (E. Epstein). Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee, Bayfield, Marinette, Douglas, Vilas, Door, Barron and Taylor counties.
- Black-throated Green Warbler:** First reported in Milwaukee County, April 23 (D. Gustafson). Present at the end of the period in Door, Sauk, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Bayfield, Vilas and Barron Counties.
- Cerulean Warbler:** First reported in Dane County, April 25 (R. Hoffman). Also reported in Barron, Ozaukee, LaCrosse, Sauk, Dodge, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Monroe, Brown, Waukesha and Jackson Counties.
- Blackborian Warbler:** First reported in Brown County, May 1 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary). Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee, Barron, Door, Bayfield, Marinette, Jackson, Douglas, Vilas and Vernon Counties.
- Yellow-throated Warbler:** Reported in Dane County, May 15 (R. Hoffman).
- Chestnut-sided Warbler:** First reported in Dane County, May 6 (S. Thiessen, A. Shea, W. Hilsenhoff).
- Bay-breasted Warbler:** First reported in Brown County, May 7 (W. Wierzbizki). Present at the end of the period in Manitowoc, Ashland-Bayfield, Milwaukee and Vilas Counties.
- Blackpoll Warbler:** First reported in LaCrosse County, May 3 (J. Rosso). Present at the end of the period in Ashland-Bayfield Counties (R. Verch).
- Pine Warbler:** First reported in Dane County, April 17 (R. Hoffman). Present at the end of the period in Door, Wood, Ashland-Bayfield, Marinette, Jackson, Vilas and Barron Counties.
- Prairie Warbler:** Reported in Dane County, May 3-17 (R. Hoffman); and on the Milwaukee-Ozaukee May County, May 12.
- Palm Warbler:** First reported in Brown County, April 13 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary). Present at the end of the period in Barron, Ashland-Bayfield and Jackson Counties.

- Ovenbird:** First reported in Milwaukee County, April 24 (D. Gustafson).
- Northern Waterthrush:** First reported in Milwaukee County, April 23 (D. Gustafson).
- Louisiana Waterthrush:** First reported in Sauk County, April 16 (K. Lange). Additional reports came from Dane, Ozaukee, Monroe, Milwaukee, LaCrosse, Vernon, Manitowoc,, Pierce, St. Croix, Grant, Outagamie and Sheboygan Counties.
- Kentucky Warbler:** Reported in Dane County, May 15 to the end of the period (2) (R. Hoffman, A. Shea, D. Tessen); Waukesha County, May 13-29 (2) (J. Bielefeldt and May County); Milwaukee County, May 24-27 (D. Gustafson, E. Strehlow); and, Sauk County, May 28 (K. Lange).
- Connecticut Warbler:** First reported in Brown County, May 8 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary). Present at the end of the period in Vilas County (J. Baughman). Reported in 18 additional Counties.
- Mourning Warbler:** First reported in Brown County, May 7 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary).
- Common Yellowthroat:** First reported in Dane County, April 25 (R. Hoffman).
- Yellow-breasted Chat:** Reported in Dane County (3), May 8-18 (s. Thiessen, R. Hoffman, A. Shea, W. Hilsenhoff, L. Erickson, T. deBoor, D. Tessen); Green County, May 8 (N.R. Barger); Ozaukee County, May 9 (R. Sundell); Winnebago County, May 10 (K. Howe, S. Hanken); Brown County, May 12-13 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary); Milwaukee County, May 12 (D. Gustafson); Sheboygan County, May 13 (R. Zimmerman); Manitowoc County, May 14 (a. Kienitz); and Walworth County, May 18 (D. Tessen).
- Hooded Warbler:** Reported in Milwaukee County, April 26 - May 29 (D. Gustafson, M. Bontly, W. Woodmansee, J. Frank); Dane County (2), May 3 through the end of the period (R. Hoffman, A. Shea, W. Hilsenhoff, L. Erickson, D. Tessen); Brown County, May 7-13 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary); Manitowoc County, May 10 (A. Kienitz); Waukesha County (7), May 10 through the end of the period (J. Bielefeldt, C. Naeseth); Ozaukee County, May 11 (R. Sundell); and Racine County, date unknown (N. Bishop).
- Wilson's Warbler:** First reported in Milwaukee (W. Woodmansee) and Dane (S. Thiessen) Counties, May 6. Present at the end of the period in Ozaukee, Sauk, Milwaukee, Manitowoc and Ashland-Bayfield Counties.
- Canada Warbler:** First reported in Milwaukee County, May 6 (W. Woodmansee). Present at the end of the period in Ozaukee, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Ashland-Bayfield, Winnebago, Jackson and Vilas Counties.
- American Redstart:** First reported in Dane County, May 3 (R. Hoffman).
- Bobolink:** First reported in Dane County, April 18 (W. Woodmansee).
- Yellow-headed Blackbird:** First reported in Brown County, April 14 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary).
- Orchard Oriole:** First reported in Ozaukee County, May 1 (R. Sundell). Additional reports came from Dane, Dunn, LaCrosse, Door, Milwaukee, Green Lake, Pepin, Sawyer, Sheboygan and Outagamie Counties.
- Northern Oriole:** First reported in Racine County, May 2 (H. Bishop, S. Landaal). An influx occurred on May 7.
- Rusty Blackbird:** Present at the beginning of the period in Ashland-Bayfield Counties (R. Verch). Last reported in Winnebago County, May 12 (D. Tessen).
- Brewer's Blackbird:** Present at the beginning of the period in Marinette County (H. Lindberg). Present at the end of the period in Clark, Brown, Barron, Vilas, Douglas, Marinette, Ashland-Bayfield, Marathon and Manitowoc Counties.
- Western Tanager:** A male was reported in Vernon County, May 12 (W. Wheeler).
- Scarlet Tanager:** First reported in Ozaukee County, April 27 (R. Sundell).
- Summer Tanager:** Two were found in Dane County, May 2 (R. Hoffman). Also reported in Milwaukee County, May 17 (D. Gustafson) and May 19 (W. Woodmansee).
- Northern Cardinal:** Present throughout the period as far north as Barron, Ashland, Langlade and Marinette Counties.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak:** First reported in Barron County, April 29 (A. Goff).
- Black-headed Grosbeak:** One was found in Pierce County, May 24 (C. Faanes).

Blue Grosbeak: Reported in Dane County, May 9 (R. Hoffman).

Indigo Bunting: First reported in Door County, April 13 (Lukes).

Lark Bunting: Four were found in Dane County, April 12 (C. Barnett); and one in Dodge County, May 3 (M. Donald).

Dickcissel: Reported in Grant County, May 5 (R. Hoffman). Additional reports came from Dane, LaCrosse, Marinette, Langlade and Waukesha Counties.

Evening Grosbeak: Present at the end of the period in Barron, Vilas, Oneida, Ashland-Bayfield and Price Counties. Reported in 21 additional counties.

Purple Finch: Present at the end of the period in Taylor, Barron, Door, Vilas, Bayfield, Douglas, Oneida, Brown, Marinette, Price, Iron and Wood Counties.

Pine Grosbeak: Reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties until May 7 (Luepkes, R. Verch). Also present in Iron County at the beginning of the period (M. Butterbrodt).

Common Redpoll: Last reported in Portage County, May 12 (S. LaValley).

Pine Siskin: Present at the end of the period in Barron, Dane, Brown, Winnebago, Ashland-Bayfield, Iron, Manitowoc, Ozaukee, Wood and Door Counties. Tom Ziebell found a pair in the process of nest construction in Winnebago County on April 26. Two eggs had been laid by May 8, and two young were hatched by May 22.

Red Crossbill: Reported in Oneida County, March 5 - May 5 (E. Paulson); Rock County (2), March 31 (D. Tessen); Dane County (3), April 24 (R. Hoffman); and Portage County, May 12 (May Count).

Rufous-sided Towhee: First reported in Kenosha County, March 20 (H. Bishop).

Savannah Sparrow: First reported in Racine County, April 13 (G. Kratzat).

Grasshopper Sparrow: First reported in Burnett County, April 22 (R. Hoffman).

LeConte's Sparrow: Reported in Waushara County, April 29 (R. Hoffman); Milwaukee County, May 9 (M. Bontly, W. Woodmansee); Taylor County, May 18 (S. Robbins); Ashland-Bayfield Counties, May 23 through the end of the period (R. Verch); Burnett County, May 26-27 (R. Hoffman, D. Tessen); and Marinette County at the end of the period (H. Lindberg).

Henslow's Sparrow: First reported in Waukesha County, April 18 (J. Bielefeldt).

Baird's Sparrow: One was found in Waushara County, April 29 (R. Hoffman).

Sharp-tailed Sparrow: One was found in Burnett County, May 26 (R. Hoffman) and two were there on May 27 (D. Tessen).

Vesper Sparrow: First reported in Dane and Columbia Counties, April 1 (A. Shea).

Lark Sparrow: Reported in Sauk County (4), April 28 - May 26 (D. Tessen, R. Hoffman, D. Gustafson); Dane County, May 18 (D. Tessen); and Burnett County (2), May 27 (D. Tessen).

Northern Junco: Present at the end of the period in Barron, Vilas, Oneida, Ashland-Bayfield, Iron and Dunn Counties.

American Tree Sparrow: Last reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties, May 27 (R. Verch).

Chipping Sparrow: First reported in Door County, March 20 (Lukes). Other March reports include: Racine County, March 25 (H. Bishop); Rock County, March 25 (Mahlum); and Dane County, March 31 (S. Thiessen).

Clay-colored Sparrow: First reported in Jackson County, April 18 (D. Harmer).

Field Sparrow: First reported in Door County, March 20 (Lukes).

Harris' Sparrow: Reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties, May 6-21 (R. Verch); Price County, May 7-16 (M. Hardy); Brown County, May 7 (S. Krings); Dane County (2), May 10 (R. Hoffman); LaCrosse County, May 11 (J. Rosso) and May 14 (F. Leshner); Wood County, May 12 (D. Tiede); Columbia County, May 12 (R. Hoffman); Barron County, May 13-16 (A. Goff); Vilas County, May 16 (L. Thomas); and St. Croix County, May 25 (C. Faanes).

White Crowned Sparrow: First reported in Dane County, March 11 (R. Hoffman). Present at the end of the period in Iron County (M. Butterbrodt).

White-throated Sparrow: Present at the beginning of the period in Dane County (L. Erickson). Present at the end of the period in Taylor, Barron, Vilas, Bayfield, Douglas, Brown, Marinette, Milwaukee, Marathon and Door Counties.

Fox Sparrow: First reported in Milwaukee County, March 14 (D. Gustafson). Last reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties, May 17 (R. Verch).

Lincoln's Sparrow: First reported in Dane County, April 17 (L. Erickson). Present at the end of the period in Barron County (J. Humphrey, A. Goff).

Swamp Sparrow: First reported in Dodge (B. Drieslen) and Sauk (K. Lange) Counties, March 19.

Lapland Longspur: Last reported in Clark County, May 11 (S. Robbins).

Snow Bunting: Last reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties, May 6 (R. Verch).

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By the Wayside...



A Canada Goose Killed by a Coyote

On October 19, 1975, I was observing a group of 150 Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis interior*). They had alighted on the edge of an old alfalfa strip in the refuge area of Grand River Marsh in Green Lake County, Wisconsin. The day was bright and sunny and I was trying to read the codes on several neck collared geese with a 60X spotting scope. It was approximately 9:00 AM, and I had been observing them as they fed for about 20 minutes.

As I watched, a coyote came rushing from a brushy fenceline about 25 yards from the nearest goose. The geese began running to take off and the coyote knocked one off balance with its initial lunge. He then leaped in the air catching the same goose by the neck as it tried to take flight.

The coyote remained in the field pulling feathers from the goose for about 10 minutes and then dragged the carcass into a nearby wooded area.

Coyote food habits have been studied by several authors, however, no specific instances of coyote attacks on flighted or adult geese could be found. Korschgen (J. Wildl. Mgmt., 21:424-435) found evidence of tame goose (*Anser anser*) remains in coyote stomach contents, however, even these may have been picked up as carrion.

Although coyotes probably have little impact on the migrant Canada Goose population in Wisconsin, it is interesting to note these animals are capable of taking Canada Geese while they are field feeding.

William E. Wheeler

Sage Thrasher

15 December 1979, Madison, WI Christmas Bird Count, on railroad trestle that crosses the channel at the north bay of Lake Waubesa; approximately 1 mile west of MacFarland, Dane Co. Wisconsin.

Approximately 8:10 a.m.: unidentified, medium-sized grayish bird flushed from cattails on our side of channel, flew across channel about 20 m. into cattails on westside.

8:15 a.m.: From RR tracks at site where bird disappeared, I was "spishing" in its direction. The bird flew 3 m. (lateral view) to a momentary perch in shrubbery along RR embankment. During its flight, I noted size (larger than average sparrow), elongated, rounded tail showing **conspicuous white corners** on outer 3-4 feathers. At this point, I thought "Lark Sparrow?"

During the momentary perch I got binoculars onto the bird (Nikon 9x35), and noted **two white wingbars**, pale eye, and medium-pale grayish brown dorsal plumage. I again saw white tips on outer tail feathers.

The bird then shifted position to face the early morning sun. It apparently was attempting to warm-up, as its breast plumage was fluffed laterally. The bird was motionless, facing left, perched upright in an exposed position about 3 feet above rocky ground. Early sun to my back provided excellent light. The bird was about 5 m. from me. The following features were systematically noted during about a 30 sec. view through 9x binoculars at this perch (see drawing).

Slightly smaller than Catbird, with similar proportions; crown medium grayish tan; indistinct supraloral streak paler than crown; iris yellow; face pale and tawny compared to crown; bill not distinctive, but slender, shorter than typical thrasher's, blackish, with no curve noted; entire breast heavily streaked with fine black streaks ("like Cape-May Warbler breast pattern" I thought) extending from base of bill down nearly to thighs; tarsi were long and "strong" looking, blackish; tail slightly elongated but not of typical thrasher proportions; it was clearly rounded, with very conspicuous, contrasting white **patches** at tips of outer feathers, apparently covering the bulk of the width of each tail feather (as opposed to outer edge only); the head shape was "slim", with long forecrown gradually sloping into bill. (I was shouting at full volume for Willard to come over).

At this point, while studying the bird carefully, I was dumbfounded. My only distinct thought was "a miniature thrasher with white corners on tail!". I was joined by Dave Willard as the bird flew across RR tracks and perched momentarily at about 8 feet in a shrub. We both watched as the bird flew directly overhead (15 feet up), out over the lake, then battled the wind back into cattails across the channel, where it had originally flushed, about 30 m. away from us. We could not relocate the bird again during a half-hour attempt. The entire cattail zone and RR bank contained abundant nightshade plants with large red berries.

Subsequent examination of field guides and study skins (at Field Museum of Natural History) confirm that the bird was a Sage Thrasher. Both observers have seen this species in western U.S. (although I had forgotten it had white on the tail). All the notes and drawings were made before consulting a book.

John W. Fitzpatrick

1st Glimpse



Noticably long tail compared to sparrow (which I was expecting!) with white corners to tail (as in Lark Sparrow). Otherwise medium grayish tan (slightly darker tail?) Tail rounded in flight.

2nd Glimpse

(Only momentary before best look)



Pale iris, tawny pale area "around" eye; 2 white wing bars. . . "Like Vespar Sparrow but heavier" momentarily, then bird turned into sun. . . .

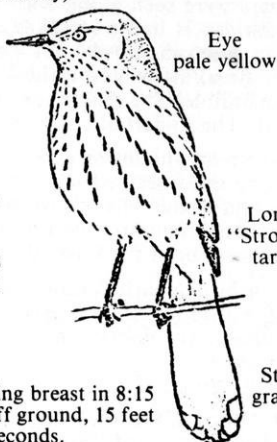
Best Look

Crown not sharply curved but gently sloping to bill.

Indistinct pale supraloral streak, paler face compared to crown (appeared tawny)

Short, slender blackish bill, no curve noted, not a conspicuous bill.

Heavily streaked with black, fine streaks from bill down 2/3 of breast and belly. Otherwise white below.



Eye pale yellow

Long "Strong" tarsi

Straight graduated tail.

It this pose, fluffing breast in 8:15 a.m. sun, 3 feet off ground, 15 feet from me for 30 seconds.

Broad, distinct white corners on tail, possibly lacking on central tail feathers.

"Miniature Thrasher with white on corners of tail"

Above notes and sketches traced directly and verbatim off 3" x 5" card (both sides) complete 1 hour after sighting and before consulting any books.

Sage Thrasher (Continued)

My short looks at the bird in question were not in themselves enough to identify it as a Sage Thrasher, but they corroborate some of the characteristics observed by Fitzpatrick. I first saw the bird as it flew across the railroad tracks. It perched at about 6 feet for several seconds and I observed heavy streaking covering most of the otherwise white breast and belly. It then flew overhead, and swooped low into mixed cat-tail and brush on the other side of the tressle. The back and tail colors were a medium gray brown. The tail was longish, but proportionally shorter than that of a Brown Thrasher. The bird was slim, and very close to the size and shape of a Cat-bird. Fitzpatrick's description at the time of what he had seen along with my impressions strongly suggested the possibility of a Sage Thrasher, which was subsequently confirmed by consultation with field guides and Field Museum specimens.

David E. Willard

Female Black-headed Grosbeak, (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*)

January 3, 1980, 4:24 p.m. to 4:28 p.m., Oneida County, Rhinelander, WI, Corner Faust Lake Rd. and Joyce Drive at the Bob Thompson residence.

The bird landed on a hopper style bird feeder that was partly filled exclusively with sunflower seeds. This feeder is located on the outer edge of a deck that is attached to the house and is approximately 15 feet from the window that I viewed it. It remained on the feeder for 3-4 minutes eating sunflower seeds. During this time, I was able to closely view the bird from the left side and from the rear.

This bird was obviously a grosbeak as determined by the size and stoutness of its light-buffy colored bill. Its size and shape was very similar to the Evening Grosbeak, but its overall appearance was a streaked dusky yellow. On the side view two white wing bars were seen along with white spots on the upper part of the folded wing (secondaries). It had a streaked dark and yellow head with a white stripe running over the eye and mostly but not completely encircling the dark eye. There was another streak of white on the lower side of the head running from the rear of the lower mandible. The dusky yellow breast was unstreaked while the sides were lightly streaked. The undertail coverts were white.

From the rear, the lower two thirds of the tail were dark and unmarked, while the upper one third seemed indistinctly banded with the lowermost band being more distinct and white. The rest of the back was dusky yellow with dark streaking. Since light was beginning to fade with the onset of sunset, the upper third of the tail may actually have been the lower parts of the upper tail coverts.

When the bird departed, it flew downward from the feeder and flew about six (6) feet above the ground until it curved upward to land 20 to 30 feet up in an evergreen tree. I was unable to observe the underwing lining since the bird flew downward and directly away.

Since I was at the Thompson's on a tip, I came prepared with a copy of the 1966 edition of "Birds of North America" by Robbins, Braun, Zim, and Singer; and a copy of the 1964 edition of "Song and Garden birds of North America" published by the National Geographic Society. I was able to compare the illustrations of both publications with the bird while observing it and it was most obviously like the illustration of the female Black-headed Grosbeak found on page 331 of "Song and Garden Birds of North America". The similarities were quite close and the facial markings, breast streaking, wing marking, and yellowish coloration were quite dissimilar to the female Rose-breasted Grosbeak as illustrated.

Guy David

Albino Yellow-rumped Warbler

... Wisconsin Point (Superior, Wisconsin) May 23, 1979 ... 8:30 a.m. ... a white warbler flew across the road in front of us. ... It had a yellow cap and yellow patches on its sides. I checked my **Birds of North America** field guide for Brewster's Warbler, but our bird had yellow on the side, not on the breast, no eye stripe and a white back. ... It was feeding ... with some Yellow-rumped Warblers. ... It was the same size and shape as the Yellow-Rumped Warblers and its yellow patches were the same shape, size and position as on the Yellow Rumped Warblers. Its head and body were otherwise pure white with very light gray streaking down the head, sides and back as in a female Yellow-rumped Warbler. Wings and tail were so very light gray it was hard to tell if there were wingbars or tail patches. Its legs were very dark gray almost black, bill and eyes were black. ... When it flew, I looked for yellow on the rump, but the brush was thick and hard to see through. The back and rump appeared to be all white. ...

Robbye J. Johnson

White-eyed Vireo on the Madison Christmas Count - December 15, 1979

Laura Erickson and I first noticed the bird on the ground at the edge of a partly frozen pond in the University of Wisconsin Arboretum at about 7:30 a.m. Bushes obscured the side of the head from view and our first thoughts were of a Ruby-crowned Kinglet because of the color of the back and top of the head, the small size, and the prominent white wingbars. Its movements caused us to dismiss that idea and consider the possibility of a Yellow-throated Vireo, which had been reported from that area a week earlier. Through the bushes, we could see the olive-gray back and a strong wash of yellow along the sides extending almost to the tail. I circled around the bushes onto the ice of the pond and the bird flew briefly into a small tree on an island about 20 feet away. I could see the yellow spectacles, a heavy bill, and the yellow on the sides, but not the throat. The eye struck me as unusual. There was only a tiny black dot where the right eye should be, so I suspected the bird had lost one of its eyes. The bird flew and I could not relocate it, but Laura saw it again and got a look at the throat, which was white with a graying on the breast. When I rejoined Laura, the bird had disappeared and we could not find it again. Comparing notes, we concluded we had viewed a White-eyed Vireo, but at that early hour the light was very poor and it was hard to assess colors accurately.

We spent the next 45 minutes looking for rails and other birds and then returned to try to find the Vireo again. We located it about 75 yards from where it was first seen. This time we had good light and several excellent views of the bird at less than 20 feet with 7 and 8 power binoculars. The whitish throat, dusky breast, yellow spectacles, white eyes with dark pupils, vireo bill, yellowish sides from near the throat almost to the tail, olive-gray back and tail with a gray head, and conspicuous white wingbars left no doubt that we were observing a White-eyed Vireo. I have seen this species several times in Wisconsin in May and once in mid-summer. Laura has also seen it in Wisconsin and in the southern states.

William Hilsenhoff

(NOTE: The reported sighting of the Yellow-throated Vireo a week earlier has been acknowledged as a misidentification of this White-eyed Vireo)

Yellow-throated Warbler

On May 15, 1979 along the Wisconsin River bottoms, while searching through a number of warblers foraging in the treetops, I saw the bright sunshine yellow throat of a Yellow-throated Warbler. But the bird flew to another branch. With its back facing me, the back was all gray. The bird fed very deliberately along that branch, it stopped and preened for nearly three minutes, then finally it faced me. The yellow throat was bounded by black on the sides and changed to white at mid-breast. Its cap and ear patch were black. The ear patch was outlined by a white eye line and a white area behind the ear patch, the sides were streaked with black on white and it had two white wing bars. . . .

Randy Hoffman

Western Tanager in Vernon County

On May 12, 1979, 5 miles northwest of Viola, Vernon Co., Wis., I was hunting mushrooms in a second growth woodlot of maple, oak and basswood, interspersed with dead elm. While crouched near a dead elm, I noted a brightly colored bird land in a small maple near me (six feet away). It was about oriole size but of a coloration I had never observed before. The breast and rump areas were of a bright yellow like that of a male Goldfinch. It had black wings with very distinct white wing bars. It also had a black tail. The most obvious and distinguishing feature was a bright red-orange head and throat. I remained motionless and observed the bird for several minutes. Its calls sounded somewhat like a robin. . . .

William E. Wheeler

Ferruginous Hawk In Wood County

On April 12, 1979, while traveling north of Arpin, Wis. on Co. Trk. C, we spotted a large white fronted hawk sitting approximately 130 yards off the road in the lower branches of a dead elm. . . . With me at the time was Mary Follen and Mike Rhodes of rural Marshfield. . . .

The head appeared to be nearly white, the breast and belly were white and the under surface of the tail was white. Around the anal area, the feathers. . . were an ochreous pinkish color. The legs were colored brownish to red and were feathered to the foot like a normal Rough-leg. There appeared to be a bit more than usual white on the back, but this also shows true of Red-tails when sitting with the back to the wind. The bill and eyes both appeared to be dark.

We raced home and got some balchatri traps and mice and the cameras. Upon returning, we set traps on several occasions and followed the bird around trying to get it interested, but to no avail as has often happened with the other Rough-legs. It may be interesting to note that with this particular bird, there were also five other normal colored Rough-legs. The bird in question looked just like any other Rough-leg in flight with the exceptions, of course, of the all white undersurface and the dark legs. . . .

To me there is little doubt that we were watching and attempting to trap a Ferruginous Hawk.

Don Follen, Sr.

A Blue Grosbeak along the Wisconsin River Bottoms

A Blue Grosbeak on May 9, 1979, was first observed at the top of a tree. The area was mostly brush with scattered trees. I could see the side quite well. The bird had a large conical beak, blue, almost purple, color throughout except for the wings which had two distinct brown wing bars, and the shaft of the primaries were brown, giving a brown wing look. The bird dropped to some low brush along the river's edge and began foraging. This behavior was much the same as several Blue Grosbeaks observed in riparian habitat in Missouri and Arkansas.

Randy Hoffman

Baird's Sparrow in Waushara County

On April 29, 1979, at 6:30 a.m. while stopped at grassy area on 9th and Chicago in Waushara Co., I heard a song I was not familiar with. Thinking it was just the extended Grasshopper Sparrow's song, I continued birding. To my surprise, I heard two LeConte's Sparrows singing. Then the song was closer. I found the bird perched on a Muellein stalk facing away from me. The first thing I noticed was an ochre median crown stripe. Then the bird flew about ten feet into the grass. . . . I decided to get a real good look if it took me all day. I heard another song and scoped the bird at 150 feet. It turned out to be the Grasshopper Sparrow singing its longer song and I noted its white median stripe.

Then I spotted the original bird again still singing with its back to me. . . . The median crown stripe was definitely ochre. The stripes on both sides were black with just a little white flecking showing through. The nape was narrowly streaked brown. . . . After a minute or so, I psshed one and the bird turned. Immediately I noticed the striped necklace. By now my heart was pounding so hard I had trouble keeping the scope steady. . . .

The song was three notes followed by a short trill. The real thing I noticed about it was soft-sweet quality. It didn't carry far. . . .

Randy Hoffman

Arctic Tern in Manitowoc

On the blustery but clear evening of May 4, 1979, I walked out on the north breakwater in Manitowoc. As I approached the east end of that breakwater, I noticed a group of terns standing together on the eastern edge of the south breakwater. Several of the group were easily recognized as Caspian Terns, but the other terns were facing into the wind which was coming from the south and were passed off as Forster's Terns (Forster's Terns were most commonly found in the area at this time.) I was not completely satisfied with the identification, and puzzled why the smaller terns appeared to be seated while all the other terns and gulls in the area were standing. Without other means to make identification, I began to leave the breakwater. My attention was suddenly drawn to kipping sounds similar to the sounds Bonaparte Gulls make as they approach an area where other Bonaparte Gulls are located. Much to my surprise, only 13 terns were found making the sounds. These terns appeared very gray beneath making a white mark beneath the black cap very distinctive. Realizing that these terns were perhaps the small "seated" terns from the south breakwater, I quickly looked over to the south breakwater, only to find the small terns to be missing. (I therefore, assumed the terns to be the same as no other birds were flying in the area.) As the birds flew overhead, they continued to make the calling sounds which were not at all similar to the Forster's Terns which had been frequently heard in the area. The field marks that were noted as the birds flew overhead, in addition to those mentioned included the general gray appearance of the back and wings (lacking the light primaries of the Forster's Tern) and the lack of a black tip on the mandibles. (This last field mark can only be made under optimal conditions, and therefore I feel is not as critical to the identification process as it should be. That I seem to cast dispersions on my own observation does not indicate I am less sincere about the report, but rather the care with which I made the identification.) The frustration I experienced with this identification is that I have not had previous experience with Arctic Terns.

... Three days later on the 7th of May, I found another Arctic Tern which was standing on wooden pilings close to shore. This single bird was seen standing between several Forster's Terns and a single Common Tern. This tern, like the thirteen other terns reported above, appeared to be grayer throughout with the white streak beneath the black cap quite evident. The bill, legs and feet were crimson red (almost scarlet); the bill lacked any evidence of black on either mandible and the tarsi were shorter than either the Forster's or the Common Tern. The tern gave the overall appearance of being stout, although it was not longer than the other terns.

This bird was not observed flying nor was it heard vocalizing. I observed the birds from various angles and distances (minimum distance of about fifty feet). The observations and general appearance did not change with lighting angle nor distance. This tern was easily distinguished from the other terns that were present in the immediate area. . . .

Charles Sontag

Mountain Bluebird in Wood County

On May 10, 1979 after work, I sat down to supper with my family, at 4:50 p.m. as is the usual story around here. Upon finishing supper, I retired to my usual perch in front of the TV. This is located in front of a ten foot picture window. Suddenly in a Mountain Ash (10 feet from the window) appeared a very chalky colored Bluebird. I called to my wife and she came over and looked at it. The bird turned around on the branch and lo and behold, the bird had a white breast. It was blue to the bottom of the throat. The bird stayed in the tree for only a few minutes and flew. I grabbed the movie camera and raced outside, but could not find the bird.

The main thing other than the white under parts was the pastel or chalky blue color as compared to the Eastern Bluebird that I am accustomed to seeing.

Don Follen, Sr.

A Black-headed Grosbeak in Pierce County

Observed in Glen Park, City of River Falls, Pierce County on Thursday, May 24, 1979 at about 8:00 a.m. At the time of observation, this bird (male) was observed from about 30 feet with 8x40 Nikon binoculars. The sky was perfectly clear. Vision of the bird was partly obscured because of leafed-out trees. During my 1-2 minute observation period, I was able to observe all portions of the bird's body; however, not all at the same time.

When first observed, this bird was displaying to a group of two female grosbeaks. Also present were three other Rose-breasted Grosbeaks. What originally drew my attention to this Grosbeak was its song which was faster than the Rose-breasted and ended with a trilling note, unlike the Rose-breasted. The two most diagnostic features of this bird were its black head and the orangish-yellow breast and stomach feathers.

This was my first observation of the Black-head in Wisconsin. However, I have observed them many times in North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska and Montana.

Craig Faanes

Townsend's Solitaire - Dane County - May 3, 1979

While sitting near the top of the hill at Indian Lake, I noticed a bird fly into the treetops below me. It appeared all gray, but I was at a bad angle with the sun and couldn't get any real good marks. The thing that intrigued me was the silhouette. It was perched upright as a flycatcher and its bill was slender, short and pointed. Fortunately, the bird flew to another tree; this time the sun was almost directly behind me. I noticed the buffy patches on the wing and the white eye ring. . . . The white feathers on the outer tail were seen when the bird slightly fanned its tail. The shaft of the primaries were brownish. The rest of the plumage was gray, though the throat was a little lighter, but not white. . . .

Randy Hoffman

Lark Buntings - Dane County

On April 12, 1979, just before dusk, I sighted a small flock of Lark Buntings in a recently-plowed field off Hiway 19 in Dane County. I first sighted these plump blackbirds with white wing patches without the aid of magnification as I was curiously watching the fields and telephone lines on my way home. I stopped my car and saw four (possibly a fifth) male Lark Bunting in full spring plumage flying low over the field and leaping up from the field. I did not search for females. The males were uniformly small plump black birds with large white wing patches. Identification was easy, their markings were so straightforward and simple to observe. My only surprise was in coming home and reading about the birds, to find that they were a rarity to Wisconsin. I have been birding for over seven years, but have been active only two seasons in Wisconsin.

After discussing the sighting with fellow birders, I have come to the hypothesis that the buntings were blown off their migratory course as they were sighted the day after a near gale-force wind storm from the south blew through southern Wisconsin. I returned to the same spot the next day, but did not see the birds again. . . .

Cynthia Faye Barnett

Mississippi Kite in Dane County

On May 17, 1979, 7:30 p.m., we saw in Bud Jackson School Forest, south of Verona, Dane County, WI a bird with long, narrow pointed wings, with primaries and secondaries that were darker than the rest of the light gray wing feathers. The tail was relatively long and narrow, dark gray with light white stripes on the underside, and slightly notched at the end. The breast was light with lateral streaking, and the head was also lightly colored. . . .

The bird was observed for about two minutes, soaring and gliding at great speed in a number of different directions. At times the bird had a slight crook in its wings, but generally held its wings flat. For a few seconds it soared in close proximity to a Red-shouldered Hawk, before taking a short stoop at the hawk and then moving on. During the entire observation time, the bird never flapped its wings. . . .

We first observed it at a distance of about 100 yards, through the treetops. Our first reaction was that it was a Peregrine Falcon; but we ruled that out when the bird flew by about 50 yards away, at almost eye level, and we could see that the head was lightly colored and lacked the characteristic facial stripe of the Peregrine. We also noted that the body was thinner than that of the Peregrine, and the bird flew effortlessly without flapping. The bird flew away from us and gained altitude, and as it flew near the Red-shouldered Hawk, we were able to make a size comparison. Its wingspread seemed to be roughly the same span as the Red-shoulder's, and the body appeared to be considerably thinner. The bird changed direction again and glided directly over us at a height of about 50 feet, giving us a clear view of the field markings. The breast was streaked, not unlike an immature Peregrine, but the primaries and secondaries were a much darker gray than the rest of the wing feathers, and there were light white stripes on the underside of the dark, slightly notched tail. In the two minutes that we watched the bird, it changed direction numerous times, lost and gained altitude several times, flew at great speed, and yet never flapped.

Mike Myers

Letters to the Editor

Dear Dr. Kemper:

In July, 1964, I obtained two young waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) which some boys had taken from a nest. One was subsequently killed by my cat. The other, living in a cage, thrived on a diet of fruit, apples, mostly grapes and wild berries in season. It also expected a piece of bread each morning.

It died on April 21, 1979, having lived 14 years and 9 months.

"Ricki" was a very friendly bird, chirping a lot and with good color. He was afraid of the vacuum cleaner, so was moved from room to room as I cleaned. He had his bathing dish and would take a dip several times a week.

He developed a tumor beneath the eye in May and began to lose feathers. He died in my hand after eating in the morning. Needless to say, we miss him.

Constance Sanicki
Pembine, WI 54156

Dear Dr. Kemper:

1980 is the Year of the Coast. A nationwide alliance of conservation organizations will focus their attention on the shorelines of North America. The Great Lakes will, of course, be included.

BIOTA was founded to celebrate this. We encourage awareness and responsibility for the protection of all life in the Great Lakes Region. Our purpose is to disseminate information for the public, and to be a clearing-house for those who monitor, evaluate, and protect the quality of life in the biota.

Your organization is essential to us as a reporting service. We would welcome your published materials on a continuing basis. This would contribute to our library and network of correspondence.

We are interested in newsletters, press releases, directories, promotional, and other informational material.

If you would like to receive our newsletter, free of charge, please let us know.

Sincerely,
Robert Huffman,
Editor, **BIOTA**
352 Flowerdale
Ferndale, MI 48220

Book Review

Trees, Shrubs and Vines for Attracting Birds, by Richard M. DeGraaf and Gretchin M. Wetman. University of Massachusetts Press, Box 429, Amherst, MA 01002. 1979; 194 pp. (\$12.50)

Birders who want to landscape their property to help insure a more permanent parade of color and sound all year round will be delighted with this book. Although it is designed as a manual for the northeast, most of the species are also found in Wisconsin. A great deal of information is brought together in one place: For each species there is a short description of the plant (including bark, leaves, flowers and fruit), flowering and fruiting period, habitat, range, hardiness zone, landscape notes, propagation guidelines and a list of birds using the plant. The real value of the book lies in the latter three items. The landscape notes include comments on both ornamental and wildlife values, growth forms and usefulness in various types of situations -- borders, understory, waste places, etc. Details on propagating the plant from seeds or cuttings are given, along with hints on collection, storage, and germination. These sections, although not extensive, make interesting and challenging reading. Birds that use the plant are listed with a check mark indicating use for food, cover or nesting. Lists in the Appendix, e.g. salt-tolerant plants or plants that withstand city conditions, are helpful.

The style is simple, concise and very readable and the sketches for each species are excellent. An index provides quick reference. The book should be a valuable tool for homeowners, landscape architects, city planners, and land managers.

Ruth L. Hine

Notes of Interest

On October 6, 1979, Chandler Robbins, a WSO honorary life member, recent contributor to the **Passenger Pigeon**, co-author of best selling "Birds of North America", former Director of the Migratory Bird and Habitat Research Laboratory of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for many years, received the prestigious Arthur A. Allen Award from the Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology.

Congratulations Chan. The editor feels that his recent paper in the **Passenger Pigeon**, "Effect of Forest Fragmentation on Bird Populations", Fall, 1979, Vol. 41:3 - pp 101-119 to be one of the most significant ornithological papers he has ever come across, a landmark study with enormous implications for ecologists, ornithologists, foresters, game managers, naturalists, even economists as well as ordinary birders.

* * * * *

Another significant and most interesting work has been recently published by the WSO's Research Director, Stanley Temple. **Endangered Birds; Management Techniques for Preserving Threatened Species**, published by the University of Wisconsin Press. Hopefully a more complete review will be published in the **Passenger Pigeon** in a later issue. This book is the fruit of a symposium held August 17-19, 1977 in Madison, Wisconsin. Stan is Professor of Wildlife Ecology at University of Wisconsin - Madison.

More than fifty wildlife scientists have contributed papers giving an up-to-date evaluation of the pioneering results of this new field of research.

This book makes fascinating reading for the amateur naturalist as well as serving as an important, useful technical reference work.

* * * * *

"During winter the bark-foraging guild of birds in deciduous woodlands of central Illinois consist of the Red-headed Woodpecker, the Red-bellied Woodpecker, the Downy Woodpecker, the White-breasted Nuthatch and the Brown Creeper. Previous work suggested that the aggressive Red-headed Woodpecker greatly influenced the organization of this guild. Red-headed Woodpeckers store acorns and corn in bark crevices during years with good mast crops and defend surrounding territory against all intruders. We removed the Red-headed Woodpeckers from a 5.9-ha woodlot and observed the response of other guild members. Red-bellied Woodpeckers and nuthatches, which had previously been excluded by Red-headed Woodpeckers, entered the experimental area but not the control area where Red-headed Woodpeckers remained. Downy Woodpeckers foraged higher in the trees than they had previously in the experimental area, and higher than in the control area. During the following winter, when Red-headed Woodpeckers were absent, sub-ordinate species used the experimental area in a similar manner." **The Condor** - 81:2, Page 131.

J.B. Williams
G.O. Batzli

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