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The passenger pigeon. Vol. 72, No. 3 Fall 2010

Madison, Wis.: Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Fall 2010

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The *Passenger* **PIGEON**



Vol 72, No. 3 • FALL 2010

Journal of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology



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The Passenger Pigeon (ISSN 0031-2703) is published quarterly (Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter) by The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, 2022 Sherryl Lane, Waukesha, WI 53188. Periodicals Postage Paid at Hartland, WI and at additional mailing offices, including Lawrence, KS 66044. Subscription rates are \$25 domestic; \$30 foreign. Back issues may be obtained for \$8 each. "POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *The Passenger Pigeon*, Jesse Peterson, 726 Bear Claw Way, Apt. 311, Madison, WI 53717."

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Send all manuscripts and related correspondence to the Editors. Information for "Seasonal Field Notes" should be sent to the Bird Reports Coordinator (see inside back cover). Art work and questions about the art should be sent to the Assistant Editor for art (see left column). Manuscripts that deal with Wisconsin birds, ornithological topics of interest to WSO members, and WSO activities are considered for publication. For detailed submission guidelines, see pages 131–132 of the Summer 2007 issue (Vol. 69, No. 2) or contact the Editors. As a general guide to style, use issues after Vol. 60, No. 1, 1998.

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Front Cover: Northern Goshawks always make trapping and banding an interesting event at Cedar Grove Ornithological Station. This one, expressing its feelings on 22 October 2004, was photographed by Helmut Mueller.

Incoming—April 2010

Iam truly pleased to be taking the reins as the President of this well-respected organization. We have a long history of service to the ornithological community of Wisconsin, having planted our roots many years ago—1939, to be exact—and I am honored to follow in the footsteps of many other great leaders of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology.

My personal history with the WSO began in 1979, which was the first year of my membership. I had become a serious birder in 1972 when I was a freshman at the University of Wisconsin—Madison, and my passion grew through my years at the university. On frequent occasions I would bike to Picnic Point and the UW Arboretum to spend an early morning or a weekend day, and carefully kept a notebook of my bird sightings during those outings. From time to time I would participate in field trips offered by Madison Audubon, and I also helped to lead students from a local school on periodic bird and nature expeditions around the city and to various places around the state. During those years I began dabbling in bird painting and illustration in my spare time, and through one of my Wildlife Ecology professors, Dr. Joseph Hickey, I had the opportunity to meet and have dinner with the great Roger Tory Peterson, who was in town to present a lecture for Audubon. He graciously took the time to study my drawings and paintings, and offered kind words of advice to a budding artist. This was certainly an important step toward my eventual career, and I was honored to have had the experience.

Another great opportunity presented itself in 1976, when during the summer following my graduation I received a grant from the Wildlife Ecology department to attend a two-week class on bird painting on the island of Trinidad with premier bird artist, Don Eckelberry, who had illustrated several books and field guides. During this adventure we sketched and painted from live birds, and received instruction and encouragement from a true master.

Coincidentally, that same year was the inception of the annual Birds in Art exhibition (although, at that time it hadn't yet received that name) in Wausau, Wisconsin, and I was thrilled and inspired to be able to view the original works of many well-known artists. One of them was Owen J. Gromme, the famous Wisconsin wildlife artist, who was the namesake of our bird club in Fond du Lac—in which I became involved, and served a couple of terms as president. Mr. Gromme became a friend and mentor, and I visited his home and studio on several occasions.

By 1981 my paintings had matured to the point when I thought I would submit one for the annual Bird in Art exhibition—a small oil painting of a White-breasted Nuthatch—and I was gratified to receive word of its acceptance by the jury. The inclusion of that painting proved to be the greatest opportunity of my young career, as it just so happened that National Geographic had sent their art

director for a forthcoming field guide to Wausau to view the exhibit. His mission was to seek potential candidates who might illustrate portions of this new book, and I was gratified to receive a phone call from him. This led to a contract, and a busy 18 months of painting seventeen pages of illustrations of gulls, terns, and jaegers for the new National Geographic *Field Guide to the Birds of North America*. I worked closely with Jon Dunn, one of the chief consultants on this project, and he became a good friend with whom I worked on a number of other illustration projects—including the Houghton Mifflin Peterson Series field guide to *Warblers*. During periods when I was not involved with creating bird illustrations, I worked on commissions for easel paintings of birds.

I could go on with my personal history, but to bring this back to WSO, it was during a 1986 art exhibition for the Society of Tympanuchus Cupido Pinnatus that I had a conversation with Noel Cutright. Noel purchased a small painting from me, but more importantly asked if I would consider serving as the chair of WSO's Field Trip Committee. After some consideration I consented, with the understanding that my good friend Jeff Baughman would share responsibilities as my co-chair, and together we took over this position in January of 1987. Twenty-three years later, Jeff and I are still chairing this committee, and this is likely the reason that many of you have come to know me over the years. It has been a pleasure to serve as an integral part of this great organization, and to meet so many fine individuals. I am convinced that bird enthusiasts are some of the best people in the world, and our field trips and conventions provide some of the finest places to meet others with similar interests.

Having worked with this experienced and knowledgeable Board of Directors over the years, I enter this position with the confidence of knowing that whatever situations may arise, there will be helpful guidance available. Running a quality organization such as the WSO is truly a team effort, and I would welcome others to get involved. I look forward to serving as President for the next two years, and would welcome our members to contact me with any questions, comments, or suggestions: Home 920-294-3021, Cell 920-960-1796, or send E-mail to trschultz@centurytel.net.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Thomas R. Schultz". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending from the left side of the name.

President

Saluting Dedication

These Editors are delighted to have this opportunity to salute the accomplishments of the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station for over 60 years of collecting data on migrating raptors, and especially to acknowledge the work of Helmut C. Mueller and Daniel D. Berger during all those years. It takes a very special fascination with raptors to do the trapping, banding, and taking of data annually for a long period of time—but 60 years? This degree of dedication to a singular activity is rare. And if you have ever been to the Station, you know they did not do it for the comfort and ease of spending about three months of each fall in facilities that lacked electricity (until recently), real beds, and even an indoor toilet. And they certainly did not do it for the money; in fact Helmut, Dan, and the others who have worked there over the years, spent their own funds to provide the equipment necessary to make it all happen.

A lot of information about raptors can be compiled in 60 years—be sure to read Helmut's summary of their findings in this issue. Many photographs have been taken over the years of the banded birds, either coming in to the nets, in the hand, or just after release. All the pictures you will see on the cover and between articles in this issue are from Helmut's huge collection of raptor photos, both hawks and owls.

And for a glimpse into the essence of living and working there, enjoy the comments of Bill Robichaud who was a gabeon there for several autumns.

In November 2009, WSO and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources paid tribute and said thanks to Helmut and Dan with awards of Special Recognition along with some funding support during a celebration held at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station. Their dedication and service to the collection of data on migrating raptors for these 60 years have been exceptional and are not likely ever to be repeated. Their accomplishment is unique. Well done, Helmut and Dan.

The Editors also wish to salute the dedication of Jesse Peterson who has just finished as President of WSO. He served as a most capable leader during his tenure, as well as an excellent representative of our Society. Jesse also continued to be the Membership Chair for WSO while he was Vice-President and President. Jesse is another example of the wonderful quality of the birders who serve WSO. Thank you, Jesse, well done.

Bettie and Neil Harriman, Editors



Barred Owl at Cedar Grove 10 November 2007.

Our 60 Years at Cedar Grove

Helmut C. Mueller and Daniel D. Berger

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We were fresh out of high school in 1950 when we began trapping hawks at Cedar Grove. We took over a blind and shack, which had been abandoned by the Milwaukee Public Museum and had been vandalized (Fig. 1). In the beginning, we could only trap on weekends and occasional other days. Our notes for 1950 were lost, and in the fall of 1951 we were at the station for only 21 days (Table 1). We built our own traps with our meager funds and very little information on how to construct them. Our poorly designed and constructed traps and our inexperience resulted in a catch of only 5 hawks in 1950 and 19 in 1951 (Table 2). In 1950 our traps were two bow nets, with a Rock Pigeon and a House Sparrow as lures. A bow net consists of two semicircular metal rods connected into a circle at their extremities with coil springs, and the entire circle is covered with netting. The trap is set by folding one frame back on the other and held in place by a release mechanism. Lure birds are harnessed and attached to a circle of string manipulated from the blind; lures can be pulled up to a pole or down to the center of the net and the net released when the hawk strikes.

In 1952 we began to experiment with dhogazzas, a large-mesh net of very fine thread, dyed black and lightly suspended between two poles. These nets fell to the ground when a hawk flew into them. We began using mist nets in 1954; these nets originated in Japan and are now a standard method for capturing songbirds. We continued to modify our traps almost every year, but the first major change came in 1953, when we went from 2 bow nets and 2 dhogazzas to 5 bow nets and 8 dhogazzas and added European Starlings to our lure birds. In 1960 we began using large-mesh mist-nets to capture hawks that avoided our traps and flew toward the trees on the south edge of our clearing, and in 1972 we expanded this to 6 nets long by 4 nets high. We started to use Ringed Turtle-doves as lures in 1970. Our current complement of traps consists of 5 bow nets, 14 dhogazzas, 144 horizontal meters of mist nets, and a pigeon, 3 doves, 2 starlings, and 2 sparrows as lures when we are in full operation. The shack was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1958, and we trapped out of a makeshift blind and tent until 1960, when we constructed our current shack out of lumber ob-

Table 1. Numbers of raptors observed in fall and the number of observation days for each year. Legend: TV=Turkey Vulture; BV=Black Vulture; STK=Swallow-tailed Kite; MK=Mississippi Kite; G=Northern Goshawk; C=Cooper's Hawk; SS=Sharp-shinned Hawk; HH=Harris's Hawk; H=Northern Harrier; RL=Rough-legged Hawk; FH=Ferruginous Hawk; RT=Red-tailed Hawk; Sw=Swainson's Hawk; BW=Broad-winged Hawk; RS=Red-shouldered Hawk; GE=Golden Eagle; BE=Bald Eagle; Os=Osprey; Gy=Gyr Falcon; PF=Prairie Falcon; P=Peregrine Falcon; M=Merlin; K=American Kestrel; SE=Short-eared Owl; Sn=Snowy Owl; Unid=Unidentified; OD=Observation Days.

Year	TV	BV	STK	MK	G	C	SS	HH	H	RL	FH	RT	Sw	BW	RS	GE	BE	Os	Gy	PF	P	M	K	SE	Sn	Unid.	Total	OD
1951					2	50	582		142	4		43	1	97	17		1	33			14	98	3			14	1101	21
1952	2				2	34	2263		190	5		101	4	9018	3			18			33	228	38			9	11948	29
1953	2				1	48	965		299	9		234		1909	8		1	38			40	99	41			22	3716	53
1954	4				8	56	1679		198	10		592	1	639	24		2	50			33	138	111			30	3575	50
1955	6				0	85	2039		241	10		171		4	8	2	3	34			26	209	84			28	2950	58
1956	2				3	17	550		62	2		109	1	1141	4			15			7	44	50			8	2015	24
1957	1				5	24	934		122	2		172	1	1253	21			24	1		11	62	49			16	2698	40
1958	5				5	30	1342		218	28		239	1	170	15			29			51	164	80			42	2419	71
1959	10				6	63	1180		363	22		389	3	3	34	2	2	24			31	149	98			64	2443	88
1960	3				6	28	754		244	86		973		11	60	2	7	24			18	85	66	3	1	101	2472	79
1961	10				19	21	1288		328	28		508		2247	42		6	43			19	103	84	1		79	4826	88
1962	3				55	20	1456		187	49		392	1	8217	50	5	5	21			15	93	44			59	10672	100
1963	5				51	24	722		276	67		688	2	48	24	4	6	20			38	74	57			67	2173	125
1964	11				13	38	2089		441	65		624		1642	26	1	6	39			25	55	154	1		79	5309	104
1965	10				44	27	1631		149	19		242		4653	18		2	53			21	92	108			28	7097	36
1966	6				6	36	1447		200	10		124		11	18	4		12			21	69	102			31	2097	23
1967	4				9	11	704		101	36		150		12	6		1	6			12	22	27	3		34	1138	50
1968	11				13	26	1616		183	7		226		4965	21		3	21			33	71	115	2		40	7353	47
1969	12				11	53	1836		377	16		359	1	66	80	1	8	28			19	96	112	2		62	3139	69
1970	4				9	12	907		195	49		284	1	188	10	3	5	48			19	49	113			39	1936	84
1971	7				9	15	1708		312	66		673	1	441	86	3	5	47			35	71	162	1		74	3716	80
1972	10				201	28	1333		68	7		189	1	553	14	1	2	40			7	32	97			34	2617	66
1973	6				81	15	1185		142	22		552		27	52	3	2	25			30	36	85	10		30	2303	78
1974	5				26	10	902		157	42		273		114	13	2	5	30			13	19	100			43	1754	79
1975	10				6	11	1901		219	62		238		1599	13	4	1	37			10	13	114	3		54	4295	88
1976	5				33	9	1729		177	97		608	1	309	42		2	20			8	37	149			72	3298	88
1977	10				3	25	2767		166	51		406	1	783	14	3	13	87			19	61	297			30	4736	88
1978	9				3	17	2237		124	4		165		26	4	1	3	43			27	41	51	2		23	2780	77
1979	9				9	30	1302		161	34		278		576	12	1	1	66			25	49	143			24	2720	83
1980	17	1			1	33	1627		234	36		542		1012	38	2	12	86			37	82	198			34	3992	90
1981	21				27	39	1012		178	24		352		64	19		3	77			48	82	97			47	2090	78
1982	19				617	23	1258		106	55		640		15	41		8	28	1		34	85	71			55	3056	103
1983	23				75	31	3080		85	29		417	1	7156	38		3	114			33	76	152			26	11339	108
1984	48				63	43	2440		244	49		974	1	53	77	2	4	42			48	230	127	1		76	4522	94
1985	45				25	55	2016		115	11		450		634	11	2	3	114			88	171	136			44	3920	83
1986	33				23	42	1866		99	43		549	1	31	25	3	4	78			38	266	146			72	3319	95
1987	36				10	65	2313		173	40		1221		145	38	1	3	84			47	222	182			62	4642	97
1988	33				9	72	3236		181	98		1209	3	1924	56	1	10	88			45	266	235	1		57	7524	113
1989	39				6	81	1983		169	79		802	1	325	32		5	68	1		62	295	118			52	4118	102
1990	61				26	95	2503		178	25		473	1	60	10		6	108			81	628	259	1		93	4608	108
1991	110				34	168	2897		205	101		1674		2903	149	3	18	151			101	765	216			119	9614	106
1992	129				62	232	3290		148	46		988		5198	29	1	15	79			54	387	384			109	11151	100
1993	52				40	118	1697		137	21		525		47	29	1	11	112			60	472	103			73	3498	115
1994	187				13	205	5904	1	381	24		1099	1	249	20	1	17	125			34	453	281	1		74	9070	112
1995	111	1			20	206	4762		314	68		1967		186	60		17	69			86	688	239	5		113	8913	106
1996	74	1			14	125	2635		220	61		1288		454	67	2	17	41			80	520	86			55	5740	104
1997	63				9	127	1818		127	16		416		112	12	1	11	94			142	556	94			31	3629	95
1998	7				0	39	821		27	0		81		313	0			31			57	231	21			18	1646	99
1999	103				10	135	1966		176	42		796		162	15		8	66			50	274	81	4		40	3928	98
2000	269				12	185	3371		187	67		1012		2859	63	2	24	47			94	371	78			64	8705	101
2001	358				11	206	1704		126	12		705		77	18	1	6	59			47	328	77	1		48	3784	94
2002	167				11	184	1209		131	39		706		1995	17	1	15	61			47	318	69			61	5031	101
2003	182				6	225	3040		341	33		1068		2590	35		15	113			80	708	128	1		89	8654	104
2004	112				15	157	1177		87	32		740		45	9	1	13	28			41	224	46	1		50	2779	107
2005	115				1	152	1100		103	14		609		30	13		14	55			62	213	31			25	2542	100
2006	256				1	4	239	1851	209	9		867	1	1502	19	3	27	45			53	398	52			62	5598	99
2007	155				2	186	3106		244	52	1	649		1593	2		48	52			106	650	104	4		80	7034	100
2008	145				1	164	1090		89	69		778	1	10	15	1	102	20			27	338	31	3		57	2936	100
2009	449		1		2	161	1166		83	27		679		11	39		68	25			101	345	28			78	3285	100
Total	3601	3	1	3	1788	4656	108986	1	11139	2131	1	34278	32	72477	1735	71	599	3135	1	2	2543	13001	6604	51	1	3100	269963	4978
Ave.	61.0	.1	0.0	0.1	30.3	78.9	1847.2	0.0	188.8	36.1	0.0	581.0	0.5	1228.4	29.4	1.2	10.2	53.1	0.0	0.0	43.1	220.4	111.9	0.9	0.0	52.5	4575.6	84.4

Table 2. Numbers of hawks trapped in fall. Legend: TV=Turkey Vulture; G=Northern Goshawk; C=Cooper's Hawk; SS=Sharp-shinned Hawk; HH=Harris's Hawk; H=Northern Harrier; RL=Rough-legged Hawk; RT=Red-tailed Hawk; Sw=Swainson's Hawk; BW=Broad-winged Hawk; RS=Red-shouldered Hawk; GE=Golden Eagle; BE=Bald Eagle; Gy=Gyr Falcon; P=Peregrine Falcon; M=Merlin; K=American Kestrel.

Year	TV	G	C	SS	HH	H	RL	RT	Sw	BW	RS	GE	BE	Gy	P	M	K	Total
1950								5										5
1951				13				5	1									19
1952		1	3	130		2		15	3	1	1				5	10	1	172
1953		1	10	168		30	1	28		1	1				9	19	5	273
1954		6	7	125		11		61	1	1	4		1		6	18	3	244
1955			26	198		22		26			2				8	43	3	328
1956		1	6	56		2		15	1						6	7	3	97
1957		5	11	132		13		30			2				3	22	4	222
1958		4	11	164		11		20		1	2				19	30	2	264
1959		2	15	121		9	4	57			4	1			12	23	10	258
1960		5	10	95		9	4	80			1				3	34	8	249
1961	1	11	6	229		9		47			2				3	28	5	341
1962		9	8	168		7		72			5		1		2	18	11	301
1963		24	9	134		26	6	102	1	1	8				14	15	15	355
1964		10	13	327		28	3	78			1				10	13	8	491
1965		35	9	231		3	1	46		4	1				6	22	16	374
1966		4	14	126		9		21			1	2			4	14	5	200
1967		5	3	118		5	2	30							4	4	1	172
1968		10	10	265		17		50		3					11	7	14	387
1969		7	18	328		19		58	1		1				4	16	10	462
1970		5	7	227		27	7	79	1	6					5	18	17	399
1971		6	6	314		17	2	108	1		5	1			9	23	19	511
1972		116	8	295		1		35			5	1			4	12	11	488
1973		46	5	277		10		95		1	2				10	9	14	469
1974		14	3	265		31	6	58			2	2			3	9	18	411
1975		2	7	390		14	2	60		2	1				3	4	16	501
1976		20	2	478		12	2	148		6	4				3	13	24	712
1977		1	17	638		5	1	59	1	4	2	2			5	30	26	791
1978		2	6	500		15		31			3				7	19	3	586
1979		6	12	337		21		71			3				10	18	15	493
1980		1	10	396		18	3	100			5				17	30	30	610
1981	1	14	21	273		12		88		2	1				23	27	11	473
1982		378	8	274		5	2	79		1					14	20	12	793
1983		50	16	529		4	2	61		3	2				13	22	15	717
1984		42	15	545		9	1	121			1		1		17	54	4	810
1985		13	22	415		7	2	94		4	1				31	58	11	658
1986		19	19	453		2		110		1	2				10	71	20	707
1987		6	21	571		12		177		1					16	55	17	876
1988		8	36	530		14	1	317	1	7	7				14	75	37	1047
1989		4	26	329		8	1	127			1			1	24	53	12	586
1990		19	32	545		5		73							19	93	21	807
1991		24	59	535		8	1	260		6	8				28	211	25	1165
1992		34	63	474		12	1	193		2					14	103	28	924
1993		30	39	370		2		75					1		23	105	3	648
1994		8	54	911	1	3		151							4	78	27	1237
1995		10	71	536		10	4	286			5				29	130	19	1100
1996		11	55	487		5		108							17	90	6	779
1997		7	56	470		5	1	72		1					33	121	5	771
1998		3	82	559		8	1	126		4	2				12	82	9	888
1999		8	53	547		9	1	119		1					14	72	5	829
2000		6	54	407		4		188		1	5				14	41	4	724
2001		8	88	374		7		112		1					6	65	7	668
2002		8	54	250		4		121		2	2		1		15	66	5	528
2003		3	71	562		8		175		8	3				14	82	5	931
2004		11	51	233		4		108				1			12	31		451
2005		1	55	186		1		123							11	40	2	419
2006		2	69	340		5		131		2	1				11	82	4	647
2007		2	53	291		15	1	140							12	63	1	578
2008		1	55	163		4		93		1					6	46		369
2009		2	55	234		3		100			2				18	41	2	457
Totals	2	1091	1625	19638	1	598	63	5618	12	79	111	10	5	1	679	2605	634	32772
Ave. .0333	18.183	27.083	327.3	.0167	9.9667	1.05	93.633	0.2	1.3167	1.85	.1667	.0833	.0167	11.317	43.417	10.567	546.2	



Fig. 1. Dan and Helmut at the door of the old shack. October 1955.



Fig. 2. The "new" shack. November 2009. Note that three people are watching for hawks through the slot on the front. The strings going out to our traps are visible in front. There was a heavy fog and frost during the night and the frost on the nets renders them visible above and to the left of the shack

tained from a farmhouse in the Kettle Moraine State Forest donated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, which we demolished and transported to Cedar Grove (Fig. 2).

Our fall hawk capture increased to 172 in 1953 and 273 in 1954 (Table 2). Our best year was 1994, with 1237 hawks banded. Twice as many hawks were observed in 1994 than the average for all years, with Sharp-shinned Hawks showing the greatest departure from the average (3.2 \times). It was the great number of hawks seen, and not the proportion trapped (15 per cent, versus the overall average of 17 per cent), that made this the best year. The best percentage of hawks trapped was in 1982 (26.5), followed closely by 1974 (25.6). Our greatest year for Northern Goshawks was 1982, with 378 captured. Overall, we captured 61 per cent of the goshawks we observed, and this alone made 1982 the year with the best percentage trapped. We trapped only 411 hawks in 1974 (75 per cent of the average number), but the percentages trapped were greater than the average for all species except the Northern Goshawk and the Cooper's Hawk, with exceptional percentages in the Sharp-shinned Hawk (29, 1.6 times the average), and the Merlin (47, 2.5 times the average). Our total catch for all 60 years was 32,772 hawks, with Sharp-shinned Hawks being the most frequently captured (19,638) and Harris's Hawk and Gyrfalcon the least, each with only one individual (Table 2).

We caught our first owls in 1956 and the numbers increased slowly through the 1960s, when we began to use large-mesh mist nets and leaving them up at night (Table 3). The best year for Saw-whet Owls was 1998, with

328 caught; for Long-eared Owls, 2006, with 32 caught; for Eastern Screech-Owls, 1969 and 1973, with 6 each. Three or fewer individuals were captured in the 5 other species, but notable were the one Barn Owl in 1976 and the two Boreal Owls in 1995. Overall, we caught 5532 owls of 8 species in fall.

We trapped hawks in the spring in 16 years between 1953 and 1974 (Tables 4 and 5). The number of migrants observed and the proportion of them trapped are quite different between spring and fall. On the average, we observed 6 times as many hawks in fall as in spring (Tables 1 and 3). Migrants are concentrated by westerly winds drifting them against the lakeshore and their avoidance of flying over the water. The shoreline at Cedar Grove is aligned NNE-SSW, and it is thus more efficient at concentrating southbound than northbound migrants. The lake is also colder in spring than in fall, and a lens of cold air often persists overland near the lake with updrafts rising over it on westerly winds. If this boundary is more than a little bit inland hawks utilizing these updrafts would be too far inland to be seen at our station. Also, the preferred direction of the migrants in fall (more to the east) may result in greater numbers in fall than in spring. Overall, 38 per cent of the raptors observed were southbound (in reversed migration). Many of the reversed migrants were moving south after encountering adverse weather, but some probably were also reorienting after having flown too far north or west of their goal (Mueller and Berger 1969).

In fall, Sharp-shinned Hawks are the most commonly caught species,

Table 3. Number of owls trapped in fall. Legend: Bn=Barn Owl; SW=Northern Saw-whet Owl; Sc=Eastern Screech-Owl; GH=Great Horned Owl; LE=Long-eared Owl; SE=Short-eared Owl; Bd=Barred Owl.

Year	Bn	SW	Bo	Sc	GH	LE	SE	Bd	Total Owls
1950									0
1951									0
1952									0
1953									0
1954									0
1955									0
1956		1				1			2
1957				2					2
1958		4		1	1				6
1959		8				1			9
1960		16							16
1961		20		2	1				23
1962		30	1	1		4			36
1963		65		1		1		1	68
1964		73		6		8			87
1965		14				5			19
1966		8		2		2			12
1967		11		2	1	1	2		17
1968		53		3		5			61
1969		18		3		3	1		25
1970		28		1		5			34
1971		48		4		14		1	67
1972		75		1	1	4		1	82
1973		37		6		7		1	51
1974		38		5		7			50
1975		83		5		8			96
1976	1	140		4	3	19		2	169
1977		20		1	1	3			25
1978		114		3	1	3			121
1979		48		5		8			61
1980		88		1		6			95
1981		135		3		11			149
1982		187				26			213
1983		45		2	1	2		1	51
1984		39		1	2	5	1		48
1985		67		2	2	3			74
1986		115			3	4			122
1987		181		2	2	1			186
1988		328		4	1	10			343
1989		200		1		8			209
1990		188			1	13		1	203
1991		223		4	1	2			230
1992		151		4	2	10			167
1993		181		5	3	5			194
1994		191		3	1	9			204
1995		263	2	3	1	14	1		284
1996		168			2	31			201
1997		132		2		5			139
1998		166		3		6			175
1999		159		1		12			172
2000		100		1	2	12		1	116
2001		61		2	0	3			66
2002		40		1	0	8		1	50
2003		79		2	1	21			103

Table 3. Continued.

Year	Bn	SW	Bo	Sc	GH	LE	SE	Bd	Total Owls
2004		102		3	2	20			127
2005		44		4		1			49
2006		106		2		32			140
2007		152			1	21		2	176
2008		40		2		13			55
2009		47		3		1		1	52
Totals	1	4930	3	119	37	424	5	13	5532
Ave.	.01667	82.1667	.05	1.98333	.61667	7.06667	.08333	.21667	92.2

followed by Red-tailed Hawks and Merlins. In spring, it is Northern Harriers, Cooper's Hawks, and American Kestrels. Sharp-shinned Hawks constitute 40 per cent of all the hawks seen in fall but only 11 per cent in spring. Red-tailed Hawks are 13 per cent of the total seen in fall but only 9 per cent in spring. Merlins are 5 per cent of the total observed in fall but only 0.8 per cent in spring. Northern Harriers are 4 per cent of the total seen in fall but 28 per cent in spring. Cooper's Hawks constitute 2 per cent of the total observed in fall but 7 per cent in spring. Kestrels are 2 per cent of the total seen in fall but 19 per cent in spring. Overall we trapped 17 per cent of the hawks seen in fall but only 9 per cent of those seen in spring. Our blind faces north and we see northbound migrants only after they have passed the station and thus have much less time to lure for them.

There have been some noteworthy band recoveries over the years. One of the most distant goes to a Peregrine Falcon banded in 1954 that was shot the following March in Montevideo, Uruguay. In 2006 a Red-tailed Hawk that we banded twenty-eight years earlier was recovered alive in Mishicot, Wisconsin. Bill Cochran from Cham-

paign, Illinois, followed a Sharp-shinned Hawk that he had fitted with a transmitter over a period of 10 days. He lost it near Huntsville, Alabama, when the transmitter fell off. In September 1993 we trapped an immature Peregrine Falcon that had been banded two days earlier in the Apostle Islands. After taking weight and measurements we sent it on its way only to learn recently that it was found dead in April 2008 near the Switzerland-Italian border. Two other interesting Peregrine Falcon encounters were an immature male hatched in Montana in July 1995 and trapped at Cedar Grove eight weeks later. The other was banded as a nestling about 55 miles SE of Cincinnati. We trapped it a few months later in September 2009. Also a nestling male was banded in July 1984 on the Porcupine River in Alaska, about ten miles from the Yukon border. We trapped and released it at Cedar Grove in late September of the same year and about ten days later it was retrapped on the coast of North Carolina. Two nestling males were banded at Rankin Inlet in the Northwest Territory in Canada and trapped at Cedar Grove. One was ten weeks after banding and the other four years after banding. Another bird

Table 4. Numbers of raptors observed in spring and the number of observation days for each year. Legend: TV=Turkey Vulture; G=Northern Goshawk; C=Cooper's Hawk; SS=Sharp-shinned Hawk; H=Harrier; RL=Rough-legged Hawk; RT=Red-tailed Hawk; Sw=Swainson's Hawk; BW=Broad-winged Hawk; RS=Red-shouldered Hawk; GE=Golden Eagle; BE=Bald Eagle; Os=Osprey; P=Peregrine Falcon; M=Merlin; K=Kestrel; SE=Short-eared Owl; U=Unidentified; Total=Total raptors observed in spring; Days=Number of observation days per year.

Year	TV	G	C	SS	H	RL	RT	Sw	BW	RS	GE	BE	Os	P	M	K	SE	U	Total	Days
1953	1	0	117	39	233	19	58	0	3	27	0	1	6	1	21	188	1	10	725	31
1954	7	0	108	109	269	13	55	0	93	43	0	2	5	0	7	142	0	22	562	44
1955	4	1	103	185	295	5	66	0	481	30	0	1	5	2	8	120	1	17	1324	46
1956	1	0	51	63	243	1	54	1	13	14	0	0	3	0	0	267	0	17	728	34
1957	1	0	117	39	233	19	58	0	3	27	0	1	6	1	21	188	1	10	725	31
1958	0	0	3	45	31	5	6	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	1	110	1
1962	7	2	21	83	286	20	35	0	261	2	0	0	3	0	2	127	0	29	878	21
1963	1	2	35	112	186	13	84	0	110	22	0	0	2	0	1	206	0	18	792	39
1964	11	1	46	104	589	31	254	2	459	28	0	0	4	2	2	179	2	27	1741	78
1965	8	0	63	185	396	182	175	3	183	42	0	4	5	2	2	266	1	71	1588	60
1966	1	0	5	8	40	0	26	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	9	144	4
1970	2	0	36	192	126	8	87	0	241	5	0	0	6	1	0	189	0	19	912	14
1971	1	0	117	39	233	19	58	0	3	27	0	1	6	1	21	188	1	10	725	31
1972	1	0	10	22	41	12	17	0	1	4	0	1	2	0	1	68	0	9	189	12
1973	1	0	4	13	10	1	24	0	111	1	0	0	1	0	0	36	0	5	207	6
1974	1	0	4	17	2	0	10	0	93	4	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	5	143	4
Total	48	6	840	1255	3213	348	1067	6	2105	277	0	11	56	10	86	2192	7	279	11493	456
Ave.	3	0.38	52.5	78.4	201	21.8	66.7	0.38	132	17.3	0	0.69	3.5	0.63	5.38	137	0.44	17.4	718.3	28.5

Table 5. Number of raptors trapped in spring. Legend: G=Northern Goshawk; C=Cooper's Hawk; SS=Sharp-shinned Hawk; H=Northern Harrier; RT=Red-tailed Hawk; Sw=Swainson's Hawk; BW=Broad-winged Hawk; RS=Red-shouldered Hawk; RL=Rough-legged Hawk; P=Peregrine Falcon; M=Merlin; K=American Kestrel; SW=Saw-whet Owl; Sc=Eastern Screech-Owl; LE=Long-eared Owl.

Year	G	C	SS	H	RT	Sw	BW	RS	RL	P	M	K	SW	Sc	LE	Totals
1953		18	1	16	4			3			2	29				73
1954		34	8	31	1			4			1	14				93
1955	1	35	2	76	7		1	6				9				137
1956		23	1	29	8			6				33				100
1957		12	1	19	1			3				6				42
1958		1	3	9			1		1							15
1962	1	8	4	29	4							8	1			55
1963		20	8	10	24	1	1	6				11				81
1964		14	10	72	23		5	6	2	1		13				146
1965		22	6	38	18	1	1	1				3		1	2	93
1966		1		6	4		1					1				13
1970		14	7	17	11		1	3				8				61
1971		6	3	14	3							5				31
1972			2	9	1		1		1			11				25
1973		1			4											5
1974		2	5		1		2					1				11
Totals	2	211	61	375	114	2	14	38	4	1	3	152	1	1	2	981

Table 6. Number of non-raptorial birds caught in Fall and Spring between 1958–1965.

Year	Fall							Fall Total	Spring				Spring Total	Grand Total
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964		1962	1963	1964	1965		
Least Bittern				1				1						1
American Bittern				1			1	2						2
Green Heron						3		3						3
Sora			1	1	1		2	5						5
Solitary Sandpiper							1	1						1
Spotted Sandpiper					2	1		3			4	2	6	9
American Woodcock			3	4	3	3	13	26		4	2	1	7	33
Wilson's Snipe				1			1	2						2
Mourning Dove			2					2						2
Black-billed Cuckoo	7	7	5	23	17	20	28	107	1	19	12	12	44	151
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	5	2	1		1	10	8	27		3	1		4	31
Whip-poor-will	3	3	3	1	6	2	8	26	3	4	2	4	13	39
Common Nighthawk					1	1	3	5						5
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	6	19		6	18	8	14	71	4	29	10	21	64	135
Belted Kingfisher			1	2	3	1	4	11				2	2	13
Red-headed Woodpecker				1		1	2	4					0	4
Red-bellied Woodpecker				1		1		2					0	2
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	19	25	23	41	51	42	61	262		1		7	8	270
Downy Woodpecker	10	16	11	20	17	16	20	110	1	6	6	8	21	131
Hairy Woodpecker		2	2	5	1	2	10	22	1				1	23
Northern Flicker	12	21	15	39	25	12	2	126	3	4	3	18	28	154
Olive-sided Flycatcher				3	1		1	5	2	1	1		4	9
Eastern Wood-Pewee	14	19	15	8	8	9	21	94	1	4	5	4	14	108
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	77	144	114	26	45	43	111	560	28	38	52	76	194	754
"Traill's" Flycatcher	50	277	187	216	122	79	266	1197	31	96	96	70	293	1490
Least Flycatcher	72	126	84	148	84	43	129	686	2	75	95	99	271	957
Eastern Phoebe	9	8	6	5	12	3	7	50	3	7	4	11	25	75
Great Crested Flycatcher	2	11	4	27	11	5	7	67	7	22	26	15	70	137
Eastern Kingbird		4	6	2				12		3	3	1	7	19
Northern Shrike							3	3					0	3
Loggerhead Shrike								0		1	1		2	2
Red-eyed Vireo	145	374	188	232	238	239	975	2391	12	45	98	52	207	2598
Philadelphia Vireo	51	82	57	80	50	84	163	567	2	15	16	22	55	622

Gray Vireo							1	1					0	1
Warbling Vireo		1	1	1	2		4	9	1	2	2	3	8	17
White-eyed Vireo					5			5	3	1	4		8	13
Blue-headed Vireo	20	14	10	13	11	4	22	94	3	30	8	7	48	142
Yellow-throated Vireo	2		3	2		4	7	18		2	1	1	4	22
Bell's Vireo								0				1	1	1
Blue Jay	5	1	4	10	10	11	15	56	6	11	3	10	30	86
No. Rough-winged Swallow								0				1	1	1
Barn Swallow				1				1		1			1	2
Black-capped Chickadee	25	334	23	348	54	116	30	930	2	1	10	9	22	952
Boreal Chickadee		1						1					0	1
Tufted Titmouse		1		1	5			7					0	7
Red-breasted Nuthatch		3		17	2	41	2	65			4		4	69
White-breasted Nuthatch		1		3		2	1	7				1	1	8
Brown Creeper	37	70	56	121	179	165	151	779	15	55	80	155	305	1084
House Wren		4	5	12	7	1	4	33	3	5	5	2	15	48
Winter Wren		2	2	3	7	2	3	19	1	1	1	4	7	26
Marsh Wren						1		1		1		1	2	3
Golden-crowned Kinglet	56	120	111	174	343	108	227	1139	7	25	5	42	79	1218
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	123	169	151	174	310	168	249	1344	42	66	111	206	425	1769
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher								0			1	1	2	2
Eastern Bluebird								0		1	1	1	3	3
American Robin	8	9	13	52	88	58	62	290	4	14	14	25	57	347
Wood Thrush	5	9	1	6	7	15	15	58		19	13	13	45	103
Veery	38	69	65	87	79	94	145	577	24	95	90	67	276	853
Swainson's Thrush	1086	953	734	1286	1684	2233	1460	9436	27	132	243	155	557	9993
Gray-cheeked Thrush	153	233	198	317	257	395	283	1836	10	57	86	57	210	2046
Hermit Thrush	114	101	311	298	509	368	365	2066	69	29	69	197	364	2430
Catbird	225	263	213	316	320	207	413	1957	44	234	197	224	699	2656
Brown Thrasher	7	10	17	19	31	11	48	143	4	9	24	25	62	205
European Starling		6				1		7			1		1	8
Bohemian Waxwing				2		1		3					0	3
Cedar Waxwing	43	72	22	108	180	69	61	555		22	20	15	57	612
Northern Parula Warbler				1		1		2			1	1	2	4
Blue-winged Warbler		2						2					0	2
Golden-winged Warbler	1	4	4	4	1	1	7	22		3	2	1	6	28
Tennessee Warbler	74	87	79	40	95	66	99	540	2	8	7	21	38	578
Nashville Warbler	10	25		21	21	19	27	123	6	12	18	24	60	183

(Continued)

Table 6. Continued.

Year	Fall							Fall Total	Spring				Spring Total	Grand Total
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964		1962	1963	1964	1965		
Orange-crowned Warbler	14	15	11	8	28	26	26	128	6	3	6	10	25	153
Yellow Warbler	1	4		3	4	1	1	14	4	9	12	15	40	54
Magnolia Warbler	98	89	168	110	120	97	169	851	29	52	59	73	213	1064
Chestnut-sided Warbler	11	10	17	12	18	7	36	111	8	13	26	23	70	181
Cape May Warbler	9	9	6	9	16	12	4	65				5	5	70
Black-throated Blue Warbler	1	4	3	2	4	2	2	18		2			2	20
Blackburnian Warbler			1			1		2		2	1	2	5	7
Yellow-rumped Warbler	48	32	83	108	226	312	155	964	12		7	15	34	998
Black-throated Green Warbler	5	4	5	6	6	5	7	38	4		3	4	11	49
Palm Warbler	13	15	17	25	26	27	55	178		3	6	7	16	194
Bay-breasted Warbler	11	6	14	2	7	7	18	65		6	2	2	10	75
Blackpoll Warbler	29	45	61	26	62	65	94	382		4	9	2	15	397
Black-and-white Warbler	30	47	35	35	35	28	80	290	6	31	18	32	87	377
American Redstart	237	144	422	194	198	267	336	1798	21	31	52	43	147	1945
Worm-eating Warbler								0		1	1		2	2
Ovenbird	90	87	103	97	162	98	196	833	27	86	50	91	254	1087
Northern Waterthrush	90	94	144	116	112	123	161	840	8	124	71	71	274	1114
Louisiana Waterthrush								0			1	1	2	2
Kentucky Warbler								0			1		1	1
Connecticut Warbler	13	19	35	12	14	32	21	146		2	5	1	8	154
Mourning Warbler	2	29	20	19	21	6	12	109	10	28	46	22	106	215
Hooded Warbler								0			1		1	1
Wilson's Warbler	8	11	12	27	17	10	8	93	12	18	52	42	124	217
Canada Warbler	6	9	9	14	34	10	16	98	22	51	74	85	232	330
Common Yellowthroat	19	13	8	22	21	16	12	111	8	29	25	23	85	196
Yellow-breasted Chat	1	1		7	5		1	15	4	9	7	4	24	39
Scarlet Tanager	4	2	4	18	10	7	10	55		9	5	17	31	86
Northern Cardinal	3	2	13	20	26	20	10	94	1	4	7	11	23	117
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	36	77	49	54	65	48	115	444	3	26	14	14	57	501
Indigo Bunting		9	11	12	6	3	2	43	5	4	8	5	22	65
Eastern Towhee	6	7	9	10	22	16	15	85	2	17	11	12	42	127
American Tree Sparrow	19	11	19	128	152	132	110	571		36	15	61	112	683
Field Sparrow	1	15	5	10	9	4	4	48	6	24	21	18	69	117
Chipping Sparrow							2	2		4		1	5	7
Clay-colored Sparrow								0		1			1	1
Harris's Sparrow			2			1	1	4					0	4
White-throated Sparrow	245	239	209	510	562	399	634	2798	134	184	260	270	848	3646
White-crowned Sparrow	6	9	23	21	26	19	3	107		20	19	6	45	152
Fox Sparrow	99	56	154	88	103	216	138	854	21	47	30	89	187	1041
Vesper Sparrow								0		1	3		4	4
Song Sparrow	25	73	65	77	99	84	72	495	21	61	65	102	249	744
Swamp Sparrow	43	31	34	40	101	131		380	38	76	114	89	317	697
Lincoln's Sparrow	17	20	25	20	16	18	124	240	4	42	32	17	95	335
Savannah Sparrow								0		2	4	3	9	9
Dark-eyed Junco	111	38	260	190	316	360	201	1476	18	186	38	207	449	1925
Common Grackle		1	4				2	7		1			1	8
Eastern Meadowlark							1	1					0	1
Red-winged Blackbird				3				3		1	1	2	4	7
Rusty Blackbird			1				1	2					0	2
Brown-headed Cowbird		1	1	4	6	1		13	3	7	21	20	51	64
Baltimore Oriole	1		1	6	2		1	11		2	8	11	21	32
Evening Grosbeak		1		1		21		23					0	23
Purple Finch	25	99		116	33	91	53	417	15			1	16	433
Pine Siskin		1		23	54	111	8	197		1	1		2	199
American Goldfinch	21	24	4		3	39		91		37	59	42	138	229
White-winged Crossbill		1						1					0	1
Common Redpoll		1				1		2					0	2
House Sparrow							5	5		1			1	6
Total	3912	5109	4818	6536	7671	7664	8484	44194	826	2511	2729	3266	9332	53526
Species	71	87	81	94	86	92	94	118	62	90	92	90	124	129

that we banded at Cedar Grove was trapped and released on its presumed breeding ground at Rankin Inlet. Peregrines deserve to be called wanderers; recoveries also came from Cuba, French Guiana, Barbados, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Panama.

In the fall of 1958 we began a major effort to trap and band non-raptorial birds. We put up 18 small-mesh mist nets arranged in 3 sets with 2 nets high and 3 nets long in lanes cut through dense brush. This operation continued through the fall of 1964 and also in the springs of 1962–1965 (Table 6). We netted a total of 52,700 individuals of 129 species. The most common species netted was the Swainson's Thrush with 9926 individuals and the least common were Least Bittern, Solitary Sandpiper, Gray and Bell's Vireos, Boreal Chickadee, Kentucky and Hooded Warblers, Clay-colored Sparrow, Eastern Meadowlark, and White-winged Crossbill, with one individual each. Since the spring of 1965 we have given up banding non-raptorial birds, but we still capture some of them in our large-mesh mist nets set for raptors. We have added 13 species to our captured list: Great Blue Heron, Blue-winged Teal, Wood Duck, Wild Turkey, Chimney Swift, Pileated Woodpecker, Alder and Willow Flycatcher, Purple Martin, Cliff Swallow, Townsend's Solitaire, Snow Bunting, Brewer's Blackbird, and House Finch. We also caught one hybrid: Lawrence's Warbler.

It has been an enjoyable 60 years and we are looking forward to the next 60.

The 31 acre site including the sta-

tion was purchased by the state in 1950 and was designated a Scientific Area in 1952. The station was unaffiliated until 1962, when we began a relationship with Professor John T. Emlen of the University of Wisconsin, Madison. We were incorporated as a non-profit corporation in 1983. In 2008 we transferred our assets to a dedicated endowment under the umbrella of the Natural Resources Foundation of Wisconsin, to which donations can be made.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank the following for assistance in the field: G. Allen, G. Allez, V. Apanius, E. Berg, E. J. Bienvenu, S. Conway, W. Cowart, R. G. Eckstein, T. Erdman, F. Fiala, F. Kuhlmann G. Geller, H. L. Gibbs, J. Gibson, F. M. G. Gonzales, F. N. and F. C. F. Hamerstrom, R. Hill, E. Horvath, C. Krocher, K. H. Kuhn, J. Lavin, H. E. Meinel, K. Meyer, J. Mendola, J. J. Oar, G. Orians, P. Radley, F. Renn, W. Robichaud, B. Roos, D. E. Seal, C. Sindelar, T. Sisk, K. Stoll, and C. Whelan. The National Science Foundation, the Society for Tympanuchos Cupido Pinnatus, The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, the Donald Foundation, and numerous private donors provided financial support for the station. We thank the Doedens for helping in many ways. We thank the Department of Natural Resources for its support for all 60 years. Special thanks to the fellow members of our Board of Directors and current regulars at the Station: John Bowers, Cathy and Jack Kaspar, Tom Meyer, and Nancy Mueller.

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Notes on a Remarkable History: Cedar Grove Ornithological Station

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When I first laid eyes on the town of Cedar Grove in the autumn of 1976, it was an archetypal small Wisconsin burg. There was a Sportman's Bar, a Hardware Hank, one farmers' co-op, one coffee shop, one gas station, and four churches. Sundays, being Packer game day, found, besides the churches, only the Sportsman's Bar open for business (apropos, since both Packer football and God speak deeply to many Wisconsin souls).

Just beyond the town's outskirts, however, Cedar Grove had something not found near most other small towns in America, or in fact the world: a raptor banding station, by that time in continuous operation (including Sundays) for more than a quarter century. Cedar Grove Ornithological Station (CGOS) spoke to the soul of this then-teen-aged hawk nut and falconer, as it has, before and since, to many others inspired by birds of prey. The three months I spent trapping and banding hawks as that autumn's station "gaboone" (unpaid field assistant) remain the most idyllic period of my life.

Today, Cedar Grove has changed little. Hardware Hank is still there, as are the Sportman's Bar and the churches. And so is CGOS. Dan Berger and Helmut Mueller, one or

both, have operated the station full-time, every autumn since 1950 (they trapped and banded during several springs, as well). Early collaborators, such as Jack Kaspar, George Allez, and Nancy Mueller, have also put in decades of service. The station caught and banded five raptors that first fall in 1950, and more than 38,000 since. In this sixty-year span, not one season has been missed—a stupefying record of commitment. Almost freakish. As curiously remarkable, or more so, as one of those sixty-year marriages.

Staff of the Milwaukee Public Museum (including a youthful Owen Gromme) trapped hawks at Cedar Grove intermittently in the 1930s and early '40s. In the fall of 1950, Berger and Mueller, then 18-year-old boy birders from Milwaukee, reoccupied the Museum's abandoned shack and trapping blind, thereby founding the modern operation, CGOS. When Dan and Helmut set up their first traps, Stalin was in power in the Soviet Union and Harry Truman still had two years left in the White House. They've seen eleven more US administrations (and outlasted the USSR). CGOS is older than Lambeau Field, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Education, NASA, and the NASDAQ.

Older than the states of Alaska and Hawaii, the nations of Bangladesh, Malaysia, and Singapore, and nearly all nations of sub-Saharan Africa. From the trapping blind Berger and Mueller watched the birth and exit of both the Berlin Wall and the Milwaukee Braves.

The longevity of CGOS is particularly remarkable in light of a couple of factors. First, the operation has been substantially self-funded. No salaries (hell, we penurious student gaboons even had to pay for our own food), and no regular source of funds for equipment or operating expenses. Second, the living conditions. The Museum's old blind and shack burned down in 1958, and after two years (bridged by tent living) it was replaced with a comparatively (!) spacious 10 × 30 foot shanty (built from lumber salvaged from the remains of a decrepit, abandoned house). In the decades since, two to four people (sometimes more) have lived and worked 24/7 every autumn, without electricity or running water (the trapping blind is attached to the front of the shanty, so living and working quarters are essentially the same). The place suggests a submarine—every square inch in the narrow confines ingeniously (and necessarily) used for storage of some item of equipment and supply, or space to work or sleep (with bathing a special event!). Try sixty years of marriage under those conditions. A small addition to the shanty was constructed only in 1993, and electricity not added until 2005.

By dint of its duration, CGOS witnessed and documented the pesticide-driven decline of raptors through the 1950s, '60s and early '70s, and their heartening recovery after the US ban on DDT in 1972. Bird eaters (Pere-

grine Falcons, Merlins, Cooper's Hawks) and fish eaters (Ospreys and Bald Eagles) were particularly affected. My first season at Cedar Grove, in 1976, was the nadir. The ban on DDT had not yet been reflected in raptor population recoveries, and I listened in awe as Berger described how in the early 1950s he sometimes found Cooper's Hawk nests in the Milwaukee County parks. Unimaginable! Today, of course, some of us have Cooper's Hawks nesting in our Wisconsin backyards. That autumn we counted only eight Peregrine Falcons and 37 Merlins, but the ensuing recovery for most species was sure and complete. By the early 1990s, the station sometimes counted more than a hundred Merlins on a good *day*. On an extraordinary, record-breaking September day in 2009, 68 migrant peregrines were seen at Cedar Grove—more than eight times the peregrine tally of the entire 1976 season. [Do we dare hope the world is getting better?]

Raptor migration research and banding stations are now found in several states, coast-to-coast, and in countries from Mexico to Israel. While the establishment of Hawk Mountain Sanctuary in Pennsylvania pre-dates CGOS by a dozen years, CGOS was the first to make hawk migration an object of sustained scientific study. Cedar Grove set the example which all others have followed, and invented or re-introduced most of the trapping techniques used today by raptor banding stations around the world. Mueller and Berger and their colleagues have published far more papers on hawk migration than any other research effort in the world. Their contributions to the ornithology of Wisconsin, and internationally, are substantial.

These achievements have been made possible by the enlightened support and partnership of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, which has maintained the Cedar Grove site as a State Scientific Area, leasing its use to CGOS for 10 cents per annum. CGOS has also benefited from the generosity and tolerance of the station's local neighbors. The station sits off a private road along the Lake Michigan shore, and neighbors along the road have supported the station in a myriad of ways over the years.

Some revolutionary or other (it may have been Che Guevara) observed that guerilla warfare consists largely of boredom and waiting, occasionally punctuated by periods of intensity. Hawk trapping is much the same. What, then, has kept the crew at CGOS watching the skyline, dawn to dusk, for so long? Foremost is simply love of the thing, that particular fascination and passion for birds of prey that has always struck a portion of humanity. For centuries the infection was carried by falconers (and still is), and the same one infects Dan and Helmut and the station's stream of ga-boons, and hawk watchers around the globe. Migration of raptors particularly gives rise to the sublime, and the constant possibility of meeting wonder explains in part CGOS's endurance. A line of graffiti on the wall of the trapping blind says it well: "the infinite passion of expectation." It's the potential to see in a day a hundred Merlins (one of nature's most spectacular fliers), or a thousand Sharp-shinned Hawks floating on a fresh northwest wind in a single morning (a record flight day in 1983), or a single Harris's Hawk (in 1994, the only Wisconsin record). It's the possi-

bility of trapping 75 Northern Goshawks in a day (during an invasion of those gray ghosts in 1982), or finding Northern Saw-whet Owls hanging in the mistnets in the morning like Christmas tree ornaments. These are minor miracles. Some go to church on Sunday, some to Cedar Grove.

Finally, there is the love of the place. That little 31-acre plot of woods and ancient dunes along the Lake Michigan shore, on which sits the old shanty, steeped in memories and in the singular smell of decades of morning coffee, Helmut's pipe smoke, and hawk shit. And the skyline to the north, watched for sixty years, and over which still, at any moment, the next miracle may appear.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks are due foremost to Dan Berger and Helmut Mueller for keeping CGOS alive for so long (and to Nancy Mueller for keeping Helmut alive for so long!). I am indebted to the late Madison naturalist Jim Zimmerman, who introduced me to CGOS, and to George Allez and Jack Kaspar for their years of trapping camaraderie and mentoring.

Bill Robichaud was born in Milwaukee, but eventually settled in the Madison area. He first trapped and banded raptors at Cedar Grove fresh out of high school in 1976, and has remained involved in the operation since. He went on to get degrees in Zoology from UW- Madison (BSc) and the University of British Columbia (MSc). For the past 15 years, he has been based mainly in Laos, working on conservation of wildlife and forests there.



This adult male Cooper's Hawk was at Cedar Grove on 14 October 2006.

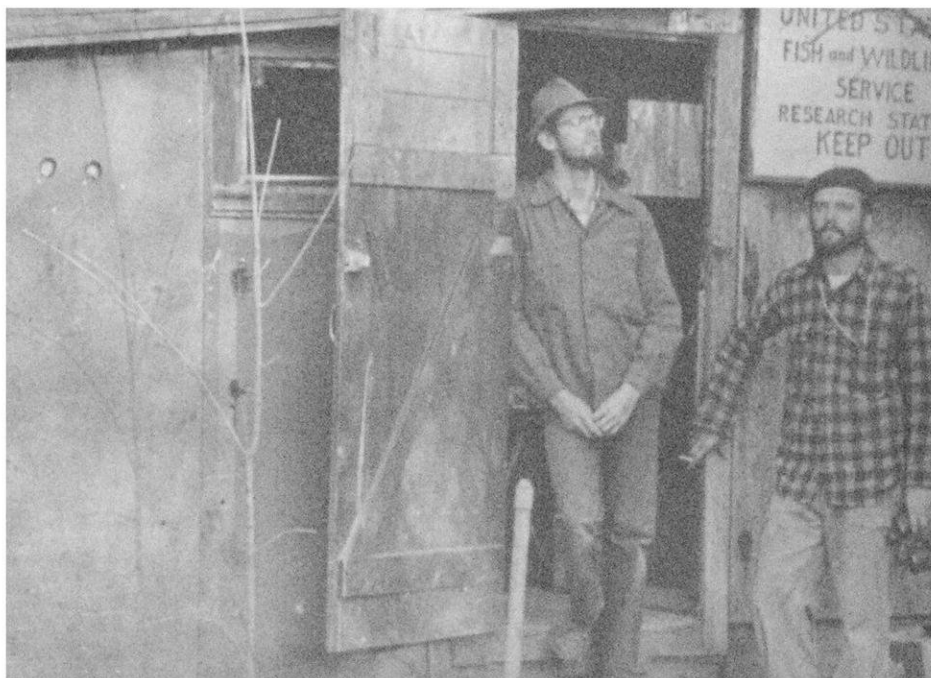
Cedar Grove Photo Album



Owen Gromme banding birds at Cedar Grove, probably in the 1930s. Photo courtesy of the Milwaukee Public Museum.



John Dietrich and Warren Dettman removing a Peregrine Falcon from a trap at Cedar Grove in the 1930s. Photo courtesy of the Milwaukee Public Museum.



Founders Dan Berger (left) and Helmut Mueller (right) at CGOS in autumn 1955 and autumn (November) 2009. Photos courtesy of CGOS.



John Dietrich of the Milwaukee Public Museum, with a Northern Harrier at the original Cedar Grove trapping blind in the 1930s. Photo courtesy of the Milwaukee Public Museum.



A youthful Dan Berger with a Sharp-shinned Hawk at CGOS in the 1950s. Photo courtesy of CGOS.



Cedar Grove Ornithological Station today. Photo courtesy of CGOS.



Berger and Mueller setting up in the early 1960s. Photo courtesy of CGOS.



Helmut Mueller and immature Northern Goshawk at CGOS in the 1960s. Photo courtesy of CGOS.



Jack Kaspar with adult Northern Goshawk at CGOS, 1980s. Photo courtesy of CGOS.



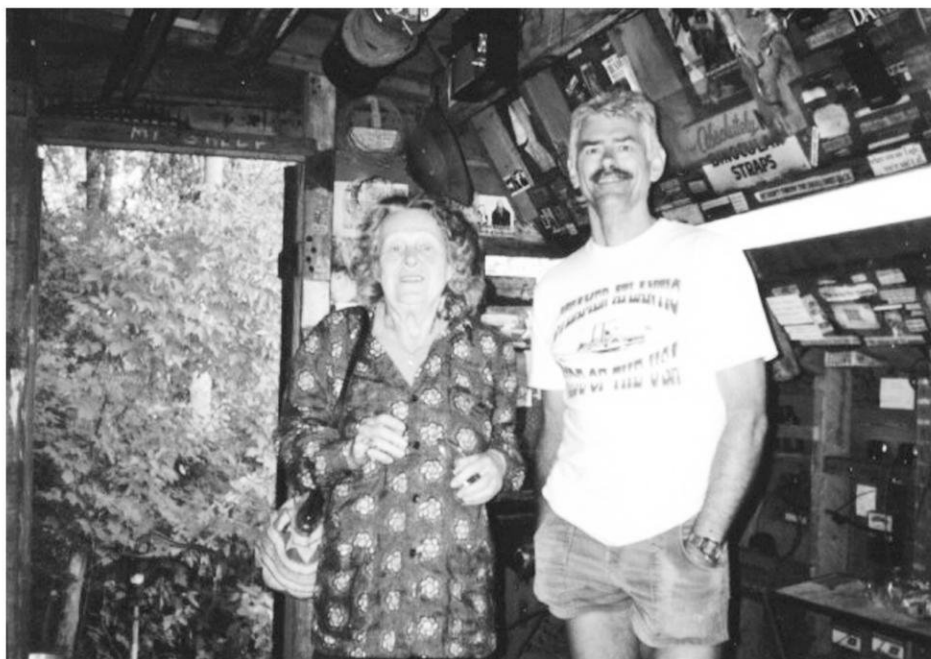
Left to right, Dan Berger, Helmut Mueller, and Bill Robichaud with a catch of Peregrine Falcons, late 1980s. Photo courtesy of CGOS.



George Allez and Nancy Mueller with immature Bald Eagle caught at Cedar Grove, 1993. Photo courtesy of CGOS.



“The infinite passion of expectation” finds Dan Berger watching for hawks from the trapping blind, late 1980s. Photo courtesy of CGOS.



The late Fran Hamerstrom on a visit to CGOS in the early 1990s, in the trapping blind with her former 'gaboon,' Dan Berger. Photo courtesy of CGOS.



Berger and Mueller toast the catch of a Great Horned Owl, in the late 1980s. Photo courtesy of CGOS.



Hawks waiting to be processed and released. Photo from Helmut Mueller.



Bill Robichaud (left) and Dan Berger (right) in the CGOS shanty in 1976 (above) and November 2009 (right). Photos courtesy of CGOS.



Dan Berger and Nancy Mueller collecting data on a hawk. Photo courtesy of CGOS.



Cathy Kaspar removing a hawk from a trap
Photo courtesy of CGOS.



Dan Berger and Nancy Mueller repairing the netting on a trap. Photo courtesy of CGOS.



Some of the mist netting south of the main traps. Photo courtesy of CGOS.



View of part of the trapping area at CGOS.



Happy Hour for Nancy and Dan at CGOS.



Nancy Mueller preparing a meal.



End of a long day for Helmut, Nancy, and Dan at CGOS.

50 Years Ago in *The Passenger Pigeon*

Operation Snowy Owl by Fred and Fran (then WSO President) Hamerstrom describes a diligent attempt to document the flight of Snowy Owls during the winter of 1960-61. By the end of January, at least 93 Snowy Owls, 30 of which were banded during December and January, had been sighted in 22 counties. They were marked with various colors (red, blue, green, copper, pink, and orange) on various parts of their bodies (head, back, breast, wing, rump, tail).



Shown from left to right in this 1961 photo that appeared in the Green Bay Press Gazette are Fran Hamerstrom, Nancy Mueller (Helmut's wife), Dan Berger, Cynthia Schachter, Elva Hamerstrom (Fran's daughter), and Helmut Mueller.

Dan and Helmut received plaques in November 2009 from the WSO and WDNR in honor of their 60-year continuous operation of the Cedar Grove Ornithological Research Station.

Excerpt from Vol. 22(3), 1960 by WSO Historian Noel J. Cutright, 3352 Knollwood Road, West Bend, WI 53095. h. 262 .675. 2443, w. 262. 268. 3617, noel.cutright@we-energies.com.



Cooper's Hawk (female) on 21 September 2006.

The 2009 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts

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The month of November was one of the mildest on record. When December began, and there was no blizzard as in recent years, there may have been birders who went to sleep with visions of sugar-plums and open lakes speckled with waterfowl dancing in their heads. But such was not to be. On December 8th and 9th a deep, wet snow covered the state. The wetness in the snow soon turned to ice, making for less than ideal conditions for both birds and birders. Although wintry conditions continued through the count period, the weather was never so severe as the winter before. By the end of the month, both snowfall and temperatures evened out to about normal. The worst birding conditions came in early January when temperatures dropped to about 15 degrees below zero in parts of the state. The Nelson Count reported a low of -24° and a high of -4° on 2 January.

As is to be expected on counts with snow and ice, certain groups of birds (such as water related species and raptors) were found in numbers less than normal while feeder, woodland, and field birds were often found in num-

bers above normal. In the latter case, such species were sometimes found in record high totals. Although waterfowl and raptor numbers were, in general, less than normal, they were improvements over the numbers from the more severe conditions of the previous count.

The 2009 Count produced numerous species seldom found in the past. There was even one species, the California Gull, that had never been reported before. Despite the long list of rarities, the total of 152 species was not record high. The high of 156 was set in 2006. Other years with better than 152 are 2001 and 2004 (with 154) and 1997 (with 153). The Count of 2007 also produced 152 species. There were reports of Chipping Sparrows and Hoary Redpolls, which would have brought the total to 154. But such reports did not clear the records committee. Among the more expected species not found in 2009 were Greater White-fronted Goose, Northern Bobwhite (count week only—the first miss for this species since the war years of the 1940s), Killdeer (this bird was once annual

but has been found on a count day but once in the last four years), Northern Mockingbird, and Gray Catbird. The list of 2009 rarities is impressive. Among the better of them are Green-winged Teal, King Eider (Sturgeon Bay—the third time on a count in 70 years of counts), Harlequin Duck, Barrow's Goldeneye (on three counts), Black-crowned Night-Heron, Gyrfalcon (Ashland—first since 2005), California Gull (John Idzikowski in Milwaukee—first record for a Wisconsin CBC), Black-legged Kittiwake (Riveredge—only other years are 1974 and 1984 in Madison), Northern Hawk Owl (first reports since 2000 and found on a record 3 counts), Winter Wren, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Varied Thrush, American Pipit (nearly annual now), Eastern Towhee, Vesper Sparrow, Savannah Sparrow (on a record 7 counts), Lincoln's Sparrow, and Harris's Sparrow. Count week species were the following: Northern Bobwhite (Richland Center), Red-necked Grebe (Madison), Rose-breasted Grosbeak (Kenosha) and Yellow-headed Blackbird (Sauk City).

LOCATION AND DETAILS OF THE COUNTS

The details of weather and participation for each count are reported in Table 1. There were 104 counts conducted in 2009. This compares to 101 in the weather-plagued count of 2008. The only years with more counts are 2006 and 2007 with 105. Counts not conducted in 2009 are Birchwood, Merrill, and Solon Springs. A new circle is Retreat, which was held in the poorly birded Driftless Area of Crawford and Vernon Counties. Counts re-

turning to the fold after being weathered out in 2008 are Brussels, Cassville, Fifield, LaFarge, Rosendale, and Seymour.

There were 32 counts finding 50 or more species. This compares to 28 in 2008 and 31 in 2007. As has become the custom, Madison led the state with 92 species. Madison is the only circle in the history of the CBCs to report 90 or more species. Besides the 92 in 2009, Madison had 91 (in 1974 and 1987), 92 (in 1998) and 95 (in 1997). Three counts reported better than 70 species—Riveredge (78), Milwaukee (74), and Bridgeport (71). There was again great participation in the counts. There were a record-high 1526 field observers. The only other year with better than 1,500 was 2002 (with 1,502). There has been a significant increase in feeder watchers the last three years. These years mark the only ones with 600 or more such watchers. The high before this period was 531 in 2000. The 639 feeder watchers in 2009 compares to 644 in 2007 and 630 in 2008.

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

SUMMARY OF SPECIES

Results from the 2009 counts are reported in Tables 2–9. Tables 2–8 show the more common species, while

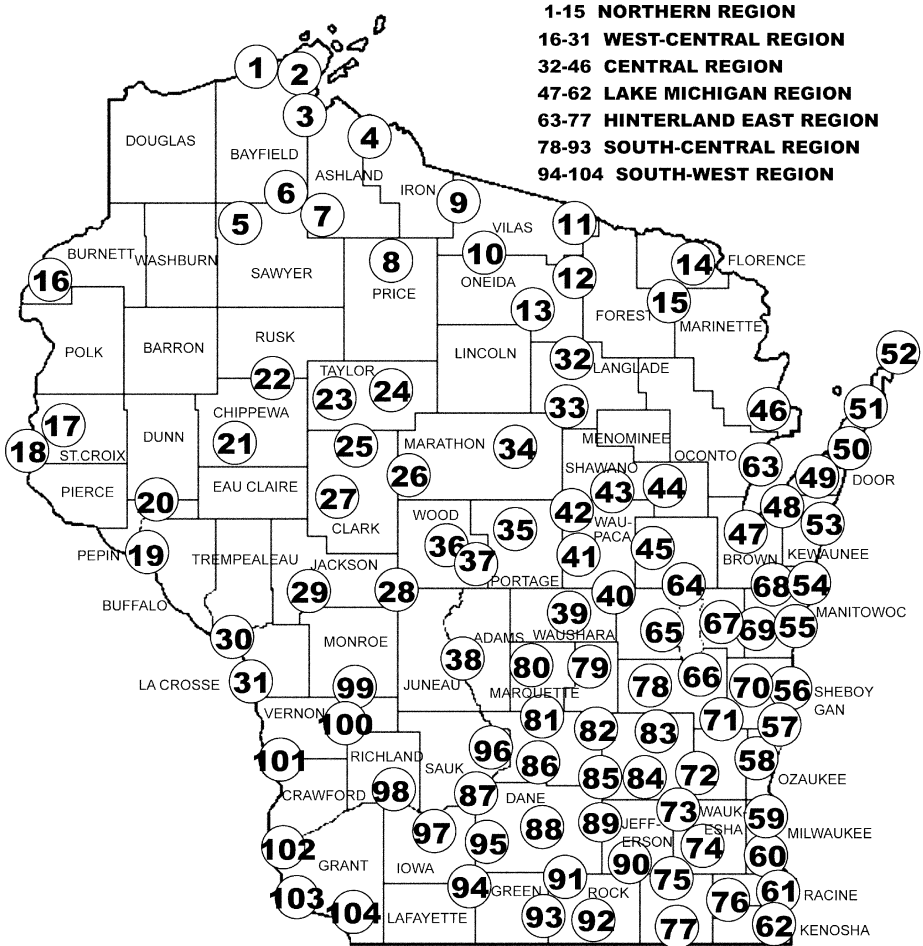


Table 9 shows the less common species (species seen on 14 or fewer counts). The common species have their counts divided into seven regions, each region having its own table. Table 8 includes the statewide number of individuals found for each common species and compares that total with the average total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

Geese and Swans—Due to the dense snow cover, few geese were found. Although slightly higher in number than on the previous two

counts, Canada Geese were 81% below their 10-year average. Snow Geese were reported from only two counts (New Franken and Riveredge). Cackling Geese (18 over 5 counts) had their lowest total since being divided into a separate species in 2004. Thanks in part to Washington Island being fog free this year and thus 80 Mute Swans made visible, this swan had one of its best showings (195 over 14 counts). The one year with more Mutes was 2006 with 243. Except for the weather-hindered count of 2008,

Table 1. Details of the 2009–2010 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts.

Name of Count	Date	Sky	Snow Inches	Wind Dir.	Wind mph.	Temp. °F		Observers			Party Hours	Owling Hours
						Low	High	Feeder	Field	Parties		
Antigo (33)	12/19	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	8	N	10	21	25	0	4	4	27.50	0.00
Appleton (64)	12/19	Cloudy	12	N-NE	5–8	19	24	9	23	15	92.00	3.00
Armstrong Creek (15)	1/3	Cloudy	12–14	NW	5–10	–9	10	5	8	4	26.75	0.00
Arpin (36)	12/23	Cloudy	7	E	10–20	24	28	0	5	3	18.00	3.00
Ashland (3)	12/19	Cloudy	7	NE	3–7	19	29	0	11	4	32.00	2.00
Baraboo (96)	12/29	Clear	12	Variable	0–5	–2	20	16	20	11	66.50	8.25
Bayfield (2)	12/28	Partly Cloudy	12	NW	8–12	16	20	7	10	4	23.00	0.00
Beloit (92)	12/19	Cloudy	10	?	0–5	24	28	4	14	8	42.50	1.00
Black River Falls (29)	12/19	Cloudy	6+	Calm	0	20	28	4	5	2	8.50	0.25
Blanchardville (94)	12/17	Cloudy	8	N	10	14	26	0	6	5	26.75	5.25
Bridgeport (102)	12/18	Cloudy	14	N-SE	0–3	16	34	3	16	7	32.00	2.00
Brodhead (93)	12/16	Clear	12	?	5–10	–2	13	0	8	6	33.25	1.50
Brussels (49)	12/20	Partly Cloudy	12	NW-SW	5–15	11	29	10	14	7	39.00	1.25
Burlington (76)	12/14	Cloudy-Fog	6	E-W	4–14	32	36	0	7	4	32.25	2.00
Cable (5)	12/19	Cloudy	18	N	5–7	20	21	9	4	4	13.50	0.00
Caroline (43)	1/3	Cloudy-Clear	18–24	?	1–5	–6	18	2	2	2	18.00	1.75
Cassville (103)	1/3	Clear	14	NNW	5–15	–15	5	1	11	5	35.50	1.75
Cedar Grove (57)	12/14	Cloudy	?	W-NW	1–7	27	35	0	15	5	40.00	5.00
Chippewa Falls (21)	12/19	Cloudy	6–10	?	?	25	27	0	6	4	34.50	0.00
Clam Lake (7)	12/21	Cloudy-Lt. Snow	8–10	W	0–5	10	22	1	8	5	42.25	3.75
Clyde (97)	12/28	Clear	8	NW	5–8	15	20	0	8	5	29.50	3.00
Columbus (85)	12/17	Cloudy	6–12	S	0–5	14	18	0	15	8	46.25	2.00
Cooksville (91)	1/1	Clear-PCL	12	NW	5–10	0	14	0	9	6	43.50	2.50
Durand (20)	12/28	Cloudy	6	Calm	0	21	23	0	9	5	35.50	0.00
Ephraim (51)	12/19	Cloudy	14	N	5–10	28	31	21	14	10	90.00	1.50
Fifield (8)	12/19	Cloudy	8	NNE	3–5	20	23	24	14	5	30.50	0.00
Florence (14)	1/2	Partly Cloudy	12–14	NW	4–10	–10	10	15	11	7	48.25	1.50
Fond du Lac (66)	12/19	Cloudy	12	N	?	25	31	0	3	3	21.75	4.00
Fort Atkinson (90)	12/19	Cloudy	10	NE	5–10	26	31	17	16	6	34.00	2.00
Fremont (40)	12/28	Cloudy	5	NW	15–20	22	28	0	5	3	21.00	0.00
Friendship (38)	1/2	Clear	?	Calm	4	–10	8	0	12	6	31.25	1.50
Gilman (23)	12/26	Cloudy-Clear	6–12	NW	0–5	13	20	3	11	7	53.75	1.50
Grantsburg (16)	12/19	Cloudy-PCL	12	NE-NW	0–2	19	21	0	14	8	48.50	2.50
Green Bay (47)	12/19	Cloudy	14	N	10	15	30	15	28	13	77.00	13.50
Green Lake (79)	12/31	Cloudy	4–10	W	8–15	15	22	0	13	6	31.00	2.50
Gurney (4)	1/2	Cloudy-Snow	22	NW	5	–11	6	1	11	6	12.50	0.00
Hales Corners (60)	12/19	Cloudy	5	N	7–12	28	34	4	23	11	44.50	2.00
Hartford (72)	12/22	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	8–10	E-NE	0–10	25	32	1	11	6	44.00	1.50
Hayward (6)	12/19	Cloudy	18	Variable	0–5	21	22	6	4	4	12.50	0.00
Herbster (1)	12/21	Cloudy-PCL	12	W	4–12	22	24	9	8	3	15.75	0.00
Holcombe (22)	12/16	Cloudy	6	N	0–4	24	27	0	9	5	35.50	0.00
Horicon Marsh (83)	12/19	Cloudy	12	N	0–10	28	31	0	10	6	30.50	1.00
Hudson (18)	1/1	Cloudy-Clear	6–8	NW	5–12	1	8	2	10	4	19.00	0.25
Hustisford (84)	12/30	Cloudy	5	SSW	5–15	21	30	1	11	7	42.00	0.50
Kenosha (62)	12/19	Cloudy	1	N-NW	0–7	32	37	0	2	2	8.00	0.00
Kettle Moraine (71)	12/26	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	8–12	W	0–5	11	26	1	7	4	27.00	1.00
Kewaunee (53)	1/3	Cloudy	6	NW	15–21	10	18	2	15	8	39.25	1.00
Kickapoo Valley (99)	12/27	Partly Cloudy	10	E	5–10	11	23	2	6	4	21.00	1.00
La Crosse (31)	12/19	Cloudy	8	NW	5–10	24	30	31	40	18	99.75	4.00
La Farge (100)	12/19	Cloudy	10–12	NW	0–5	14	24	2	6	2	10.00	1.00
Lake Geneva (77)	1/2	Clear	6–10	NW	0–11	–4	10	22	24	12	37.75	2.00
Madison (88)	12/19	Cloudy	7	N	5–14	26	30	13	115	37	252.25	11.75
Manitowish Waters (9)	12/20	Cloudy	9	?	1–4	9	20	7	9	4	18.00	0.00
Meadow Valley (28)	12/21	Cloudy	6–10	W-NW	6–8	19	23	0	11	6	39.00	2.00
Medford (24)	1/2	Clear	10	N	3–7	–15	5	10	11	6	45.50	0.75
Milwaukee (59)	12/19	Cloudy	0–2	NE	10–15	28	34	9	75	24	109.00	2.50
Minocqua (10)	12/19	Cloudy	8	?	3–5	21	24	5	12	4	18.25	3.00
Montello (80)	12/22	Cloudy	14	N	5	22	28	4	14	6	37.00	5.75
Mount Horeb (95)	12/27	Cloudy	10	W	0–9	5	22	28	62	25	102.75	5.75
Nelson (19)	1/2	Clear	10	N	8–15	–24	–4	0	12	6	39.25	0.00
New Franken (48)	12/20	Cloudy	6–10	N	5–8	14	27	19	26	13	45.25	4.00
New Richmond (17)	12/19	Cloudy	5	N-NW	2–8	19	23	0	6	3	22.00	0.00
Norske (42)	12/22	Clear	16–20	NE	0–5	15	25	1	4	4	24.00	1.50
Oconomowoc (73)	12/29	Clear	5–8	Calm	0	5	24	3	25	11	69.50	1.25
Oshkosh (65)	12/19	Clear	10	N	7–14	27	30	9	17	9	47.50	1.50
Owen (25)	12/20	Cloudy	6	E	5–8	14	21	5	14	7	54.25	1.75
Palmyra (75)	12/26	Cloudy-Snow	4–8	E-S	5–12	17	24	2	23	10	59.50	8.50
Pardeeville (81)	12/15	Clear	10–15	NW-N	0–15	2	13	16	13	8	49.00	0.00
Pensaukee (63)	12/18	Cloudy	10	W	5–10	22	25	2	2	2	15.00	0.50
Peshigo (46)	12/19	Cloudy	6–12	NE	0–15	25	29	0	10	4	28.00	0.50
Phelps (11)	12/19	Cloudy-Lt. Snow	10	E	0–5	20	23	4	7	4	21.00	0.00
Platteville (104)	12/22	Cloudy	9	E-NE	10–20	23	31	0	5	2	14.00	0.50
Plymouth (70)	12/19	Cloudy	10	N	10	26	30	8	11	7	31.00	2.50

(Continued)

Table 1. *Continued.*

Name of Count	Date	Sky	Snow Inches	Wind Dir.	Wind mph.	Temp. °F		Observers		Parties	Party Hours	Owling Hours
						Low	High	Feeder	Field			
Poynette (86)	12/26	Cloudy-Snow	12	E	5-10	11	23	21	25	11	53.25	1.00
Racine (61)	12/19	Cloudy	0-2	N	8-16	28	35	6	13	8	49.50	2.50
Randolph (82)	12/16	Partly Cloudy	12	?	?	1	11	1	14	8	43.50	0.00
Retreat (101)	12/28	PCL-Clear	5	WNW	12	25	31	1	5	3	15.25	0.00
Rhineland (13)	12/19	Cloudy	7	?	0-8	17	24	24	7	6	41.75	13.50
Richland Center (98)	12/19	Cloudy	7	N	3-7	27	33	3	44	20	89.00	4.00
Riveredge (58)	12/19	Cloudy	8	N-NW	7-9	29	32	32	63	24	179.00	21.75
Rosendale (78)	12/20	Cloudy	6-8	N	0-7	16	31	0	8	5	36.25	2.50
Sauk City (87)	12/26	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	6	E-S	5-10	12	24	4	27	16	103.50	10.00
Shawano (44)	12/19	Partly Cloudy	12+	?	0-4	20	32	32	7	4	20.50	1.00
Sheboygan (56)	1/2	Cloudy	8	NNW	?	-2	7	0	8	4	27.50	3.50
Shiocton (45)	12/18	Cloudy	14	?	0-2	26	29	4	13	7	34.75	0.00
Spencer (26)	12/19	Cloudy	5-8	NW	0-5	22	25	3	10	6	47.75	5.25
Stevens Point (35)	12/19	Cloudy-Lt. Snow	9+	N	8-15	21	26	4	34	8	56.00	5.25
Stockbridge (67)	12/26	Cloudy-Snow	4-6	S	0-5	16	25	4	12	6	30.25	5.50
Sturgeon Bay (50)	12/19	Cloudy-Lt. Snow	?	NE	8-15	24	30	27	26	10	67.50	6.00
Summit Lake (32)	12/15	Partly Cloudy	8	SW	2-5	-5	8	0	4	3	28.50	5.00
Three Lakes (12)	12/20	Cloudy	10	NW	5-10	10	15	1	6	4	22.00	0.00
Trempealeau (30)	12/19	Cloudy	7	NNW	5-10	12	26	10	15	8	41.00	0.75
Washington Island (52)	12/19	Cloudy-Snow	6	NE-NW	?	16	35	18	5	3	22.00	0.00
Waterloo (89)	12/15	Clear	8-10	W	8-12	9	13	11	14	7	54.50	2.00
Waukesha (74)	12/19	Cloudy	6-12	N-NW	7-10	27	32	4	24	8	52.25	3.50
Waupaca (41)	12/14	Cloudy	10-18	?	light	20	25	2	5	4	28.00	2.00
Wausau (34)	12/19	Cloudy	12	N	0-7	20	26	3	17	8	52.00	2.00
Wautoma (39)	12/30	Cloudy-Snow	8-10	S-SW	0-8	4	25	21	8	5	32.00	3.50
Willard (27)	12/28	PCL-Clear	6-12	NW	10-25	13	25	3	7	4	37.00	0.50
Wisconsin Rapids (37)	12/19	Cloudy	8	N-NNW	7-10	24	27	3	15	10	50.00	1.00
Woodland Dunes												
NE (54)	1/3	Clear-Cloudy	4-6	NW	5-10	4	17	1	12	10	30.00	0.00
NW (68)	1/2	Clear	8-10	NW	0-5	0	9	0	8	6	16.50	0.00
SE (55)	12/20	Cloudy	5-12	NW	5-12	19	22	1	7	5	18.00	0.00
SW (69)	12/19	Cloudy	10-14	W	0-10	12	31	0	3	3	12.00	0.00
Total								639	1,526	745	4,356.50	251.00

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

the Mute Swan has been found in numbers over 100 since 2001. Previous to 2001, the only count with 100 or more was 1998 (with 105). The first Mute Swans were reported in 1970, when 2 were noticed in Racine. Trumpeter Swans continue to do well, with 414 reported over 13 circles. These 13 circles are a record high, the old high being 10 in 2006. Despite the snow, the count was able to catch the tail end of the Tundra Swan movement (with 1,482 seen over 8 circles). Nearly all of these (1,433) were from Madison. On only three previous counts have more such swans been found. Those counts are 2001 (7,714), 2004 (2,515), and 2006 (2,116).

Ducks—In general Lake Michigan species did well while surface feeders did less well. The Mallard was 32% below its 10-year average; the American Black Duck was 39% below average. The Black Duck (523 over 41 counts) had its second consecutive year with record low numbers. For consecutive years now, the American Wigeon has had but one individual. This year that one bird was at Waukeasha, the year before it was at Oconomowoc. Two counts reported Northern Pintail, with one individual each (Beloit and Bridgeport). Pintails have been found each count year, going back to 1945. In that time span, few years have reported less than two Pintails. One must go back to 2000 and 1962 to find such years. Two Green-winged Teal were noted from Madison. This, again, is low. In contrast to these and other surface ducks, the Greater Scaup (16,970 over 15 counts) was 51% above its 10-year average. The only year with a higher total was 2003 (with 19,826). Of note were the 5,757 at Milwaukee and the

5,649 at Cedar Grove. Twice more than 10,000 Greater Scaup have been found in a single circle. Those two occasions are Milwaukee (13,041 in 2000) and Cedar Grove (11,910 in 2003). The Common Goldeneye did well also (being 40% above average). Ditto for the Common Merganser (29% above average). But neither did so well as the Red-breasted Merganser (2,592 over 17 counts), which was 129% above the 10-year average. The only year reporting more Red-breasted was 1998 (with 3,518). In contrast to the other two mergansers, the Hooded (a more inland species) was 46% below average (with 118 over 23 counts). Despite the low number of individuals, the 23 circles reporting this merganser were second only to 34 in 2001. Also faring poorly was the Bufflehead (being 48% below its average). A King Eider was documented and accepted from Sturgeon Bay. This is the third time a King Eider has been found on a CBC. The other times are Sturgeon Bay (1969) and Oshkosh (1973). A Harlequin Duck was found at Sheboygan. This is the third consecutive year in which the only Harlequin on the count was found at Sheboygan. After a poor showing in 2008, all three scoter species were reported. Unlike some recent years, all scoters were from Lake Michigan. The Barrow's Goldeneye was documented from Madison, Racine, and Sheboygan. It is the first time this goldeneye has been found in as many as three circles. Having one from Madison is unusual as it is away from the typical locations along Lake Michigan. The Ruddy Duck had an impressive count (253 over 14 circles). The only years with more counts are 1997 (17) and 1999

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

Species	Herb-ster 1	Bay-field 2	Ash-land 3	Gurney 4	Hay-ward 5	Cable 6	Clam Lake 7	Fi-field 8	Manit-owish Waters 9	Minoc-qua 10	Phelps 11	Three Lakes 12	Rhine-lander 13	Flor-ence 14	Arm-strong Creek 15	Region Totals
Canada Goose	0	0	3	0	0	30	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
American Black Duck	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	7
Mallard	0	20	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	70
Greater Scaup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lesser Scaup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Goldeneye	1	43	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	51
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Merganser	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Red-breasted Merganser	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Ring-necked Pheasant	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Ruffed Grouse	11	3	6	3	11	4	20	9	1	0	5	7	8	27	5	120
Wild Turkey	3	0	28	11	5	0	6	41	13	36	3	0	37	250	33	466
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bald Eagle	12	7	8	4	5	3	5	8	3	7	4	2	8	5	8	89
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cooper's Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-tailed Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4
Rough-legged Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
American Kestrel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merlin	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
American Coot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring Gull	274	441	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	719
Rock Pigeon	43	0	202	0	0	15	0	71	0	10	5	38	74	115	2	575
Mourning Dove	34	92	75	24	0	28	1	68	39	30	8	39	233	234	96	1001
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Horned Owl	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	6
Barred Owl	0	0	0	1	CW	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	7
Red-bellied Woodpecker	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	5	12	3	26
Downy Woodpecker	39	43	19	20	19	7	4	29	40	21	12	27	44	59	25	408
Hairy Woodpecker	29	19	6	10	28	10	7	30	33	11	13	7	28	69	17	317
Northern Flicker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pileated Woodpecker	6	6	1	3	4	5	6	7	4	17	5	8	24	5	3	104
Northern Shrike	1	1	6	0	CW	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	CW	0	10
Blue Jay	79	94	56	169	59	28	23	99	98	57	81	32	125	448	199	1647
American Crow	80	137	242	67	93	57	67	206	74	74	90	46	111	171	174	1689
Common Raven	25	15	11	33	43	18	60	37	19	8	16	19	19	84	41	448
Horned Lark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black-capped Chickadee	107	140	148	179	146	107	342	517	334	173	227	148	345	1167	518	4598
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-breasted Nuthatch	113	42	35	9	45	13	107	81	45	17	26	38	53	68	66	758
White-breasted Nuthatch	20	26	7	9	29	18	7	47	44	41	17	10	62	101	28	466
Brown Creeper	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	2	3	6	0	4	2	0	26
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Robin	5	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	80
European Starling	64	105	260	2	0	7	0	436	0	0	33	48	68	279	59	1361
Cedar Waxwing	0	37	27	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	0	0	88
American Tree Sparrow	4	2	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	CW	0	3	17
Fox Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-throated Sparrow	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Dark-eyed Junco	0	33	7	1	10	9	0	14	4	0	0	0	18	0	0	96
Lapland Longspur	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Snow Bunting	0	0	116	45	38	CW	0	0	0	7	0	200	416	133	19	974
Northern Cardinal	0	11	20	0	0	14	0	5	0	0	2	1	14	9	3	79
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purple Finch	5	81	65	10	13	16	1	54	0	0	0	13	19	0	0	277
House Finch	0	4	22	0	0	9	0	4	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	55
Common Redpoll	0	1	0	5	2	0	166	20	50	0	22	61	0	1	0	328
Pine Siskin	12	8	61	9	0	4	0	55	17	62	0	32	106	68	6	440
American Goldfinch	185	455	152	94	102	56	50	219	117	71	191	45	162	328	270	2497
House Sparrow	0	45	153	12	1	0	0	0	0	21	37	0	26	46	144	485
Total Species	26	37	40	27	25	24	28	33	27	22	26	27	35	32	27	

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

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

Species	Grants- burg 16	New Rich- mond 17	Hud- son 18	Nel- son 19	Durand 20	Chip- pewa Falls 21	Hol- combe 22	Gilman 23	Med- ford 24	Owen 25	Spencer 26	Will- ard 27	Meadow Valley 28	Black River Falls 29	Trem- pealeau 30	La Crosse 31	Region Totals
Canada Goose	410	953	1208	148	0	644	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	31	156	3557
American Black Duck	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	11
Mallard	35	37	705	1	0	123	0	0	601	0	1	0	0	0	94	448	2045
Greater Scaup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lesser Scaup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Goldeneye	0	0	73	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	3	89
Hooded Merganser	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Common Merganser	1	0	1603	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1642
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ring-necked Pheasant	21	8	2	2	4	3	1	0	13	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	58
Ruffed Grouse	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	33	22	5	2	7	CW	1	0	90
Wild Turkey	40	143	57	112	97	65	33	124	135	174	139	119	29	13	117	190	1587
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bald Eagle	31	9	10	63	20	7	10	11	3	13	4	7	12	2	68	27	297
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	8
Cooper's Hawk	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	4	15
Red-tailed Hawk	5	12	15	42	18	20	8	5	8	29	21	22	0	0	20	46	271
Rough-legged Hawk	9	0	0	4	5	0	0	11	5	2	8	3	2	0	2	6	57
American Kestrel	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	8	1	0	0	0	7	23
Merlin	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
American Coot	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0
Herring Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rock Pigeon	311	526	139	351	541	347	434	416	135	842	766	490	0	46	368	445	6157
Mourning Dove	7	74	6	29	49	178	121	143	191	409	246	101	30	18	173	366	2141
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0
Great Horned Owl	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	4	3	17
Barred Owl	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	CW	3	12
Belted Kingfisher	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	10
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	CW	1	7
Red-bellied Woodpecker	12	5	12	38	8	16	25	11	14	22	17	19	4	11	32	78	324
Downy Woodpecker	30	29	22	70	39	42	49	44	58	67	53	52	14	11	83	168	831
Hairy Woodpecker	14	5	10	15	9	12	15	39	53	50	24	15	19	6	35	58	379
Northern Flicker	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	17
Pileated Woodpecker	9	9	7	11	1	5	7	10	5	13	7	6	9	1	12	14	126
Northern Shrike	9	0	0	0	1	5	0	5	3	9	9	3	5	0	1	0	50
Blue Jay	175	76	77	184	86	147	118	135	151	208	128	170	155	35	152	212	2209
American Crow	241	648	261	525	528	737	282	197	543	429	276	345	143	94	488	338	6075
Common Raven	51	0	0	1	1	0	10	41	7	4	3	4	18	0	0	0	140
Horned Lark	13	39	17	44	36	23	0	0	0	63	124	50	5	3	3	0	420
Black-capped Chickadee	298	112	219	439	156	331	313	618	1067	747	338	487	169	38	172	543	6047
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	3	5	10	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	20	63	110
Red-breasted Nuthatch	12	0	2	1	8	7	4	50	42	13	5	8	19	1	4	6	182
White-breasted Nuthatch	53	26	24	46	24	51	36	61	86	78	62	66	27	15	71	190	916
Brown Creeper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	3	45	53
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	8
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	13	21
American Robin	15	164	395	6	151	16	2	0	8	1	10	2	0	3	43	110	926
European Starling	785	733	123	385	439	588	312	815	273	3710	3127	479	5	0	454	436	12664
Cedar Waxwing	58	1	13	3	2	140	47	0	15	5	139	14	0	0	32	36	505
American Tree Sparrow	305	313	13	90	84	328	400	53	28	81	101	41	71	9	313	184	2414
Fox Sparrow	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	1	0	2
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	9
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
White-throated Sparrow	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	15
Dark-eyed Junco	220	341	115	708	471	254	142	28	35	194	147	261	55	285	627	678	4561
Lapland Longspur	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	78
Snow Bunting	33	1	120	11	85	525	64	250	528	849	1020	205	111	0	0	0	3802
Northern Cardinal	20	48	46	120	51	48	25	8	19	41	36	60	2	3	134	333	994
Red-winged Blackbird	6	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Purple Finch	87	4	0	13	4	0	118	6	46	20	0	10	1	6	24	9	348
House Finch	0	46	14	58	68	28	68	19	52	57	24	57	0	CW	104	200	795
Common Redpoll	24	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	60
Pine Siskin	3	0	0	0	2	4	27	0	32	4	0	0	0	0	CW	0	72
American Goldfinch	161	39	22	230	96	113	176	277	268	313	113	273	83	31	142	293	2630
House Sparrow	63	119	119	337	164	438	255	312	119	754	736	392	0	0	395	1548	5751
Total Species	44	35	39	40	36	37	35	32	40	34	36	37	30	22	44	56	

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

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

Species	Summit Lake 32	Antigo 33	Wausau 34	Stevens Point 35	Arpin 36	Wisc. Rapids 37	Friend- ship 38	Wau- toma 39	Fre- mont 40	Wau- paca 41	Norske 42	Car- oline 43	Sha- wano 44	Shi- octon 45	Pesh- tigo 46	Region Totals
Canada Goose	0	0	193	136	0	361	21	524	61	7	1	3	15	0	0	1322
American Black Duck	0	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	0	3	4	26
Mallard	0	0	357	816	0	441	7	114	35	29	6	59	296	55	11	2226
Greater Scaup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lesser Scaup	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Goldeneye	0	0	4	62	0	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218
Hooded Merganser	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Common Merganser	0	0	6	1	0	8	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	39
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ring-necked Pheasant	0	0	2	0	CW	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	20	5	2	32
Ruffed Grouse	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	CW	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	10
Wild Turkey	0	207	196	187	34	181	287	116	138	177	95	66	158	126	80	2048
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bald Eagle	2	2	3	15	2	7	7	6	10	8	5	2	7	11	4	91
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	CW	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	6
Cooper's Hawk	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	CW	1	1	11
Red-tailed Hawk	0	0	7	21	13	3	15	18	34	15	9	6	9	48	9	207
Rough-legged Hawk	0	3	1	5	4	2	0	4	8	6	11	3	2	4	15	68
American Kestrel	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	5	4	3	1	2	11	CW	30
Merlin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Coot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring Gull	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Rock Pigeon	75	82	337	420	164	132	301	121	683	564	567	162	276	1030	711	5625
Mourning Dove	32	128	452	505	32	210	51	315	165	419	152	30	537	379	539	3946
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
Great Horned Owl	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	14
Barred Owl	0	0	2	9	CW	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	18
Belted Kingfisher	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	8
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	CW	11
Red-bellied Woodpecker	0	1	19	31	2	6	25	31	19	12	11	3	44	26	20	250
Downy Woodpecker	7	6	58	86	5	26	73	76	48	42	20	7	115	61	51	681
Hairy Woodpecker	3	1	26	44	2	13	20	36	9	14	9	3	63	17	32	292
Northern Flicker	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	9	6	8	0	1	4	3	0	31
Pileated Woodpecker	0	2	17	14	2	6	4	10	6	8	7	2	12	2	11	103
Northern Shrike	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	8	0	3	2	1	3	3	1	31
Blue Jay	46	18	118	331	65	114	314	353	145	128	176	30	260	108	192	2398
American Crow	90	245	383	394	440	207	309	487	276	568	682	94	434	421	405	5435
Common Raven	8	7	2	3	2	3	12	7	7	3	7	19	11	0	28	119
Horned Lark	0	2	12	5	6	CW	9	0	62	113	5	60	0	102	0	376
Black-capped Chickadee	190	94	401	597	94	172	319	292	319	134	150	40	303	172	396	3673
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	3	3	0	1	24	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	37
Red-breasted Nuthatch	23	6	34	46	0	7	13	30	16	7	12	13	17	0	18	242
White-breasted Nuthatch	12	20	44	96	2	29	77	91	79	45	20	5	77	43	41	681
Brown Creeper	1	0	2	4	0	2	3	2	0	CW	0	0	8	4	CW	26
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	12
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	5
American Robin	0	2	17	50	1	22	67	217	88	119	2	2	29	26	9	651
European Starling	122	145	414	324	29	9	51	2280	3494	799	515	233	776	3237	1964	14392
Cedar Waxwing	16	24	115	602	CW	4	18	251	42	47	66	6	87	23	56	1357
American Tree Sparrow	1	18	36	210	15	20	88	153	51	672	85	127	78	254	37	1845
Fox Sparrow	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-throated Sparrow	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Dark-eyed Junco	0	23	161	457	67	146	468	967	427	998	607	167	329	361	226	5404
Lapand Longspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	15	8	0	0	0	0	24
Snow Bunting	9	530	168	417	180	238	30	1	10	331	85	350	22	215	4	2590
Northern Cardinal	0	4	42	101	11	18	38	129	52	72	52	11	83	55	37	705
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Purple Finch	11	10	0	3	0	5	17	13	3	6	2	8	27	0	1	106
House Finch	0	21	82	211	0	21	5	45	81	3	4	0	89	114	27	703
Common Redpoll	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1	0	19
Pine Siskin	0	CW	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	4	0	0	11
American Goldfinch	50	9	132	440	19	109	71	314	135	176	150	1	369	159	434	2568
House Sparrow	24	29	118	336	93	61	51	166	656	191	284	0	57	688	286	3040
Total Species	25	33	41	48	27	45	39	43	44	50	41	38	47	40	37	

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

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

Species	Green	New	Brus-	Stur-	Eph-	Wash-	Ke-	Woodland		She	Cedar	River-	Mil-	Hales	Racine	Keno-	Region
	Bay	Franken	sels	geon	raim	ington	wau-	NE	SE	boygan	Grove	edge	waukee	corners		sha	
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	Totals
Canada Goose	831	246	554	878	231	105	160	0	429	72	798	2034	3147	771	2047	222	12525
American Black Duck	245	0	8	12	3	0	2	2	9	2	0	1	39	0	28	0	351
Mallard	3200	CW	160	344	309	78	121	67	146	139	4	277	1289	81	838	219	7272
Greater Scaup	0	0	21	1	61	4	50	272	6	500	5649	504	5757	3440	622	67	16954
Lesser Scaup	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	1	344	18	CW	0	456
Bufflehead	0	0	15	98	57	26	24	4	15	20	84	14	253	61	18	33	722
Common Goldeneye	1357	0	3770	223	37	18	839	162	458	1082	410	48	1045	417	217	48	10131
Hooded Merganser	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	14	3	37
Common Merganser	3878	0	216	44	24	12	48	59	62	137	0	130	191	66	53	5	4925
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	1025	213	3	11	24	0	12	1	32	219	395	273	369	2	2579
Ring-necked Pheasant	1	24	9	3	1	4	7	3	0	1	17	17	1	0	0	2	90
Ruffed Grouse	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Wild Turkey	142	402	320	265	41	9	169	44	0	36	96	450	24	13	8	0	2019
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	7	1	1	1	12
Bald Eagle	13	5	20	12	4	9	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	0	CW	0	76
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	1	2	0	CW	15
Sharp-shinned Hawk	CW	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	6	0	2	CW	22
Cooper's Hawk	13	8	3	CW	1	0	4	3	1	1	5	22	17	8	5	1	92
Red-tailed Hawk	38	29	32	15	4	0	25	3	8	11	17	102	43	11	13	4	355
Rough-legged Hawk	3	1	26	9	1	0	10	1	0	8	21	20	1	CW	1	0	102
American Kestrel	11	7	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	4	24	6	1	6	3	68
Merlin	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
American Coot	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	50	18	2	17	99
Ring-billed Gull	31	0	1	3	24	0	5	29	0	18	46	113	724	293	103	81	1471
Herring Gull	914	16	42	117	14	105	216	432	1132	42	340	63	6437	173	1204	21	11268
Rock Pigeon	490	549	270	134	0	CW	368	86	138	111	813	1342	581	223	347	14	5466
Mourning Dove	826	340	168	209	44	30	50	120	62	77	230	873	534	107	273	12	3955
Eastern Screech-Owl	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	CW	1	1	27	1	1	4	CW	46
Great Horned Owl	14	14	CW	4	CW	1	0	7	0	1	1	29	6	9	3	CW	89
Barred Owl	0	3	CW	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	CW	0	0	7
Red-headed Woodpecker	2	7	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	9
Red-bellied Woodpecker	32	47	19	41	8	7	19	5	1	9	13	118	41	18	18	4	400
Downy Woodpecker	65	110	51	78	16	15	46	37	5	24	35	266	171	49	31	10	1009
Hairy Woodpecker	29	66	31	54	18	18	18	20	2	8	12	98	38	15	10	1	438
Northern Flicker	3	9	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	22	4	1	1	CW	47
Pileated Woodpecker	3	6	1	16	8	3	1	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	45
Northern Shrike	1	0	3	9	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	CW	0	20
Blue Jay	87	160	79	149	37	77	89	47	10	37	62	234	32	31	75	16	1222
American Crow	440	468	369	583	173	179	811	212	109	132	242	855	423	74	118	26	5214
Common Raven	0	4	15	10	8	CW	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Horned Lark	38	19	40	0	0	0	48	21	11	0	220	139	1	2	69	16	624
Black-capped Chickadee	318	330	143	378	182	75	161	100	22	141	245	1175	616	157	172	56	4271
Tufted Titmouse	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	7
Red-breasted Nuthatch	14	34	6	33	15	13	9	9	0	10	6	30	8	2	4	CW	193
White-breasted Nuthatch	67	92	24	57	17	19	15	16	8	20	26	259	102	32	34	10	798
Brown Creeper	2	CW	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	8	CW	1	0	32
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	9	0	0	0	30
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	29	CW	0	0	39
American Robin	123	CW	1	4	0	0	4	0	32	15	7	401	1132	284	62	19	2084
European Starling	1029	821	771	922	37	100	304	38	37	255	2470	2691	2383	614	1013	1001	14486
Cedar Waxwing	249	31	26	258	0	0	10	0	0	113	208	558	363	17	171	8	2012
American Tree Sparrow	126	180	157	35	7	10	13	55	32	22	380	312	69	112	421	42	1973
Fox Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	1	0	0	12
Song Sparrow	1	7	CW	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	8	4	0	6	CW	35
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	CW	1
White-throated Sparrow	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	19	0	1	1	28
Dark-eyed Junco	245	335	89	229	41	9	128	148	57	137	347	1509	518	47	249	91	4179
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	157	0	217
Snow Bunting	381	68	125	0	12	0	24	72	0	0	29	107	0	0	113	11	942
Northern Cardinal	129	177	40	109	31	27	66	87	9	48	63	448	336	93	87	15	1765
Red-winged Blackbird	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	9
Brown-headed Cowbird	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	0	1	CW	20
Purple Finch	9	44	26	38	2	CW	1	0	0	2	0	22	1	0	1	0	146
House Finch	505	158	52	54	4	7	112	22	9	97	84	352	296	63	65	2	1882
Common Redpoll	10	8	CW	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Pine Siskin	13	21	2	94	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	154
American Goldfinch	501	602	354	559	113	54	297	149	24	138	118	586	478	153	118	93	4337
House Sparrow	1711	487	246	39	0	5	358	116	81	329	578	1697	1142	320	304	37	7450
Total Species	61	50	50	57	40	32	49	39	40	52	65	78	74	48	62	42	

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

Table 6. Number of each species in hinterland east Wisconsin found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Pen- saukee 63	Apple- ton 64	Osh- kosh 65	Fond du Lac 66	Stock- bridge 67	Woodland Dunes		Ply- mouth 70	Kettle Moraine 71	Hart- ford 72	Ocono- mowoc 73	Wauk- esha 74	Pal- myra 75	Bur- lington 76	Lake Geneva 77	Region Totals
						NW 68	SW 69									
Canada Goose	21	4033	23	12	0	0	117	71	30	78	1438	1252	281	2134	2853	12343
American Black Duck	7	55	4	18	0	0	0	8	0	3	2	2	0	6	CW	105
Mallard	216	6450	590	168	0	0	4	63	10	149	390	337	164	637	182	9360
Greater Scaup	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Lesser Scaup	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	2	CW	20
Bufflehead	2	6	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	238	250
Common Goldeneye	271	1523	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	52	11	7	6	1877
Hooded Merganser	3	22	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	28
Common Merganser	116	429	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	708	1266
Red-breasted Merganser	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ring-necked Pheasant	4	2	14	CW	2	0	0	23	5	2	4	2	2	1	3	64
Ruffed Grouse	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wild Turkey	33	100	95	40	153	96	16	137	132	168	260	163	106	0	80	1579
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	1	0	0	5	1	1	8
Bald Eagle	4	45	7	CW	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	CW	3	2	66
Northern Harrier	2	1	0	CW	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	11
Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	2	0	0	CW	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	CW	10
Cooper's Hawk	2	11	15	3	1	2	1	4	4	5	10	4	3	4	6	75
Red-tailed Hawk	9	72	21	5	31	17	9	35	28	25	62	44	15	22	21	416
Rough-legged Hawk	2	18	0	2	16	3	14	3	4	3	1	3	8	3	2	82
American Kestrel	1	16	9	3	17	1	2	0	7	8	2	0	0	3	CW	69
Merlin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
American Coot	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	3	1	0	2	50	89
Ring-billed Gull	0	5	20	10	128	1	0	0	4	0	11	17	10	0	27	233
Herring Gull	23	187	1171	32	510	56	0	27	27	12	9	0	23	22	145	2244
Rock Pigeon	174	996	260	118	697	207	41	421	403	723	1225	76	307	410	250	6308
Mourning Dove	255	749	809	77	118	103	69	206	262	289	241	217	205	113	146	3859
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	1	5	4	0	0	0	3	2	1	7	3	1	3	30
Great Horned Owl	CW	15	6	8	2	3	0	CW	5	2	13	3	8	0	3	68
Barred Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	8
Belted Kingfisher	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	0	19
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	1	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
Red-bellied Woodpecker	6	27	38	10	18	6	7	22	39	51	47	34	27	8	32	372
Downy Woodpecker	18	77	58	26	38	17	16	43	69	72	63	63	54	17	51	682
Hairy Woodpecker	8	33	19	5	16	3	4	17	34	18	20	22	23	1	22	245
Northern Flicker	0	2	0	15	1	1	0	0	10	4	5	4	7	1	1	51
Pileated Woodpecker	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	CW	1	CW	0	12
Northern Shrike	3	0	0	CW	3	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	3	CW	17
Blue Jay	40	84	89	43	37	28	16	86	162	124	114	145	112	74	81	1235
American Crow	56	836	287	139	127	114	54	536	544	413	429	379	729	124	234	5001
Common Raven	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Horned Lark	4	65	38	17	244	3	2	19	69	44	64	0	28	183	221	1001
Black-capped Chickadee	89	310	163	109	81	48	20	111	495	615	528	312	307	55	135	3378
Tufted Titmouse	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	CW	13	0	1	24
Red-breasted Nuthatch	5	16	6	2	1	2	0	8	41	10	7	12	26	0	4	140
White-breasted Nuthatch	15	92	60	31	46	11	4	18	75	123	90	78	74	23	52	792
Brown Creeper	1	12	8	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	3	1	1	36
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	5	2	27
Eastern Bluebird	12	0	0	CW	0	5	0	0	7	3	4	0	CW	5	0	36
American Robin	2	597	290	17	66	1	1	8	1	32	33	163	32	55	0	1298
European Starling	359	3428	1892	188	671	15	342	840	1842	685	1273	387	1802	962	1727	16413
Cedar Waxwing	6	115	42	23	35	0	0	33	56	332	17	240	47	90	18	1054
American Tree Sparrow	267	618	475	32	164	242	48	198	130	174	277	51	47	378	51	3152
Fox Sparrow	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	CW	1	0	14
Song Sparrow	0	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	7	CW	3	5	0	24
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
White-throated Sparrow	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	2	4	0	1	1	13
Dark-eyed Junco	67	561	402	186	89	124	103	428	409	602	718	235	306	277	276	4783
Lapland Longspur	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	14
Snow Bunting	149	745	75	5	320	0	0	140	180	0	37	1	0	4	10	1666
Northern Cardinal	21	174	123	42	51	32	11	104	136	192	267	208	201	47	157	1766
Red-winged Blackbird	23	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	17	0	62
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	87	1	113
Purple Finch	31	2	2	2	0	8	0	5	10	20	0	1	23	0	20	124
House Finch	16	414	230	33	44	6	1	65	212	278	201	79	109	19	109	1816
Common Redpoll	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Pine Siskin	22	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	28	12	0	0	1	0	0	65
American Goldfinch	338	654	221	92	25	85	13	364	863	317	164	122	235	22	155	3670
House Sparrow	108	1341	2126	156	290	65	119	595	1061	676	752	86	240	407	450	8472
Species Total	55	67	47	43	40	32	28	37	46	51	53	50	57	53	50	

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

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

Species	Rosen- dale 78	Green Lake 79	Mon- tello 80	Pardee- ville 81	Ran- dolph 82	Horicon Marsh 83	Hustis- ford 84	Colum- bus 85	Poy- nette 86	Sauk City 87	Madi- son 88	Water- loo 89	Fort Atkinson 90	Cooks- ville 91	Beloit 92	Brod- head 93	Region Totals
Canada Goose	43	105	338	24	56	377	22	0	276	761	2511	302	88	848	965	284	7000
American Black Duck	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	22
Mallard	4	211	203	4	26	0	0	276	205	240	1737	161	215	275	417	5	3979
Greater Scaup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lesser Scaup	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	2	0	0	1	0	40
Bufflehead	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	104
Common Goldeneye	0	140	1	0	0	0	0	0	176	44	482	170	0	5	206	0	1224
Hooded Merganser	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	34	0	0	1	0	0	46
Common Merganser	0	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	263	1463	32	0	9	8	0	1985
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ring-necked Pheasant	21	5	2	17	24	2	5	6	116	15	3	11	8	5	8	26	274
Ruffed Grouse	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wild Turkey	40	264	170	165	80	47	180	4	181	367	175	131	112	102	88	165	2271
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	9
Bald Eagle	3	14	6	10	2	0	0	0	12	48	39	5	0	1	2	4	146
Northern Harrier	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	4	0	1	3	1	0	20
Cooper's Hawk	4	1	2	4	6	1	6	3	2	6	29	8	8	1	5	1	87
Red-tailed Hawk	52	33	26	30	41	34	48	47	41	92	88	27	31	44	28	38	700
Rough-legged Hawk	4	6	11	5	8	16	2	2	12	33	4	0	1	3	3	6	116
American Kestrel	10	1	1	1	0	8	9	8	2	8	2	3	0	3	11	7	74
Merlin	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	CW	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
American Coot	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	786	300	0	0	0	0	1091
Ring-billed Gull	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	33	1116	CW	1	0	4	0	1170
Herring Gull	19	85	25	0	0	46	1	0	4	124	496	0	5	0	10	0	815
Rock Pigeon	678	110	347	167	942	620	751	892	461	460	562	599	222	300	164	456	7731
Mourning Dove	440	85	181	275	333	198	374	328	357	565	799	213	262	177	175	195	4957
Eastern Screech-owl	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	23	0	3	8	1	4	48
Great Horned Owl	6	4	1	0	0	0	2	1	5	10	17	CW	2	9	CW	4	61
Barred Owl	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	7	0	0	2	0	0	16
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	5	3	1	0	1	0	CW	4	6	CW	1	1	4	2	28
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	11
Red-bellied Woodpecker	25	34	19	53	32	10	25	33	66	119	229	59	46	28	28	40	846
Downy Woodpecker	59	71	64	105	52	28	72	61	134	209	386	71	105	59	45	54	1575
Hairy Woodpecker	9	21	22	22	17	5	21	9	45	93	108	22	31	21	8	18	472
Northern Flicker	0	2	11	6	1	0	5	3	20	17	17	1	3	0	1	8	95
Pileated Woodpecker	0	1	13	2	3	0	0	CW	2	15	0	0	0	1	0	2	39
Northern Shrike	0	4	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	2	0	0	22
Blue Jay	146	197	353	330	196	61	112	177	364	469	413	119	82	111	64	128	3322
American Crow	187	291	409	411	339	114	249	311	521	1050	1060	301	295	188	533	217	6476
Common Raven	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Horned Lark	36	53	13	47	269	23	183	274	36	249	16	278	20	76	285	97	1955
Black-capped Chickadee	135	216	216	268	128	63	245	227	348	768	1616	263	171	165	167	116	5112
Tufted Titmouse	0	3	2	22	3	0	0	0	53	65	35	10	5	8	13	6	225
Red-breasted Nuthatch	2	26	14	10	2	1	1	0	27	14	29	2	7	3	3	2	143
White-breasted Nuthatch	53	72	69	73	60	10	64	77	115	220	435	91	74	39	34	40	1526
Brown Creeper	0	1	2	2	3	1	2	5	2	33	101	1	8	7	6	1	175
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	2	0	1	0	1	17
Eastern Bluebird	0	3	0	10	0	1	2	2	22	41	6	2	1	0	2	0	92
American Robin	31	52	64	38	4	1	24	8	223	323	489	4	19	23	31	1	1335
European Starling	1345	247	519	199	1715	1975	2012	3669	590	642	2233	3251	2241	1580	2309	1087	25614
Cedar Waxwing	8	26	27	117	34	1	0	91	173	183	433	38	0	15	0	5	1151
American Tree Sparrow	708	134	194	492	667	549	367	522	809	249	545	488	102	70	74	360	6330
Fox Sparrow	1	6	2	2	0	3	0	6	1	2	6	7	0	0	3	0	39
Song Sparrow	3	0	0	4	7	0	8	25	2	6	14	33	19	31	18	28	198
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	13	0	14	CW	0	0	34
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	30	2	0	1	CW	0	39
Dark-eyed Junco	647	655	643	2163	2478	444	600	1889	1515	1259	1092	1669	1236	478	634	1178	18580
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	0	16	12	0	11	38	7	1	0	0	3	0	35	123
Snow Bunting	103	120	0	0	725	455	608	202	165	2	0	220	0	27	69	135	2831
Northern Cardinal	87	111	57	157	97	31	113	167	229	435	902	121	224	133	194	215	3273
Red-winged Blackbird	1	35	0	1	11	166	21	0	1	24	62	5	0	15	4	0	346
Brown-headed Cowbird	5	0	0	0	CW	21	4	2	3	2	0	17	8	4	67	4	137
Purple Finch	3	7	24	22	0	1	0	0	58	29	3	0	20	0	0	0	167
House Finch	111	45	66	93	105	56	150	84	281	306	944	173	98	125	60	80	2777
Common Redpoll	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Pine Siskin	8	0	11	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	31
American Goldfinch	175	112	170	218	104	201	212	151	315	446	892	196	205	141	90	119	3747
House Sparrow	1277	205	133	424	1645	658	1930	1097	692	1295	2479	1615	273	468	442	945	15578
Total Species	43	59	58	43	43	41	47	40	63	69	92	48	46	52	52	44	

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

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

Species	Blanchard- ville 94	Mount Horeb 95	Bara- boo 96	Clyde 97	Rich- land Center 98	Kicka- poo Valley 99	La Farge 100	Re- treat 101	Bridge- port 102	Case- ville 103	Platt- ville 104	Region Totals	Number of Counts	No. of Individ- uals	Percent Change
Canada Goose	0	249	82	44	1	0	0	0	9	11	40	436	72	37,234	-81%
American Black Duck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	41	523	-39%
Mallard	11	48	341	5	12	0	0	0	213	30	16	676	74	25,628	-32%
Greater Scaup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	16,970	+51%
Lesser Scaup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	15	518	+31%
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	1076	-48%
Common Goldeneye	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	26	47	13,616	+40%
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	118	-46%
Common Merganser	0	0	152	0	0	0	0	0	6	24	0	182	41	10,073	+29%
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	2,592	+129%
Ring-necked Pheasant	17	11	0	15	7	3	2	0	6	9	0	70	67	591	-14%
Ruffed Grouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	33	227	-24%
Wild Turkey	117	519	154	228	552	134	80	34	107	131	30	2086	97	12,056	+8%
Great Blue Heron	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	21	33	-38%
Bald Eagle	7	7	85	23	27	11	5	15	33	114	22	349	91	1114	-12%
Northern Harrier	1	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	21	43	-78%
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	1	2	1	4	2	0	0	1	0	1	12	40	79	-23%
Cooper's Hawk	0	5	3	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	14	66	294	+13%
Red-tailed Hawk	53	96	85	34	53	35	14	26	41	59	27	523	87	2476	-1%
Rough-legged Hawk	14	16	23	8	21	3	1	3	12	23	16	140	78	567	-3%
American Kestrel	7	6	5	4	12	6	3	0	7	5	6	61	63	325	-55%
Merlin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	20	+122%
American Coot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	1285	-70%
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	31	2878	-72%
Herring Gull	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	46	15,081	-33%
Rock Pigeon	129	584	358	306	895	284	90	132	743	227	52	3800	96	35,662	+3%
Mourning Dove	79	372	321	36	202	82	22	0	256	72	145	1587	102	21,446	-1%
Eastern Screech Owl	1	3	7	0	1	0	1	1	10	5	1	30	42	158	-17%
Great Horned Owl	31	12	6	6	8	3	2	0	2	7	0	77	65	332	-17%
Barred Owl	1	4	2	1	3	2	2	0	1	1	0	17	39	85	-14%
Belted Kingfisher	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	4	1	2	19	47	92	-14%
Red-headed Woodpecker	8	26	0	0	2	1	1	0	5	1	0	44	30	95	+47%
Red-bellied Woodpecker	59	163	127	18	100	43	15	26	100	96	32	779	94	2997	+42%
Downy Woodpecker	76	255	156	22	168	42	23	20	108	101	21	992	104	6178	+24%
Hairy Woodpecker	33	103	57	17	50	8	7	4	46	46	7	378	104	2521	+34%
Northern Flicker	8	3	13	5	2	0	2	1	4	6	0	44	54	285	+34%
Pileated Woodpecker	5	9	15	8	13	CW	5	4	14	5	3	81	79	510	+47%
Northern Shrike	1	2	6	1	2	2	1	0	1	3	1	20	62	170	-19%
Blue Jay	215	509	362	162	468	167	91	44	209	211	36	2474	104	14,507	+41%
American Crow	252	940	729	335	924	454	282	239	558	261	78	5052	104	34,942	-11%
Common Raven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	758	-10%
Horned Lark	150	330	22	34	17	26	15	35	234	861	231	1955	75	6331	+70%
Black-capped Chickadee	193	710	597	187	490	168	106	70	241	200	52	3014	104	30,093	+9%
Tufted Titmouse	12	127	59	19	62	21	12	12	39	46	3	412	49	815	+41%
Red-breasted Nuthatch	3	10	42	14	10	3	3	0	7	1	0	93	94	1751	+9%
White-breasted Nuthatch	121	237	222	51	164	47	25	22	92	84	20	1085	104	6264	+14%
Brown Creeper	8	5	5	14	13	0	0	1	7	44	0	97	60	445	+72%
Golden-crowned Kinglet	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	30	108	-47%
Eastern Bluebird	0	5	10	0	43	4	0	6	6	0	4	78	31	271	-18%
American Robin	0	95	85	2	5	2	0	0	2	1	0	192	83	6566	+57%
European Starling	407	1146	625	456	1223	278	366	250	2720	368	714	8553	99	93,483	+5%
Cedar Waxwing	59	95	65	17	0	4	40	0	1	3	0	284	78	6451	+14%
American Tree Sparrow	603	423	193	110	229	66	87	51	794	257	191	3004	96	18,735	-1%
Fox Sparrow	4	5	2	1	5	0	1	0	7	1	4	30	34	101	+290%
Song Sparrow	19	4	0	5	3	1	1	1	41	6	6	87	45	356	+12%
Swamp Sparrow	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	10	14	51	-26%
White-throated Sparrow	1	10	3	0	1	1	0	0	10	2	0	28	34	129	-29%
Dark-eyed Junco	2297	1176	862	525	2146	377	585	338	2716	779	674	12,475	96	50,078	+36%
Lapland Longspur	18	131	1	6	0	24	0	0	21	451	2	654	28	1111	-50%
Snow Bunting	80	60	0	12	0	0	9	0	101	232	60	554	76	13,359	+56%
Northern Cardinal	241	404	201	77	346	61	87	39	304	231	88	2079	97	10,661	+20%
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	645	-58%
Brown-headed Cowbird	51	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	58	27	336	-46%
Purple Finch	4	27	32	8	14	8	45	20	6	1	0	165	75	1333	-2%
House Finch	13	137	202	20	196	20	0	1	120	32	17	758	87	8786	-2%
Common Redpoll	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	470	-82%
Pine Siskin	0	8	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	44	791	-69%
American Goldfinch	186	436	440	156	473	166	92	84	201	66	22	2322	104	21,771	+9%
House Sparrow	753	870	502	199	1073	457	26	352	1386	759	351	6728	94	47,504	0%
Total Species	51	54	58	48	50	40	39	30	71	56	40				

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

Table 9. Species found on 14 or fewer counts.

Species	Number of Counts	Number of Birds	Count and Number
Snow Goose	2	21	New Franken 20 , Riveredge 1
Cackling Goose	5	18	Madison 9 , Montello 4, Riveredge 1, Rosendale 1, Wautoma 3
Mute Swan	14	195	Beloit 6, Burlington 45, Ephraim 38, Ft. Atkinson 2, Kettle Moraine 2, Lake Geneva 2, Madison 6, Oconomowoc 4, Racine 2, Riveredge 2, Shawano 1, Washington Island 80 , Waukesha 4, Wisc. Rapids 1
Trumpeter Swan	13	414	Bridgeport 1, Cassville 13, Grantsburg 2, Hudson 303 , La Crosse 3, Madison 5, Manitowish Waters 8, Nelson 24, New Richmond 30, Oconomowoc 4, Palmyra 6, Shawano 6, Stevens Point 9
Tundra Swan	8	1482	Bayfield 2, (Blanchardville), Brussels 17, (Green Lake), Kewaunee 3, La Crosse 10, Madison 1433 , Platteville 2, (Shawano), (Sturgeon Bay), Waterloo 2, Waukesha 13
Wood Duck	10	13	Beloit 1, Burlington 1, Green Bay 2 , Hartford 1, Madison 2 , Montello 1, Oconomowoc 2 , Palmyra 1, Randolph 1, Riveredge 1
Gadwall	12	136	Appleton 7, Cooksville 8, Green Lake 2, Hales Corners 21, Hudson 5, Madison 61 , Milwaukee 22, Montello 1, New Richmond 4, Poynette 2, Racine 1, Waukesha 2
American Wigeon	1	1	Waukesha 1
Northern Shoveler	3	173	Appleton 8, Green Bay 2, Madison 163
Northern Pintail	2	2	Beloit 1, Bridgeport 1
Green-winged Teal	1	2	(Kenosha), Madison 2
Canvasback	11	58	Bridgeport 1, Cedar Grove 3, Green Lake 3, Hartford 1, Kenosha 3, La Crosse 2, Lake Geneva 18, Madison 23 , Milwaukee 1, Riveredge 1, Sauk City 2
Redhead	11	52	Appleton 1, Cedar Grove 2, Ephraim 4, Green Lake 4, Kenosha 2, Madison 6, Milwaukee 10, Palmyra 2, Sauk City 3, Sturgeon Bay 3, Washington Island 15
Ring-necked Duck	8	12	Appleton 1, Green Lake 1, La Crosse 1, Madison 3 , Milwaukee 1, Oshkosh 3 , Riveredge 1, Waterloo 1
King Eider	1	1	Sturgeon Bay 1
Harlequin Duck	1	1	Sheboygan 1
Surf Scoter	2	2	Cedar Grove 1, Hales Corners 1
White-winged Scoter	5	10	Cedar Grove 1, Pensaukee 1, Racine 4 , Riveredge 1, Sturgeon Bay 3
Black Scoter	2	3	Cedar Grove 1, Hales Corners 2
Scoter species	1	1	Sheboygan 1
Long-tailed Duck	6	53	Cedar Grove 5, (Kenosha), Kewaunee 6, Madison 1, Milwaukee 2, (Racine), Riveredge 14, Sheboygan 25 , (Washington Island)
Barrow's Goldeneye	3	3	Madison 1, Racine 1, Sheboygan 1
Ruddy Duck	14	253	Appleton 21, Burlington 2, Green Lake 19, Hales Corners 7, Hartford 9, La Crosse 2, Lake Geneva 32, Madison 103 , Milwaukee 25, Oconomowoc 6, Palmyra 6, Racine 2, Riveredge 18, Woodland Dunes SE 1
Hybrid merganser/bufflehead			(one at Sturgeon Bay)
Gray Partridge	3	44	Bridgeport 21 , Cassville 20, Woodland Dunes NE 3
Spruce Grouse	1	1	Phelps 1
Sharp-tailed Grouse	2	8	Gilman 1, Grantsburg 7
Greater Prairie-Chicken	1	14	(Arpin), Wisconsin Rapids 14
Northern Bobwhite	0	0	(Richland Center)
Common Loon	4	10	Ephraim 5 , Madison 3, Milwaukee 1, (Racine), Riveredge 1
Pied-billed Grebe	4	4	Bridgeport 1, Burlington 1, Kenosha 1, Madison 1
Horned Grebe	2	3	Brussels 2 , Milwaukee 1
Red-necked Grebe	0	0	(Madison)
American White Pelican	1	4	Green Bay 4
Double-crested Cormorant	6	45	Appleton 8, (Ashland), Fond du Lac 1, Green Bay 17 , Milwaukee 1, Riveredge 16, Sturgeon Bay 2
Black-crowned Night-Heron	1	1	Madison 1
Turkey Vulture	1	3	New Franken 3
Northern Goshawk	10	16	Armstrong Creek 1, Baraboo 3, Brussels 1, Cable 1, Florence 1, Ft. Atkinson 1, Gurney 2, New Franken 4 , Palmyra 1, Riveredge 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	9	14	Baraboo 1, Bridgeport 2, Fond du Lac 1, La Crosse 1, Montello 1, Mt. Horeb 3 , (Oshkosh), (Pardeeville), Richland Center 2, Sauk City 2, Wautoma 1
Golden Eagle	8	18	Bridgeport 3, Cassville 2, Friendship 1, Kickapoo Valley 1, Meadow Valley 2, Nelson 6 , Retreat 2, Wautoma 1
Gyr Falcon	1	1	Ashland 1
Peregrine Falcon	7	13	Appleton 1, Cassville 1, Green Bay 4 , (Kenosha), Oshkosh 1, Racine 4 , Milwaukee 1, Woodland Dunes SE 1
Virginia Rail	2	5	Palmyra 1, Poynette 4
Sandhill Crane	4	4	(Baraboo), Fremont 1, Grantsburg 1, (Milwaukee), Montello 1, Waterloo 1
Wilson's Snipe	11	14	Beloit 1, Blanchardville 1, Bridgeport 2, Brodhead 1, Cedar Grove 1, Kickapoo Valley 1, La Crosse 1, (La Farge), Madison 1, Palmyra 3 , Poynette 1, Riveredge 1, (Wautoma)
California Gull	1	1	Milwaukee 1
Thayer's Gull	7	13	Appleton 1, Madison 1, Milwaukee 7 , Montello 1, Racine 1, Sheboygan 1, Woodland Dunes SE 1
Iceland Gull	2	2	Milwaukee 1, Woodland Dunes SE 1
Lesser Black-backed Gull	3	7	Madison 2, Milwaukee 4 , Woodland Dunes SE 1
Glaucous Gull	9	28	Cedar Grove 9 , Hales Corners 1, Milwaukee 5, Montello 1, Oshkosh 1, Riveredge 1, Sheboygan 5, Stockbridge 1, Woodland Dunes SE 4
Great Black-backed Gull	8	26	Burlington 1, Cedar Grove 4, (Green Bay), Kewaunee 1, Milwaukee 2, (Oshkosh), Racine 1, Sheboygan 10 , Woodland Dunes NE 4, Woodland Dunes SE 3
Black-legged Kittiwake	1	1	Riveredge 1
Eurasian Collared-Dove	2	17	Bridgeport 10 , Hales Corners 7

(Continued)

Table 9. *Continued.*

Species	Number of Counts	Number of Birds	Count and Number
Snowy Owl	2	2	Ashland 1, (Brussels), (Kenosha), Milwaukee 1, (Randolph), (Sturgeon Bay)
Northern Hawk Owl	3	3	Grantsburg 1, Rhinelander 1, Wautoma 1
Long-eared Owl	6	6	Baraboo 1, Cassville 1, Clyde 1, Hustisford 1, Kettle Moraine 1, Sheboygan 1, (Stevens Point)
Short-eared Owl	4	7	Appleton 3 , Bridgeport 2, (Burlington), Horicon Marsh, Oconomowoc 1
Northern Saw-whet Owl	9	19	Baraboo 9 , Cedar Grove 1, Horicon Marsh 1, Madison 1, Montello 3, Mt. Horeb 1, Riveredge 1, Sevens Point 1, Sturgeon Bay 1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	11	17	Baraboo 3, (Beloit), Bridgeport 1, Cassville 1, Clyde 1, Green Bay 1, Madison 1, Mount Horeb 1, Nelson 1, New Franken 5 , Sauk City 1, Trempealeau 1
Black-backed Woodpecker	1	2	Caroline 2
Gray Jay	8	25	Armstrong Creek 3, Cable 5 , Clam Lake 5 , Fifield 5 , Florence 2, Rhinelander 2, Summit Lake 1, Three Lakes 2
Boreal Chickadee	3	7	Armstrong Creek 1, Clam Lake 2, Three Lakes 4
Carolina Wren	7	16	Baraboo 1, (Beloit), Blanchardville 3, Bridgeport 2, (Brussels), (Hales Corners), La Crosse 1, Madison 7 , Richland Center 1, Sauk City 1
Winter Wren	2	3	Madison 1, (New Franken), Platteville 2
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	1	Madison 1
Townsend's Solitaire	2	2	Baraboo 1, Bayfield 1
Hermit Thrush	14	17	Antigo 1, Friendship 1, Green Lake 1, Kewaunee 1, Madison 2 , Milwaukee 2 , Mt. Horeb 1, Palmyra 1, Pensaukee 1, Peshtigo 1, Riveredge 2 , Sauk City 1, Stockbridge 1, Waupaca 1
Varied Thrush	1	1	Herbster 1, (Richland Center)
Brown Thrasher	3	3	Madison 1, Norske 1, Racine 1
American Pipit	3	14	Cedar Grove 1, (Kenosha), Madison 1, Racine 12
Bohemian Waxwing	13	520	Ashland 65, Bayfield 100, Cable 10, Cedar Grove 1, Clam Lake 1, Fifield 25, (Florence), Green Bay 1, Manitowish Waters 12, Medford 11, Minocqua 134 , Rhinelander 27, Summit Lake 26, Three Lakes 107, (Wausau)
Yellow-rumped Warbler	7	10	Baraboo 1, Bridgeport 1, (Brussels), Clyde 1, Milwaukee 4 , Palmyra 1, Sauk City 1, Waupaca 1
Eastern Towhee	2	2	Bridgeport 1, Sauk City 1
Field Sparrow	3	4	Bridgeport 2 , Friendship 1, Waupaca 1
Vesper Sparrow	1	1	Mt. Horeb 1
Savannah Sparrow	7	7	Antigo 1, Blanchardville 1, Cedar Grove 1, Columbus 1, Hustisford 1, Lake Geneva 1, Racine 1
Lincoln's Sparrow	1	1	Bridgeport 1
Harris's Sparrow	2	3	Cedar Grove 1, New Franken 2
White-crowned Sparrow	11	22	(Beloit), Bridgeport 1, Cassville 1, Cedar Grove 1, Columbus 1, Ft. Atkinson 1, Fremont 1, (Kenosha), New Franken 4, Madison 1, Palmyra 1, (Racine), Randolph 2, Waterloo 8 , (Woodland Dunes SE)
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	0	0	(Kenosha)
Eastern Meadowlark	3	4	Bayfield 1, Cedar Grove 2 , Spencer 1
Meadowlark sp.	4	6	Beloit 2 , Bridgeport 2 , (Lake Geneva), Plymouth 1, Waterloo 1
Yellow-headed Blackbird	0	0	(Sauk City)
Rusty Blackbird	3	3	Cooksville 1, Holcombe 1, Shiocton 1
Brewer's Blackbird	1	3	Horicon Marsh 3
Common Grackle	9	14	Black River Falls 1, Blanchardville 1, Cassville 1, Green Bay 2, (Kenosha), Madison 1, Pardeeville 1, Pensaukee 3 , Richland Center 1, Sauk City 3
Pine Grosbeak	6	58	Bayfield 3, Cable 9, Grantsburg 19 , Gurney 6, New Franken 13, Sturgeon Bay 8
Red Crossbill	3	12	Florence 2, Stevens Point 1, Summit Lake 9
White-winged Crossbill	12	210	Armstrong Creek 41 , Ashland 21, Bayfield 28, Cable 2, Clam Lake 12, Florence 2, Hayward 1, Herbster 39, Manitowish Waters 10, Phelps 8, Summit Lake 5, Three Lakes 41
Evening Grosbeak	10	213	Appleton 1, Armstrong Creek 42, (Cable), Clam Lake 72 , Fifield 14, Florence 3, Gilman 26, Gurney 5, Manitowish Waters 3, Phelps 42, Wautoma 5

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

(18). The only year with more individuals is 1997 (with 473).

Partridge through Quail—Despite the cover of snow, species in this grouping did not do well. Both the Ring-necked Pheasant and the Ruffed Grouse were less than average and the Wild Turkey about average. An impressive 21 Gray Partridge were located at Bridgeport, followed by 20 at Cassville. After being missed in 2008, a Spruce Grouse was found at Phelps and the Sharp-tailed Grouse was at Gilman and Grantsburg. The one count reporting Greater Prairie-Chickens was Wisconsin Rapids. For the first time since 1945, there were no Northern Bobwhite found on a count day. Richland Center reported them for the count week.

Loons through Vultures—The 10 Common Loons over 4 counts were about normal, while the same could be said for the 4 Pied-billed Grebes over 4 counts. Horned Grebes were documented from Brussels and Milwaukee. As happens now annually, there were American White Pelicans at Green Bay. It is suspected these could be injured birds remaining from the breeding colony near that spot. A Black-crowned Night-Heron was documented from Madison. Despite the heavy snow and the relatively northern location, three Turkey Vultures were found at New Franken (Brown County). It is claimed these birds fed on dead farm animals brought to a certain field.

Hawks and Eagles—With a dense and frozen snow, one would expect this grouping to do poorly. And, within this group, one would expect the greatest decreases to be with the Northern Harrier and the American Kestrel. And such it was. The North-

ern Harrier (43 over 21 counts) was 78% below average; the American Kestrel (325 over 63 counts) was 55% less than average. Last year, because certain counts were weathered out, the number of Bald Eagles dropped below 1,000 for the first time since 2000. This year, thanks to the re-inclusion of Cassville (often the count with the most eagles), Bald Eagle numbers (1,114) were again above that threshold. Even so, statewide, this eagle was found in less than average numbers. Cooper's Hawk totals remained high. Although less numerous than in the previous two years, their total was 13% above average. It was a strong year for Northern Goshawks (16 over 10 counts) and Red-shouldered Hawks (14 over 9 counts). The only year with better Golden Eagle numbers (18 over 8 counts) is 2008, when 24 were found over 10 counts. Merlins were found in record numbers (20 over 15 counts). The previous high had been 14 over 12 counts in 2006. A Gyrfalcon was documented for Ashland.

Rails through Shorebirds—Virginia Rails were again heard at Palmyra and Poynette. Although rebounding from just 59 individuals in 2008, the tally of 1,285 American Coots is still 70% below the 10-year average. Sandhill Cranes remained low with just 4 over 4 counts. From some of the accounts, it might be that these few individuals were injured and unable to leave. The only shorebird found was the Wilson's Snipe and that in numbers less than average.

Gulls—Although not so steep a reduction in numbers as the count before, Ring-billed and Herring Gull numbers were well below 10-year averages. Herring Gulls were down not so much as Ring-billed due to a large

number of Herring Gulls found at Milwaukee (6,437). After Milwaukee, the highest total was 1,204 in Racine. Due to snow cover, few gulls were found inland. An exception was Oshkosh with 1,171 Herring. Less common gulls did well. The Thayer's Gull (13 over 7 counts) set record highs for both individuals and number of counts. The old high for counts had been 6 (set in 2002) and the old high for individuals had been 10 (set in 2003). A California Gull reported from Milwaukee is the first for the CBCs. This takes the total number of species found on WSO CBCs to 232. A Black-legged Kittiwake documented from Riveredge is the third CBC record for this species. This bird remained at Port Washington into the spring season, making it the first overwintering record for the state. The two previous counts with a Black-legged Kittiwake (1974 and 1984) were from Madison. In 2008, a Black-legged was reported for the count week in Sheboygan.

Doves—Both the Rock Pigeon and the Mourning Dove were found in average numbers. The Eurasian Collared-Dove was again reported from Bridgeport and Hales Corners in numbers similar to the past. Although Collared-Doves might be increasing in the state, especially in the southwest, this increase is not being reflected in the CBC totals.

Owls—The three common owls (Eastern Screech, Great Horned, and Barred) were found in numbers slightly less than average. The only count day Snowy Owls were at Ashland and Milwaukee, though an additional four circles reported them during the count week. Both the Long-eared (6 over 6 counts) and the

Short-eared (7 over 4 counts) Owls were found in small numbers compared to past counts. The one owl of note was the Northern Hawk Owl. Hawk Owls were documented from Grantsburg, Rhinelander, and Wautoma. This is the 6th year in which this species was found. The other five consisted of one individual in a single circle.

Kingfishers—The Belted Kingfisher (92 over 47 counts) was down slightly from its 10-year average.

Woodpeckers—Species in this grouping have been doing well. Over the years their numbers keep increasing, often with new highs. This year new records for number of individuals were set for the Red-bellied, Downy, and Hairy Woodpeckers. These record highs are notable. For example, the Downy (with 6,178 individuals) was better than 11% above its previous high of 5,543 (set in 2007). The Northern Flicker (285 over 54 counts) is overshadowed only by the 394 over 60 counts in 2005. Likewise, the Pileated Woodpecker (510 over 79 counts) is outdone only by the 544 over 78 circles in 2007. The Pileated was 47% above its 10-year average. Even the Red-headed Woodpecker had a fine count. The 95 individuals over 30 counts is 47% above average. This number of individuals is the highest since 125 in 1997 and contrasts to a low of 22 in 2004. The only Black-backed Woodpecker came from Caroline. This Shawano County location is somewhat out of the range one might expect for the Black-backed.

Shrikes through Ravens—After two years of high numbers, Northern Shrikes were found in the smallest totals (170 over 62 counts) since 2002. While American Crows were about av-

erage, the Blue Jay was found in record numbers that were 41% above the 10-year average. The total of 14,507 individuals is a 13% increase over the previous high of 12,810 (set in 2005). In contrast, the Gray Jay (25 over 8 counts) had one of its poorest showings that created a close match to the weak numbers of the previous year (25 over 6 counts).

Larks—The Horned Lark (6,331 over 75 counts) had a banner year, being 70% over its 10-year average. The number of circles reporting this lark was record high. The old high had been 69 (set in 2005). The only years with more individuals were 2000 (with 10,764) and 2005 (with 6,703). The 861 found at Bridgeport is exceeded for a single circle only by the 912 at Hartford in 2000.

Chickadees, Titmouse, Nuthatches, and Creepers—Black-capped Chickadees (30,093 over 104 counts) were record high in individuals and, as with other common birds found in record numbers, had a record high of individuals per field party hour. The Tufted Titmouse continued its expansion, not only in numbers but in area. The total of individuals (815 over 49 counts) is 41% above average and is 13% above the previous high of 720 (set in 2007). The previous high of circles reporting titmouse was 43 (set in 2006). Red-breasted Nuthatches were found in normal numbers, while the White-breasted (6,264 over 104 counts) was second only in individuals to the 6,467 of 2006. Brown Creepers were also record setting. The 445 individuals well topped the previous high of 372 (set 1997).

Wrens and Kinglets—After dropping to 4 individuals over 3 circles in the weather-hindered count of 2008,

the Carolina Wren returned to nearly normal numbers with 16 individuals over 7 counts. In the opposite direction, the Winter Wren, which had 7 consecutive strong counts, fell to 3 individuals over 2 circles. This was its weakest showing since 2 individuals over 2 counts in 1995. The Golden-crowned Kinglet (108 over 30 counts) continued with its third consecutive weak total, being 47% below its 10-year average. A Ruby-crowned Kinglet was documented from Madison.

Thrushes—Although strong in comparison to years previous to 2005, the Eastern Bluebird (271 over 31 counts) had its lowest totals since 2004 and was 18% below the 10-year average. The American Robin continued its 12-year pattern of strong counts. The 83 circles reporting Robins shattered the previous high of 73 (set in 2002, 2007, and 2008). The total of 6,566 individuals is bested only by 7,751 (in 1998) and 6,719 (in 2005). This stretch of high Robin totals coincides with an equally strong stretch of waxwing numbers for the same time period. Despite the wintry conditions, the Hermit Thrush (17 over 14 counts) had high numbers also. In the history of the CBCs, only two years had better than 9 circles showing the Hermit Thrush. The first was 19 in 2005; the second is 14 in 2009. The 17 individuals are topped only by 27 (in 2002), 24 (in 2003), and 34 (in 2005). Townsend's Solitaires were found at Baraboo and Bayfield. A Varied Thrush was found at Herbster (Bayfield County). It is the first count day find of a Varied since 2005.

Mockingbirds through Waxwings—For the first time since 2001, a Northern Mockingbird was not found on a count day or week. Also absent was the

Gray Catbird. Brown Thrashers were found at Madison, NORSKE, and Racine. Although American Pipits are now nearly annual, they have never been found in numbers similar to 2009. There were 3 circles (Cedar Grove, Madison, and Racine) with pipits. Never before had more than one count reported this species. The 12 pipits from Racine nearly match the historical total of 13 individuals found over the 70+ year history of the counts. As mentioned before, the Cedar Waxwing has had better than 10 years of high numbers. The 78 circles reporting this waxwing is record high (the old high being 74 in 2006). The Bohemian Waxwing (520 over 13 counts) also did well.

Warblers—The only warbler was the Yellow-rumped (10 over 7 counts). The Yellow-rumped Warbler is an annual on the counts. The first reported Yellow-rumped came from Sauk City in 1941. It was not sighted again until 1957, when it was found at both Mazomanie and Racine. The only misses since then have been in 1964, 1966, 1970, and 1972.

Towhees and Sparrows—Eastern Towhees were noticed at Bridgeport and Sauk City. This towhee is also nearly an annual. It has been found on a count day or week every year since 1961. The snow created excellent conditions for finding the two most common sparrow species—the American Tree Sparrow and the Dark-eyed Junco. Even so, many of the Tree Sparrows seemed to have already moved on by time the counts got to them. They were thus found in just normal numbers. The junco (50,078 over 96 counts) was a different story. The number of individuals was record high and 36% above the 10-year aver-

age. The 2,716 individuals reported from Bridgeport is the 4th highest for a single circle. The highest total is 3,216 from Poynette in 1987. Also noteworthy in 2009 were the 2,478 from Randolph and the 2,297 from Blanchardville. Outside these two abundant species, sparrows were found in record or near-record numbers across the spectrum. Perhaps there has never before been so successful a count for sparrows. Four Field Sparrows were found over 3 counts, while a Vesper Sparrow was documented from Mt. Horeb. It was the first Vesper since 2005 and the third since 1994. Savannah Sparrows had a special year, with 7 documented over 7 counts. Previous to this, the highest number of counts had been 4 (set in 2005), while the highest number of individuals had been 5 (set in 1999). As well as the Savannah might have done, it was small in comparison to the Fox Sparrow. Until this year, the best year for the Fox was 2005 (when 64 were found over 25 counts). No other year had come close to those numbers. But then 2009 shattered them, with 101 Fox reported over 34 counts. The total of Fox Sparrows was 290% above the 10-year average. A Lincoln's Sparrow was documented from Bridgeport, while a record matching number of Harris's Sparrows were found at Cedar Grove and New Franken. Two species not sharing in this wealth were the Swamp Sparrow (26% below average) and the White-throated Sparrow (29% below average).

Longspurs through Buntings—As has happened in the previous two counts, Lapland Longspur totals remained weak (50% below average), while Snow Bunting numbers (13,359

over 76 counts) continued to be strong (56% above average). The 76 circles reporting Snow Buntings was record high. The record had been 69 (set in 2008). It was also a strong year for the Northern Cardinal (10,661 over 97 counts). The only other year to report better than 10,000 individuals was 2007 (with 11,904).

Blackbirds—As could be predicted in a count year with significant snow through the period, blackbirds fared poorly. The two most numerous species in this grouping, the Red-winged Blackbird and Brown-headed Cowbird, were down from their 10-year averages 58% and 46% respectively. The Common Grackle (14 over 9 counts) had its lowest total of individuals since 12 were reported in 1958 (when there were but 34 counts compared to 104 this year). The number of counts reporting grackles was the lowest since 6 in 1959 (when only 36 counts were taken). Eastern Meadowlarks were documented from Bayfield, Cedar Grove, and Spencer. There were an additional 6 individuals identified as meadowlark species. A Western Meadowlark has not been documented for the counts since 2004 at Bridgeport. Three circles (Cooksville, Holcombe, and Shioc-ton) had Rusty Blackbirds, each reporting one individual. The sole Brewer's Blackbirds came from Horicon Marsh.

Finches—Following perhaps the most exciting winter for finches in the history of the counts, 2009 produced one of the poorer showings. This was due in part to a poor seed crop. The most noted species in this grouping in 2008 was the White-winged Crossbill. It was found in 46 circles with 3,063 individuals. This year those totals fell

to a modest 210 individuals over 12 counts. Those 12 counts were confined to the Northern Region of the state. The Red Crossbill (12 over 3 counts) had its worst showing since 8 over 2 counts in 2003. One must then go back to 1997, when there were but 6 found over 4 counts, to locate another year with so few such crossbills. The Pine Grosbeak (58 over 6 counts) had similar poor numbers. One needs to go back to 2002 (40 over 6 counts) and 1992 (23 over 8 counts) to find years with comparable totals. Pine Siskins were 69% below average, with the highest total for a circle being a mere 106 at Rhinelander. Though Purple Finch, House Finch, and American Goldfinch maintained normal numbers, they were difficult to find in the northern reaches of the state. The Common Redpoll is now off onto an unbeaten path of unpredictability. In the past, there was a rhythm of having high totals in count years having odd numbers and low totals in count years having even numbers. These rules have now been violated. In 2008 (an even-numbered year), redpolls were found in large numbers seldom experienced. This year (an odd-numbered year), redpolls had their lowest totals (470 over 20 counts) since 2002. The Evening Grosbeak (213 over 10 counts) continued to tread down the path of ever lower numbers. Except for 2008 (with 63 individuals over 11 counts), one must travel back to 1956 to find totals so low.

House Sparrow—House Sparrow numbers matched exactly their 10-year average.

APPENDIX

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

Antigo (33); Jct. of 45 and 7th Ave, Antigo; Nancy Richmond, N3480 County Road S, Antigo, WI 54409; 715. 623. 6850; polarpastor@gmail.com. **Appleton** (64); Jct. Hwys. 47 and 125, Outagamie Co.; John Shillinglaw, 1952 Palisades Dr., Appleton, WI 54915; 920. 731. 4222; jashlaw@aol.com. **Armstrong Creek** (15); Jct. of Hwys. 8 and 101, Forest County; Kay Kavanagh, 712 Lakeview Ln., Niagara, WI 54151; 715. 589. 2299; kkav@uplogon.com. **Arpin** (36); 1/2 mi. N of Jct. Hwy. C and Oak Rd., Wood Co.; Dennis SeEVERS, 5969 Butternut Rd., Arpin, WI 54410; 715. 569. 4260; rock-cut@solaros.net. **Ashland** (3); Jct. Hwy. 2 and Sanborn Ave., Ashland; Dick Verch, 906 Ellis Ave., Ashland, WI 54806; 715. 682. 5453; dverch2@charter.net. **Baraboo** (96); Jct. City View Rd. and Hwy. A, Baraboo; Scott Swengel, 909 Birch St., Baraboo, WI 53913; 608. 356. 9543; aswengel@jvlnet.com. **Bayfield** (2); T 50 N, R 5 W, S-22; David A. Bratley; Box 518, Washburn, WI 54891; 715. 373. 2564; dabirder@juno.com. **Beloit** (92); Jct. Tracy and Eau Claire Rds., about two miles W of Rock Co. Airport; Brad Paulson, 15034 W. Carroll Rd., Brodhead, WI 53520; 608. 879. 2647; bradp@ruppseeds.com. **Birchwood**

(no count taken); MacRae Lake, Washburn County; Rick Pertile, 1818 Laurel Ave. West, Minneapolis, MN 55405; 612. 373. 3417; mugzy1960@msn.com. **Black River Falls** (29); Jct. Hwys. H and 54, Jackson Co.; Judy Allen, W12866 River Rd., Black River Falls, WI 54615; 608. 488. 4150; knothole@centurytel.net. **Blanchardville** (94); 2.5 miles SW of Blanchardville; David Willard, Bird Division, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605; 312. 665. 7731; dwillard@fieldmuseum.org. **Bridgeport** (102); Hwy. 18 bridge over Wisconsin R.; Dennis Kirschbaum, 1505 E. Parrish St., Prairie du Chien, WI 53821; 608. 326. 2718; kad9801@centurytel.net. **Brodhead** (93); Jct. of Golf Course Rd. and Sugar River Trail, Green Co.; Quentin Yoerger, 6831 N. Francis Dr., Evansville, WI 53536; 608. 882. 6078; harrierqman@gmail.com. **Brussels** (49); Jct. Hwy. 57 and Stevenson Pier Rd., Door Co.; Charlotte Lukes, 3962 Hillside Rd., Egg Harbor, WI 54209; 920. 823. 2478; Rnclukes@mwwb.net. **Burlington** (76); Jct. Hwy. A and Crossway Rd., Racine Co.; Maureen Gross, S109 W27685 Maple Ave., Mukwonago, WI 53149; 262. 363. 4307; cygnusbuccinator@centurytel.net. **Cable** (5); Jct. Hwys. M and D, Bayfield Co.; Cully Shelton, Cable Natural History Museum, P.O. Box 416, Cable, WI 54821; 715. 798. 3890; cully@cablemuseum.org. **Caroline** (43); center of Caroline; Jan Hewitt, 1074 E. Paulson Rd., Iola, WI 54945; 715. 445. 2489; jah@mwwb.net. **Cassville** (103); Jct. Garden Prairie and Muskellunge Rds., Grant Co.; David Sikorski, 449 N. 39th St., Milwaukee, WI 53208; 414. 379. 9650; akela317@aol.com. **Cedar Grove** (57);

Jct. Hwy. G and Palmer Rd., Sheboygan Co.; Tom Uttech, 4305 Hwy. O, Saukville, WI 53080; 262. 675. 6482; tuttech@wi.rr.com. **Chippewa Falls** (21); Jct. Hwys. 178 and S, Chippewa Co.; Charles A. Kemper, 727 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; 715. 723. 3815; charleskemper@sbcglobal.net. **Clam Lake** (7); 7 miles SE of Clam Lake; Keith Merkel, 11722 Robin Rd., Marshfield, WI 54449; 715. 384. 2383; kkemerkel@yahoo.com. **Clyde** (97); Jct. Hwy. ZZ and Weaver Rd., Iowa Co.; Steve Greb, 1714 Labrador Rd., Oregon, WI 53575; 608. 835. 5266; steven.greb@gmail.com. **Columbus** (85); Jct. Johnson and Jahnke Sts. (south of Columbus); Bob Domagalski, W140 N8508 Lilly Rd., Menomonee Falls, WI 53051; 262. 251. 6259; rcd2@wi.rr.com. **Cooksville** (91); Cooksville, Rock Co.; David and Anna Marie Huset, 242 W. Church St., Evansville, WI 53536; 608. 882. 5648; huset@att.net. **Durand** (20); Jct. Hwys. 25 and DD 3 miles N of Durand, Dunn Co.; Charles A. Kemper, 727 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; 715. 723. 3815; charleskemper@sbcglobal.net. **Ephraim** (51); Hwy. A 3 miles S of Jct. with Hwy. 42, Door Co.; Karen Newbern, P.O. Box 152, Baileys Harbor, WI 54202; 920. 839. 2802; karen@ridgessanctuary.org. **Fifield** (8); Fifield Post Office; Thomas Nicholls, W7283 Walnut St. P.O. Box 63, Fifield, WI 54524; 715. 762. 3076; nicho002@umn.edu. **Florence** (14); just NE of center of Section 19, Town of Commonwealth, Florence Co.; Kay Kavanagh, 712 Lakeview Ln., Niagara, WI 54151; 715. 589. 2299; kkav@uplogon.com. **Fond du Lac** (66); Jct. Tower and Cody Rds., Fond du Lac Co.; Jeff Baughman, W2640 Middle Road, Campbellsport, WI 53010; 920. 960. 4732; jbaughman@csd.k12.wi.us. **Fort Atkinson** (90); Jct. Hwy. K and Hackbarth Ave., Jefferson Co.; Richard Wanie, W5920 Lee Dr., Fort Atkinson, WI 53538; 920. 563. 6274; crwanie@att.net. **Fremont** (40); Jct. Hwys. I and HH 4 miles SW of Fremont; Larry Riedinger, 2620 N. Helen St. #204, Appleton, WI 54911; 920. 284. 1830; riedingerl.aves@yahoo.com. **Friendship** (38); Jct. 16th Ave. and F, Adams Co.; Jym Mooney, 2183 N 54th St., Milwaukee, WI 53208; 414. 875. 6825; hopmoon@milwpc.com. **Gilman** (23); 1 mile W of Miller Dam, Taylor Co.; Janice Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479; 715. 659. 3910; hawkowl1@verizon.net. **Grantsburg** (16); Jct. Hwys. 70 and 48 in Grantsburg; Dennis Allaman, 506 W. St. George Ave., Grantsburg, WI 54840; 715. 463. 2365; allaman@usa.net. **Green Bay** (47); Jct. Allouez and S. Webster Aves.; John Jacobs, 2373 Libal St., Green Bay, WI 54301; 920. 432. 2438; jacobs-rs@yahoo.com. **Green Lake** (79); Jct. Hwy. J and Swamp Rd., Green Lake Co.; Thomas Schultz, N6104 Honeysuckle Lane, Green Lake, WI 54941; 920. 294. 3021; trschultz@centurytel.net. **Gurney** (4); Hwy. 169 in Gurney; Joan Elias, 11140 W. Edwards Rd., Saxon, WI 54559; 715. 893. 2358; joan-elias@nps.gov. **Hales Corners** (60); Jct. 27th St. and Rawson Ave., (Milwaukee Co. only); Mark Verhagen, 9701 W. College Ave., Franklin, WI 53123; 414. 425. 8550; mark.verhagen@ces.uwex.edu. **Hartford** (72); Jct. Hwys. 60 and 83 in Hartford; Bob Domagalski, W140 N8508 Lilly Rd., Menomonee Falls, WI 53051; 262. 251. 6259; rcd2@wi.rr.com. **Hayward** (6); boat landing at Phipps near Hwy. 63, Sawyer Co.; Cully Shelton, Cable Natural History

Museum, P.O. Box 416, Cable, WI 54821; 715. 798. 3890; cully@cablemuseum.org. **Herbster** (1) Hwy. 13, 1 mile W of Herbster; Barbara Moldenhauer, 86405 Bark River Rd., Herbster, WI 54844; 715. 774. 3700; boatnbird@msn.com. **Holcombe** (22); Chippewa-Rusk county line, 1 mile E of Hwy. 27; Charles A. Kemper, 727 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; 715. 723. 3815; charleskemper@sbcglobal.net. **Horicon Marsh** (83); Jct. Main Ditch and Main Dike in Refuge; Bill Volkert, DNR, N7725 Hwy. 28, Horicon, WI 53032; 920. 387. 7877; William.volkert@wisconsin.gov. **Hudson** (18); Afton, MN; Joseph Merchak, 210 N. Ilwaco Rd., River Falls, WI 54022; 715. 425. 1169; jmerchak@ci.inver-grove-heights.mn.us. **Hustisford** (84); Jct. Hwys. CJ and M, just east of Clyman; Bob Domagalski, W140 N8508 Lilly Rd., Menomonee Falls, WI 53051; 262. 251. 6259; rcd2@wi.rr.com. **Kenosha** (62); Jct. Hwys. 158 and 104th Ave. (Kenosha Co. only); Ron Hoffmann, Box 886, Kenosha, WI 53141; 262. 654. 5854. **Kettle Moraine** (71); Hwy. DD, W of Auburn Lake, Fond du Lac Co.; Bill Volkert, W996 Birchwood Dr., Campbellsport, WI 53010; 920. 387. 7877; william.volkert@wisconsin.gov. **Ke-waunee** (53); Jct. Hwys. 42 and D, Kewaunee Co.; William Mueller, 1242 S. 45 St., Milwaukee, WI 53214; 414. 698. 9108; iltlawas@earthlink.net. **Kickapoo Valley** (99); Jct. Hwys. T and 131, Monroe Co.; Eric Epstein, 22505 Kensington Rd., Norwalk, WI 54648; 608. 823. 7837; tickcity@centurytel.net. **La Crosse** (31); La Crosse Courthouse; Dan Jackson, S2256 CTH K, Chaseburg, WI 54621; 608. 483. 2271; DanJackson@LBWhite.com. **La Farge** (100); La Farge, Vernon County;

Cathy Pierce, E14214 County Road D, La Farge, WI 54639; 608.625.2084; tpalace@gmail.com. **Lake Geneva** (77); Interlaken Lodge, Hwy. 50 (approx. 2 miles east of Jct. with Hwy 67); Mariette Nowak, N9053 Sift Lake Dr., East Troy, WI 53120; 262. 642. 2352; mmnowak@wi.rr.com. **Madison** (88); State Capitol; Aaron Stutz, 2014 Martin St., Madison, WI 53713; 608. 294. 9618; agstutz@sbcglobal.net. **Manitowish Waters** (9); Jct. Hwys. 51 and W, Vilas Co.; John Bates, 4245 Hwy. 47, Mercer, WI 54547; 715. 476. 2828; Manitowish@centurytel.net. **Meadow Valley** (28); Jct. Jackson, Juneau, and Wood Cos.; Andy Paulios, 101 S. Webster St. Madison, WI 53707; 608. 264. 6137; andy.paulios@wisconsin.gov. **Medford** (24); 2.5 miles NE of Whitteley, Taylor Co.; Susanne Adams, W2272 Rustic Rd., Rib Lake, WI 54470; 715. 748. 5014; bradams@newnorth.net. **Merrill** (no count taken); Jct. of Hwy. 107 and Southend Road, Merrill, Lincoln County; Sherry Frazier, W4990 Fowler Dr., Merrill, WI 54452; 715. 536. 7969; racin64@whoever.com. **Milwaukee** (59); Jct. Port Washington Rd. and Hampton Ave., Glendale; Andrea Szymczak, 822 Lemira Ave., Waukesha, WI 53188; harrierhawk1@hotmail.com. **Minoqua** (10); Jct. Hwys. 70 and 51 in Minocqua, Oneida County; Guy David, P.O. Box 462, Lac Du Flambeau, WI 54538; 715. 588. 3694; bgdavid@wildblue.net. **Montello** (80); Harrisville, Marquette Co.; Daryl Christensen, P.O. Box 182, Montello, WI 53949; 608. 296. 3068; gr8fish@palacenet.net. **Mount Horeb** (95); Jct. Hwys. 78 and Bus. 18/151, Mount Horeb; Kenneth Wood, P.O. Box 81, Black Earth, WI 53515; 608. 767. 3343; kwwood@tds.net. **Nelson** (19); 1 mile S of Jct. Hwys. I and D;

Charles A. Kemper, 727 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; 715. 723. 3815; charleskemper@sbcglobal.net. **New Franken** (48); Jct. Hwys. P and SS, Brown County; Ed Houston, 2818 Sugarbush Ct., Green Bay, WI 54301; 920. 339. 3273; ezechouston@aol.com. **New Richmond** (17); 2 miles E of Boardman, St. Croix Co.; Joseph Merchak, 210 N. Ilwaco Rd., River Falls, WI 54022; 715. 425. 1169; jmerchake@ci.inver-grove-heights.mn.us. **Norske** (42); 1 mile E of Jct. Hwy P and Rustad Rd., Waupaca Co.; Jan Hewitt, 1074 E. Paulson Rd., Iola, WI 54945; 715. 445. 2489; jah@mwwb.net. **Oconomowoc** (73); Hwy 67, 2 miles N of Oconomowoc; Brad Webb, 321 N. Monroe St., Watertown, WI 53098; 920. 261. 0326; brad@therepod.org. **Oshkosh** (65); Jct. Hwys. 21 and 41 in Oshkosh; Thomas Ziebell, 1638 White Swan Dr., Oshkosh, WI 54901; 920. 235. 0326; cziebell@new.rr.com. **Owen** (25); Hwy. D 2.5 miles N of Hwy. 29, Clark Co.; Gayle Davis, N 1503 Putnam Dr., Owen, WI 54460; 715. 229. 2022; humnbrd@peoplepc.com. **Palmyra** (75); 0.5 miles N of Jct. Hwy 20 and Nelson Rd., Walworth Co.; Eric Howe, N9564 Nature Rd., Eagle, WI 53119; 262. 594. 5853; cbc@hoyaudubon.org. **Pardeeville** (81); north end of access road that comes from Monthey Rd. into the south side of French Creek Wildlife Area, Columbia Co.; Paul and Glenna Schwalbe, 203 Breezy Point Dr., Pardeeville, WI 53954; 608. 429. 4365; p.g6schwalbe@gmail.com. **Pensaukee** (63); Pensaukee; Thomas Erdman, 4094 Hwy. S, Rte. 2, Oconto, WI 54153; 920. 465. 2713; erdmant@uwgb.edu. **Peshtigo** (46); Harmony Corners, Marinette Co.; Barb Bereza, N3175 County RW, Peshtigo, WI 54157; 715. 582. 0884. **Phelps** (11); Jct. FR 2199 and FR 2533, 2 miles SW of Phelps; Bill Reardon, 1700 Open Acres Ln., Eagle River, WI 54521; 715. 479. 8055; breardon@nnex.net. **Platteville** (104); Cornelia on Ct. O, Grant Co.; Karl and Dorthy Legler, 429 Franklin St., Sauk City, WI 53583; 608. 643. 4926; karlndot@chorus.net. **Plymouth** (70); Jct. Hwys. 23 and C, Sheboygan Co.; Robert Brigham, 851 Chaplin Ct., Plymouth, WI 53073; 920. 892. 7716; rbrigham@wi.rr.com. **Poynette** (86); Jct. Hwys. 51 and CS; Mark and Sue Martin, W7503 Kampen Rd., Arlington, WI 53911; 608. 635. 4160; goosep@chorus.net. **Racine** (61); Hwy. H 0.5 miles S of Hwy. K (Racine Co. only); Eric Howe, N9564 Nature Rd., Eagle, WI 53119; 262. 594. 5853; cbc@hoyaudubon.org. **Randolph** (82); Hwy. P midway between Cambria and Randolph, Columbia Co.; Carl Schwartz, 7239 N. Barnett Lane, Fox Point, WI 53217; 414. 416. 3272; cschwartz3@wi.rr.com. **Retreat** (101); Jct. of Gilman Rd. and Bishop Rd., Vernon County; Bill Mueller, 1242 S. 45th St., Milwaukee, WI 53214; 414. 698. 9108; iltlawas@earthlink.net. **Rhineland** (13); Rhineland; Vanessa Haese-Lehman, 333 E. Rives St., Rhineland, WI 54501; 715. 369. 3708; vhaeselehman@printpack.com. **Richland Center** (98); Jct. Hwys. O and TB SE of Richland Center; Robert Hirschy, University of Wisconsin Center-Richland, 1200 Hwy. 14 West, Richland Center, WI 53581; 608. 647. 3042; robert.hirschy@uwec.edu. **Riveredge** (58); Jct. Hwy. 33 and Lakeland School Rd., Ozaukee Co.; Mary Hollebeck, c/o Riveredge Nature Center, P.O. Box 26, Newburg, WI 53060; 800. 287. 8098; maryh@riveredge.us. **Rosendale** (78); 2.5 miles S of junc. of

Hwys. 23 and 26, Fond du Lac Co.; Seth Cutright, 3352 Knollwood Rd., West Bend, WI 53095; 262. 675. 2443; seth.cutright@gmail.com. **Sauk City** (87); 2.5 miles SE of Witwen, Sauk Co.; Karl and Dorothy Legler, 429 Franklin St., Sauk City, WI 53583; 608. 643. 4926; karlndot@chorus.net. **Shawano** (44); 3 miles N of Lunds, Shawano Co.; Tim Ewing, W5646 Lindsten Rd., Shiocton, WI 54170; 715. 758. 6999; nnc@navarino.org. **Sheboygan** (56); Jct. 10th St. and Erie Ave., Sheboygan; Scott Baughman, 3043 Rolling Meadows Dr., Sheboygan, WI 53083; 920. 457. 5574; baughman@charter.net. **Shiocton** (45); Jct. Hwys. M and 54, Outagamie Co.; Steven Petznick, Mosquito Hill Nature Center, N3880 Rogers Rd., New London, WI 54961; 920. 779. 6433; petznisj@co.outagamie.wi.us. **Solon Springs** (no count taken); Jct. Hanson and Hruska Rds., Douglas Co.; Nancy Raffetto, 7106 S. Steele Lake Rd, Lake Nebagamon, WI 54849; 715. 374. 3007; Raffetto@wisc.edu. **Spencer** (26); Jct. Hwys. F and 153, Marathon Co.; Janice Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479; 715. 659. 3910; hawkow1@verizon.net. **Stevens Point** (35); Old Main Bldg., U.W.-Stevens Point; Nancy Stevenson, 1890 Red Pine Ln., Stevens Point, WI 54481; 715. 341. 0084; gypsysigma@yahoo.com. **Stockbridge** (67); intersection of County BB and Killsnake Rd., Calumet County; Terri Welisek, W4923 Golf Course Rd, Sherwood, WI; 920. 989. 1880; terriw@new.rr.com. **Sturgeon Bay** (50); Jct. Hwys. 57 and P, Door Co.; Charlotte Lukes, 3962 Hillside Rd., Egg Harbor, WI 54209; 920. 823. 2478; Rnclukes@mwwb.net. **Summit Lake** (32); Jct. of Fitzgerald Dam Rd. and T, Langlade

Co.; Joel A. Flory, 3131 Pleasure Point Dr., Rhinlander, WI 54501; 715. 282. 7093; joelflory@frontiernet.net. **Three Lakes** (12); 6 miles E of Three Lakes; Bill Reardon, 1700 Open Acres Ln., Eagle River, WI 54521; 715. 479. 8055; breardon@nnex.net. **Trempealeau** (30); Jct. Hwy. K and Fremont St., Trempealeau; Al Wernecke, 23787 Trail View Lane, Trempealeau, WI 54661; 608. 534. 6330; ajja701@triwest.net. **Washington Island** (52); Washington Island; Ursula Petersen, 3112 Sunnyside St., Stoughton, WI 53589; 608. 873. 0294; buboarco@aol.com. **Waterloo** (89); Jct. of Hwys. O and B on Jefferson/Dane county line, 5 miles west of Lake Mills; Bob Domagalski, W140 N8508 Lilly Rd., Menomonee Falls, WI 53051; 262. 251. 6259; rcd2@wi.rr.com. **Waukesha** (74); Jct. Hwy. D and Brookhill Rd., Waukesha Co.; Walter Hahn, 213 W. Newhall Ave., Waukesha, WI 53186; 262. 547. 1004. **Waupaca** (41); Jct. Hwy. 49 & Smokey Valley Rd, Waupaca Co.; Jan Hewitt, 1074 E. Paulson Rd., Iola, WI 54945; 715. 445. 2489. **Wausau** (34); Jct. Grand Ave. and Thomas St., Wausau; Dan Belter, 5903 Heath St., Weston, WI 54476; 715. 370. 0021; bwhawk1@verizon.net. **Wautoma** (39); Mount Morris, Waushara Co.; Chip Hutler, W6378 Cty. Rd. YY, Neshkoro, WI 54960; 920. 293. 4500; clhutler@wildblue.net. **Willard** (27); 1 mile E and 1.5 miles S of Willard, Clark Co.; Janice Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479; 715. 659. 3910; hawkow1@verizon.net. **Wisconsin Rapids** (37); Wisconsin Rapids Airport; Darwin Tiede, 2809 Schaefer Circle, Appleton, WI 54915; 920. 997. 9418; ctiede@new.rr.com. **Woodland Dunes NE** (54); Mishicot; NW (68); Men-

chalville; **SE** (55); 2 miles S of Newtonburg; **SW** (69); 3 miles W of St. Nazianz on Hwy. C; all counts only in Manitowoc Co.; Bernard Brouchoud,

Woodland Dunes Nature Center, P.O. Box 486, Two Rivers, WI 54241; 920. 793. 4007; woodlanddunes@lakefield.net.



This red Eastern Screech-Owl on a mossy log was found at Cedar Grove on 11 October 2004.

The Autumn of 2009 at Cedar Grove

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The autumn of 2009 was the 60th year of continuous operation of the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station. We arrived on 10 August and departed on 18 November. We watched for migrants from dawn to dusk on each of the 100 days, and counted or estimated their numbers. We attempted to trap all hawks. We also operated a 136m long line of 61mm (stretched mesh) mist nets with 72m of them extending to a height of 8m. These large mesh nets captured small birds only rarely. Probably more than 100 warblers escaped through the nets for every one captured. Beginning on

30 September, we left the mist nets up at night to capture owls.

Overall, 2009 was slightly better than the dismal year of 2008 (Mueller et al. 2009). We saw only 64 percent of the average number of hawks and vultures (Table 1). Fewer birds were seen in 10 of the 14 species in Table 1 where the average was greater than one in the past 10 years. The exceptions were the Turkey Vulture and Bald Eagle, where more than twice as many birds were seen than the average, and the Red-shouldered Hawk and Peregrine Falcon, where 1.6 times as many were seen. Last year (Mueller et al. 2009) we reported that the de-

Table 1. Numbers of diurnal raptors observed and the percent trapped

	Observed			% Trapped		
	2009	2008	Average 1999–2008	2009	2008	Average 1999–2008
Turkey Vulture	449	145	185.9	0	0	0.0
Swallow-tailed Kite	1	0	0	0	—	—
Mississippi Kite	0	0	0.2	—	—	0.0
Northern Harrier	83	89	169.2	3.6	4.6	3.7
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1166	1089	1961.9	22.3	14.9	18
Cooper's Hawk	164	161	182.7	32.9	34.8	33.2
Northern Goshawk	2	1	7.3	100	100	74.9
Red-shouldered Hawk	39	15	20.6	5.1	0	3.4
Broad-winged Hawk	11	10	1086.3	0	10	1.9
Swainson's Hawk	0	0	0.2	—	—	0.0
Red-tailed Hawk	679	776	791.9	14.7	12.2	16.6
Rough-legged Hawk	27	69	36.9	0	0	0.4
Ferruginous Hawk	0	0	0.1	—	—	0.0
Golden Eagle	0	1	0.9	—	0	16.7
Bald Eagle	68	102	27.1	0	0	0.7
Osprey	25	20	54.6	0	0	0.0
Merlin	345	338	378.9	11.6	15.1	16.6
American Kestrel	28	31	69.6	7.1	0	3.3
Peregrine Falcon	101	27	60.5	17.8	24	20.6
Short-eared Owl	0	3	1.4	—	0	0.0
Unidentified	78	52	57.2	0	0	0.0
Total	3265	2929	5093.8	14.2	12.8	13.3
Total*	2780	2754	3767	16.8	13.7	16.8

*Less vultures, Broad-winged Hawk, and Osprey

cline in the numbers of goshawks observed in the previous ten years was statistically significant. This remains true for 1999–2008 (Linear regression, $r = 0.79$, $P < 0.01$). No other trends are significant.

The number of migrants seen at Cedar Grove is highly dependent on weather (Mueller and Berger 1961,

1967). Westerly winds drift south-bound migrants to the shore of Lake Michigan, where they are concentrated because they avoid flying over water. Easterly winds drift the migrants away from the lakeshore. Westerly winds of sufficient strength were often lacking this fall and the flight was below average.

Table 2. Numbers of owls netted

Species	2009	2008	Average 1999–2008
Long-eared Owl	1	12	14.3
Great Horned Owl	0	0	0.6
Barred Owl	1	0	0.4
Northern Saw-whet Owl	47	39	88.3
Eastern Screech-Owl	3	1	1.8
Total	52	52	105.4

Table 3. Numbers of non-raptorial birds netted

Species	2009	2008	Average 2002–2009
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	2	5	9.6
Northern Flicker	10	16	25.0
Eastern Wood-Pewee	2	2	4.0
Eastern Phoebe	30	6	13.0
Red-eyed Vireo	1	14	15.7
Blue Jay	10	11	18.1
Brown Creeper	17	21	26.7
Golden-crowned Kinglet	6	13	15.9
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	32	17	14.7
Swainson's Thrush	77	150	247.9
Gray-cheeked Thrush	27	18	32.1
Hermit Thrush	155	125	116.1
Palm Warbler	5	6	9.1
Yellow-rumped Warbler	37	45	41.9
American Redstart	6	6	7.6
White-throated Sparrow	89	72	48.0
Fox Sparrow	37	58	48.1
Dark-eyed Junco	95	203	142.0
Pine Siskin	0	55	14.0
American Goldfinch	25	48	29.7
Totals All species	966	1168	1154.7

Highlights for the fall were the station's first Swallow-tailed Kite on 19 August and 68 Peregrine Falcons seen on 28 September.

We trapped 457 hawks, better than the 359 trapped last year but well short of the average of 613 for the last 10 years. The deficit is largely the result of fewer Sharp-shinned Hawks seen and 100 fewer trapped. After two poor years, the percentage of hawks trapped returned to average (Table 1).

It was another poor year for owls; both Northern Saw-whet and Long-eared Owls were scarce (Table 2).

The number of non-raptorial birds netted was below average (Table 3). Seventeen of 20 species were below average; the greatest contributions to the deficit were by the Swainson's Thrush and Dark-eyed Junco (Table 3). In contrast, Hermit Thrush and Ruby-crowned Kinglet showed an in-

crease. The declines in Swainson's and juncos may not reflect a real population decline. The great year-to-year variations in the number of birds netted can probably be attributed to variations in weather conditions producing concentrations of the birds. In 2002, we began noting the number of non-raptorial birds netted, and we do not yet have enough years of data to determine population trends. Our most interesting netting incident occurred on the night of 30–31 October, when we captured 9 American Woodcock, greatly surpassing our previous record of two!

As in the number of non-raptors netted, the numbers seen migrating over the station were less than in 2008 and the eight-year average (Table 4). Major contributions to the decrease were cormorants, robins, waxwings, and blackbirds. The number of cormorants observed showed a significant

Table 4. Numbers of non-raptorial migrants observed

Species	2009	2008	Average 2001–2008
Double-crested Cormorant	673	615	1972.1
Great Blue Heron	15	8	20.4
Tundra Swan	100	72	246.5
Canada Goose	8334	9004	7555.4
Sandhill Crane	36	94	127.0
Common Nighthawk	128	101	622.6
Chimney Swift	625	528	675.6
Red-headed Woodpecker	5	10	7.5
Northern Flicker	598	406	738.9
Blue Jay	2147	2171	1820.8
Purple Martin	17	0	16.6
Swallow sp.	1788	1200	2710.5
American Robin	1069	2316	3164.4
Cedar Waxwing	5305	8592	10381.8
Blackbirds sp.	820	2701	2919.6
Small Finches	1159	4465	1320.8
All non-raptorial migrants	25921	38569	36125.8

decline in the years 2001–2008 ($r=0.92$, $P < 0.01$).

No species showed an increase. Again, it is impossible to know whether or not any of these changes reflect what is happening in the population because of year-to-year differences caused by weather affecting the concentration of migrants.

The Muellers, Dan Berger, and John Bowers were present at the station essentially every day and Rick Hill, the Kaspars, Carol Kroscher, and Tom Meyer, were there on many days. Julie Gibson, Steve Holzman, Bill Cowart, Joel Tebbencamp, and Diane Ten Pas also helped with the operation.

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The Cedar Grove Ornithological Station is a non-profit organization incorporated under Chapter 131 of the Wisconsin Statutes, and it relies heavily on public donations for continued operation. All personnel are unpaid volunteers. We thank all the WSO members who have contributed to the station.

Lessons From the Seasons: Fall 2009

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August is normally proclaimed by non-birders as not being fall. Birders, however, are profoundly aware that August signals the commencement of the mass exodus of innumerable migrants. Shorebirds are in full migratory mode. Swallows gather in immense flocks, oft times sagging power lines. Blackbirds begin their waving flock behavior at dusk. Seldom mentioned among birders is the peak of migration for four flycatcher species.

Robbins (1991) writes regarding the Olive-sided Flycatcher "It is not clear whether all of these birds observed in early August in the north are summer residents, or whether some might be early migrants." He goes on to articulate, referencing the primary migration as "Observers have noted small numbers from August 15 through September 20, [but] mainly in the 25 August–10 September span."

Robbins (1991) writes about the Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, "Were it not for banders, it would be difficult to fix the dates of fall migration with precision. Birds are usually silent, as unobtrusive as in spring, and difficult to distinguish from other small flycatchers. Most field sightings fall within the 20 August-10 September span." The Great Crested Fly-

catcher has a similar migration, but it is more prolonged with southern Wisconsin holding birds until 20 September.

Robbins (1991) also goes on to explain the fall migrations of the Eastern Kingbird as follows, "This is one of the earlier fall migrants. Counts of 150 (13 August 1977 in Bayfield County) and 135 (24 August 1979 in Oconto County) testify to the timing of the peak migration. In many years, the final sighting anywhere in the state has occurred by 15 September."

Ebird data collection, storage, and analyses have the capability to even add more clarity to Sam Robbins seminal work *Wisconsin Birdlife*. Sam took the submitted records from innumerable Wisconsin birders and created copious notes that eventually lead to the development of his book. Since its publication in 1991 birders have used this work as authority for Wisconsin bird migration understanding.

Reviewing the ebird data for the aforementioned four flycatchers for the past five years, I found that Sam wasn't too far off. The frequency and high numbers recorded and analyzed by ebird better define the peak. All four species actually peak a little earlier than suggest by Sam, but well within his time frame.

Olive-sided Flycatchers build slowly through August. Peak numbers are the week of 22 August and drop fast after 1 September with hardly any birds after 8 September. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher is very similar with the peaks and the rapid decline, but a smattering of individuals hangs on until late September. Great Crested Flycatcher is relatively high for the entire month of August with a peak again on the week of 22 August, and a rapid decline thereafter with almost all birds gone by 10 September. Eastern Kingbird has similar pattern as the Great Crested, but leaves much more rapidly after 1 September.

Eastern Kingbirds have the capacity to be an easy bird to document its August migration. They are rather conspicuous and tend to concentrate on fences and power lines making for an easy roadside search. Many years ago on a short twenty mile trip east of Ladysmith on 22 August 2003, I counted 32 Eastern Kingbirds. That event ingrained in me the early nature of kingbird movement, so much so that in southern Wisconsin, I refer to the weekend the closest to 25 August as "Kingbird Weekend."

In the same light that the hard copy data that Sam carefully gleaned from birder submissions a few decades ago, today's ebird contributors are adding to the knowledge base. Your submission of that Eastern Kingbird on 23 August has led to a better understanding of the bird's movements. Your name might not appear as the person who last saw an Eastern Kingbird, but your datum is every bit as important, if not more so, because it is helping us better understand the intricacies of migration.

Better data are helping us to know when these species move, but why they are migrating so early is potentially a much more interesting question. All of

these species sally out from a perch and capture flying insects. They will capture almost anything that flies. Sibley (2001) states "While tyrant flycatchers eat insects of all the major taxonomic groups, true flies (dipterans) are a dietary staple. Bees, wasps, ants, grasshoppers, beetles, and true bugs are well represented in tyrannid diets."

Olive-sided Flycatchers especially prefer bees and wasps. These prey species may be the key for when the birds migrate. Almost all boreal and bog plants bloom before mid-August. Their attendant native bee pollinators are mostly gone when the plants stop blooming.

Yellow-bellied Flycatchers have a poorly published record for understanding their diet. However, one can envision a similar reduction in primary food in the understory of boreal forest and bogs.

Great Crested Flycatchers capture many moths and butterflies. Many times they can be seen snatching cryptically patterned moths from the bark of trees. Underwing moths and especially forest dwelling butterflies are reduced dramatically in population by late summer.

Eastern Kingbirds' predominant food is flies, especially deer and horse flies. They eat bees, but almost always they snatch drones to avoid the stingers. I've always made the mental connection that by late August the deer flies are nearly done and Eastern Kingbirds leave almost in synchrony with the flies' waning. This speculation needs scientific confirmation, but it's an idea worth exploring.

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The Fall Season: 2009

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As birders who follow the field notes might have already noticed, there have been in recent years numerous changes. One change is that seasoned field note compilers who have been compiling for decades have now passed their duties onto a new generation of volunteers. While these new compilers are still wet behind the auriculars, other changes have come. The most important of these is the addition of ebird information. Through better than 70 years of WSO field notes, the notes basically came from a cadre of experienced birders (usually less than 100 for the entire state). This small grouping filled out hardcopy reports that were then mailed to the Associate Editor, now entitled the Bird Reports Coordinator. The associated editor scanned these reports for significant entries, then passed (by snail mail) the bulky paperwork to the seasonal field note editors for them to create their rendition of the season's review. Of foremost importance in these reviews was the posting of arrival and departure dates (along with location and observer) for every migrant species. If a species was unusually early or late or if it was just simply unusual for the state, the report was sent to Sam Robbins for an accounting. By the 1980s a records committee was

formed—and all such reports needed to go through the process of committee review and vote before it could be printed and, thus, become part of the state records. Thanks to the efforts of so many birders over so many decades, Wisconsin today enjoys some of the most detailed state bird records in the nation. And now comes ebird. Former editors were not always computer savvy. And those who were, often distrusted what was reported from ebird. The new editors, while more technologically advanced, sometimes used only ebird reports (without any true in-depth study of what was being presented) and, in certain cases, ignored the time-honored hard copy reports. In some instances, this transition stage has been a rough time. One hopes any bumps in the road have now been passed and there will be only smooth motoring to the horizon. Ebird is a wonderful addition to the seasonal reports. But one must also be mindful that ALL unusually early or late dates and all rare bird sightings need to go before the WSO Records Committee. The WSO has only one entity to review unusual records and that one entity is the Records Committee. Unfortunately, a good many such records this fall were



not reviewed by the committee and thus needed to be deleted.

From ebird alone this fall, some 316 observers over 71 counties reported 299 species. Although 71 counties were represented, the quality of reporting varied. The most covered county was Dane, with 225 species. At the other extreme was Pepin, with but a single species. Counties with better than 200 species (other than Dane) were Columbia and Waukesha.

After what has been called a “Cana-

dian summer” because of the rather cool temperatures, the fall was comparatively warm. The month of November was exceptionally mild, being perhaps the third-warmest November on record. While the summer held drought conditions, the fall was refreshingly moist—so moist that state farmers were often unable to have their corn crop dry and thus needed it to remain unharvested. Those who birded in the late fall and into winter often drove past field after field of

standing corn. The month of October was nearly 3 inches above average in precipitation. Not all corners of the state were so refreshed. Kavanagh reported that Florence County experienced drought through the fall. The season ended on a mild note, with the state free of snow and mainly free of ice. It was not until after the first week of December that the first true winter-like weather struck.

A number of species one would expect in the fall were not found this year. This, combined with a weak supply of rarities, produced only 299 species. This is one of the weaker fall showings in recent years. The warm weather in November did entice some species to stay longer than usual. Among the better finds were Pacific Loon, Little Blue Heron, Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, White-faced Ibis, Swallow-tailed Kite, Gyrfalcon, King Rail, Purple Gallinule, Purple Sandpiper, Little Gull, Slaty-backed Gull, Glaucous-winged Gull, Long-tailed Jaeger, White-eyed Vireo, Cave Swallow, and Western Tanager.

REPORTS

(1 August–30 November 2009)

Greater White-fronted Goose—The only report was on 19 September in Ashland County (Anich).

Snow Goose—The first find was on 11 September in Dodge County (Horicon Marsh Refuge staff), with the last report also from Horicon Marsh on 29 November (Horicon Marsh Refuge staff). The high count was 75 on 18 November in Dodge County (Tessen).

Cackling Goose—The first sighting was on 30 August in Douglas County (Svingen). This date is record early. The old record arrival date had been 5 September (set in 2007 in Manitowoc County by Sontag). The next report was not until 17 September in Ashland County (Brady). Groups of 30 or more were reported in

Ashland County between 26 September and 15 October, with the highest total being 43 on 15 October (Anich). Found at the end of the period in Manitowoc County (Sontag).

Canada Goose—The high count was 10,000 on 14 November at Horicon Marsh, Fond du Lac County (Burckhardt).

Mute Swan—Reported from nine counties (Columbia, Dane, Door, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Winnebago). The high count was 30 on 4 November on Washington Island, Door County. Washington Island is the winter Mecca for Mutes, with reports of nearly 100 there in recent years.

Trumpeter Swan—Found throughout the period. The high count was 122 on 12 November in Burnett County (Haseleu).

Tundra Swan—The first report was on 13 October in Trempealeau County (Forchione). The next reports were not until 20 October. There were numerous sightings from near the end of the period. The high count was 5,000 on November 7 in Vernon County. All counts of 1,000 or more were from along the Mississippi River.

Wood Duck—There were few November reports. The last was of a lone individual on 29 November in Dane County (Herb). The nearest date to this was 26 November in Waukesha County (Gustafson). The high count was 316 on 19 August in Waukesha County (Gustafson).

Gadwall—Reported at the end of the period in Dane County (Schwarz), Columbia County (Romano), and Winnebago County (Ziebell) but likely lasting into the winter season at a number of locations. The high count of 2,000 was very near the end of the period, being on 29 November in Vernon County (Fall).

American Wigeon—Found at the end of the period in a number of locations. The high count was 1,500 on 11 November in La Crosse County (Jackson).

American Black Duck—Found at the start of the period in Door County (Lukes), Manitowoc County (Sontag), and Outagamie County (Tessen). The high count was 100 on 15 November in Brown County (Rickaby).

Mallard—The high count was 855 on 23 November in Columbia County (Heikkinen).

Mottled Duck—Perhaps the most exciting bird of the season was a supposed Mottled Duck seen 1–12 August in Dane County. Numerous birders came for a look at this possible new state species. Unfortunately, the Records Committee voted down the documentation due to concerns that the individual was a hybrid.

Blue-winged Teal—There were two November reports, both from Goose Pond, Columbia County. They were 2 November (Heikkinen) and 8 November (Nichols). The high count was 300 on 26 September in Burnett County (Paulios).

Northern Shoveler—The high counts were by Nichols in Dane County on 3 November (100) and by Petherick in Dodge County on 19 November (150).

Northern Pintail—First seen in Door County on 14 August (Rickaby) and last noted on 29 November in Dodge County (A. Holschbach) and in Vernon County (Fall, who saw 500 birds that day). Likely present in a number of locations at the end of the period.

Green-winged Teal—Found at the end of the period in Dane, Dodge, Manitowoc, Vernon, and Winnebago Counties. Likely lingered into winter in other counties also. The high count was 250 on 26 September in Burnett County (Paulios) and on 31 October in Manitowoc County (Tessen).

Canvasback—There were two sightings in early September, one on 3 September in Ozaukee County (Frank) and the other on 12 September in Dodge County (Burckhardt). Most high totals came from the Mississippi River in the southwestern corner of the state. The highest counts were 10,000 on 10 November in La Crosse County (Jackson), 5,000 on 14 November in Crawford County (Akers), and 4,000 on 7 November in Vernon County (Paulios and Yoerger).

Redhead—Reported at or near the beginning of the period in Dane, Dodge, Manitowoc, Waukesha, and Winnebago Counties. There were numerous sightings at or near the end of the period. The high counts were 800 on 22 October in Ashland County (Anich) and 1,000+ in mid-October in Door County (J. Carpenter).

Ring-necked Duck—The high count was 200 on 15 November in Washburn County (Rasmussen). Romano found numbers in the 140s on several dates in early November in Columbia County.

Greater Scaup—Summering birds were found at the beginning of the period in Manitowoc County (Domagalski and Sontag). The next find, outside of Manitowoc, was not until 13 September in Kewaunee County (Rickaby). The high count was 13,000 on 25 October in Brown County (Rickaby).

Lesser Scaup—Summering birds were found at the beginning of the period in Manitowoc County (Domagalski and Sontag). The next sighting was on 17 September in Douglas County (Svingen). The high count was 300 on 11 November in La Crosse County (Jackson).

Harlequin Duck—A lone female was reported in Sheboygan County from 1 to 30 November (many observers). A single female was also observed by Sontag in Manitowoc County from 10 to 25 November. A single bird was photographed on 28 November in Door County and it remained into the winter season (Young).

Surf Scoter—First reported on 16 September in Douglas County (Tessen). The next find was not until 7 October in Ozaukee County (Tessen). Tessen counted 10 on 7 November in Sheboygan County. Petherick had 12 on 27 November in Sheboygan County. Sightings away from the Great Lakes were 24 October in Portage County (Schaufenbuel), 27–28 October in Dane County (Romano and Schwarz), and 18–20 November in La Crosse County (Jackson and Tyser).

White-winged Scoter—First reported on 13–14 October in Douglas County (Svingen), closely followed by 16 October in Milwaukee County (Mooney). The high count was 10 on 17 October in Ozaukee County (T. Wood), on 1 November in Milwaukee County (Stutz), and 12 November in Sheboygan County (Tessen). Inland sightings were 25–31 October in Dane County (first reported by Evanson), 10–18 November in La Crosse County (Jackson), 11 November in Columbia County (Romano), and 28 November in Waukesha County (Szymczak).

Black Scoter—First reported on 7 October in Ozaukee County (Tessen). The high count was 57 on 31 October in Milwaukee County (Szymczak). Findings away from the Great Lakes were 10–24 November in La Crosse County (Jackson), 18 November in Dodge County (Tessen), and 26–29 November in Sauk County (first by Schwarz).

Long-tailed Duck—First reported on 14 October in Douglas County (Svingen). The next find was not until 25 October in Ozaukee

County (Frank). Mostly found in low numbers, the exception was 1,000+ on 16 November in Manitowoc County (Tessen). The only inland reports were of single birds on 18–20 November in La Crosse County (Jackson) and 27–28 November in Dane County (Stutz, Witynski, and Yoerger).

Bufflehead—First reported on 30 August in Manitowoc County (Sontag). The next find was not until 7 October in Ashland (Oksiuta) and Oconto (Sinkula) Counties. This was quickly followed by 8 October in Door County (Weber) and 9 October in Columbia County (Romano). The high count was 610 on 23 November in Grant County (Romano).

Common Goldeneye—There was an unusual report from the beginning of the period in Vilas County (Paulios). There were two other August reports. They were 23 August in Bayfield County (Brady) and 24 August in Douglas County (Svingen). The next sighting was not until 14 September in Bayfield County (Anich). The high count was 600 on 10 November in Ashland County (Anich).

Hooded Merganser—Found at or near the beginning of the period in a number of counties. The high count was 30 on 23 September in Langlade County (Howe) and 12 November in Vilas County (Jim Baughman).

Common Merganser—Reported from a number of counties at or near the beginning of the period. The high count was 54 on 29 September in Bayfield County (Anich).

Red-breasted Merganser—Found at the beginning of the period in Door County (Lukes). Unusually south for so early was a bird on 6 August in Dane County (Fitzgerald). Other August reports were 10 August in Kewaunee County (Sinkula), 10 August in Sawyer County (Gordon), and 17 August in Washburn County (Maercklein). The high count was 4,000 on 14 November in Ozaukee County (Uttech).

Ruddy Duck—Found on or near the beginning of the period in Columbia, Dane, Dodge, and Winnebago Counties. Found at or near the end of the period in a number of counties. The high counts were 280 on 18 November in Dodge County (Tessen) and 235 on 24 October in Portage County (Schaufenbuel).

Ring-necked Pheasant—The high count was 8 on 10 October in Door County (Siebel).

Ruffed Grouse—Anich reported 10 in Bayfield County on 27 November. The next high was 8 on 12 November in Vilas County (Jim Baughman).

Sharp-tailed Grouse—There were three observations during the period, each in a state wildlife area. They were 17 August at Crex Meadows, Burnett County (Gordon), 23 August at the Pershing Wildlife Area, Taylor County (Cameron), and 17 September at Crex Meadows, Burnett County (Schaufenbuel).

Greater Prairie-Chicken—The only reports were from the Buena Vista Grasslands, Portage County. The high count was 9 on 10 October (Matheson).

Wild Turkey—The high count was 100 on 14 November in Iowa County (Pugh).

Northern Bobwhite—Reported from only four counties (Dane, Kenosha, Ozaukee, and Sauk). It might be asked how many of these finds were of released birds. The high count was 9 on 7 September in Dane County (Gorman).

Red-throated Loon—Reported from Douglas, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, and Sheboygan Counties. The first report was 16 September in Douglas County (Tessen), followed by 18 October in Ozaukee County (Tessen). The 16 September arrival date is one of the earliest on record. The only earlier fall arrival date is 5 September (set in 2004 in Douglas County by Paulios). The last reports were on 28 November in Milwaukee (Prestby) and Ozaukee (T. Wood) Counties. The high count was 5 on 12 November in Ozaukee County (Tessen).

Pacific Loon—The one report was on 15–21 November in Bayfield County (Anich, Brady, and Oksiuta). See "By the Wayside."

Common Loon—Found at or near the end of the period in a number of counties. Thiessen reported 85 in Dane County on 14 November. The state high was 90 on 24 October in Ozaukee County (Tessen).

Pied-billed Grebe—Reported at or near the end of the period from a number of counties. There were two counts of 100 or more (with both coming on 6 August). They were Dane County (Fitzgerald and Prestby) and Columbia County (Fitzgerald).

Horned Grebe—There were five September reports. By far the earliest was 6 September

in Columbia County (Jakoubek). The next sighting was on 16 September in Douglas County (Tessen). Found at or near the end of the period in Ashland, Columbia, Dane, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Waukesha Counties. The high counts were 150 on 1 November in Ozaukee County (Stutz), followed by 100+ on 12 November in Ozaukee County (Tessen).

Red-necked Grebe—First reported on 7–19 August in Waukesha County (Szymczak). The only other August report was on the 15th in Columbia County (A. Holschbach). November records for the Red-necked Grebe are rare. This season there were two such reports. The first was 20–21 November in Racine County (W. Mueller), with the other on 28 November in Douglas County (Svingen). Of some 10 reports, all were of just 1 or 2 individuals.

Western Grebe—Although this grebe nests in Wisconsin, the first find was not until 17 October in Ozaukee County (T. Wood). The last sighting was on 15–16 November in Ashland County (Oksiuta). All four seasonal accounts were of lone individuals.

American White Pelican—Reported at the beginning of the period in Brown, Dodge, Outagamie, and Winnebago Counties. Other counties with pelicans at or near the BOP were Dane, Door, Columbia, and Marinette. The last report was 27 November in La Crosse County (Naber). Although the last report from Brown County was on 14 November, a small number of pelicans (perhaps injured individuals) remained through the winter, as they now do nearly every year. As is the custom, the greatest concentrations of fall pelicans were found along the Mississippi River in southwestern Wisconsin. Some high counts were 506 on 27 September in Trempealeau County (Anderson), 350 on 7 November in Vernon County (Paulios and Yoerger), and 300 on 11 November in La Crosse County (Jackson). An exception to these locations were the 240 in Green Lake County on 15 August (Schultz).

Double-crested Cormorant—Reported at or near the end of the period in a number of counties. The cormorant usually attempts to overwinter in small numbers. The high counts were 1,200 on 26 August in Bayfield County (Anich) and 1,000+ on 31 August in Manitowoc County (Sontag).

American Bittern—Last reported on 31 October in Dodge (Fissel) and Racine (Pugh,

Wenzel, and Winter) Counties. All reports were of 1 or 2 individuals.

Least Bittern—Reported from Dane, Dodge, Crawford, Walworth, and Waukesha Counties. The last dates were 6 September in Walworth County (Howe) and 3 October in Crawford County (Peck). High counts were of 1 or 2 individuals.

Great Blue Heron—Reported at or near the end of the period from a number of counties. Each year some of these attempt to last the winter. The high counts were 46 on 17 August in Columbia County (Thiessen), followed by 40 on 12 August in Waukesha County (Mertins).

Great Egret—Reports of this egret in late November are rare. This season there were three such finds. They were 22–23 November in Dane County (Schwarz), 22–23 November in Grant County (Romano), and 26 November in Dodge County (the Kavanaghs). There were a number of reports of 100+ individuals. The best of these was 150 on 11 September in Dodge County (W. Mueller).

Snowy Egret—Reported from Columbia County on 17 August (Schwartz), 22 August (T. Wood), and then on 8 September (Romano). Found at Horicon Marsh, Dodge County from 11–23 August (first reported by Brightsmith). A late report from Horicon Marsh was on 4 October (T. Wood). This 4 October date is one of the latest in state records. There are only 6 reports with later departure dates. This egret was also reported on 1 September in Jefferson County (Etter Hale). The total of individuals varied from 1 to 2.

Little Blue Heron—Found at the V Ponds in Dane County 10–12 August (Heikkinen, Martin, and Paulios) and then in Columbia County at the Harvey Road Ponds 12–14 August (Betchkal and Krieteringer), and finally at Schoeneberg Marsh, Columbia County on 16 August (Holschbach). All sightings were likely of the same individual.

Cattle Egret—Found in four counties (Racine, Manitowoc, Vernon, and Winnebago). Wrchota reported 50 on 25 August in Winnebago County. Also found in Vernon County on 22 October (Reynolds), with the Racine bird reported 23–31 October (first noted by Putman and Wenzel). The Manitowoc bird was reported by Sontag in the period 31 October through 5 November.

Green Heron—The last dates were 27 October in Dane County (Herb) and 1 November in Milwaukee County (Szymczak and Yoerger). The high count was 44 on August 19 in Waukesha County (Gustafson).

Black-crowned Night-Heron—The last dates were 14 November from the Fond du Lac County side of Horicon Marsh (Diehl) and 19 November from the Dodge County side of Horicon Marsh (Petherick). The high count was 32 on 18 August in Horicon Marsh, Dodge County (Schaufenbuel).

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron—A single bird was seen 24–30 August at Goose Pond, Columbia County (first noted by Romano). See “By the Wayside.”

White-faced Ibis—A single bird was seen 16–18 August at Horicon Marsh, Dodge County (first noted by A. Holschbach and T. Wood). This is the first time a White-faced Ibis (or an ibis of any species) has been seen in Wisconsin in the month of August. The closest date to this is 22–25 July (set in 2008 in Dodge County by Seth Cutright). The nearest fall date to this is 22 October. A *Plegadis* ibis was then seen on 31 October at Horicon Marsh (T. Wood). The one other sighting in the state was of a *Plegadis* on 31 October in Ozaukee County (N. Cutright and Schaefer). See “By the Wayside.”

Turkey Vulture—Last reported on 8 November in Columbia County (Dischler). At the landfill site where four counties meet (Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, and Waukesha), Frank had a number of days with counts in the 150 range. His highest total was 162 on 13 September.

Osprey—The last dates were 22 October in Juneau County (Grover and Liss) and 24–27 October in Waukesha County (Herrmann). The high count was 8 on 28 September in Sheboygan County (the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station).

Swallow-tailed Kite—Seen by Gibson and H. Mueller at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, Sheboygan County, on 19 August. This is the 13th state record for this species and the first find since 23 May 1999 (Dane County by Stanley Temple). It is also but the third fall record. The previous two fall records were 22 August 1997 (Green Lake County by Eric Ratering) and 12 September 1949 (Dunn County by Helmer Mattison). See “By the Wayside.”

Bald Eagle—Eagles began bunching along the Mississippi River in Crawford, La Crosse, and Vernon Counties by early November. The high count was 193 on 20 November in La Crosse County (Jackson).

Northern Harrier—Found throughout the period. The high count was 16 on 26 November in Calumet County (Evanson).

Sharp-shinned Hawk—Reported near the beginning of the period from Bayfield, Door, Sawyer, Taylor, and Vilas Counties. The high counts ranged from 113 on 24 October to 150 on 1 October at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station in Sheboygan County.

Cooper's Hawk—The high count was 9 on 4 October at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, Sheboygan County.

Northern Goshawk—Found near the beginning of the period in Bayfield (Anich and Oksiuta), Florence (Kavanagh), and Oneida (A. Holschbach) Counties. Reported from three more southern counties along Lake Michigan. Those three were Milwaukee (25 October, Mooney), Ozaukee (31 October, N. Cutright), and Sheboygan (4 November at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station).

Red-shouldered Hawk—There were just two late November reports. Those two were 21 November in Dane County (Coleman) and 27 November in Grant County (Romano). Despite the scarcity of November sightings, this hawk held on into the winter season. The high count was 14 on 5 November in Sheboygan County (Cedar Grove Ornithological Station).

Broad-winged Hawk—The last dates were 27 September in Ozaukee County (W. Mueller), 28 September in Monroe County (Epstein), 29 September in Waukesha County (Gustafson), and 11 October in Sheboygan County (the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station). The only report with double digit numbers was 37 on 16 September in Polk County (Maercklein).

Red-tailed Hawk—The high count was 108 on 2 November in Sheboygan County (Cedar Grove Ornithological Station).

Rough-legged Hawk—The first report was on 4 October in Sheboygan County (the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station). The next find did not come until 13 October in Door County (the Lukes) and Marathon County (Hoefl). The high counts were 13 on 12 No-

vember in Burnett County (Haseleau) and 14 November in Burnett County (Forsgren).

Golden Eagle—There were 9 reports from 9 counties. Outside of the reports from Dodge County (Fissel) and Winnebago County (Bruce), all finds were from the driftless area in the western part of the state. The earliest sighting was 24 October in Iowa County (A. Holschbach).

American Kestrel—The high count was 37 on 16 August in Portage County (Schaufenbuel).

Merlin—Reported from 8 northern counties at or near the beginning of the period (Bayfield, Door, Douglas, Iron, Marinette, Oneida, Sawyer, and Vilas). Found in a number of locations at the end of the period and continuing into the winter season. The high count was 49 on 28 September in Sheboygan County (the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station).

Gyr Falcon—One bird was seen on 27–28 November in Ashland County (first noted by Brady). This individual stayed into the winter season. See “By the Wayside.”

Peregrine Falcon—Found throughout the period. The high count was 68 on 28 September in Sheboygan County (the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station).

King Rail—One report, that of an individual on 1 September in Vernon Marsh, Waukesha County (Gustafson).

Virginia Rail—There was only one report beyond 25 September. That report was by Howe from Lulu Lake Preserve, Walworth County. This rail was found at Lulu Lake repeatedly from 30 August through 10 November, with a high count of 9 on 5 October. Although 10 November was the last report date for the fall season, the Virginia Rail was later found during the winter season at Lulu Lake.

Sora—There were two November sightings. One was 6 November in Waukesha County (Gustafson), the other was 7 November in Milwaukee County (Szymczak). The high counts were 13 on 5 October at Lulu Lake Preserve, Walworth County (Howe), followed by 12 on 23 August at Horicon Marsh, Dodge County (Mooney).

Purple Gallinule—An injured hatching-year bird was admitted to the Wisconsin Humane Society Wildlife Rehabilitation Center in

Milwaukee County on 21 October (Diehl). This is the 18th state record for this species. Most finds are in the spring. This is but the third fall record and the latest date in history. See “By the Wayside.” The other fall records are 24 September 1939 (Grant County by Ben Logan) and 16 October 1993 (Milwaukee County by John Jonas).

Common Moorhen—The last date was 4 October in Fond du Lac County (Tessen). The high count was 25 on 17 August in Dodge County (Stark and Zeman).

American Coot—Common throughout the period. There were thirteen reports of better than 1,000 birds. The high count was 2,800 on 23 November in Grant County (Romano).

Sandhill Crane—Found at or near the end of the period in a number of counties. The high counts were 5,000 on 14 November in Burnett County (Forsgren) and 4,200 on 26 November in Waukesha County (Szymczak).

Whooping Crane—The first report was on 6 August in Columbia County (Fitzgerald and Mooney). The last report was on 4 November in Columbia County (Martin and Romano).

Black-bellied Plover—The first report was on 4 August in Waukesha County (Mertins), with the next being on 11 August in Columbia County (the Kavanaghs). The last dates were 1 November in Manitowoc County (Sontage) and 7–29 November in Kewaunee County (Sinkula). The 29 November departure date is significant as there have been only three departures on a later date. Those three are 30 November 2002 (Milwaukee County by J. Frank), 1 December 1966 (Racine County by E. Prins) and 10 December 1963 (Racine County by R. Fiehweg). The high count was 10 on 23 August in Dodge County (Mertins).

American Golden-Plover—First reported on 15 August in Dane County (Holschbach), followed the next day in Columbia County (Romano). The one November report was on 1 November in Columbia County (Romano). Also on the late side was a 31 October find in Ozaukee County in which 132 individuals were counted (N. Cutright). The only higher count was 204 on 25 October in Portage County (Schaufenbuel).

Semipalmated Plover—Reported from a number of counties at the beginning of the period. The last dates were 14–27 October in Milwaukee County (Gustafson), 25 October in

Rock County (Yoerger), and 1 November in Manitowoc County (Sontag). The 1 November departure date is significant as there are only 5 other departure dates for the month of November. The high count was 19 on 22 September in Milwaukee County (Gustafson).

Killdeer—The last dates were 27 November in Iowa County (Schwarz) and 29 November in Dane County (Thiessen). The high count was 270 on 24 August in Racine County (Fitzgerald and Winze). The next high coming closest to this was 140 on 6 August in Columbia County (Fitzgerald).

American Avocet—First reported on 9 August in Dane County (Thiessen and Yoerger) and in Columbia County (Fissel). The only other finds were 11–13 September in Columbia County (first noted by W. Mueller) and 28 September in Winnebago County (Bruce). The high count was 12 on 9 August in Columbia County.

Spotted Sandpiper—The last dates were 17 October in Ozaukee County (Mooney), October 25 in Iowa County (A. Holschbach), 1 November in Milwaukee County (Yoerger) and, well beyond the rest, a 14 November departure from Manitowoc County (Sontag). The 14 November departure date is significant as there are only 6 departures at a later date. The high count was 22 on 6 August in Columbia County (Fitzgerald).

Solitary Sandpiper—The last dates were 1 October in Waukesha County (Gustafson), 4 October in Brown County (Rickaby), 8 October in Dane County (A. Holschbach), and 12 October in Manitowoc County (Sontag). The high count was 34 on 1 August in Dane County (Thiessen).

Greater Yellowlegs—The last dates were 11 November in Adams County (Schaufenbuel) and 14 November in Vernon County (Jackson). The high count was 25 on 1 August in Dodge County (Prestby and Schilke).

Willet—Found 2 August in Manitowoc County (Domagalski), 17 August in Columbia County (Mooney and Romano), 25 August in Iowa County (A. Holschbach), and 14 September in Clark County (P. Risch). The Columbia report had 6 individuals.

Lesser Yellowlegs—The last dates were 17 October in Rock County (Yoerger), 18 October in Dane County (Thiessen), 21 October in Dodge County (Joyner), and 25 October in Co-

lumbia County (Yoerger). There were only two reports showing more than 100 individuals, those two being 150 on 11 September in Columbia County (W. Mueller) and 200 on 1 August in Dodge County (Prestby and Schilke).

Upland Sandpiper—There were only 8 reports. Six of those were from Schaufenbuel in Portage County in the period 7–23 August. The other two, both on 12 August, were Door County (Minor) and Oconto County (Rickaby). The high count was 6 on 13 August (Schaufenbuel).

Whimbrel—The sole report was of a single bird at Virmond Park, Ozaukee County, on 24 August (W. Mueller).

Hudsonian Godwit—The lone report was of 25 birds on 17 August in Columbia County (Mooney).

Marbled Godwit—The only report was of one bird on 1 August at Horicon Marsh, Dodge County (Kavanagh).

Ruddy Turnstone—Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane County (Thiessen). Last reported on 13 September in Kewaunee County (Rickaby). The high count was 6 on 17 August in Iowa County (A. Holschbach).

Sanderling—Late dates were 3 October in Douglas County (Svingen), 18 October in Sheboygan County (Mooney), and 24 October in Milwaukee County (Mooney). Well beyond these was a report for 15 November in Manitowoc County (Domagalski). The high count was 38 on 17 September in Douglas County (Tessen).

Semipalmated Sandpiper—The last dates were 16 October in Iowa County (Romano), 19 October in Columbia County (Romano), 21 October in Manitowoc County (Sontag), and 24 October in Columbia County (Romano). The high count was 50 on 1 September in Calumet County (Reimer).

Least Sandpiper—The last dates were 29 October in Columbia County (Romano), 31 October in Adams County (Matheson), and 13 November in Waukesha County (Gustafson). The 13 November departure date is significant as there are only two departures at a later date. Those two are 17 November 2008 (Iowa County by A. Holschbach) and 18 November 1994 (Columbia County by K. Kavanagh). The only re-

port of 100 or more was of 100 on 1 August in Dodge County (Prestby and Schilke).

White-rumped Sandpiper—First reported on 8 August in both Dodge County (Tessen) and Manitowoc County (A. Holschbach and Sontag). The last report was on 4 November in Columbia County (Romano). The high count was 5 on 25 October in Columbia County (Yoerger).

Baird's Sandpiper—The early reports were at the beginning of the period in Dodge County (Kavanagh), 5 August in Dane County (Gold), and 8 August in both Dodge County (Tessen) and Walworth County (Howe). Last reported on 1 October in Dodge County (Tessen). The high count was 6 on 30 August in Columbia County (Paulios).

Pectoral Sandpiper—The last dates were 31 October in Manitowoc County (Sontag) and 11 November in Dane County (Thiessen). There were two claims of better than 100 individuals, those being 127 on 10 August in Dane (Thiessen) and 135 on 18 August in Dane (Thiessen).

Purple Sandpiper—The one report was of an individual on 8 November in Kewaunee County (Atwater).

Dunlin—First noted on 6–8 August in Dane County (Frank and Jackson). There were then no further reports until 6 September in Columbia County (Heikkinen) and 18 September in Douglas County (Jackson). The high count was 2,400 on 26 October in Ashland County (Anich). The next high was 750 on 27 October in Dodge County (Tessen).

Stilt Sandpiper—Seen in a number of counties at the beginning of the period. Consistently found at the Harvey Road Ponds, Columbia County, in the period 13–24 September (the last report from E. Wood). Another late find was 21 September in Douglas County (W. Mueller). The high count was 50 on 1 August in Columbia, Dane, and Dodge Counties.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper—Found at the beginning of the period in Racine County (Fare), with the last report being on 14 September in Racine County (Fare). Sontag had this species on 13 September in Manitowoc County, as did Yoerger on that same date in Rock County. The high count was 6 on 30 August in Racine County (Bontly).

Short-billed Dowitcher—Found at beginning of the period in Columbia, Dane, Dodge, and Manitowoc Counties. Last seen on 21 September in Columbia County (Heikkinen and Schwarz). The high count was 15 on 6 September in Columbia County (Jakoubek).

Long-billed Dowitcher—Found at the beginning of the period in Columbia County (Tessen) and in Dodge County (Kavanagh, Prestby, and Schilke). Last noticed on 1 November in Dodge County (Tessen). The high count was 8 on 20 September in both Columbia County (Ellis) and Dodge County (Schilke).

Wilson's Snipe—There were few reports from early August. Found at or near the beginning of the period in Dodge, Door, Manitowoc, and Waukesha Counties. The last dates were 20 November in Waukesha County (Gustafson) and 25 November in Dane County (Thiessen). The high count was 48 on 6 November in Lafayette County (Romano).

American Woodcock—The last dates were 2 November in both Dane (Herb) and Racine (Howe) Counties and 4 November in Waukesha County (Gustafson). The high count was 10 on 19 October in Langlade County (Francken).

Wilson's Phalarope—Found at the beginning of the period in Dodge County (Prestby, Schilke, and Tessen). The one other August report was from Columbia County with birds found in the period 9–14 August. The only report outside these two was on 1 October in Iowa County (Romano).

Red-necked Phalarope—First reported in the period 24–28 August in Columbia County (first by Romano and Schwarz). September reports were 4–7 September in Lafayette County (first by Romano and Yoerger) and on the 18th in Douglas County (Schaufenbuel and Tessen). Nearly a month later, on 17 October, an individual was found at Collins Marsh, Manitowoc County (Domagalski). The high count was 7 on 18 September in Douglas County (Tessen).

Bonaparte's Gull—The last dates were 27 November in both Grant County (Romano) and Waukesha County (Szymczak), 28 November in Dane County (Yoerger), and 30 November in Sauk County (Romano). The high count was 150 on 1 November in Ozaukee County (Stutz).

Little Gull—One report of a single bird on 13 August off North Point, Sheboygan County (Otto).

Franklin's Gull—The only reports were from Columbia County. The first find was not until 13 August (Meding), with the last being on 13 September (Romano). Only one bird was ever noticed during this period.

Ring-billed Gull—The high count was 4,800 in Douglas County on 26 September (Svingen).

Herring Gull—The high count was 3,750 in Douglas County on 9 November (Svingen).

Thayer's Gull—There were reports from Douglas, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Sheboygan Counties. The one report from Kenosha was on 18 October (Fitzgerald), the two reports from Kewaunee were on 8 November (Atwater) and 24 November (Tessen), the one report from Milwaukee was on 29 November (T. Wood), and the one report from Ozaukee was on 1 November (Stutz). The reports from Douglas ranged from 25 September (Svingen) to 28 November (Svingen). The 25 September date has some significance as there are only 6 fall arrivals at an earlier date. The high count was 6 on 9 November (Svingen).

Iceland Gull—As with the Thayer's Gull, nearly all the sightings came from Douglas County. The exceptions were 21 November in Ozaukee County (Heikkinen and Romano) and 22 November in Sheboygan County (T. Wood). The first report was on 31 October (Svingen), with the last being on 28 November (Svingen). The 31 October date has some significance as there are only 8 fall arrivals at an earlier date. The high count was 3 on 15 November (Svingen).

Lesser Black-backed Gull—Found in Dane, Douglas, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Racine, and Waukesha Counties. The first report was on 23 August in Manitowoc County (Schaufenbuel), with the last being on 28 November in Waukesha County. The Waukesha gull was seen at Fowler Marsh by Szymczak. The high count was 3 on 2 October in Racine County (Howe).

Slaty-backed Gull—Documented by Bruhnke, Hendrickson, Rutt, and Svingen in Douglas County on 13–14 November. This is the 7th state record for the Slaty-backed and the 3rd fall record. It also matches the record fall arrival date (set on 13 November 2001 by B.

Boldt). The first valid state record for this species was by Boldt in 2001. There have now been 6 additional records in the comparatively short time span of Fall 2006 through Fall 2009.

Glaucous-winged Gull—One documented (with photos) on 17 October in Kenosha County (Neise). This is the 6th state record and only the second fall record. The one other fall report is for the period 26 November 1997 through 8 January 1998 (set in Douglas County by Peder Svingen). See "By the Wayside."

Glaucous Gull—First noticed on 1 October in Racine County (Fitzgerald). The next find was on 14 October in Manitowoc County (Sontag). The high count was 6 on 27 November in Manitowoc County (T. Wood).

Great Black-backed Gull—Found at the start of the period in Manitowoc County (Sontag). Found at or near the end of the period in a number of counties. The high count was 20 on 27 November in Manitowoc County (T. Wood).

Caspian Tern—The last date was 3 October in Brown County (Rickaby). The high count was 157 on 11 August in Manitowoc County (Sontag).

Black Tern—Found at or near the beginning of the period in a number of counties. The late dates were 28 August in Columbia County (Huf and Romano) and 29 August in Jefferson County (Graham). Well after these was a report on 12 October in Dodge County (Burckhardt). The high count was 40 on 17 August in Dane County (Schwarz).

Common Tern—Reported only from counties that touch a Great Lake. The last reports were extremely late, they being 27 October in Bayfield County (Anich) and 31 October in Ozaukee County (Tessen). The nearest date to this was 25 September in Douglas County (Svingen). The high count was 32 on 30 August in Douglas County (Oksiuta).

Forster's Tern—The last dates were 4 October in Manitowoc County (Sontag), 8 October in Bayfield County (Anich), 18 October in Douglas County (Svingen), and 24 October in Ozaukee County (Tessen). The high count was 23 on 17 August in Dane County (Schwarz).

Parasitic Jaeger—The first reports came on the first day of "Jaegerfest" in Douglas County, which was 17 September. Reports then

kept coming from Douglas until 7 October (Svingen) and then, after nearly a month's gap, on 4 November (Svingen). The only other counties finding this jaeger were Ozaukee and Sheboygan with both reporting birds on 1 November (Schwarz, Stutz, and Yoerger). The high count was 6 on 18 September in Douglas County (by members of Jaegerfest).

Long-tailed Jaeger—A juvenile bird was documented by Schaufenbuel and Schultz on 18 September in Douglas County. This is the 12th valid state record. Most of these records are from the fall season, this being the 10th fall report. See "By the Wayside."

Rock Pigeon—There were few reports of better than 100 individuals, which indicates birders did not spend their fall searching silo tops.

Eurasian Collared-Dove—Reported from Columbia, Crawford, Grant (2 locations), Milwaukee, and Rock Counties. The high count was 5 on 1 November at the Abert feeder in Milwaukee County (Schwarz and Stutz).

Mourning Dove—The high counts were 200 on 17 August in Columbia County (Schwarz) and 200+ on 30 August in Jefferson County (Etter Hale).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo—The last reports were on 14 September in both Dane County (Herb) and Racine County (Pugh). There were no counts of over 2 individuals.

Black-billed Cuckoo—The last dates were 6 September in Crawford County (the Starks), 13 September in Racine County (Kennedy), and 25 September in Ozaukee County (Mooney). Again, there were no counts of over 2 individuals.

Eastern Screech-Owl—Reported from 14 counties, none of which was far north. The most northern counties were Door (the Lukes) and Manitowoc (Domagalski). All reports were of one individual.

Great Horned Owl—The high count was 5 on 20 September in Waukesha County (Gustafson).

Snowy Owl—There were four reports, those four being 5–25 November in Door County (Maring and Taylor), 8 November in Vilas County (Peczynski), 18 November in Marathon County (Hoeft), and 30 November in Winnebago County (Ziebell).

Barred Owl—The high count was 5 on 5 August in Marinette County (Wenzel).

Long-eared Owl—There were three reports. Mueller had one in Milwaukee County on 19 September, Mooney had one in Washington County on 10 October, and the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station had one in Sheboygan County on 7 November.

Short-eared Owl—First reported on 8 August in Door County (Schram). The next finds were not until 10 October in Milwaukee County (T. Wood) and 30 October in Jefferson County (Grunden and Kollath). This owl first showed at the Bong State Recreation Area, Kenosha County on 14 November. The high count was 6 at Bong, Kenosha County, on the 14th.

Northern Saw-whet Owl—First reported on 12 August in Door County (Minor). This species of owl remained into the winter season. The high count was 41 on 16 October at a banding station in Portage County (DeRubeis).

Common Nighthawk—The last dates were 23 September in Dane County (Gorman), 24 September in Manitowoc County (Domagalski), and 6 October in Ozaukee County (Schaefer). There were few reports of more than 100 individuals but some large counts were notable. Among them were 1,280 on September 5 in Bayfield County (Oksiuta) and 2,200 on August 22 in Burnett County (Paulios).

Whip-poor-will—The last dates were until 8 September in Florence County (Kavanagh), 11 September in Rock County (Pea), and until 20 September in Waukesha County (Szymczak). The high count was 6 on 5 August in Marinette County (Wenzel).

Chimney Swift—The last dates were 19 October in Dane County (E. Wood) and 25 October in Milwaukee County (Huf and Mooney). The only counts over 100 were 150 on 26 August in Dane County (Jakoubek) and 200 on 27 September in Dane County (Fenske).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird—Late reports were 3 October in Walworth County (Howe), 5 October in Columbia County (Dischel), 7 October in Dane County (Loser), 13 October in Racine County (Howe), and much later, 31 October in Winnebago County (J. Schwarz). Beyond these dates was an immature that stayed at the feeder of Evanson in Dane County until 7 November. There are only 5 state records with dates beyond 7 November. The

high count was 15 on 5 August in Bayfield County (Anich).

Rufous Hummingbird—First documented on 5 August in Bayfield County (Anich and Oksiuta). Then documented from 4–10 October at the feeder of Larry and Emily Scheunemann in Rock County. Schaufenbuel claimed this hummingbird had been in the area since 26 September. Also documented on 26 October in Walworth County (Hassevort). See “By the Wayside.”

Belted Kingfisher—The high count was 13 on 12 August in Washburn County (Barton and Svingen).

Red-headed Woodpecker—The high count was 15 on 26 September at the Necedah NWR in Juneau County (Swelstad). The creation of open oak savannah habitat in this refuge has encouraged the nesting of this increasingly uncommon species.

Red-bellied Woodpecker—Common and widespread, except in the northern reaches of the state. Despite its commonness, the only tally in the double digits was 10 on 1 October in Waukesha County (Mertins).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker—Despite the fact that numbers of sapsuckers were subsequently found during the winter season, the only November report was for the 22nd in Columbia County (Romano). The high count was 150 on 29 September in Sheboygan County (the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station).

Downy Woodpecker—Even though this is the most abundant woodpecker in the state, there were few totals over 10. The high count was 13 on 21 October in Dodge County (Joyner).

Hairy Woodpecker—The high count was 12 on 21 October in Florence County (the Kavanaghs).

Black-backed Woodpecker—There were six reports, those six being 3 September in Forest County (Bontly), 21–22 September in Vilas County (Jim Baughman), 23 September in Washburn County (Evanston), 24 September in Bayfield County (Bartelt), 24 September in Forest County (Farber), and 4 October in Douglas County (Svingen). All reports were of single birds.

Northern Flicker—The high count was 100 on 23 September in Douglas County

(Sirvio). The next high was 35 on 29 September in Milwaukee County (Mooney).

Pileated Woodpecker—Reported from about 52 counties. The high count was 4, which was reported from a number of locations.

Olive-sided Flycatcher—Last reported on 1 October in Sheboygan County (the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station). Reports from October are unusual. There are but 8 other records from this month. The only report of better than one was of two on 10 September in Marathon County (G. David).

Eastern Wood-Pewee—The last dates were 13 October in Dane County (Axelson), 16 October in Sheboygan County (the Brassers), and 1 November in Milwaukee County (Szymczak). The 1 November report (accepted by the records committee) is the second latest report for this pewee. The only record with a later departure date is 7 November (set by D. Gustafson in 2001 in Milwaukee County). The high count was 16 on 6 September in Walworth County (Howe).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher—The only findings from the early part of August came from Florence County (Kavanagh) and Bayfield County (Brady). The last dates were 3 September in Ozaukee County (Frank) and 6 September in Dane County (A. Holschbach). All reports were of lone individuals.

Acadian Flycatcher—Reported in early August in Sauk, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties. Found in Walworth County until 13 September (Howe) and in Waukesha County until 25 September (Szymczak). The 25 September date is record late for the state. The previous record was 23 September (set in 2008 in Waukesha County by Szymczak). The high count was of 11 singing birds on 2 August in Waukesha County (Szymczak).

Alder Flycatcher—Found at the beginning of the period as far south as Ozaukee County (Bontly) and Waukesha County (Gustafson, Szymczak, and Wilson), with a number of locations listed for Waukesha. The last dates were 5 September in Bayfield County (Brady), 7 September in Marquette County (A. Holschbach), and 8 September in Columbia County (Romano). There were no reports of better than 2 individuals.

Willow Flycatcher—There were no northern reports of this flycatcher. The most northerly finds were at the beginning of the pe-

riod in Manitowoc County (Sontag) and on 7 August in Portage County (Schaufenbuel). The last report was on 6 September in Walworth County (Howe). The high count was 8 on 22 August in Dane County (Schwarz).

Least Flycatcher—The last dates were 24 September in Walworth County (Fitzgerald), 29 September in Waukesha County (Gustafson), and 3 October in Dane County (Gorman). The high count was 3 from a number of locations.

Eastern Phoebe—The last dates were 2 November in Dane County (Herb), 3 November in Milwaukee County (Szymczak) and, much later, 23 November in Washington County (Diehl). The high count was 28 on 30 September in Portage County (Schaufenbuel).

Great Crested Flycatcher—The last dates were 16 September in Milwaukee County (Bontly), 17 September in Monroe County (Paulios), 18 September in Ozaukee County (Frank) and, finally, 30 September in Waukesha County (Gustafson). The high count was 8 on 5 August in Brown County (Brigham).

Eastern Kingbird—The last dates were 16 September in Ozaukee County (Strelka), 20 September in Portage County (Matheson) and, to the extreme side, 13 October in Trempealeau County (Forchione). There are only three departure dates later than 13 October. The high count was 20 on 23 August in Dane County (Coleman) and on 30 August in Waukesha County (Mertins).

Loggerhead Shrike—The sole report was of a single bird on 15 August in Dunn County (Cameron).

Northern Shrike—The first showings were 4 October in Door County (the Lukes), 17 October in Marathon County (Lind), and 24 October in Dane County (Schwarz). The 4 October report is one of the earliest arrival dates on record. There are only five reports with an earlier date. The high count was 2 from several locations.

White-eyed Vireo—The only report was of a single bird on 5 September at Yellowstone Lake State Park, Lafayette County (A. Holschbach).

Yellow-throated Vireo—The last dates were 30 September in Sheboygan County (the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station), 4 October in La Crosse County (Wiegel), and 8 October in Dane County (Gorman and E. Wood). The high

count was 9 on 12 September in Jackson County (Otto).

Blue-headed Vireo—The last dates were 13 October in Dane County (Coleman and Romano), 24 October in Milwaukee County (Szymczak) and, quite late, 31 October in Dane County (Gabriel). The high count was 4 on 30 September in Dane County (McDowell).

Warbling Vireo—The last dates were 18 September in Milwaukee County (Petherick), 19 September in Lafayette County (Romano), and 19 September in Milwaukee County (Snider). The high count was 8 on 4 September in Lafayette County (Romano).

Philadelphia Vireo—Some years this vireo can be found in the summer months and into the early days of August. This year the first sightings were on 24 August in both Columbia County (Romano) and Walworth County (Fitzgerald) and were, thus, findings of migrant birds. Late finds were 30 September in Milwaukee County (Bontly), 4 October in Washington County (Schaefer), 5 October in Racine County (Wenzel), and 7 October in Dane County (Romano and E. Wood). There were no reports of more than 2 individuals.

Red-eyed Vireo—The last dates were 3–7 October in Dane County (Herb and E. Wood) and 24 October in Milwaukee County (Szymczak). The high counts were 26 on 26 August in Waukesha County (Gustafson) and 27 on 12 August in Portage County (Pendergast).

Gray Jay—Reported from 6 northern counties (Ashland, Douglas, Florence, Langlade, Oneida, and Vilas). The high count was 4 in Vilas County on several dates (Jim Baughman).

Blue Jay—The high count was 80 in Iowa County on 26 September (Pugh).

American Crow—The high counts were 172 on 19 September in Bayfield County (Oksita) and 200 on 31 October in Monroe County (Epstein).

Common Raven—Reported as far south as the central sand counties of Adams, Jackson, Juneau, Portage, and Wood. The high count was 14 on 23 August in Douglas County (Svingen) and 21 November in Marinette County (A. Holschbach).

Horned Lark—Reported throughout the period. The high count was 200 on 14 November in Green Lake County (Burckhardt).

Purple Martin—The last dates were 31 August in Kenosha County (W. Mueller), 31 August in Walworth County (Howe), and 13 September in Jefferson County (Kollath). The high count was 157 on 28 August in Marinette County (Campbell).

Tree Swallow—The last dates were 23 October in Portage County (Schaufenbuel), 24 October in Ozaukee County (Fissel), 24 October in Sheboygan County (Tessen), and 28 October in Dane County (Romano). The high counts were 700 on 16 August in Kenosha County (Willard), 750 on 23 August in Fond du Lac County (W. Mueller), and 2,000 on 6 September in Columbia County (Paulios).

Northern Rough-winged Swallow—After 5 September, there were only three reports, with all three by Fitzgerald. They were 18 September in Walworth County plus 2 October in both Racine and Walworth Counties. The high count of 45 was also on 2 October in Racine County by Fitzgerald.

Bank Swallow—After 5 September, the only report was for 21 September in Iowa County (Romano). The high counts were 100 on 16 August in Kenosha County (Willard) and 180 on 19 August in Waukesha County (Gustafson).

Cliff Swallow—The last dates were 2 October in Racine County (Fitzgerald) and 4 October in Rock County (Tessen). The high count was 200 on 19 August in Waukesha County (Gustafson).

Cave Swallow—One was documented on 14 November in Douglas County (Anich and Spaeth). This is but the third valid record for the state. The other two date back to the period 13–21 November 2005 in Milwaukee County, when this swallow was first found in the state. See “By the Wayside.”

Barn Swallow—The last dates were 1 November in Milwaukee County (Schwarz, Stutz and Yoerger), 5 November in Columbia County (Christensen), and 29 November in Manitowoc County (Sontag). All three of these November dates are significant. Until this fall, there were only nine November records plus three winter records. The 29 November report is the latest departure date for the month of November and is exceeded only by the three winter dates. The

high counts were 300 on 26 August in Dane County (Jakoubek) and 450 on 10 August in Columbia County (Paulios).

Black-capped Chickadee—The high counts were 45 on 21 August in Walworth County (Fitzgerald) and 67 on 16 October in Sauk County (Joyner).

Boreal Chickadee—There were but two reports and both were from Vilas County. The first was on 3 August (Paulios) and the second on 27 August (Jim Baughman). Baughman had the high count with 5.

Tufted Titmouse—Of some 23 counties reporting titmouse, the one county somewhat out of bounds was Portage, with reports from Pendergast and Schaufenbuel. The high counts were 13 on 16 October in Sauk County (Joyner) and 15 on 13 September in Green Lake County (Burckhardt).

Red-breasted Nuthatch—The high count was 40 on 21 November in Bayfield County (Anich).

White-breasted Nuthatch—The high count was 25 on 15 November in Green Lake County (Burckhardt).

Brown Creeper—The high count was 8 on 7 November in Dane County and 11 November in Rock County (Paulios).

Carolina Wren—Reported from 7 southwestern counties (Dane, Grant, Iowa, La Crosse, Richland, Sauk, and Vernon). Also spotted in Milwaukee County on 1 November (T. Wood). The high count was 3 on 2 September in Iowa County (A. Holschbach).

House Wren—The last dates were 24 October in Milwaukee County (Huf), 25 October in Dane County (McDowell), 25 October in Waukesha County (Szymczek), and 27 October in Dane County (Romano). The high counts were 11 on 4 September in Lafayette County (Romano) and 15 on 30 August in Green Lake County (Burckhardt).

Winter Wren—Although this wren is a nester in the state, the only reports from early in the period were from Door County (the Lukes), Florence County (Kavanagh), and Marinette County (Campbell). The last dates were 21 November in Milwaukee County (Bontly) and 27 November in Grant County (Romano). The high counts were 12 on 13 Oc-

tober in Milwaukee County (Bontly) and 13 on 9 October in Dane County (E. Wood).

Sedge Wren—The last dates were 7 October in Oconto County (Sinkula), 9 October in Grant County (Schwarz), and 19 October in Juneau County (Joynier). The high count was 8 on 10 August in Sauk County (Romano) and 17 August in Burnett County (Gordon).

Marsh Wren—The last dates were 28 October in Waukesha County (Gustafson), 29 October in Waukesha County (Gustafson), 5 November in Waukesha County (Gustafson), and 8 November in Dodge County (T. Wilson). The three Gustafson reports were from three different areas in Waukesha County. The high counts were 13 on 11 September in Waukesha County (Gustafson) and 15 on 23 August in Dodge County (Mooney).

Golden-crowned Kinglet—The high counts were 30 on 10 October in Milwaukee County (Hagner) and 50 on 31 October in Ozaukee County (Petherick).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet—First reported on 29 August in Bayfield County (Loy). The last dates were 15 November in Milwaukee County (Bontly), 21 November in Waukesha County (Szymczak), and 27 November in Milwaukee County (T. Wilson). The high count was 30 on 15 October in Milwaukee County (Vargo) and 26 October in Milwaukee County (Petherick).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher—Found as far north as Burnett, Door, Florence, Marinette, Polk, and Sawyer Counties. The last dates were 22 September in Iowa County (A. Holschbach) and 23 September in Dane County (Paulios). The high count was 16 on 16 August in Manitowoc County (Domagalski).

Eastern Bluebird—The high counts were 40 on 24 October in Milwaukee County (Snider) and 60 on 1 November in Kenosha County (Dixon).

Townsend's Solitaire—There was one report of a single individual on 11 October in Douglas County (Svingen).

Veery—The last dates were 26 September in La Crosse County (Wiegel), 27 September in Ozaukee County (Uttech), and 3 October in Burnett County (Lind). The high count was 5 on 13 August in Walworth County (Howe).

Gray-cheeked Thrush—The only report from August was on the 15th in Oneida County

(Gustafson). The last dates were 8 October in Dane County (Fenske) and 10 October in Milwaukee County (Mertins). The high counts were 45 on 18 September in Ozaukee County (W. Mueller), 50 on 15 September in Milwaukee County (W. Mueller), and 80 on 23 September in Douglas County (W. Mueller).

Swainson's Thrush—This thrush was reported at the beginning of the period as far south as Milwaukee (Zehner), Ozaukee (Bontly), and Waukesha (Szymczak) Counties. The last dates were 26 October in Milwaukee County (Petherick) and 27 October in Milwaukee County (Goodman). The high counts were 550 on 18 September in Ozaukee County (W. Mueller), 700 on 23 September in Douglas County (W. Mueller), and 1,000 on 15 September in Milwaukee County (W. Mueller).

Hermit Thrush—Reported at or near the end of the period in Milwaukee County (Bontly) and Walworth County (Fitzgerald). Some individuals lingered into the winter season. The high count was 30 on 10 October in Waukesha County (Szymczak).

Wood Thrush—The last dates were 4 October in Jefferson County (Szymczak), 5 October in Racine County (Wenzel), and 3–8 October in Waukesha County (Szymczak). The high count was 12 on 7 September in Waukesha County (Szymczak).

American Robin—All the high counts were in Iowa County by A. Holschbach. Those highs were 2,100 on 17 October, 875 on 20 October, and 810 on 25 October.

Gray Catbird—The last dates were 30 October in Manitowoc County (Domagalski), 1 November in Columbia County (Romano), and 5 November in Dane County (Herb). The high counts were 34 on 5 September in Lafayette County (A. Holschbach) and 26 on 2 September in Columbia County (Romano).

Northern Mockingbird—There were 3 reports, those three being 11 August in Sauk County (Romano), 29 August in Dane County (Thiessen), and 2 October in Dane County (Schiffman). The high count was 3 in Sauk County (Romano).

Brown Thrasher—The last dates were 4–18 November in Racine County (Kennedy), 7 November in Dane County (Burnham, Ellis and E. Wood), and 29 November in Polk County (Maercklein). A scattering of thrashers re-

mained into the winter season. The high count of 4 was reported from a number of locations.

European Starling—The high counts were 2,000 on 28 November in Milwaukee County (Prestby) and 5,000 on 16 August in Portage County (Schaufenbuel).

American Pipit—The first report was on 2 September in Milwaukee County (Vargo), with the next report not coming until 16 September in both Oneida County (Gustafson) and Manitowoc County (Sontag). The 2 September report has significance as there are only three fall records with an earlier arrival date. The last reports were 11 November in Columbia County (Romano) and 28 November in Milwaukee County (Prestby). Pipits continued to be found into the winter season. The high counts were 75 on 14 October in Columbia County (Forchoine), 92 on 26 September in Portage County (Schaufenbuel), and 139 on 1 October in Racine County (Fitzgerald).

Bohemian Waxwing—Reported from 5 northern counties (Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Florence, and Forest). The first sighting was on 26 October in Bayfield County (Bartlet), with the next not coming until 5 November in Ashland County (Anich and Spaeth). The high count was 128 on 20 November in Forest County (A. Holschbach).

Cedar Waxwing—The high count was 520 on 14 September in Sheboygan County (the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station).

Blue-winged Warbler—The last dates were 22 September in Monroe County (Epstein) and 23 September in both Dane (Paulios) and Racine (Kennedy) Counties. The high count was 4 on 5 September in Lafayette County (A. Holschbach).

Golden-winged Warbler—The last dates were 21 September in Iowa County (Romano) and 23 September in both Dane (Fenske) and Eau Claire (Lind) Counties. The high count was 6 on 28 August in Dane County (McDowell).

Tennessee Warbler—The first sightings were in early August, they being the 1st in Outagamie County (Tessen), the 2nd in Waukesha County (Gustafson), the 4th in Bayfield County (Anich), the 5th in Walworth County (Fitzgerald), and the 6th in Marinette County (Kluskens). The last dates were 26 October in Sheboygan County (the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station) and 29 October in Dane County

(E. Wood). The high counts were 38 in Lafayette County (A. Holschbach) and 50 in Bayfield County (Brady).

Orange-crowned Warbler—The first fall arrival dates were 8 September in Manitowoc County (Sontag), 14 September in Door County (Rohde), and 17 September in Waukesha County (Gustafson). Following numerous reports for the last few days of October, there was but one report for November, that being on 1 November in Milwaukee County at two locations (both by Szymczak). The high count was 6 on 4 October in Brown County (Rickaby).

Nashville Warbler—The last dates were 27 October in Dane County (Romano), 28 October in Milwaukee County (Bontly), 29 October in Dane County (E. Wood), and 5 November in Dane County (Anderson). The high counts were 15 on 17 September in Milwaukee County (Petherick), 15 on 21 September in Milwaukee County (Bontly), and 20 on 5 August in Marinette County (Kluskens).

Northern Parula—The last dates were 7 October in Ozaukee County (Tessen), 8 October in Dane County (Gorman and E. Wood), and 9 October in Iowa County (Pugh). The high count was 3 on 1 September in Dane County (Gorman).

Yellow Warbler—The last dates were 18 September in Lafayette County (Romano) and 26 September in Portage County (G. David). The high count was 10 on 6 August in Marinette County (Campbell).

Chestnut-sided Warbler—Late reports were 30 September in Wood County (Gold) and 3 October in Dane County (Gorman). Record late was the warbler documented by Ellis in Dane County on 28 October. The record late departure date had been 25 October (set in 1939 in Brown County by J. B. Kendell). The high count was 12 on 28 August in Dane County (McDowell).

Magnolia Warbler—The last dates were on 18 October in both Ozaukee (Helland) and Portage (Pendergast) Counties. The high counts were 14 on 14 September in Racine County (Fare and Wenzel) and 16 on 5 September in Lafayette County (A. Holschbach).

Cape May Warbler—Not noticed until 19 August in Marinette County (Swelstad). The last dates were 28 September in Monroe County (Epstein), 29 September in Eau Claire County (Forsgren), and 4 October in Waukesha County

(Szymczak). The high count was 5 on 24 September in Ozaukee County (Frank).

Black-throated Blue Warbler—The last dates were 7 October in Dane County (E. Wood), 7–9 October in Milwaukee County (Bontly), 9 October in Manitowoc County (Sontag), and 10 October in Milwaukee County (Mertins). The high count was 2 in a number of locations.

Yellow-rumped Warbler—As is customary, a number of individuals remained into the winter season. The high count was 85 on 1 October in Racine County (Fitzgerald).

Black-throated Green Warbler—Found as far south as Waukesha County (Szymczak) at the beginning of the period. The last dates were 9 October in Dane County (Fenske) and 11 October in Milwaukee County (Bontly and Szymczak). The high count was 6 on 12 September in Milwaukee County (Grouch).

Blackburnian Warbler—The last dates were 3 October in Dane County (Fenske and Gorman) and 11 October in Manitowoc County (Domagalski). The high count was 8 on 1 September in Dane County (Gorman).

Yellow-throated Warbler—There were two reports, those two being in the period 4–10 August in Waukesha County (Szymczak) and in the period 10 October to 28 November at a feeder in Holland, La Crosse County (B. Gray). Both these reports are significant and will go into the state records. The second report is the only record of a Yellow-throated in Wisconsin in the month of October. Previous to this, there was a gap in the state records extending from 9 September through 20 November. See “By the Wayside.”

Pine Warbler—The last dates were 3 October in Brown County (Rickaby), 5 October in Ozaukee County (N. Cutright), 17 October in Milwaukee County (Petherick), 18 October in Dane County (Romano), and 31 October in Racine County (Wenzel and Winter). There are only four other fall records that are later than the 31 October report. The high count was 7 on 10 August in Ashland County (DeRubeis) and 12 September in Vilas County (A. Holschbach).

Palm Warbler—The last reports came on 31 October from Milwaukee County (Mooney), Ozaukee County (Petherick), and Racine County (Pugh, Wenzel, and Winter) and, then, on 1 November in Milwaukee County (Szym-

czak). The high count was 200 on 23 September in Douglas County (Sirvio).

Bay-breasted Warbler—First noticed on 24 August in Florence County (Kavanagh). The last dates were 3 October in both Dane County (Gorman) and Milwaukee County (Hager) and 11 October in Dane County (E. Wood). The high count was 3 from several locations.

Blackpoll Warbler—First reported on 29 August in Ozaukee County (T. Wilson). The next day this warbler suddenly appeared in 6 additional counties (Dane, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Monroe, Walworth, and Waukesha). The last dates were 17 October in Waukesha County (Szymczak) and 24 October in Milwaukee County (Frank). The high count was 19 on 24 September in Ozaukee County (Frank).

Cerulean Warbler—There were two reports, the first on 5 August in Waukesha County (Gustafson) and the second on 23 August in Rock County (Yoerger).

Black-and-white Warbler—The last dates were 3 October in Dane County (Fenske), 4 October in Grant County (Stark and Zeman), 8 October in Dane County (Gorman and E. Wood), and 11 October in Milwaukee County (Bontly and Szymczak). The high count was 10 on 5 September in Lafayette County (A. Holschbach).

American Redstart—The last dates were 17 October in Milwaukee County (Huf), 18 October in Dane County (McDowell), 16–20 October in Milwaukee County (Petherick), and 31 October in Manitowoc County (Domagalski). There are only three previous state records that go beyond the 31 October date. The high count was 26 on 14 September in Racine County (Fare and Wenzel).

Ovenbird—The last dates were 10 October in Waukesha County (Szymczak) and 25 October in Dane County (Jakoubek). The high count was 7 on 24 September in Milwaukee County (O'Connor).

Northern Waterthrush—The last dates were 4–11 October in Waukesha County (Szymczak), 17 October in Racine County (Kennedy), and 18 October in Jefferson County (Etter Hale). The high count was 10 on 15 September in Ozaukee County (Schaefer).

Louisiana Waterthrush—There were seven sightings, all of single birds. Found at the beginning of the period in Sauk County (Gold).

Last reported on 5 September in both Lafayette County (A. Holschbach) and in Milwaukee County (Hagner).

Connecticut Warbler—The last dates were 24 September in Milwaukee County (O'-Conner) and 27 September in Milwaukee County (Mooney). All reports were of single birds.

Mourning Warbler—The last dates were 18 September in Ozaukee County (Frank), 24 September in La Crosse County (Wiegel), and 4 October in Grant County (Stark and Zemen). The high count was 5 on 13 September in Kewaunee County (Rickaby).

Common Yellowthroat—Late reports were 24 October in Milwaukee County (Huf) and 3–25 October at Nine Springs, Dane County (last reported by Marschalek). Well beyond these dates was the report of 20 November in Waukesha County (Gustafson). The high count was 22 on 28 August in Dodge County (Burckhardt) and on 7 September in Marquette County (A. Holschbach).

Hooded Warbler—Reported from 6 southern counties (Iowa, Jefferson, Rock, Sauk, Walworth, and Waukesha). The last finds were 25 September in Waukesha County (Szymczak) and 4 October in Jefferson County (Szymczak). There are only four previous state records that are later than the 4 October report. The high count was 18 on 2 August in Waukesha County (Szymczak).

Wilson's Warbler—The first fall arrival was on 11 August in Marinette County (Campbell). The last dates were 30 September in Portage County (Schaufenbuel), 1 October in Milwaukee County (Snider), and 11 October in Racine County (Fare). There are only seven previous state records that are later than the 11 October report. The high count was 5 on 26 September in Brown County (Rickaby).

Canada Warbler—Reported from the beginning of the period in Bayfield County (Brady) and Door County (the Lukes). The next sightings were 22 August in Ozaukee County (Szymczak) and 24 August in Waukesha County (Szymczak). The last dates were 26 September in Milwaukee County (Mooney) and 27 September in Buffalo County (R. Anderson).

Yellow-breasted Chat—The sole report was of a single bird on 6 August in Dane County (J. Hughes).

Summer Tanager—There were two reports. The first was of one bird on 26 August in Winnebago County (Tessen) and the second was of an individual on 4 October in Waukesha County (Szymczak). Fall reports of Summer Tanagers are unusual. Before this there had been but a total of 19 fall records plus 4 winter records.

Scarlet Tanager—The 8th of October seems to have been the cutoff date for this Tanager. There were three reports on that date and none beyond. The three reports were Dane County (Herb, Romano) and Waukesha County (Gustafson). The high count was 4 on 28 August in Walworth County (Fitzgerald) and 12 September in Jackson County (Otto).

Western Tanager—The only report was of an individual seen on 8 August at Crex Meadows, Burnett County (W. Mueller).

Eastern Towhee—The last dates were 2 November in Dane County (Herb), 11 November in Milwaukee County (Boyle), and 15 November in Manitowoc County (Trick). Some individuals lingered into the winter season. The high count was 13 on 7 September in Marquette County (A. Holschbach).

American Tree Sparrow—The first fall arrival dates were 4 October in Ashland County (Oksiuta), 7 October in Dane County (Evanston), and 9 October in Rock County (Yoerger). The high count was 100 on 19 November in Dodge County (Petherick), followed by 50 on 18 November in Dane County (Paulios).

Chipping Sparrow—There were 3 reports on 31 October, they being in Green County (Yoerger), in Manitowoc County (Trick), and in Milwaukee County (Mooney). Beyond that there was a report for 1 November in Waukesha County (Gustafson). The high count was 80 on 16 October in Dane County (E. Wood).

Clay-colored Sparrow—The last dates were 12 October in Milwaukee County (Bontly), 14 October in Portage County (Schaufenbuel), and 17 October in Manitowoc County (Trick). The high count was 10 on 7 August in Portage County (Schaufenbuel).

Field Sparrow—The last dates were 27 October in Dane County (E. Wood), 27 October in Milwaukee County (Gustafson), and 31 October in Milwaukee County (Szymczak). The high count was 19 on 2 August in Dane County (Schoenwett).

Vesper Sparrow—The last dates were 25 October in Dane County (A. Holschbach), Iowa County (A. Holschbach), and Ozaukee County (Strelka) and, then, 27 October in both Dane County (E. Wood) and Sauk County (A. Holschbach). The high count was 6 on 17 September in Monroe County (Paulios).

Lark Sparrow—Found at the Spring Green Preserve in Sauk County from the beginning of the period until 11 August (Romano). Another Sauk County report was from Bakken's Pond on 25 August (A. Holschbach). The only other report was from Fort McCoy, Monroe County, on 17 September (Paulios).

Savannah Sparrow—The last dates were on 31 October in Dodge County (Fissel) and Milwaukee County (Mooney), and 4 November in Columbia County (Romano). Although the last fall report was on 4 November, there were perhaps more Savannah Sparrows found during the winter season than in any other year of WSO reports. The high count was 68 on 30 September in Portage County (Schaufenbuel).

Grasshopper Sparrow—Reported at or near the beginning of the period in Brown, Dodge, Door, Sauk, and Waukesha Counties. The last report was on 15 August in Chippewa County (Cameron). The high count was 11 on 5 August at the Spring Green Preserve, Sauk County (A. Holschbach).

Henslow's Sparrow—There were four reports, each of single birds. The four reports were 1 August in Dodge County (Tessen), 3 August in Waukesha County (Gustafson), and then 9 August in both Dodge County (Fissel) and Iowa County (A. Holschbach).

Le Conte's Sparrow—There were two reports, both of single birds. The reports were 5 October in Dane County (Thiessen) and 9 October in Rock County (Yoerger).

Nelson's Sparrow—There were 5 reports, they being 27 September in Ozaukee County (T. Wood), 1 October in Dodge County (Tessen), 3–4 October at Nine Springs, Dane County (Ellis, Schaufenbuel, and Thiessen), 31 October in Milwaukee County (Mooney) and, what was likely a different individual, 1 November in Milwaukee County (Stutz and Yoerger). The last two records are significantly late. There are only three records that go beyond them. Those three are 3 November (set in 2007 in Dane County by Bucci and Schiffman), 11 November (set in Milwaukee County in 2001 by Bontly), and 11 November (set in 2004 in Dane

County by Kavanagh). The high count was 2 at Nine Springs on 4 October.

Fox Sparrow—The first report was on 30 September in Milwaukee County (Bontly), followed by reports from Douglas County in the period 3–5 October (Svingen). Although the last fall sighting was on 28 November in Dane County (McDowell), a number of this species stayed into the winter months, as they do nearly every year.

Song Sparrow—Found throughout the period. The high count was 50 on 25 October in Dane County (Marschalek).

Lincoln's Sparrow—Late dates were 27 October in Dodge County (Schilke), 28 October in Milwaukee County (Zehner), and 31 October in Ozaukee County (Petherick). Quite late was a find on 29 November in Milwaukee County (T. Wood). The high count was 8 on 3 October in Bayfield County (Brady).

Swamp Sparrow—Although there were few reports after the first week in November, with the last report being on 27 November in Waukesha County (Gustafson), this sparrow continued into the winter months in numerous locations. The high count was 29 on 8 October in Dane County (Romano).

White-throated Sparrow—Counts over 100 were 110 on 9 October in Columbia County and 128 on 16 October in Iowa County (both by Romano).

Harris's Sparrow—The first report was on 28 September in Florence County (Kavanagh), followed the next day with reports in Ashland County (Anich and Spaeth) and Eau Claire County (Forsgren). The last report was on 31 October in Outagamie County (Tessen).

White-crowned Sparrow—Early fall arrivals were 16 September in Sheboygan County (the Brassers), 17 September in Racine County (Kennedy), and 18 September in Bayfield County (Brady). Although there were few reports beyond the first week of November, with the last report on 20 November in Racine County (Jarvis), some White-crowns did remain into the winter season. The high count was 30 on 10 October in Milwaukee County (Snider).

Dark-eyed Junco—Although a summer resident in the northern reaches of the state, there were only four August reports for the junco. These came from the counties of Bur-

nett, Marinette, and Vilas. The high count was 85 on 25 October in Douglas County (Svingen). There was accepted photo documentation of an individual of the Gray-headed race for 12–13 November in Eau Claire County (Kemper).

Lapland Longspur—First reported on 21 September from both Douglas (Anich) and Vilas (Baughman) Counties. The next day this longspur was found in Milwaukee County (Gustafson). The high count was 265 on 18 November in Columbia County (Romano).

Snow Bunting—First reported on 21 October in Manitowoc County (Sontag) and on 24 October in both Bayfield (Anich and Spaeth) and Brown (Schilke) Counties. The high count was 500 on 14 November in Green Lake County (Burckhardt).

Northern Cardinal—The only counties in the two northern tiers of counties to not report Cardinals were Burnett, Forest, and Price. The high count was 32 on 14 November in Brown County (Rickaby).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak—The last dates were 10 October in Walworth County (Howe), 11 October in Manitowoc County (Sontag), 20 October in Brown County (Swelstad), and 24 October in Iowa County (Roenneburg). The high counts were 25 on 29 August in Brown County (Swelstad) and 30 on 6 September in Brown County (Tessen).

Indigo Bunting—The last dates were 19 October in Dane County (E. Wood), 27 October in Milwaukee County (Mooney), and 31 October in Milwaukee County (Szymczak). The 31 October date is unusual. The only previous fall record of a later date was in the period 27 November through 3 December (set in 2005 in Waukesha County by M. Gross). There are also five other winter records. The high count was 9 on 12 August in Lafayette County (Romano).

Dickcissel—There were three reports, those three being 1–6 August in Winnebago County (Ziebell), 9 August in Jefferson County (Graham), and 23 August in Rock County (Yoerger). The high count was 2.

Bobolink—The last dates were 26 September in Vilas County (Jim Baughman), 26 September in Waukesha County (Gustafson), and 27 September in Ozaukee County (W. Mueller). The high counts were 50 on 13 August in Adams County (Anich) and 65 on 30 August in Monroe County (Epstein).

Red-winged Blackbird—The high count was 23,000 on 14 October in Marathon County (Schaufenbuel). The next high was 4,100 on 29 October in Columbia County (Romano).

Eastern Meadowlark—The last dates were 31 October in Portage County (Matheson) and then 9 November in Waukesha County (Gustafson). Despite the scarcity of November reports, individuals of this species lingered into the winter months. The high counts were 38 on 9 October in Columbia County (Romano) and 55 on 13 August in Portage County (Schaufenbuel).

Western Meadowlark—There were reports from only four counties (Calumet, Iowa, Marathon, and Portage). The last dates were 25 October and 11 November, both in Portage County and both by Schaufenbuel. The high count was 12 on 16 August in Portage County (Schaufenbuel).

Yellow-headed Blackbird—There were reports of 1 or 2 such blackbirds on the Fond du Lac County side of Horicon Marsh from 25 October through 14 November (with the last report by Burckhardt). A lone bird was then found on 27 November on the Dodge County side of Horicon Marsh (reported by the wildlife refuge staff). The high count was 48 on 21 September in Waukesha County (Gustafson).

Rusty Blackbird—First seen on 8 September in Waukesha County (Gustafson), with the next find on 18 September in Douglas County (Bontly). The last dates were 26 November in Sauk County (Paulios), 27 November in Grant County (Romano), and 28 November in Walworth County (Howe). All the high counts were in November. They were 150 on the 26th in Sauk County (Paulios), 250 on the 6th in Grant County (Romano), and 300 on the 5th in Waukesha County (Gustafson).

Brewer's Blackbird—The last dates were 5 November in Dane County (Romano), 9–20 November in Waukesha County (Gustafson), and 30 November in Dane County (Schwarz). The only report with better 100 birds was 175 on 19 August in Portage County (Schaufenbuel).

Common Grackle—The high count was 5,000 on 29 October in Columbia County (Romano), followed by 3,205 on 31 October in Walworth County (Howe).

Brown-headed Cowbird—The high count was 1,000 on 10 October in Dodge County (Frank).

Orchard Oriole—Reported from four counties (Adams, Dane, Iowa, and Manitowoc), with a high count of 4 on 2 August in Manitowoc County (Domagalski). The last dates were 15 August in Dane County (Herb) and 16 August in Adams County (Helland).

Baltimore Oriole—The last dates were 14 September in La Crosse County (Wiegel), 15 September in Dane County (Fenske), and 9 October in Taylor County (P. Risch). The high count was 12 on 9 August in Bayfield County (Oksiuta) and on 28 August in Oneida County (Karnosky).

Pine Grosbeak—There were only 2 sightings, those being 27 November in Bayfield County (Anich) and 29 November in Douglas County (Svingen). Bayfield had 3 birds, while Douglas had one.

Purple Finch—Found at or near the beginning of the period in 7 northern counties (Ashland, Bayfield, Door, Florence, Oneida, Sawyer, and Vilas). Somewhat south was a find on 7 August in Portage County (Schaufenbuel). The high count was 86 on 1 November in Bayfield County (Brady).

House Finch—Found as far north as Ashland, Douglas, Florence, and Marinette Counties. The high count was 50 in late November from La Crosse and Waukesha Counties.

Red Crossbill—There were 5 reports, they being 12 August in Door County (Minor), 14 August in Ashland County (DeRubeis), 18 October and 3 November in Portage County (Schaufenbuel), 21 November in Portage County (Mooney), and 21 November in Bayfield County (Brady). The high count was 2 by Brady on 21 November.

White-winged Crossbill—Reported from three counties, they being Bayfield over the period 9–27 November (Brady), Forest on 20 November in 3 locations (A. Holschbach), and Marinette on 21 November (A. Holschbach). The high count was 25 on 27 November in Bayfield County (Brady).

Common Redpoll—There were 5 reports, 3 of them from different locations in Bayfield County. The first report was rather early and south, it being on 25 October in Portage County (Pendergast). The Bayfield sightings oc-

curred in the period 8–27 November (Anich and Brady). The one other report was on 22 November in Douglas County (Svingen). The high count was 60 on 22 November in Bayfield County (Anich).

Pine Siskin—Found at or near the beginning of the period in Bayfield, Chippewa, Washburn, and Winnebago Counties. The high count was 25 on 24 November in Kewaunee County (Sinkula).

American Goldfinch—The high count was 160 on 30 September in Jefferson County (Grunden and Kollath). Next was 90 on 29 September in Eau Claire County (Forsgen).

Evening Grosbeak—The first reports were very near the start of the period. They were 2 August in Bayfield County (Brady) and 3 August in Florence County (Kavanagh). Kavanagh on 3 August had the high count of 12. The only other counties to report grosbeaks were Marinette (A. Holschbach) and Vilas (Peczynski).

House Sparrow—The high count was 230 on 17 September in Brown County (Rickaby).

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Dan Berger and Julie Gibson hold a Golden Eagle banded at Cedar Grove on 6 November 2004.

“By the Wayside”—Fall 2009

Compiled by Ted Gostomski

Rare or uncommon species documented for the fall season included Pacific Loon, Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, White-faced Ibis, Swallow-tailed Kite, Gyrfalcon, Purple Gallinule, Glaucous-winged Gull, Long-tailed Jaeger, Rufous Hummingbird, Cave Swallow, and Yellow-throated Warbler.

PACIFIC LOON *(Gavia pacifica)*

15 November 2009, Lake Superior, Bayfield County—I was birding with Nick Anich and Tim Oksiuta along the shore of Chequamegon Bay, about a mile south of Thompson’s West End Park (Washburn) when we saw a relatively small loon (barely larger than nearby Red-breasted Mergansers) about 300 yards offshore that dove with a quick, darting motion unlike the smooth elegant dives of a Common Loon. It was distant (300-1,000 yards) much of the time, but the lighting was incredible (perfect afternoon sunshine at my back) and viewing was quite good (light west wind so waters were calm to only slightly choppy) with both 10x binoculars and a 20-60x spotting scope. We watched the bird for two hours during bouts of diving/foraging mixed with bouts of rest and preening (*See* page 298).

The bird’s head was small and

rounded unlike the large blocky head of a Common Loon. It also had a thin, straight bill that was smaller than a Common Loon and straighter than that of a Red-throated Loon. Its head showed a grayish nape at all angles (i.e., no lighting effects). A dark crown extended over the eye of the head (unlike in red-throated), and the border between the darkish back of the neck and bright white throat and front of neck was straight and distinct, lacking any indentations as in Common Loon. No chinstrap was evident but a slight one could have been missed at this distance. The bird had a faint dusky area at the base of the front of the neck, just above the water line, similar to many of the Pacific Loons that I have seen before. The back was dark grayish to blackish and appeared to have distinct pale gray feather edges, creating a scaling effect that is supposedly indicative of a juvenile bird.—*Ryan Brady, Ashland, WI.*

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON

(*Nyctanassa violacea*)

27 August 2009, Goose Pond in Dane County. [Eds' Note: No written documentation was submitted, only photographs.]



Photo of this Yellow-crowned Night-Heron by Lester Doyle, Lodi, Wisconsin.

WHITE-FACED IBIS

(*Plegadis chihi*)

16 August 2009, Horicon Marsh, Dodge County—Aaron Holschbach first spotted this bird but soon lost it behind the cattails. His dad saw it flying and re-located the bird out in the open, feeding at the edge of the cattails where we watched it for about an hour with a 20–60x spotting scope from about 175 yard away.

This ibis was 10–20% smaller than the Black-crowned Night-Heron it was with. It had rich chestnut-brown colored plumage on the back, nape, neck, and underparts. The wings varied from glossy green to blue depending on the light angle. The head and face were brown with no white border on the face, indicating this was a sub-adult bird. The bill was very long and



Pacific Loon in Chequamegon Bay, Lake Superior (Bayfield Co.), on 15 November 2009. Photo by Ryan Brady.

down-curved and was gray in color. The legs were a dull brownish gray. Although it was a cloudy day, there was enough sunlight peeking through to illuminate the bird's iris, which was red. This indicated a White-faced rather than a Glossy Ibis.—*Thomas C. Wood, Menomonee Falls, WI.*

31 October 2009, Forest Beach Migratory Preserve, Ozaukee County—Tom Schaefer and I saw this bird flying directly toward us from over Lake Michigan at distances as close as 250–300 yards. Its constantly flapping flight and hump-backed appearance with long legs trailing beyond the tail was unlike a goose, cormorant, or heron. Its coloration was all dark, and when it turned in profile, a down-turned bill was very noticeable. We

watched the bird for 2–3 minutes using binoculars (8.5 × 42) and a 20× spotting scope.—*Noel Cutright, West Bend, WI.*

SWALLOW-TAILED KITE
(*Elanoides forficatus*)

19 August 2009, Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, Sheboygan County—The bird was first observed flying low over the treetops just east of the banding station near the shoreline. It then circled, drifting southwest over the banding station, after which it continued south. Easily seen with the naked eye.

Observed straight on, it resembled a Ring-billed Gull, but did not fly as such and had longer wings. Shortly after the bird was first seen, it pitched up, revealing distinctive contrasting pale and black plumage and a long, forked tail. From below the wing tips and tail appeared black, and the head, chest, and inner wings were pale in color.—*Julie Gibson, Oshkosh, WI.*

GYRFALCON
(*Falco rusticolus*)

27 and 28 November 2009, Ashland waterfront, Ashland County—After a two-year absence, the adult male gray-morph Gyr Falcon returned to its typical haunts atop the oredock along the Ashland lakefront. I found the bird briefly on Friday afternoon (27 November), and this morning (28 November) it was present on the oredock from 0700–1000, offering outstanding albeit semi-distant views in the morning light.

Below is the history on this bird since its discovery in fall 2004, with ar-



Gyr Falcon at the Ashland waterfront, on 28 November by Ryan Brady.

rival and departure dates: 19 Nov 2004 to 21 Feb 2005; 3 Dec 2005 to 9 Mar 2006; 3 Dec 2006 to 9 Jan 2007; Winter 2007–2008—not seen; Winter 2008–2009—not seen; 27 Nov 2009 into winter season.—*Ryan Brady, Ashland, WI.*

PURPLE GALLINULE
(*Porphyrio martinica*)

21 October 2009, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County—This hatching year Purple Gallinule was brought in injured to the Wisconsin Humane Society Wildlife Rehabilitation Center after it was found in Milwaukee.



The photo of the Purple Gallinule was taken by Scott Diehl in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

GLAUCOUS-WINGED GULL
(*Larus glaucescens*)

17 October 2009, Kenosha County—I was birding with a group of people along the Lake Michigan shoreline at Stateline Beach in Winthrop Harbor, Illinois, when I first noticed the bird among the many (2,500) Herring (*Larus argentatus*) and Ring-billed Gulls (*Larus delawarensis*) present on the beach. (The bird flew over the channel to the north on two different occasions, thus putting it in Wisconsin for short periods.) It was distinguished from the others by its pearly-gray wingtip pattern. It was about the same size as the Herring Gulls (perhaps a little shorter) but bulkier and with a slightly smaller bill. It was considerably larger than the nearby Ring-billed Gulls. I and four others watched this bird for about 30 minutes as it walked among the Herring Gulls, and when the whole group flushed, we had a brief view of the undersides of the wings.

Weather that day was partly cloudy with periods of sun, and sprinkles later in the afternoon. The wind was from the north-northwest at about 10 miles per hour. I watched the bird through 10×50 binoculars and an 88 mm spotting scope with 20–60× eyepiece.

The only species similar enough to cause confusion in this plumage would be Kumlien's Gull. It was as big as most Herring Gulls present, often appearing a bit taller, looking longer-necked and a bit pot-bellied. Kumlien's Gull would appear noticeably smaller and slimmer than Herring Gulls. Overall the bird's body looked thick and heavy, rather than the more horizontal, long-winged, attenuated

profile of a Kumlien's. The primary projection was short, with the tip of P8 barely clearing the tail (P9–10 not yet grown long enough to see at rest). The bird had a noticeable secondary skirt. The undersides of the primaries and secondaries were grayish, not all white as with Kumlien's. The legs were dull, flat pink with a grayish cast; I would expect a Kumlien's to have brighter legs. The bill was too thick and heavy, with noticeable gonydeal angle that made it appear slightly bulbous. Kumlien's should have a shorter, less stout bill.

Photos were taken and can be found on the Illinois Birder's Forum: <http://www.ilbirds.com/index.php?to pic=27768.0>.—Greg Niese, Berwyn, IL.

LONG-TAILED JAEGER
(*Stercorarius longicaudus*)

18 September 2009, Wisconsin Point, Douglas County—Tom Schultz, Robbye Johnson, and I saw this juvenile bird as it came in from the east-northeast on strong northeast winds. It was first observed about 450 yards out, moving west-southwest. It did not chase any gulls nor did it seem to cause much excitement in gulls. After a few moments of viewing it at a minimum distance of less than 200 yards, it was apparent that this bird was a smaller, slimmer jaeger than the 4 to 5 Parasitic Jaegers (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) seen earlier in the day at the same distance. When we determined that this was a Long-tailed Jaeger, I instantly focused on the color, shape, and tail projections. The wings seemed longer (relative to body) and thinner with a narrower wing base than that of the Parasitic Jaeger (though not seen in di-

rect comparison). Head and bill were definitely slighter than the smallest appearing parasitic. Bill seemed dark. Upper wing surface color was a uniform cold gray- brown with a lighter head and rump. Nowhere in the plumage were there any hints of pure brown. On the wings, areas of lighter color were limited to the very leading edge of the primary feathers. Rump appeared lighter and patterned. The head appeared lighter, but I could not make out much of the head pattern. The tail was darker than rump. Rump was light and seemed patterned. Underneath, the bird had much more contrasting light and dark pattern showing distinct primary base flashes and patterned under wing coverts. The body shape seemed less robust than the Parasitic Jaeger and more elongated from the mid-section into the tail. The tail was distinctly small, often held wedge-shaped, and narrow with central feathers that were rounded with nearly a two inch projection. Low definition but supportive photos of this bird are available online at www.pbase.com/srfdrf/image/117479182.—*Joseph P. Schaufenbuel, Stevens Point, WI.*

19 September 2009, Wisconsin Point, Douglas County—This bird was observed during the annual WSO Jaegerfest field trip at about 4:25 PM. It was initially spotted flying far off to the northeast from the beach where we were (adjacent to parking lot #1), but it was coming in our direction, so everyone standing or sitting nearby was alerted.

I followed this bird with my spotting scope, zoomed to about 30x, as it kept flying in our direction. There was very little flapping, as the bird sailed gracefully and seemingly effortlessly

on the strong tail wind. The closer it got, the more I was able to discern the shape and field marks. The bird appeared to be slightly smaller and slimmer than the Parasitic Jaegers (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) we had been seeing with great frequency both today and yesterday, and I was struck that the general coloration of the head and upperparts was more of a grayish brown, and not the warm brown I had been seeing on the juvenile Parasitics.

My interest was especially drawn to the tail, as I knew from my work with reference photos and specimens (while illustrating jaegers for National Geographic) that the shape of the central tail feathers could be very helpful for identifying juveniles. With my scope, and with repeated looks, I could easily discern that the tail shape was quite distinctive, and, I feel, diagnostic for a juvenile Long-tailed Jaeger. The central rectrices (tail feathers) projected noticeably beyond the rest of the tail—I would say an inch, or an inch and a quarter—and they were quite rounded at the tip. This was very different from tail of the juvenile Parasitics I had been seeing (and had studied in the past), which didn't project nearly as far past the rest of the tail, and these projecting feathers were much more tapered or pointed at the tip. One of Scott Franke's photos of this bird (top of p. 302), although the angle is not ideal, provides a glimpse of the rounded shape of those extended central rectrices.

The other thing I noticed on the flying bird was that the upper primaries were quite dark, and the amount of white showing on the feather shafts was very limited—apparently to just



Rear view of Long-tailed Jaeger, Lake Superior, Douglas Co., 19 September 2009.
Photo by Scott Franke.



Profile view of Long-tailed Jaeger, Lake Superior, Douglas Co., 19 September 2009.
Photo by Scott Franke.



Rufous Hummingbird at feeder in Rock County, 4 October 2009. Photo by Emily and Larry Scheunemann.

the outer couple of feathers. I believe that this limited amount of white shows pretty well on Scott Franke's photo (bottom of p. 302), even though the blurriness prevents an actual counting of the pale shafts. Still, it is obviously limited to a very small percentage of the outer wing, and probably just the first two feathers.



Rufous Hummingbird, Rock County. Photo by Jennifer Wenzel on 9 October 2009.

Long-tailed Jaegers typically have two (or sometimes three) white shafts, according to various field guides and the *Skuas and Jaegers* book by Olsen and



Rufous Hummingbird, photographed by Emily and Larry Scheunemann at their home in Rock County, 4 October 2009.

Larsson. Parasitics show more white here, typically displaying white on 3 to 8 of the outer feather shafts.

This bird sailed right past us at a distance of about 200 meters, heading to the west. We followed it with our scopes, hoping it would eventually turn around and head back in our direction, but unfortunately it just kept going and eventually disappeared somewhere near the Duluth harbor. We remained hopeful and watchful for at least 30 minutes, but it never did return, at least not while we were there, nor over the next day and a half that we were there on the beach.

We have sometimes had cordial disagreements about the identification of gulls or jaegers on this field trip in the past, but with this bird there appeared to be total agreement when those who had seen it came together to discuss the sighting. Everyone felt that we had just seen a juvenile Long-tailed Jaeger. We were not aware for several minutes that Scott had shot several photos of this bird as it passed our group, and although they are not as sharp as hoped, I believe they support our identification of it.—*Thomas Schultz, Green Lake, WI.*

RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD (*Selasphorus rufus*)

4 October 2009, Rock County—A posting on Wisconsin BirdNet noted that this species was at the feeder of Larry and Emily Scheunemann, so I went down to their house for a look. After I briefly saw the bird by the road, Larry was nice enough to invite me in, and for almost an hour, the bird put on a great show, mainly at the Scheunemann's south feeder.

Being a male Rufous Hummingbird, it was very colorful and unmistakable! It was about the size of a Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*), but its back, wings, tail, and somewhat the head were rufous. The rufous color continued to the sides, with part of the breast being white. The gorget (throat) was an orangish-red. A beautiful bird!—*Daryl Tessen, Appleton, WI.*

CAVE SWALLOW (*Petrochelidon fulva*)

14 November 2009, Douglas County, Superior, WI—I first observed the bird keeping pace with the car as Paula Spaeth and I drove east on Moccasin Mike Road toward the Superior City Landfill. The bird pulled ahead of me, and I stopped the car and got out. There was a second swallow present, but I did not get much of a look at that one as I focused on the bird I could see well. The second bird was not seen again. The first bird came back at me, and it passed me on the shoulder of the road, no more than 10 feet away and 5 feet off the ground. With this pass, I could see the pale orange throat clearly. The bird then headed back east. We got in the car and drove towards the landfill. There we saw the bird coming back at us. I jumped out of the car and got binoculars on the bird, and it headed back west, and then south over the trees.

It was a small bird (sparrow-sized, but narrower build with longer wings), and by its swooping flight, it was obviously a swallow. It had a squared-off tail and obvious light orange rump, a blueish back, dark dor-

sal side of wing, and lightish belly. I concentrated on getting good looks at the face/throat, and clearly saw a light orange throat (same color as the rump) and dark orange forehead. I did not observe any white on the forehead, so I am confident this was not a Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*).

I have seen the species several times in Texas, but I looked at Sibley's guide shortly after the sighting to confirm the features I observed.—*Nick Anich, Ashland, WI.*

YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER (*Dendroica dominica*)

August 2009; Ottawa Lake Campground, South Kettle Moraine State Forest; Waukesha County—This individual was originally discovered at this location in early May by John Bielefeldt. I did visit the area at that time and both saw the bird and recorded its song. I later returned to the area on 23 July, heard the distinctive song again, and relocated the singing male. I made subsequent visits on 24 and 31 July, and I succeeded in hearing and seeing the male again on 4 August, which was the last visit I heard him sing the full song.

On 7 August, I only heard his call note uttered once, which I had come to learn after repeated visits, and then found him foraging in a specific mountain ash tree that he favored. Finally on 10 August, after I had "staked out" his favorite tree, I was fortunate enough to see him foraging in it for a brief time. During that visit, he did not make any audible sounds. Later

visits on 11, 12, and 13 August failed to produce the bird.

In terms of a physical description, the bird initially gave the impression of a Grace's Warbler (*Dendroica graciae*), which I have seen and heard numerous times in southeastern Arizona. However, this bird had a gray crown, back, and wings, and two white wing bars. The bird had a long, narrow, white supercilium and white under-eye arc. The auriculars were very dark, if not black. There was a white "patch" behind the auriculars. The throat was bright yellow. There was some grayish-black streaking on the sides, but the rest of the chest and vent area was white. I did **not** notice any yellow in the supraloral area, and Bielefeldt indicated that he had not seen any yellow either. This suggests the subspecies is *albilora*, or the eastern race. However, a photo taken by Anne Moretti earlier in May [See page 45 of *The Passenger Pigeon*, Vol. 72] does give the impression of yellow in that area. A small amount is also visible in another photo taken by Dennis Gustafson. Their documentation would indicate that the bird is of the southeastern race instead.

Regarding the song, I think the elements sound most similar to that of a Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*). Individuals who are more familiar with the species have said that the song is unusual. I have no prior experience with this species, so I cannot speak to that. Perhaps the variant song offers clues to its true origin as well.—*Andrea Szymczak, Waukesha, WI.*



This gray Eastern Screech-Owl with one ear tuft up and one down was photographed by Helmut Mueller at Cedar Grove on 1 November 2009.

Jaegerfest

After a number of years with jaegers appearing in good numbers during the annual September WSO weekend to Wisconsin Point in Superior, the event has become known as Jaegerfest. This year two of

the photographers were asked by these editors to share some of their excellent views of a Parasitic Jaeger. All these pictures are from Jennifer Wenzel and Ryan Brady.—*The Pigeon Editors*.



By Ryan Brady



By Jennifer Wenzel



By Ryan Brady



By Ryan Brady



By Jennifer Wenzel



By Jennifer Wenzel



By Ryan Brady



By Jennifer Wenzel



By Jennifer Wenzel



By Jennifer Wenzel



Vocal Northern Goshawk on 4 November 2009.

WSO Records Committee Report: Fall 2009

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The WSO Records Committee reviewed 38 records of 24 species for the fall 2009 season, accepting 23 of the reports.

The most interesting reports were of Wisconsin's 3rd fall report of a Swallow-tailed Kite, the 2nd fall reporting of a Cave Swallow, the 6th Glaucous-winged Gull report, and a photographed Gray-headed race of a Slate-colored Junco.

ACCEPTED RECORDS

Pacific Loon—

#2009-067 Bayfield Co., 15 November 2009, Brady (photo).

This winter-plumaged loon was only about the size of nearby Red-breasted Mergansers. It had a shorter, more slender, dark, but straight bill. The head was more rounded than that of a Common Loon. The dark gray of the hindneck was cleanly demarcated from the white of the foreneck in a straight line, in contrast to the irregular, sometimes diffuse border on the side of the neck of a Common Loon. The dark gray of the top of the head extended down the side of

the head to encompass the eye (a characteristic not seen in a Common or Red-throated Loon). The eye of a Common Loon would have white appearing just above the eye and just in front of the eye, making it much easier to see the eye against a white background than on the dark gray background of a Pacific Loon's periocular area. A dark chin strap was not detectable. White was not observed above the waterline along the flank, a characteristic expected in Arctic Loons and Red-throated Loons. The pale edgings to the dark back feathers suggested a juvenile bird.

For further loon field identification discussion, see *Birding*, Volume 29, No. 2.

White-faced Ibis—

#2009-068 Dodge Co., 16 August 2009, T. Wood.

Slightly smaller than an associated Black-crowned Night-Heron, this bird was overall chestnut brown with some green iridescence to the wings. The dark bill was long and down-curved. The facial skin was brownish as well and no white bordering was de-

tectable to the facial area. Sunlight did illuminate a reddish eye however, a characteristic of only White-faced Ibises.

Plegadis (sp.) Ibis—

#2009-069 Dodge Co., 31 October 2009, T. Wood.

#2009-070 Ozaukee Co., 31 October 2009, N. Cutright.

The Dodge Co. bird was at distances of 30–300 yards. It was all chestnut brown with greenish iridescence evident. The neck was a duller brown with white flecking. The bill was long and downcurved. The eye and facial skin were dark in color. A thin white line extended from the front of the eye.

The Ozaukee bird was all dark, with a constant flapping flight. Noted were a hump-backed profile, a long, downcurved bill, and legs trailing behind the tail.

Without coloration to the facial skin and a look at the white border to the facial skin and eye, the exact species isn't discernible.

Swallow-tailed Kite—

#2009-071 Sheboygan Co., 19 August 2009, Gibson.

Initial impressions of this bird approaching in flight was of a Ring-billed Gull-sized bird; however, it flew differently. As it came closer and banked, the white head, body, and underwing coverts contrasted markedly with the black hind portion of the wings and the strongly forked, black tail.

This is Wisconsin's third fall record.

Gyr Falcon—

#2009-072 Ashland Co., 28 November 2009, Brady (photo).

Photographed perched and in flight, this large medium gray hawk had a white breast with gray barring on the lateral portions of the breast and spotting on the central portion. The head was gray with a faint whitish eyeline and faint gray moustache mark. The folded wing was not as long as the tail. In flight, the wingtips were not as pointed as other falcons, but not as rounded as accipiters or buteos.

Purple Gallinule—

#2009-098 Milwaukee Co., 21 October 2009, Diehl (photo).

A first-year bird was presented to a wildlife rehabilitation facility, reportedly found in a yard in the city of Milwaukee. The coot-like body and long, dingy yellow toes were apparent. The back, wings, and head were green-brown, the sides of the breast were deep blue, the central breast was white as was the throat, and the stubby beak was pale brownish with red developing in the proximal half. This is Wisconsin's third fall record.

Long-tailed Jaeger—

#2009-077 Douglas Co., 18 September 2009, T. Schultz, Schaufenbuel.

This jaeger was seen at a couple hundred yards in direct flight. Its general appearance was of a bird a bit smaller and more slender than previously noted Parasitic Jaegers. The overall head, mantle, and upperwing color was grayish-brown noticeably lighter than the Parasitic's rich brown color. The outer 2 primaries exhibited white shafts. (This trait by itself does not exclude Parasitic or Pomarine Jaegers). Importantly, the tail tip was noted to have two central retrices, extending perhaps an inch beyond the

rest of the tail, those two feathers being wide and blunt-tipped as an immature Long-tailed Jaeger, rather than short and pointed as in a Parasitic Jaeger. The rump was lighter than the tail and “patterned.”

Slaty-backed Gull—

#2009-080 Douglas Co., 14 November 2009. Bruhnke (photo).

This Herring Gull-sized gull differed in having a much darker gray mantle. Photos of the extended wing showed white subterminal white spots on the 6th-8th primaries and a larger white spot on the 10th primary. The bill was yellow with a black spot at the gonys and it had pink legs.

Glaucous-winged Gull—

#2009-082 Kenosha Co., 17 October 2009, Niese (photo).

A large medium gray mantled gull was seen in direct comparison to Herring and Ring-billed Gulls. This gull was as large as the largest Herring Gulls, with a fuller breast, and heavy yellow bill. The folded primaries were white tipped, but the dark coloration to the primaries was not the expected black of the Herring Gulls, but a shade of gray the same as the mantle color. The underwing exhibited gray on the primaries, not the white of Herring, Glaucous, or Iceland Gulls.

This is Wisconsin's 6th accepted record.

Rufous Hummingbird—

#2009-084 Walworth Co., 26 October 2000, Hassevert (photo).

#2009-085 Rock Co., 4 October 2009, Tessen; 10 October 2009, T. Wood.

These hummingbirds exhibited rufous coloration to the tail, flanks, and

back. Green was noted on the crown. The upper breast was white below the orange-red gorget.

Eastern Wood-Pewee—

#2009-086 Milwaukee Co., 1 November 2009, Szymczak.

This small flycatcher was olive-gray on its head, back, and wings with faint buffy wingbars. There was no evidence of an eyering, but the flanks were washed with gray and the nape was more gray than olive. The upper mandible was dark, the lower pale in color. The crest of the bird was raised slightly. Vocalization of a “pee-wur” sound was heard..

Acadian Flycatcher—

#2009-087 Waukesha Co., 25 September 2009, Szymczak (audio).

The audio recording consisted of numerous call notes, but several instances where the birds broke into the rapidly rising song of the Acadian Flycatcher.

Cave Swallow—

#2009-089 Douglas Co., 14 November 2009, Anich.

A swallow was seen in flight, as close as 10 feet away. It had a squared off tail and an orangish rump, bluish back and dorsal wing surfaces, and a light belly. The orange throat and dark forehead distinguished this Cave Swallow from a Cliff Swallow.

Barn Swallow—

#2009-090 Columbia Co., 5 November 2009, Christensen.

This blue-backed swallow had rusty underparts and a forked tail, eliminating Tree Swallow, Cliff Swallow, and Cave Swallows.

There are three records later in November than this one and three December records as well for Wisconsin.

Chestnut-sided Warbler—

#2009-097 Dane Co., 28 October 2009, Ellis.

This warbler was light green on the back, white below, with a yellow-green cap. Also noted were two yellow wing-bars. A white eyering around a black eye was also noted.

This extends Wisconsin's latest fall record by three days.

Yellow-throated Warbler—

#2009-091 Waukesha Co., 4, 7, and 10 August 2009, Szymczak.

#2009-092 LaCrosse Co., 28 November 2009, Gray (photo).

These warblers had gray backs and crowns, a white supercilium, black auriculars, a white under-eye arc, white behind the black auriculars, white wingbars, and a bright yellow throat. The breast was white, with black streaks on the sides.

There are only three records for Wisconsin later than the November 28th report.

Nelson's Sparrow—

#2009-093 Milwaukee Co., 31 October 2009, Mooney.

In direct comparison to a Song Sparrow, this bird was noticeably smaller. It had a buffy face, a dark back with white streaking, a dark crown with a gray median stripe, and a gray nape. In flight, the spread tail had two separate points.

"Gray-headed" Junco—

#2009-094 Eau Claire Co., 12,13 No-

vember 2009, Kemper (photo).

This photo reveals a junco with a light gray head and wings, but a striking rusty back, dark lores, a dark eye, and pink bill. This fits the Rocky Mountain race referred to as a Gray-headed Junco.

OLD RECORDS ACCEPTED

Western Tanager—

#2009-096 Waushara Co., 6 May 2009, Walker (photo).

This tanager/oriole-sized bird had a yellow body, black wings and tail, a red head, and white wingbars. The bill was thicker than an oriole bill and fleshy in color.

RECORDS NOT ACCEPTED

Mottled Duck—

#2009-055 Dane Co., 1 August 2009; 2 August 2009.

As discussed in the summer 2009 report from the Records Committee, the inconsistencies of this bird left assumptions that it was a hybrid of unspecified nature rather than a bird fitting the parameters of a Mottled Duck.

Pacific Loon—

#2009-065 Ozaukee Co., 31 October 2009.

#2009-066 Ozaukee Co., 11 November 2009; 14 November 2009.

The 31 October bird was not described in any way. The 11 November bird was similar in size to 2 nearby Red-throated Loons. The bill on the bird in question was felt to be smaller than a Common Loon's bill, but straighter than the thin bill of a Red-

throated Loon. The body was darker in color than the Red-throated Loons, as were the top of the head and back of the neck. The demarcation between the white foreneck and dark hindneck was sharp, not fuzzy like a Common Loon. There was no description of the coloration around the eye area. No “chinstrap” marking was reported.

On a Pacific Loon, the eye is encompassed by the dark color of the forehead and crown; whereas the Red-throated Loon’s eye would be surrounded by the white of the cheek. A Common Loon would have the darkness of the crown extending down to encompass the eye, but there would be white offsetting the eye. The hindneck on a Red-throated Loon is dark and sharply demarcates from the white foreneck, but this demarcation occurs toward the back of the neck. The Pacific Loon should have the demarcation more toward the midway point of the side of the neck. By itself, not seeing the beak to be upturned isn’t an absolute rule out of a Red-throated Loon. They don’t consistently hold the beak tip above horizontal.

The 14 November bird was seen at considerable distance. This loon seemed slightly larger and heavier than adjacent Red-breasted Mergansers, but the distance raises a question of how exact that difference can be presumed. The bill was felt to be straight. The throat was referred to as white, but no remark about the position of the eye relative to dark and light color was possible given the distance. The sharp demarcation of dark hindneck and white “throat” was noted. The breast was also referred to

as bright white, but the foreneck wasn’t exactly referenced in the report.

The identification of this as a Pacific Loon is probable, but without specific mention of the eye’s position in the facial color pattern, the distance leaves some doubts. This size probably rules out a Common Loon as does the neck color demarcation. The white breast may suggest the more extensive white along the breast of a Red-throated Loon than a Pacific Loon. The bill description is supportive of a Pacific, but not diagnostic.

Western Sandpiper—

#2009-073 Clark Co., 18 September 2009.

#2009-074 Manitowoc Co., 30 October 2009.

This briefly described Clark Co. ‘peep’ sandpiper was seen in the company of and the same size as Semipalmated Sandpipers. The back feathers had what was described as a “scaly look.” Vague references were made to brownish and grayish coloration, but no specific areas were mentioned. The legs were black and the bill had a slightly drooped tip.

Without any rufous tones to the cap, cheek, or scapulars, it is difficult to make a case for a Western Sandpiper. The scaly back is more suggestive of a Baird’s Sandpiper, however the size reference is inconsistent with this. It should be remembered that the bill length can vary on Semipalmated Sandpipers even to the point of having a drooped tip. The body shape should be slightly larger and the wing tips should appear a bit longer than the chunky profile of the semipalmateds.

The Manitowoc Co. bird was seen alone on a rock wall without direct

size comparison to any other shorebirds, but felt to be “peep-sized.” It had a bill “obviously longer than the head was wide.” This bill narrowed quickly from its base and ultimately ended in a thin, drooped tip. The legs were black, ruling out a Least Sandpiper. The wingtips did not extend beyond the tail, a characteristic expected in White-rumped or Baird’s Sandpipers and the lack of a white rump was also inconsistent with a white-rumped. Color description of the bird was limited to it having rusty scapulars and an even less rusty crown. The back was “streaked” as were the sides of the breast, but other coloration was not mentioned.

The Manitowoc bird’s description makes a good case for a Western Sandpiper, but a couple of doubts were not specifically addressed in the documentation. The size of a bird, especially the variable sizes of shorebird species can be deceptive when no comparison is available. The “peep-size” in itself has a range of applicability from a Least to a Baird’s Sandpiper, a 6.0 to 7.5 inch span. Without some size reference to assist the assessment, a case could also be made for this bird perhaps being another inch larger, which would then bring into question a Dunlin, but a juvenile bird. Although most of the Dunlin’s juvenile plumage is lost before migration from the Arctic is undertaken, the portion of the unmolted plumage that can remain at this time of year include a rusty swatch across the scapulars and a tinge of the same color to the crown on an otherwise grayish back and wings, with white underparts. Interestingly, there are a few streaks retained on the sides of the breast of these almost “molt-complete” juvenile Dun-

lin. The bill is even a bit longer relative to the head than a Western’s bill is, and the wording in the report almost fits the Dunlin’s length better. The bill tip on a Dunlin is also slightly drooped. The late October date also fits the Dunlin passage better than this rather late date would fit the Western Sandpiper passage. Western Sandpipers are a tough call relative to Semipalmated Sandpipers, White-rumped Sandpipers, and young Dunlin. A careful look and good size, shape, and color descriptions are important for making a strong case for a Western Sandpiper. Every effort should be made to photograph any suspected birds.

Pomarine Jaeger—

#2009-075 Douglas Co., 16 September 2009.

This bird was briefly described at unspecified distance as a larger jaeger with slower flight, but with no size reference to any other jaeger or gull. No color was indicated other than “two white undertone at the wings.”

Immature jaegers are notoriously difficult to differentiate. Without color patterns, but more significantly size and proportion references to the body, wings, head, and tail, this bird isn’t identifiable. The limited description doesn’t really define an actual jaeger either.

Long-tailed Jaeger—

#2009-076 16 September 2009.

#2009-077 18 September 2009
(photo).

The 16 September report was simply of a jaeger at unspecified distance that appeared smaller and more “streamlined” with 2 white outer primary shafts. (The number of white

shafts can be limited in all of the jaeger species.) The size of a bird is difficult to assess at distance, particularly without any direct comparison birds around.

The photos of the 18 September bird were quite blurry, making acceptance of the record based on them tenuous. The angle to evaluate the tail tip was poor, but it did suggest the blunt-tipped shape to the two central retrices reported by field observers. The overall color was a bit lighter/grayer than typical of other jaegers, but not distinctly so on the photos. Finally the limited number of white shafts was suggested by the photos, but not clearly depicted. Although the photos couldn't identify the bird, they did not detract from, and thus in general terms, did weakly support the written observations.

Black-legged Kittiwake—

#2009-078 Ozaukee Co., 24 October 2009.

A gull was seen at unspecified distance in association with Bonaparte's Gulls. It had a different "jizz," but this vague term was not further described. It was felt to be larger than the Bonaparte's Gulls. Its body was described as gray, as were the wings. A "dark W" crossed the gray wings. The end of the tail, the bill, and collar were also black.

The description of the body as gray is inconsistent with most gulls. The wings description as gray, without any indication of white is also inconsistent with any of the small immature gulls with black "M" on the dorsal wings, except the very small Little Gull. The density of the dark "W" and the position relative to areas of white anticipated on the upper wing would be

useful information to rule out other small gulls. Areas of white are expected in specific places on the dorsal wings of Black-headed, Bonaparte's, and Ross's Gulls, and Black-legged Kittiwakes. No underwing patterns were noted. Although the "dark" collar is most consistent with a Kittiwake, dark rather than black plumage can be seen in partial moults of a number of immature birds. The inconsistencies in the description and the sparseness of other portions of the documentation leave the identification as a kittiwake incomplete.

Sabine's Gull—

#2009-079 Douglas Co., 16 September 2009.

Evidently seen at considerable distance, black, gray and white triangles on the wings were reported. No direct size reference was indicated other than the gull was felt to be "smaller." No body shape, wing proportions/shape were supplied. No mantle description was presented.

Distant gull wing patterns can be deceptive. The narrow black outer primary triangle, narrow white inner primary triangle, and gray inner wing/mantle area of a Bonaparte's Gull at an angle can be mistaken for a Sabine's upperwing pattern

Slaty-backed Gull—

#2009-081 Racine Co., 15 November 2009.

This "dark-backed" gull was slightly larger than nearby Herring Gulls, but not felt to be as large as typical Great Black-backed Gulls. The dark folded primaries were not compared/contrasted with the darkness of the mantle. The bill was described as massive and "deep" with yellow proximally

and black distally. The legs were pink. No white mirrors were noted in the primaries and no mention was made of the needed white subterminal spots on primaries 6-8.

The larger than Herring Gull size would suggest the bird was not a Lesser Black-backed Gull (their legs can be pinkish in younger birds). The lack of description of the mirrors and subterminal spots, the lack of description of the darkness of the mantle versus the primary tip blackness do not confirm a Slaty-backed Gull nor eliminate a Great Black-backed Gull. Without more exacting description, the question of hybrids is also left to consider.

White-winged Dove—

#2009-083 Washington Co., 3 August 2009.

The limited description stated that the bird was larger than a Mourning Dove, had white wing coverts, a white tail band, and a black line below the cheek.

Without a direct categorization that the bird was a dove/pigeon, without general shape information, and without other coloration information, a case could be made for a Rock Pigeon given all of the variation in that species.

Say's Phoebe—

#2009-088 Dodge Co., 27 October 2009.

This bird was described vaguely as "average" sized. The body including the upper breast was gray-brown and the lower breast was rusty. The tail was indicated to be gray-brown as well. No indication of belly and undertail covert color were noted. The bill size and shape were also not mentioned.

Important traits not mentioned include the peach or orangish belly and undertail coverts and the dark brown/black tail. The tail was specifically indicated to be gray brown as the back, wings, and head, and not black as would be expected for a Say's Phoebe. The restriction of the rusty color to the lower breast and not including the belly and undertail coverts, leaves some confusion with an female bluebird (either Eastern or Western) and even a female Vermilion Flycatcher. There was no mention of streaking on the breast, but there wasn't specific mention of the uniformity of coloration either to rule out the Vermilion. There should be some hint of blue in the flight feathers on a female bluebird, but this can vary significantly.

OLD RECORDS NOT ACCEPTED

Blue Grosbeak—

#2009-095 Dane Co., 28 October 2009.

The bird was felt to be larger than a warbler, but smaller than a robin with a dark blue head and neck. The rest of the color description was of a bird mottled with blue, orange, and white. The bill was similar to a Cardinal or Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Its song was compared to a Red-winged Blackbird or a Robin. The bird was felt to not be an Indigo Bunting because the blue was darker than expected.

The shade of blue alone wouldn't rule out an Indigo Bunting. One would expect the size of a Blue Grosbeak to be noticeably different than expected for an Indigo Bunting. Unfortunately, the relatively immature color pattern was difficult to describe

and didn't allow focus on the expected orange wingbars of a Blue Grosbeak (though Indigo Bunting can have faint brownish wingbars as well). It was also confusing to refer-

ence a Red-winged Blackbird's song when describing this bird's vocalizations. The bill size reference is an indication that this probably was in fact a Blue Grosbeak.



Helmut Mueller called this photo "Eye of Merlin" when he took it on 6 October 2004 at Cedar Grove.



This portrait shot of the Golden Eagle was taken on 6 November 2004.

About the Artist

All the art between articles and used to fill partially open pages in this issue is from the extensive files of Helmut Mueller of the birds he has photographed during his 60 years of trapping and banding raptors at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station near Cedar Grove in Sheboygan County.

Helmut and Dan Berger were honored in November 2009 by WSO and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for their 60 years of work at Cedar Grove and this issue of the Pigeon is focused on them and Cedar Grove.



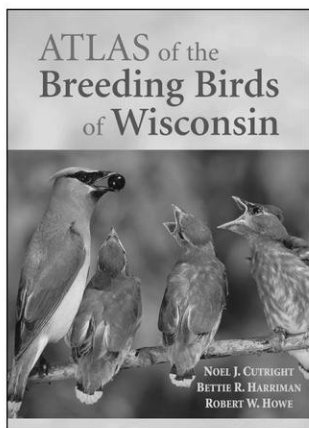
Long-eared Owl in a threat posture on 6 November 2004.



This Red-tailed Hawk on 4 September 2007 is one of many that visits Cedar Grove each year.



Merlin flying in toward the traps on 29 September 2009.



Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Wisconsin

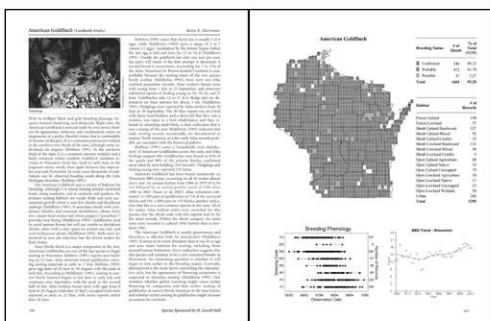
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