

The passenger pigeon. Vol. 76, No. 3 Fall 2014

Madison, Wis.: Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Fall 2014

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The Passenger PIGEON



Vol 76, No. 3 • FALL 2014

Journal of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology



1939 ✨ 75TH ANNIVERSARY ✨ 2014

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The Passenger Pigeon (ISSN 0031-2703) is published quarterly (Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter) by The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, 11923 W. Bender Road, Milwaukee, WI 53225. 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, 7680 Payvery Trail, Middleton, WI 53562."

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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: David Kuecherer, past Art Editor of The Passenger Pigeon, contributed this lovely "Song Sparrow" painting of his for the Fall cover in this 75th year of WSO.

Please Meet the New President

To be labeled as a President is a somewhat intimidating prospect, especially when the title is affiliated with an organization celebrating 75 years of existence. Since 1939, the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology has been advocating for birds, birders, and avian researchers. Throughout its history, WSO has served as a leader amongst the ornithological community. It has recruited some of the most respected bird scientists and conservationists in Wisconsin into its ranks, the most recent being Carl Schwartz. In Carl's last President's Statement, he made a point to thank all of those volunteers that have committed time to the cause of WSO during his tenure. But we would be remiss as an organization to not thank Carl himself, who was probably one of the most active WSO Presidents in recent memory. Although his accomplishments are too many to list here, I know that many of the ideas that he has implemented during his four years of service will continue to strengthen WSO far into the future. Thanks to you, Carl, for the commitment, vision, and leadership that you have shown WSO.

I look forward to meeting many of you in person in the coming years. Until those opportunities arise, it seems pertinent to formally introduce myself to the membership. I have lived in Wisconsin for almost seven years and have resided in Madison for the entire time. My upbringing was in the flatlands south of here—Illinois to be exact. The rural subdivision in which I lived allowed me to explore the natural world, including the woodlands flanking the Kishwaukee River and its tributaries. I was fascinated with the turtles, crayfish, muskrats, woodchucks, garter snakes, and other wild creatures that shared the landscape with us. Although I have a clear childhood memory of noticing a Baltimore Oriole as something out of the ordinary for our yard, my love for birds was to come much later in life.

This love of the natural world led me down the path of pursuing a Biology degree. After four years at Northern Illinois University, with a B.S. degree in hand, I decided to spread my wings and explore the world. I joined the Peace Corps and lived in Niger, West Africa, for two years. I was fortunate to live adjacent to and work for the only national park in Niger, where I helped conduct wildlife research and park management, and was also involved with community development. Perhaps my biggest regret of my Peace Corps experience was that I was not much of a bird watcher at the time! Although I learned many of the common species, including Senegal Coucal, Abyssinian Ground Hornbill, Village Weaver, and one of my favorites, Saddle-billed Stork, I put no effort into seeking out the local birds. With travels to Ghana, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Mali, Togo, Benin, and Morocco—oh, the list I could have had!

After the Peace Corps, I returned to the U.S. and accepted an internship with the Tall Timbers Research Station in Tallahassee, Florida. At Tall Timbers, I par-

ticipated in plant inventories, prescribed burn experiments, restoration of long-leaf pine communities, and gopher tortoise research. I was struck by the ecological diversity of northern Florida, such as the dizzying amount of plant species, including many carnivorous plants, and the variety of lizard and reptile species. Unfortunately, I did not really take note of the equally impressive bird community. You are likely starting to see a common theme, but the allure of bird watching still eluded me in Florida; no Bachman's Sparrow for me (although I did at least see Red-cockaded Woodpecker).

After six months in Florida, I accepted a wildlife biologist position in the Central Valley of California. Working for the Endangered Species Recovery Program, I helped conduct biological inventories on experimental restoration plots. As part of the job description, I was required to help with bird surveys and thus purchased my first bird field guide (Sibley), my first pair of binoculars (Bushnell), and my first spotting scope (Pentax, which I still own). Coinciding with this, many of my friends were birdwatchers, several of whom were quite good. It was the perfect storm and finally I saw the light—I became a fully-fledged bird nerd. Many of my weekdays were spent "in the field" for my job, where I became familiar with the behavior and vocalizations of the Western Meadowlarks, Burrowing Owls, Short-eared Owls, Horned Larks, and other grassland birds that nested in our study area. During the winter months, Prairie Falcons, Ferruginous Hawks, and Mountain Plovers would grace us with their presence. On the weekends, I would conduct shorebird surveys as a side job for a friend's consulting firm. Although the landscape was bleak—evaporation ponds that captured the drain water from surrounding cotton fields—the presence of water in the otherwise arid environment attracted a rich diversity of shorebirds and waterfowl. I had entered my obsession phase with birding.

I decided to focus my professional aspirations on birds. I moved just north of San Francisco and began to work for the Point Reyes Bird Observatory (PRBO), now known as Point Blue Conservation Science. I started as a banding intern for their spring/summer season and was fortunate to be offered a staff position after my internship was complete. Although I lived in the lovely coastal town of Bolinas, the field work that I conducted for PRBO took me back to the Central Valley. Once again I was surveying shorebirds and wetland birds on restored habitats. When not doing field work, I acted as the California Coordinator for Partners in Flight, a cooperative effort among various agencies and organizations working together to advance bird conservation. Working for PRBO also allowed access to many of the excellent birders that called the Bay Area their home, such as Steve N. G. Howell, the late Rich Stallcup, Keith Hansen, Peter Pyle, and PRBO staff. I learned a great deal about bird identification from these birding luminaries and remain friends with many of them.

Although I loved the northern Bay Area and working with colleagues at PRBO, the prospect of perpetually high rent prices with no hope of owning property forced me to pursue other options. I migrated to Madison and have worked on various bird conservation projects for the state since 2006. I joined WSO almost immediately upon moving to Wisconsin, thanks mostly to the late Noel Cutright, who first introduced me to the organization.

As you have read from the last several Passenger Pigeon issues, the past accomplishments of our organizations have been great, but there is still much work to do. I am honored to help lead the charge for bird conservation and all thing birds over the next two years.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kim Kirk", with a stylized flourish at the end.

President



Barn Swallow was pictured at rest by David Lund.



Song Sparrow seen by David Franzen.

A Final Thank You

Once again the editors would like to extend a thank you to someone who is retiring from the staff of *The Passenger Pigeon*. After he submitted his Christmas Bird Counts report for the 2013 count period, Bob Domagalski informed us that he was retiring from this state-wide complier position for the CBCs. These editors are extremely grateful to Bob for staying with this task until our time as editors was done. He was done a fantastic job on this huge assignment, coordinating, compiling, and writing the reports since 2000 when he took over the task from William Hilsenhoff. In addition, Bob was the Autumn (Fall) Field Note Compiler and, as far as I know, will continue with that also large job for WSO. Jobs very well done, Bob. We thank you.

It is now the time to extend our final thank you—to everyone who has assisted us in producing the issues of this journal since the two of us became the editors in 2003. Over the years, we have tried to include individual “thank yous” in this column. A publication such as this journal is not accomplished by one person, or even by a dozen people. It takes dozens of contributors and they are all equally important. No editor does this alone. So, thank you to each and everyone who has been a part of making this publication happen. We deeply appreciate your efforts and contributions.

Since this is the final message from these editors, we would also like to acknowledge the fine work of the staff at Sans Serif, Inc. and Allen Press. Sans Serif has done the lay-out/design work and created the final digital files for each issue that these editors have produced—11 years’ worth. They have been more than a pleasure to work with. Allen Press has printed and mailed all those issues for 11 years (and more), and while individual staff members did change during eleven years, the quality of the work has been constant and reliable. We are most grateful to both companies and the people we’ve worked with.

And now, it is time to say our farewell as the Editors of *The Passenger Pigeon*. Little did we expect to serve for this long when we agreed to take on the task from Tod Highsmith—we were just “filling in” until a new editor could be found. This job for WSO has been much more fun than work, especially working with all the others who were on the board during this time. We thank you for the opportunity. But, as has been stated, “To everything there is a season” and it is now the season to turn the task of editing the Pigeon over to our new Editors, Chuck Heikkinen and Delia Unson. We thank them so much for stepping forward to take over this position for WSO. If you give them all the support and help that you gave to us, they will continue to provide you with the best state ornithology journal in the country.

Good birding to you all.

Bettie and Neil Harriman, Retiring Editors



Sleeping Barred Owl found by David Franzen.

Some Firsthand Accounts of the Passenger Pigeon in Wisconsin

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ABSTRACT

While researching the history of the Passenger Pigeon in Wisconsin, A. W. [Bill] Schorger documented thousands of firsthand accounts of the birds spanning the period from 1800 to 1899 when the last wild pigeon was shot in Wisconsin. Here I provide a chronologically arranged sample of abstracts of some of those accounts. During the century covered in these accounts the pigeon declined from billions to none as a result of gross overkill.

A. W. [Bill] Schorger spent some 15 years of his life researching historical accounts of the Passenger Pigeon, and he interpreted the huge number of records for his definitive 1955 book, *The Passenger Pigeon: Its Natural History and Extinction* (Schorger 1955). He searched for accounts in newspapers and other published sources, as well as accounts in unpublished sources, and he amassed over 5800 firsthand accounts of the pigeon in Wisconsin, more records than he dis-

covered for any other state. In preparation for the 2014 centennial of the Passenger Pigeon's extinction I examined Schorger's original handwritten research notes, scanned them so that they could be viewed in digital format, and summarized briefly the key information contained in each of the accounts of pigeons. Here I present just a small sample of the Wisconsin records from 1800–1899. They are arranged chronologically and reveal the initial abundance of the bird, how we relentlessly exploited them, and their final demise. The page numbers refer to the page in Schorger's original handwritten research notes where his full description of the account can be found. Schorger's original research notes, which are housed in the Department of Forest and Wildlife Ecology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison can also be viewed at <http://passengerpigeon.org/states/Wisconsin.html>

ACCOUNTS OF PASSENGER PIGEONS IN WISCONSIN

The Early Years of Overwhelming Abundance, 1800–1850—

During this period most of the accounts come from explorers and early settlers, and people traveling on Wisconsin's waterways made a number of the earliest observations. Exploitation of the birds was primarily subsistence hunting by settlers and Native Americans. The overwhelming abundance of the birds was repeatedly noted, and it was clear people had a difficult time even estimating the vast numbers (Schorger 1947a).

1805—Grant Co. A stretch of woods 30 miles along the river contained pigeons the whole way. (p. 1539)

1819—Crawford Co. Plenty of pigeons flying along the river. (p. 995)

1820—Ashland/Bayfield Co. Almost unlimited numbers flew over Chequamegon Bay. (p. 995)

1820—Pierce Co. Great numbers along Mississippi River. (p. 990)

1831—Iron Co. Pigeons very abundant. Several killed with clubs. (p. 991)

1832—Winnebago Co. Woods alive with pigeons. (p. 4)

1837—Milwaukee Co. Pigeons came flock after flock by millions every morning. (p. 468)

1838—Milwaukee Co. Wild pigeons nested here in great numbers; birds made a deafening noise. (p. 454)

1841—Richland Co. Pigeons roosting 3 miles long and 6 miles wide. Pigeons piled one on top the other until limbs would break. Scarcely a limb to be seen that pigeons weren't

piled 6–12 on one another. Pigeons left when many limbs had been broken. (p.466)

1843—Jackson Co. Millions of nesting pigeons. (p. 1909)

1843—LaCrosse Co. Roost extended for 25 miles above LaCrosse. (p. 19)

1843—Monroe Co. Millions of pigeons nesting. (p. 20)

1844—Racine Co. Incalculable numbers nesting. (p. 24)

1846—Dane Co. Immense flocks passing for several days. (p. 667)

1848—Manitowoc Co. Woods are full of pigeons. (p. 95)

1850—Dodge and Fond du Lac Cos. Large flocks of pigeons going after corn crops. (p. 2103)

1850—Winnebago Co. Pigeons fed on grain fields and prairies during the day and then headed back to their nesting place. Flocks passed over until long after dark with unknown width and length, darkening the skies. They flew low, just above the tops of trees. Pigeon River was the breeding place of these great flocks (p. 426–428)

Market Hunting Begins Taking a Heavy Toll, 1850–1875—

During the second half of the 19th century, as newspapers became more numerous around the state, printed stories became more common and the number of accounts exploded in number (Table 1). Conflicts with expanding farms were reported more often. Reports of large numbers of birds being killed began to appear as market hunters move into Wisconsin during the nesting season to kill birds and ship them to eager markets in the growing Midwestern cities. The number of birds killed each year was huge,

Table 1. The number of firsthand accounts A. W. Schorger documented by decade, 1800–1899.

Decade of Account	Number of Accounts
1800–1810	3
1811–1820	8
1821–1830	3
1831–1840	25
1841–1850	112
1851–1860	482
1861–1870	820
1871–1880	2862
1881–1890	1392
1891–1899	150

and the disruption of nesting colonies often prevented breeding. In 1871 the largest nesting ever recorded occurred in central Wisconsin, and the slaughter was immense (Schorger 1947b). By the end of this period people were beginning to notice that pigeons were less common than in previous years.

1851—Manitowoc Co. Woods filled with pigeons, trees crowded with nests; many killed each day. (p. 106)

1853—Brown Co. Hunting is occurring. Hunting is lively. (p.1852)

1854—Brown Co. Immense flocks passing for past 5 weeks; flying low and killed in large quantities (p. 667)

1854—Grant Co. So plentiful; thousands have been bagged this past week. (p. 114)

1855—Brown Co. Most numerous; least number shot per hunter was 84 in a day; all were young and fat. (p. 120)

1855—Dane Co. Flocks of pigeons numbered in millions; large numbers flying around the Capitol: flew continuously for several days so thick as to partially obscure the sun; very abundant. (p. 118)

1855—Milwaukee Co. Pigeons abound. Thousands killed daily. (p. 120)

1855—Sauk Co. Millions and millions; many killed. (p. 120)

1856—Dodge and Jefferson Cos. Woods are full of pigeons. (p. 2073)

1856—Waushara Co. Millions of pigeons roosted and nested in heavy timber. Roar of them could be heard for miles. (p. 480)

1857—Dane Co. Pigeons abundant in market. (p. 127)

1857—Dodge Co. Much hunting is occurring. (p. 1861)

1857—Rock Co. Pigeons plentiful in market; caught by nets. (p. 128)

1858—Douglas Co. Great quantity of pigeons; numberless; greatest quantity shot during past two weeks. (p. 134)

1858—Milwaukee Co. Outskirts of city are alive with pigeons and more coming by the millions; never seen the like. (p. 132)

1858—Outagamie Co. Pigeon roost 7 miles long by 2 or 3 miles wide. Millions roosted there in such numbers on trees as to break them down. (p. 457)

1859—La Crosse Co. 10 thousand acres of pigeons. (p. 1900)

1859—Milwaukee Co. Dressed pigeons for sale daily. (p. 137)

1859—Pierce Co. Many people hunting young pigeons. (p. 1997)

1859—Waupaca Co. Pigeon hunting is now the rage. (p. 139)

1860—Dane Co. Pigeon shooting all the rage; 4 hunters bagged 56 in 1.5 hours; markets full of pigeons. (p. 143)

1860—Marquette Co. Fresh pigeons and prairie chickens abundant in markets. (p. 144)

1860—Outagamie Co. Day after day air black with pigeons; hunters killed them by the many thousands. (p. 141)

1860—Racine Co. Great quantities

shipped and consumed; 588 barrels; 400 pigeons/barrel; ten cents a pigeon. Total aggregate of 1-2 million pigeons killed. (p. 140)

1861—Dane Co. Plenty of spring pigeons in market for 75 cents per dozen; some alive in boxes; all netted; 40 cents per dozen for live ones. (p. 147)

1861—Green Co. Squab time in roost; time to get the young ones; said to be very fat; rap on trees and squabs fall out; squabs brought to town daily by wagon load. (p. 145)

1862—Green Co. Flocks even more numerous than last year; hunters followed the birds all the way from Circleville, OH; catching them in nets; catch more than 1000 per day. (p. 149)

1863—Dane Co. Plenty of pigeons being trapped in large numbers; selling at 40 - 50 cents per dozen. (p. 155)

1864—La Crosse Co. Untold millions; a man netted 30,000 and sold all in La Crosse; the trapper has provided 2000 birds for a pigeon shoot. (p. 157)

1864—Monroe Co. One man caught and sold 45,000 birds for \$4 a hundred. 96,036 pigeons were shipped by another. (p. 157)

1864—St. Croix Co. Millions nesting; 87 killed by one man with one shot from double-barrel shotgun. (p. 161)

1865—Dane Co. Pigeons in roaring flocks like clouds. Flocks continuous. Tenacious birds, many had previous injuries from other shootings. Very plentiful in market; 75 cents a dozen. (p.165)

1865—Fond du Lac Co. Pigeon shooting is all the rage; popular among farmers; pigeon destroying the

wheat crop; whole fields devoured. (p. 164)

1865—Winnebago Co. Clouds of pigeons for many days; many killed by hunters. (p. 575)

1867—Columbia Co. Pigeons have been moving in great abundance; Daily pigeon shoots. (p. 1988)

1867—Dane Co. Plenty this spring; caught in considerable numbers; over 10,000 pigeons have been shipped. (p. 2049)

1867—Rock Co. 500 dozen trapped; many barrels being shipped east. (p. 1874)

1867—Winnebago Co. Pigeons becoming quite plentiful; market overstocked with pigeons; nesting broken up by shooting. (p. 1980)

1868—Jackson Co. Pigeons flying low; flock so dense it blocked the sun; several million in flock. (p. 500)

1869—Dane Co. Darkened the sky for 4-8 miles; very abundant in market; \$0.75 a dozen. (p. 191)

1869—Fond du Lac Co. Millions nesting in eastern part of county; shot wagon loads: 35,000 shipped from here in a week. (p. 192)

1869—Green Co. Lively trade in pigeons; 12-15 barrels with 300 birds per barrel shipped daily; most are caught in nets. (p. 190)

1869—Sauk Co. greatest numbers ever known; flocks seen today of 2,909,000 birds. (p. 192)

1871—Adams, Columbia, Juneau, Sauk Cos. Nesting from Wisconsin Dells to Black River Falls—75 miles × 6 miles; Nesting from Wisconsin Dells to Grand Rapids—50 × 8 miles; 136,000,000 old birds; uncounted millions in the roost; bewildering amounts; the roar of their flight frightened parts of the party; hunting is lively, whole area is seemingly en-

gaged in hunting; many being shipped east; many being shipped west (p. 200) [Note: This is the largest nesting ever recorded. Schorger (1947b) provides many more details of the nesting and the slaughter of birds.]

1873—Dane Co. Immense amount congregating in the area, slaughter is immense; a ton shipped from Brooklyn station. (p. 216)

1873—Green Lake Co. Many pigeons being shipped to Milwaukee. (p. 1998)

1873—Marquette Co. Immense numbers of pigeons nested densely in an area of 1 square mile. Noise resembled that of muffled thunder. (p. 503–504)

1873—Monroe Co. 5,040 birds shipped. (p. 218)

1873—Milwaukee Co. Many carloads received here; selling at \$1 per dozen. (p. 218)

1874—Adams, Columbia, Juneau and Sauk Cos. Pigeons are scarce; hunting is poor. (p. 597)

1874—Marathon Co. Nesting by the thousands. (p. 225)

1874—Outagamie, Calumet, Winnebago Cos. Small migration with most of the pigeons passing through the middle of April. (p. 652)

1874—Sauk Co. Plentiful but insufficient for trapping. (p. 227)

1875–1899, Countdown to Extinction—

During the closing years of the 19th century the number of pigeons in Wisconsin declined steadily, but market hunting continued. The accounts of birds, although frequent, report diminished numbers with thousands, then hundreds, and finally even dozens of birds making headlines. Fi-

nally, the last pigeon in Wisconsin was shot at Babcock in 1899, just 3 years before the species became extinct in the wild.

1875—Adams, Columbia, Juneau and Sauk Cos. Pigeons passing for several days. (p. 599)

1875—Chippewa Co. Barrels of pigeons being shipped to New York. (p. 1800)

1875—Dane Co. Pigeons abundant in market, \$1 a dozen. (p. 235)

1875—Green Co. Hundreds of dozens netted; gone within a day or two. (p. 241/242)

1875—Pierce Co. 6 square miles of pigeons; many people coming to look at the pigeons. (p. 2008)

1876—Dane Co. Several flocks flying; scarce; markets supplied with pigeons. (p. 252)

1876—Fond du Lac Co. Large numbers; excellent shooting. (p. 253)

1876—Lafayette Co. Several flocks passed over; average numbers. (p. 1807)

1876—Oconto Co. Pigeons beginning to put in an appearance but not plenty. (p. 1973)

1876—Rock Co. Hunters more numerous than the pigeons. (p. 1872)

1876—Waukesha Co. Only a few pigeons appeared. (p. 251)

1876—Waupaca Co. Pigeoners destroyed a nesting attempt. (p. 251)

1876—Wood Co. Netters completely destroyed the roost in this area. The pigeons' continual returning to the same spot led to their destruction. (p. 428)

1877—Adams Co. Rumor of nesting is false. (p. 277)

1877—Chippewa Co. Pigeons by the ten thousand are nesting. (p. 2011)

1877—Dane Co. Several flocks heading west. (p. 1818)

1877—Eau Claire Co. One man caught 353 dozen. (p. 279)

1877—Juneau Co. Trappers numerous, not very successful. (p. 278)

1877—Rock Co. Pigeoners look in vain. (p. 277)

1877—St. Croix Co. Several large flocks flying. (p. 277)

1878—Columbia Co. Pigeons have visited for several days. (p. 1987)

1878—Dane Co. 100 dozen secured for pigeon shoot. (p. 273)

1878—Grant Co. No pigeons this spring. (p. 997)

1878—Juneau Co. Prevented from settling, persecuted. (p. 257)

1878—Oconto Co. Pigeons fly high; not plenty. (p. 1973)

1878—Winnebago Co. Shooting on small scale. (p. 271)

1879—Brown Co. Considerable numbers; 86 shot. (p. 293)

1879—Columbia Co. Pigeons flying in small flocks. (p. 1987)

1879—Iowa Co. Scarcity of pigeons. (p. 1949)

1879—Juneau Co. No pigeons this past summer. (p. 486)

1879—Manitowoc Co. Not plentiful. (p. 291)

1879—Rock Co. Hunting is occurring; being shipped east. (p. 1873)

1879—Waupaca Co. Hardly a pigeon has been seen. (p. 2092)

1880—Brown Co. Pigeons flying; hunting unsuccessful. (p. 1857)

1880—Burnett Co. Pigeons plentiful but wary. (p. 298)

1880—Eau Claire Co. Several flocks flew over; hunting is occurring. (p. 1816)

1880—Iowa Co. Numerous; 32 dozen live shipped to Milwaukee. (p. 298)

1880—Manitowoc Co. No appearance; left this part of the state. (p. 1919)

1880—St. Croix Co. Very few pigeons. (p. 618)

1881—Fond du Lac Co. Not as thick as some years. (p. 1831)

1881—Lafayette Co. Late spring and a small migration, the pigeons wandered about in the state until the end of May without nesting. (p. 654)

1881—Marquette Co. More plentiful than for years, roosting birds killed by bushels. (p. 310)

1881—Richland Co. No pigeons nesting this year. (p. 2005)

1881—Waupaca Co. No flocks have been seen. (p. 2092)

1882—Adams Co. Pigeons nested in an area 1 mile square in swampy country just north of White Creek. Hunting is occurring. (p. 473–474)

1882—Adams Co. Woods are full of nesting birds; hunting is occurring; towns alive with hunters. (p. 1845)

1882—Columbia Co. Nesting, 200 birds captured; 5000 dozen shipped; 1300 dozen spoiled; 300 dozen shipped in one day; 25 crates of live squabs taken; nesting flock left. (p. 325)

1882—Marquette Co. Roost nearby; 550 killed one night; trappers catching hundreds; law protecting pigeons appeared; authorities interfered with hunting while nesting. (p. 329)

1882—Milwaukee Co. 75 crates of live squabs, 100 barrels of dead pigeons arrive daily; 8000 live pigeons used in Inter-State Shooting Tournament; 3000 live birds taken from nestings in Wisconsin. (p. 328)

1882—Monroe Co. Everybody is going out to the pigeon nesting; pigeon nesting grounds cover several

miles; immense numbers killed during the pigeon season. (p. 2024)

1882—Monroe Co. Half a million pigeons were shipped; wholesale slaughter of young pigeons. (p. 2043)

1883—Outagamie Co. Pigeons winging their way northward at great height and in limited numbers. (p. 1753)

1883—Sauk Co. Few pigeons this year. (p. 2004)

1884—Juneau Co. Pigeons not as plentiful as usual, occasional flocks seen. (p. 355)

1884—Waushara Co. Pigeons appear in scattered flocks. (p. 355)

1885—Iowa Co. Pigeon roost up north said to be about 40 acres of nesting birds. (p. 359)

1885—Shawano Co. Roost in vicinity said to be 40 acres of pigeons nesting; pigeons by the hundreds have been captured. (p. 357)

1886—Brown Co. Quite a few, but not as many as in the past; hunting is occurring. (p. 1856)

1886—Lafayette Co. Pigeons more numerous than have been for 10 years. (p. 366)

1886—Monroe Co. No pigeons this spring. (p. 367)

1887—Iowa Co. Several flocks of pigeons; hunting is occurring. (p. 368)

1887—Waushara Co. Pigeons flying but not in sufficient numbers to hunt; pigeons nesting in swamp in NE of county; pigeons nesting here were originally in Sparta but were driven out by hunters. (p. 369)

1887—Waushara Co. Pigeons started to nest, but flew out after hunters arrived. (p. 2086)

1888—St. Croix Co. Flock of 4 pigeons passed over; only ones this season. (p. 373)

1889—Brown Co. Very few records. (p. 656)

1889—Jefferson Co. Even stragglers rarely seen. (p. 375)

1890—Dane Co. A few thousand pigeons passing over this area. First transit in 4 or 5 years. (p. 378)

1891—Milwaukee Co. One wild pigeon seen. Very tame male. (p. 381)

1893—Waushara Co. A few birds have been seen. Formerly plenty are now nearly extinct. (p. 388)

1894—Jefferson and Walworth Cos. Flock of 150 flew over. (p. 642)

1895—Oconto Co. Flock of 10 pigeons seen for several days. (p. 992)

1896—Monroe Co. Did not fly in sufficient numbers to attract hunters. (p. 645)

1897—Winnebago Co. Last flocks seen in Wisconsin reported flying over Lake Winnebago containing 35–80 pigeons each. (p. 421)

1899—Wood Co. The last passenger pigeon in Wisconsin shot near Babcock. (p. 496)

After 1899, Schorger could not verify any of several alleged sightings that were made as late as 1932, 30 years after the last wild bird was shot in Indiana and 18 years after the last bird had died in captivity at the Cincinnati Zoo.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The A. W. Schorger Fund of the Department of Forest and Wildlife Ecology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison provided support for my work with Bill Schorger's research notes. I am grateful to Jennifer Sontag, Andrew Spychalla, Antonio Valle, Michael Hill, Haley Melampy, Jade Arneson, Ashley Hannah, Rachael

Klicko, and Megan Grady for their assistance in scanning and transcribing all of Schorger's research notes.

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Beneath the Surface of Sandhill Crane Behavior

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BACKGROUND

This narrative is based on long-term research implemented by the International Crane Foundation. The goal of this research is to examine marked, long-lived individuals so that we can better understand the ecology of Sandhill Cranes as well as gain insight into many other crane species that behave in a similar manner. To this end we have followed, each year, what are now more than 60 crane territories that contain at least one color-marked adult in the pair and have amassed some 35,000 resightings of individual cranes. Our long-term research has produced specific studies on population ecology, habitat use, crop damage deterrence, foraging ecology, and the development of new field investigation techniques. In the process many young ornithologists have also been trained. The re-

sult of a long-term research project provides the collective opportunity to better manage and conserve territorial species of long-lived, recovering bird populations that grace our Wisconsin landscape. Sandhill Cranes, Whooping Cranes, Bald Eagles, Trumpeter Swans and Canada Geese all share these characteristics to some extent. Our narrative attempts to share the subtleties that arise from such insight.

We all know of the long lifespan and tendency of cranes to form long-term pair bonds. Rarely, however, do we observe the actual behavioral or demographic details that are associated with both of these important character traits. Here is a narrative detailing the color-marking of a male Sandhill Crane in 1991, located in south-central Wisconsin, and our ob-

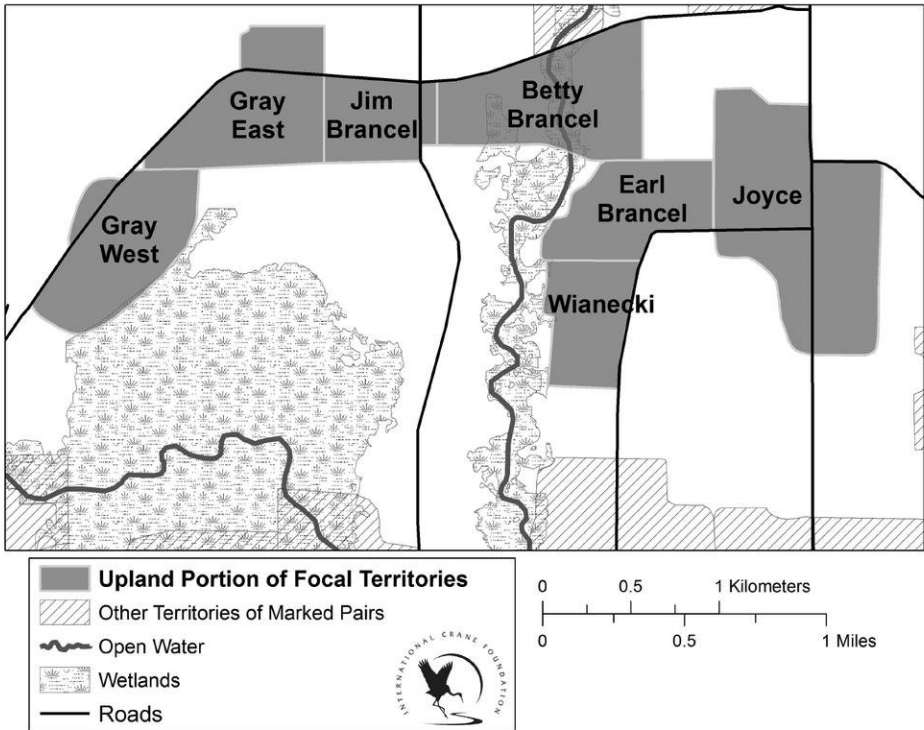


Figure 1. Locations of crane territories that interacted with the life of the Gray West Male.

servations over the subsequent 24 years.

We captured a family group, consisting of a male, female, and their fledged chick, in September 1991, on Mrs. Gray's old, un-grazed field. Beyond characterizing the breeding pair as adults, we knew nothing of their age or history because we were just beginning a long-term study of marked Sandhill Cranes. A few days before the capture of this family group, we had also captured an adjacent family group, also with a single fledged chick. We called the first pair of this narrative Gray West and the adjacent pair Gray East because both pairs defended portions of Mrs. Gray's field (see map, Fig. 1). In the first 8 years of

our observations, the Gray West pair managed to fledge 4 chicks to fall migration and the pair personified our perceived concept of crane behavior—they stayed faithful to their territory and to each other.

In fall 1999, the Gray West Male fledged two of his lifetime total of 5 chicks even though the female disappeared that summer. About two months after the Gray West Female disappeared, we observed the Gray West Male and his two chicks together with the Gray East Female (banded in 1991). The Gray East Male was not banded, so we did not know his fate. In 2000, the Gray West Male and Gray East Female remained paired and nested on the Gray East territory,



Figure 2. The band from the original Gray West Male that was deployed in 1991 and replaced in 2013.

while a new, unmarked pair took up residence on the Gray West territory. Why the Gray West Male moved to the Gray East territory is unknown. He could have participated in the divorce of the Gray East pair or he could have filled an opening created by the disappearance of the Gray East Male. Each territory had fledged roughly the same number of chicks from 1991–1999 (Gray West = 4, Gray East = 3) and the Gray East Female had at least two mates during this time frame: a banded male from 1991–1992 and an unbanded male from 1993–1999. When the Gray West male moved onto the Gray East territory we renamed him the Gray East Male C (i.e. the third male to inhabit that territory).

From 2000 to 2005 the new Grey East pair fledged only 1 chick. Hay was no longer harvested from their old field and the vegetation grew rank, making it more difficult to successfully raise chicks. In September 2005, we



Figure 3. Marking both members of a crane pair allows us to understand how production of crane chicks and maintenance of social structure in the crane population can change among years. Photo by Tom Lynn.

observed the original Gray East Female for the last time. It is likely that she died at a minimum age of 16 or 17 (14 known years on territory plus at least 2 or three years of maturation before becoming territorial), but the Gray East Male C was still going strong. By spring, 2006, we observed the Gray East Male C on territory and paired with a female that was originally banded as an adult on the Joyce Territory, located about 1.5 miles to the southeast (see map). The Joyce female had left her territory after her mate died to join the Gray East Male C, becoming Gray East Female B. Since we only know that the Gray East Female A disappeared, we do not know if the Gray East Male C divorced or accepted the Joyce Female only after the Gray East Female A died. In 2006 and 2007, the recombined Gray East pair fledged no chicks.

By March 2008, the Gray East Female B and the Gray East Male C had divorced; the female left the Gray East territory and joined the Betty Brancel Male on his territory (see map), her third territory of occupancy. Gray East Male C remained on his territory and paired with an unmarked bird in 2008, which we banded in 2009 and named Gray East Female C. No chicks fledged from new pair from 2008–2010.

More trouble arose for our original Gray West male (yes, he was still considered the Gray East Male C) in 2011. In March, Gray East Male C re-established his territory after spring migration, as usual, with Gray East Female C. By July a young, 4-year old male, however, usurped the Gray East Male C and paired with Gray East Female C. This Gray East Male D became the 4th male (at least) to occupy the Gray East

territory since 1991. Gray East Male C was forced from his territory and was seen with other non-territorial cranes in July 2011. For the first time in 20 years, the male who was originally banded on territory as the Gray West Male, was without a territory.

In spring 2012, the original Gray West Male was still actively trying to regain a territory. He paired with a banded female (originally from the Jim Brancel territory, but who had nested in 2011 with Wianecki Male C on his territory). This new pair was seen together 5 times from March to June 2012 on the Jim Brancel territory, the Gray East territory and the Betty Brancel territory but there was no evidence of a breeding attempt. The Wianecki Female was at least his 5th mate. This new pair did not persist, however, and by the end of June the original Gray West Male was again seen associating with non-territorial birds. In 2013, the Wianecki Female moved back to the Wianecki territory and re-paired with Wianecki Male C.

Throughout 2013, the original Gray West Male was seen associating with an unmarked female (his 6th mate?) but also with two territorial pairs. When observed with the pairs, he always appeared to be the satellite bird (i.e. non-dominant bird) in this association. One of these pairs he associated with was the Betty Brancel pair, which contained the same female that he was paired with from 2006–2008 (as Gray East Female B). Even past relationships did not help the original Gray West regain a territory.

By fall 2013, the original Gray West male had lost his U.S. Geological Survey band (a butt band) and his auxiliary plastic band was dilapidated (Fig.

2). It appeared as though the bands could fall off any day and, with no bands, our story would end. Fortunately, we managed to recapture him in September and replace his plastic bands so that our knowledge of the saga could continue.

What will become of the original Gray West Male in the future? He might re-establish a territory, even though he was non-territorial this spring. In April he was seen being driven from both the Earl Brancel and Betty Brancel territories. Re-acquiring a territory, however, rarely happens. In our study area, we have more adults that are capable of breeding than we have apparent breeding territories. At a minimum age of 26 (at least 20 years on territory plus 4 years as a non-territorial male and at least two years to reach sexual maturity); after fledging 5 chicks; after pairing with at least 5 females on 2 territories; after the occurrence of at least two divorces (the last divorce caused him to lose his territory); and after the likely loss of two mates (Gray West Female A and Gray East Female A); the original Gray West Male's remaining life may well be spent associating with non-territorial birds in the summer flock of our study area. Most assuredly, if we had not marked (Fig. 3) the original Gray West Male, and the other birds he associated with, our knowledge of these idiosyncrasies would be restricted to

the simplistic observation that, as long as anyone can remember, there have always been two pairs of cranes using Mrs. Gray's old field.

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Black-capped Chickadee seeking food posed for David Franzen.

Divergent Kinship

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Although I have long admired Great Blue Herons from a distance, I've never supposed that I had much in common with them. Since sometime before the emergence of *Archaeopteryx* and a number of other earlier birds found in the Jurassic of the Mesozoic fossil record, we've been

widely divergent in our ancestral lines. One might hypothesize that we had our "roots" in a common ancestral line, or that we evolved from separate, somewhat parallel genetic lines that arose from that original "organic soup." Methinks that the paleontological and DNA evidence and logical the-



Figure 1. Great Blue Heron catches a large fish.



Figure 2. The swallowing process begins.



Figure 3. It takes some maneuvering and some time.



Figure 4. Success!



Figure 5. Great Blue Heron nabs a snake that has caught a frog.



Figure 6. The battle begins . . .



Figure 7. . . . and the battle continues . . .

Figure 8 (below).
Snake still holds the frog.



ory are probably more compelling for the first theoretical construct. The question which will probably never be satisfactorily answerable is at what point in geological history and in what organism did we have that common ancestor? A very incomplete fossil record may never be complete enough to provide great certainty on that question. I still prefer to think that at some point in earth history, my ancestors and those of the Great Blue Heron sat at the same ecological banquet table and were in fact one and the same species population of early vertebrates.

Great Blue Herons have far superior fishing skills to my own, even though mine are hypothetically much fortified with (encumbered by?) the proverbial truck-and-boat-load of high-tech gear, gizmos, gadgets and how-to-find-'em electronic ouija boards.

Great Blue Herons fly with seeming great ease and grace. Their streamlined body (averaging about six pounds) appears propelled almost effortlessly by wings that span an average of about six feet. They achieve the loft and glide that is lost on hominids except for the clumsy mimicry provided by a whole industry of high-tech, new age, magnesium alloy "Pterosaurs" that are produced and operated at considerable expenditure of fossil fuels and also include the aesthetic expense of a whole lot of auditory clamor. One can defer to the much "greener" potential of the recreational hang glider, but will still be stuck with much less range and maneuverability than that of our avian cousins, including the Great Blue Heron. Although, I have never had occasion to fly in a commercial plane, I

still find myself hamstrung with the general population at large for our collective reliance on air traffic for the long distance movement of passengers and certain classes of freight.

Although my spouse and I have no children or designs on procreation, I'm not sure that we'd be much good at raising them in the bare-bones shelter of a loosely sculpted basket of dead branches and twigs parked in the "penthouse" level of a large tree, exposed to the elements for the duration of the rearing of the young. Nor have I ever seen myself as a commune arrangement family type, surrounded by colonial pairs at close range. Great Blues have evolved a great tolerance for the clamor and compactness of their "housing projects."

Am I grateful for the technological contrivances which have given me more than adequate shelter, heating, cooling, electricity and its contingent amenities, and the personal transportation that takes me to the places where the elegance of the Great Blue Heron might be savored? And How!!

Am I wary that that same package of conveniences and comforts is greatly immersed in deficit consumption and degradation of the wild earth we think we so cherish? Yes.

In the dinosaur age of conservation education (1969), I once had a college course in Resource Economics in which one of the professor's tenets was that nation-state economies (and spinoff creature comforts) are built by exploiting the heck out of available natural resources and "rebuilding" later. As a generalized statement, it held true for technologized western civilization up to that time, and where renewable natural resources were concerned, it wasn't a bad pitch. We have

since learned that those limitless renewable resources such as the oceans and tropical forests can be exploited to a greatly depleted state, with the rebuild phase being a very long time or maybe never.

Can we improve on that old formula? We already have started. Some of the key words are renewable, non-polluting and non-toxic.

Have we “far to go before we sleep?” Indeed we have!!

What a dull world it would be to “achieve” the perfect anesthesia of creature comforts and gratifications for a short term and leave in its wake a train wreck of long term industrial sprawl, eye-sores, eco-leprosy, and environmental toxicity where once cruised the majestic glide of the Great Blue Heron and its many cousins.

If I have anything in common with the Great Blue Heron at all, it might well be my voracious appetite. Fortunately, Great Blue Herons have stuck with the menu that millions of years of evolution have bred into its feeding habits. Never let it be said that their array of cuisine is not varied or at times voluminous.

On 17 August 2012, I had the amazing good fortune to watch a Great Blue at the Horicon NWR spear and eventually swallow whole a carp that I estimate to have weighed five to six pounds (Figures 1–4). The heron was barely able to carry the fish in flight from the deeper water zone where it was caught to the shallows where “dining” was convened. Dinner was highly successful, however.

On 11 September 2012, I was equally amazed by a Great Blue at Horicon NWR that caught and eventually swallowed whole a large Eastern Garter Snake that already had in its

jaws the leg of a hapless Leopard Frog. I call the accompanying photos (Figures 5–14) “Triple Trophic Tussle.” If that sounds a bit too dispassionate or cute, be advised that I experienced a fair amount of trauma while observing. Be advised that for about 60 seconds, the Garter Snake seemed determined to maintain claim to the Leopard Frog, all the while being in imminent peril itself. More than once, the heron put the snake down on the adjacent shore and took a new hold. I did not see clearly enough to know whether the low member on the trophic pyramid made its escape or was quickly swallowed by the heron. At any rate, about a strong minute after the whole struggle began, the Great Blue had in its jaws only a writhing, combative garter snake that was probably 30 inches in length, or more. The heron finished that paradoxical combat about 13 minutes after the whole event started, by downing lunch for good. The Great Blue Heron got what was probably a pretty good quality portion of nutrition, while the luckless Garter Snake’s last stalk of Leopard Frogs is over.

I empathized less with the plight of that carp in that first incident above, mostly because they are an exotic that do much damage to aquatic communities. Although I wish that they had acted differently, I bear no grudge with the engineers of progress that brought them to North America. They operated in the same ecological darkness as did the importers of the more highly regarded Gray Partridge and Ring-necked Pheasant. The more recent importers of Asian Carp and careless discards of pet animals into the wild should have had a greater



Figure 9. Okay, forget the frog . . .

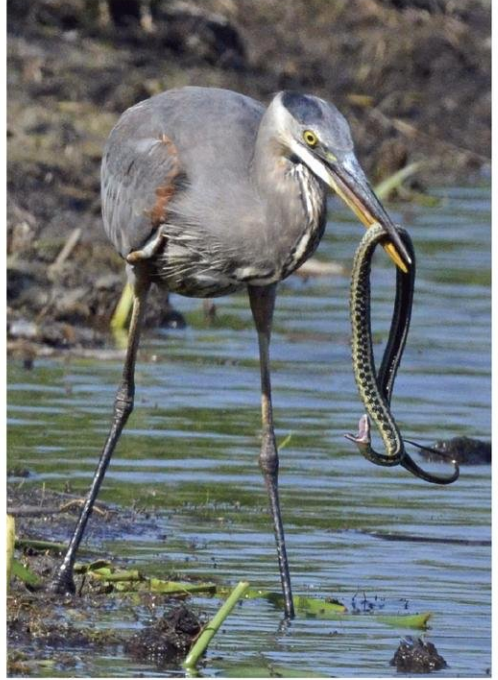


Figure 10. Heron finally has the upper hand (or beak).



Figure 11. Not looking so good for the snake.



Figure 12. Finally, lunch for the heron.



Figure 13. A long swallow is needed.



Figure 14. The End — for the snake, but more life for the Great Blue Heron.

clue by now. Did they fail us by willful neglect or did we fail them by droughts or voids in environmental education (and the dirty word: regulation) efforts? Perhaps some of both.

The harsh trophic paradox by which all animal life proceeds is one that collides head-on with aesthetic sensitivity for most of us. Yet, it is the biological reality by which the natural world proceeds. Our ingenuity has made us very fortunate in creating technological insulations from the predatory forces of nature. Still, all of the technological barriers that we have been able to create will not spare some of us from having that Great Blue Heron-like collision with a lethal or very disabling virus or bacterium, before "optimal" longevity takes us to the slow fade or quick collision with life's final episode(s). That big collision could even occur with one of those high-tech gizmos that we invented for our protection. The

process will likely continue for as long as humans exist.

Lastly, here I am with the almost limitless table fare choices of the mega-supermarket array that industrial excess has to offer. My ample waistline is scientific evidence that I could make some more prudent and possibly less energy-consumptive food choices both in quality and quantity.

I wish you all better success with appetite management than I have "cultivated" in recent months. Following a regimen of appropriate "lean cuisine" parallel to that ingrained in the Great Blue Heron by millions of years of evolution might be one "green" strategy to help enhance our chances of long term cohabitation of the planet with the avian jewels of our recreational gaze and wonder. I for one would not delight in the extinction of the Great Blue Heron or any other species tolling the bell as the newest finality in "Divergent Kinship."

Assisted Nesting of the Northern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) in Wisconsin

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"From most indications the Rough-wing is well adapted to life in northern latitudes . . . The only obvious limitation upon the bird's increase and spread is found in the availability of nesting sites, for which the species seems to be largely dependent, in most areas, upon the work of other bird species and of man . . . My work, however, has demonstrated conclusively that suitably placed nesting containers are useful for maintaining and increasing the local population. These undoubtedly could be used in a variety of situations, in banks and walls, and about buildings and other structures as well. If properly built and placed, they would not be too much usurped by undesirable species or leave the Rough-wings abnormally exposed to predation. With provisions for cleaning the nesting chambers between seasons, such containers could be made to last for many years."—William A. Lunk, 1962

ABSTRACT

Northern Rough-winged Swallows are a common but not abundant bird in Wisconsin. While walking in a residential area the author frequently noticed this species during the nesting season, where there were no exposed earthen banks for their nest burrows. This author has often found that they occupy structures other than exposed banks for nesting purposes. The historical reports of many other observers indicate this apparently is a common practice of these swal-

lows. There was also a good bit of discussion around the practice of using alternate settings, locations, etc, by these swallows, including man-made cavities, suggesting perhaps there is a shortage of suitable holes for their nests, thus putting their successful breeding in stress. The population status of this species in the state of Wisconsin was also investigated, using the Breeding Bird Survey and eBird data for the past several years, which show their population level is low and that they may profit by any assistance offered. For these reasons this re-



Figure 1. Northern Rough-winged Swallow, photo by the author.

searcher devised an artificial nesting chamber, one easy and inexpensive to construct, that could be placed in a location available to them for their use.

Such a nesting tube was attached to the side of the author's house in a position that made possible monitoring from inside the house, both by direct observation and indirectly through a mirror attached outside the building. This nesting tube was occupied by the swallows for a period of nine successive years. During this time the swallows fledged a mean of 6.63 birds per year, exceeding even the mean clutch size of 6.25 eggs stated by other researchers, and far exceeding the clutch size of the other five Wisconsin swallow species. It is believed that since such results with the use of just one nesting tube were realized, if many were in place, there would be a major advancement towards achieving the goals set for the Northern Rough-winged Swallow, a Priority Species, by the Wisconsin All-bird Conservation Plan.

Two behavioral traits were discovered

with our observations, which as far as I can determine, have not been previously reported. The first shows strong evidence of cooperative breeding, observed many times during the course of this study. The second, perhaps contrary to expectations, is that they do not necessarily require an open area such as a field or stream, for access to their nesting sites. They were quite willing to fly through open woodland to reach the nesting structure which had been provided. Additionally, it was also found that there is a great variance by weight in the amount of nesting material used.

OPENING COMMENTS

When I have been walking in the vicinity of Park Lake in Pardeeville, Columbia County, for the past few years, several Northern Rough-winged Swallows (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) (Fig. 1) were apparent in the general area during the late spring and early summer. They seemed to be staying

around specific locations as if they were nesting; however, there were no exposed banks evident along the lakeshore in which they may have been nesting, nor have I seen any such potential areas while riding slowly around the lake in pontoon boats. The area is residential with houses of both the year-around type and those for summer use only. Along the west and northwest sides of the lake, there are very few vacant lots where additional houses could be built, with many of the houses crowded together—the lakeshore being practically lined with houses. Observing this made one wonder if the swallows were utilizing man-made structures as noticed elsewhere (described below).

HISTORY

There was discussion several years ago on WisBirdNet concerning the urbanization of several different bird species. In the sense that urbanization refers to the adaptability of birds to the changes mankind has brought about in the environment, especially the various urban structures produced, the Northern Rough-winged Swallow certainly is one species that can be included in such a group. This is borne out when the various sites used by this species for nesting are investigated. This adaptability in nesting sites is illustrated in various accounts of this species found in some of the literature, past and present. Perhaps this adaptability comes about in part out of necessity as indicated by Robbins (1991) reporting, that at least for Wisconsin, "Its habitat requirements are strictly limited, and suitable habitat is

not plentiful." Of the twenty-three or so (depending upon how you count them) different cavities used by the Northern Rough-winged Swallow mentioned by Dingle (1942) and DeJong (1996), seventeen are in, or on, man-made structures, and six are in burrows dug by various birds and mammals. Lunk (1962), in considering the vast number of different nesting sites described in the literature, arranged them into eleven arbitrary categories (which will not be repeated here). However, he could find no published accounts of Rough-wings using any sort of "deliberately placed artificial container" for nesting. Lunk (1962) and DeJong (1996) devised for their studies such containers, and in addition to these, their reports show that Northern Rough-winged Swallows will use other such deliberately placed artificial nesting containers.

One of the earliest references to the Northern Rough-winged Swallow (then called "Rough-winged Swallow" as in the literature before 1983) in Wisconsin was given by Schorger (1946) commenting on a nest Thure Kumlien found on 12 June 1861, which Kumlien had called that of a Cliff Swallow. Kumlien's description was, "nest only some damp grass, built in a hole in a stone wall," and Schorger said, "Obviously this was the rough-winged swallow." Now, a stone wall is man-made, but primarily of natural materials so it can be argued that this could in some sense be considered "natural," rather than an adaptation of a man-made structure. However, whether such a wall is "natural" or "man-made" may be a moot point to a swallow.

There also seems to have been an identification problem with some of

the swallows in the early to mid 20th century. The difficulty of ascribing a nest to the proper species of swallow was in fact noted by Kumlien, et. al. (1950); observing in reference to the Northern Rough-winged Swallow, "From the fact that the early list of Wisconsin birds included this species as very rare, if it was mentioned at all, it has evidently been confounded with the Bank Swallow by many recent observers, and, therefore, anything like the exact range for either species in the state cannot be ascertained at present." Todd (1940) in reference to western Pennsylvania, also was of the opinion that this species was confused with the Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*) by some earlier writers. Even today, some feel (Damro, 2006) that the Rough-winged is often mistaken for the Bank Swallow. According to Robbins (1991) referring to the whole state, "this bird can be considered neither common nor rare."

Nesting in a bank was reported by Lound & Lound (1959): "One nest was found in a bank on the edge of Lake Wissota, Chippewa County, on July 16. The nest contained 6 fully feathered young . . ."

Kruse (1948) relates what is perhaps some of the more common beliefs about Northern Rough-winged Swallow nesting behavior when he writes, "Occasionally, a pair of Rough-winged Swallows will nest near the Bank Swallow colony. These birds, hermit-like in contrast to their sociable cousins, prefer to nest apart from the main colony. Usually, a vacant burrow of kingfisher or Bank Swallow is used for their nesting activities, but they will excavate one of their own if necessary, as when the previous year's

burrows have been destroyed by flood water." His comment, "they will excavate one of their own if necessary," is an observation that is not in agreement with all authors. Reporting this behavior are Weydemeyer (1933) and Bailey (1913, *The Birds of Virginia*, as cited in Dingle in Bent (1942); but during extensive research Skutch (1960) and Lunk (1962) had not observed this.

Jackson (1942) seemed to think that the Northern Rough-winged Swallow had a preference for nesting sites other than sand banks stating, "Although this species usually nests in holes in rocky cliffs, a pair had a nest (May 24) in a hole in a dirt bank along a road. At Danbury, May 27, one pair of rough-wings was nesting in a hole in a sand bank occupied by the colony of nesting Bank Swallows, above mentioned."

Speaking about the nesting of the Northern Rough-winged Swallow in the lower Chippewa River area, Kemper (1973) said, in addition to nesting in small colonies of three or four pairs in the banks of streams and rivers, "They also nest sometimes in small drainage pipes."

Hill (1988) studied Northern Rough-winged Swallows using metal seepage pipes at a dam in Erie County, Pennsylvania. His study pipes were embedded in "a nearly-vertical retaining wall 1.9 m, 4.9 m, and 7.9 m above the ground." Hill found 44 nests built inside these pipes, which were flush to the cement on the outer end, and were in place to allow water seepage from the cut sandstone/shale rock behind the wall. R. Brady (pers. comm.), speaking of the area just outside Philadelphia, states "I often had NRWS nesting there in those drain

pipes in urban areas, often in row homes, rock walls, etc.” Brady also had them nesting in drain-like pipes in the concrete base of the Ashland, Wisconsin, oredock.

In Pennsylvania the use by these swallows of drainage, or seepage pipes in concrete bridges, is very common (pers. obs.). The bridge’s vertical concrete walls are parallel to the stream underneath with the pipes, imbedded in these walls, opening over the stream bed, frequently over the moving water itself. They do not drain rainwater, etc., from the roadway above, which would no doubt wash any nests away, if this were the case. The pipes end in the back part of the wall, or in the fill behind the wall, thus there is little water flow through them. Their apparent function was to prevent damage from water freezing behind the concrete structure of the bridge. Finding rough-wings at these locations was so reliable, they were a scheduled stop on many of the author’s “big day” birding events in Pennsylvania. Upon arrival at an appropriate bridge, the group would just bird near by, until a Rough-wing flew past, enabling this species to be added to the list.

Todd (1940), recalled “. . . I have also seen birds entering crevices in the masonry of bridges and of old stone chimneys . . .” Mossman (1988) mentioned some interesting additional nesting locations of the Northern Rough-winged Swallow along with the usual cliffs and banks cuts, saying “. . . sometimes in small cavities of bridges, and rarely, in the absence of such sites, over water among the upturned roots of fallen trees.” Mossman (1991) also reports finding Northern Rough-winged Swallow nests in sandstone

cliffs, some with Cliff Swallows, as well as with Bank Swallows at other locations; also among the roots of a “tip-up” which nest was destroyed, possibly by a fox snake found at the site.

Damro (2006) says B. Harriman reported seeing Rough-wings flying beneath a porch ceiling to a 10 cm hole cut into the ceiling. They were entering the hole on a regular basis, and there were droppings beneath the hole, on the floor. He also noted that J. Ruhser reported birds entering the exhaust pipe of a school bus.

An additional “exhaust pipe” observation was reported by Koonz (2011). Over a period of several days, from 13 to 27 June, a pair of these swallows was seen entering the 3.5 inch (8.89 cm) tail pipe of a Chevrolet 250 half-ton truck that was in use. Nesting material (pieces of grass) was seen in the pipe. In 2009 to 2011, Koonz also noted this species entering and exiting PVC pipes in downtown Ripon, Wisconsin.

OBSERVATIONS

On 12 June during the summer of 2004, the author noticed Northern Rough-winged Swallows were frequenting an area on the northwest side of his house in Pardeeville, Columbia County, Wisconsin. They were flying back and forth; perching on the branches of a large butternut tree (*Juglans cinerea*); and becoming highly agitated when eastern gray squirrels (*Sciurus carolinensis*), were in the vicinity. They gave their call note, a rough rising churring sound, in all these situations. However, when the squirrels were present, the notes were much more vigorous, and louder. Upon investigation, it was determined that the



Figure 2. Neighbor's PVC utility pipe (center, lower left one) used by Northern Rough-winged Swallows in 2004, photo by the author.

swallows were entering and leaving one of the utility fixtures attached to the neighbor's house, indicating that this fixture was possibly being used for nesting. The fixture was a white PVC tube of about four inches in diameter projecting from the side of the building (Fig. 2), probably an exhaust pipe, since air or a mixture of air and other gasses exited when equipment could be heard running inside the house. As can be seen in Figure 2, this was not a straight pipe projecting horizontally, but with the end turned downward, the opening toward the ground. The center of the extended opening is five inches (12.7 cm) from the side of the house, and is 39 inches (0.99 m) from ground level. The inside diameter of the pipe is three and one half inches (8.89 cm).

To say the least, it was very interesting to see the birds enter and exit the

pipe. To leave, they would just pitch out of the opening and sail away. To enter, they would approach, circle several times, swoop low to the ground, then upwards towards the opening and finally enter without landing on the pipe's edge. More than once, while approaching the nest site when a squirrel was present; the swallows would swoop toward the squirrel with much scolding, and would not enter the nesting tube until the squirrel had left the vicinity. This also was interesting for another reason. About three years prior, the author had placed a PVC pipe on the side of his house in hopes of attracting swallows to it as a nesting site, without success. During this time the pipe attached to the house was in its original manufactured state, in an unaltered white color.



Figure 3. Adapted PVC pipe mounted on corner of house for use by Northern Rough-winged Swallows as a nesting burrow, photo by the author.

DESCRIPTION

Both Lunk (1962) and DeJong (1996) used an intricately-designed artificial nesting tube that provided accessibility to swallow nests for their studies. Each used an outer shell set through the face of a bank and into the soil. Lunk employed either a stovepipe or a heavy fiber duct about two feet long (61 cm) and five inches (12.7 cm) in diameter. DeJong used a stovepipe of basically the same size, 61 cm long and 13 cm in diameter. Into this outer shell was inserted a second removable cylindrical unit, smaller in diameter, made in part of hardware cloth containing a nesting chamber. With these devices they were able to extract the nesting chambers for their observations and then return them to their original positions. A major difference between the chambers used

by Lunk and DeJong and the author's described below is that theirs were sunk into earthen banks, while ours is merely attached to the side of a building, our house, with the opening located at a corner. Thus there was no need to bore into a bank to position the nesting tube used here.

The author's pipe is 42 inches (106.7 cm) long and with an inside diameter (ID) of 3.87 inches (9.8 cm). This ID is slightly greater than the 8.89 cm ID of the pipe on the neighbor's house. A round block of wood was fitted in the back end of the pipe and sealed with caulking to prevent any leakage of light into that end. The bottom of the front opening of the pipe is nine feet (2.74 m) above the ground. This open end faced the yard area (Fig. 3). The rear end of the pipe faced an area covered by a high overhang at the back of a garage. Orig-

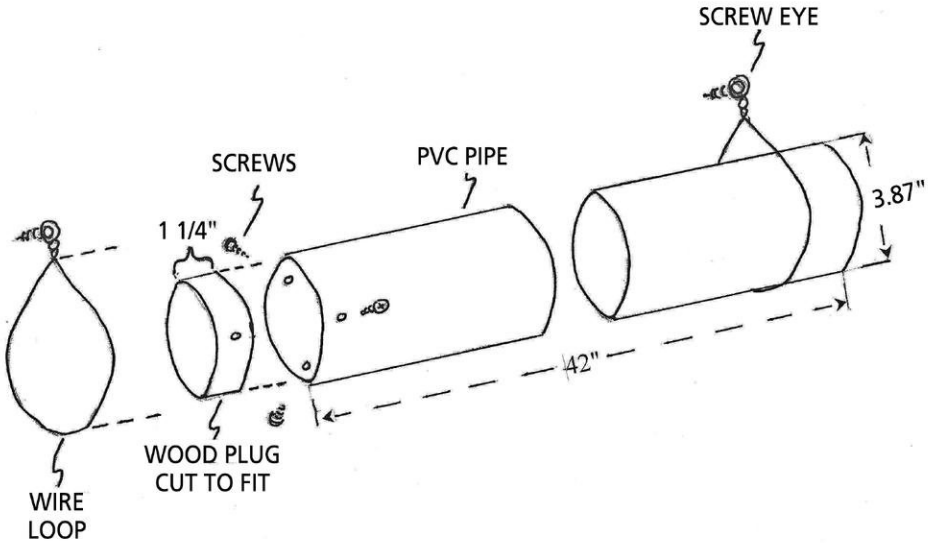


Figure 4. Detail of PVC pipe adapted as a burrow which was used by Northern Rough-winged Swallows for nine years, drawing by Glenna Schwalbe & the author.

nally, as noted above, this PVC tube was its manufactured white color. In considering the swallows had accepted the white pipe of the adjacent house, but not the author's, the question was raised; this pipe being dark inside beyond where it entered the house, may have been a factor in its acceptance. Therefore, before the breeding season of 2005, the adapted PVC pipe was painted a dark brown, similar to the color of the house. The inside of the pipe was also painted dark brown to a depth of about 12 inches (30.5 cm). The result did produce a dark interior, which was accepted by the swallows as a nesting burrow.

The side of the house adjacent to the opening of the pipe is at a 45% angle to the face where attached. To prevent the swallows realizing they were being observed, a 5.875 inches (14.9 cm) round mirror was placed about 63 inches (1.6 m) from the pipe opening, at an angle enabling them to

be watched coming and going from inside the house.

In 2013 a piece of four inch by five inch PVC pipe was found in a hardware store to cost \$8.92, a can of spray paint \$3.77, a tube of caulking \$3.99, and three screws and two screw eyes about \$2.35, totaling \$19.03. In addition, a round block of wood about 1.25 inches thick cut to plug one end of the pipe, a couple of 18- to 22-inch pieces of wire, and some effort, are needed to construct a tube of this nature (Fig. 4).

The location of the pipe attached to the author's house is 67 ft., 3 in. (20.5 m.) from the utility pipe on the neighbor's house. Both pipes are situated in a similar overall environment. They are attached to buildings, and face small areas of lawn, which are mowed at regular intervals. Both are in sight of water, but this is not a nesting requirement for this species (pers. obs.). The water is in the form of a



Figure 5. Swallow flyway through trees as seen from their nesting tube located on the house, photo by the author.

small lake about three acres in size, located down a steep hill southwest from the lawn areas, 83 ft (25.3 m) from the opening of the author's pipe. There is an open area through which the swallows fly to and from the nesting site (Fig. 5) to the lake. The open area has woodland on both sides, with branches from some of the larger trees overhanging a large part of it, so that effectively there is a canopy under which the swallows fly. Visually, when the nesting pipe was first put up, this opening was very roughly about 20 feet (6.1 meters) wide and about 25 feet (7.6 meters) high, see Figure 5 for a better visual assessment. These measurements of the swallow's flyway through the vegetation are not meant to be precise.

Of course after many continuous nesting seasons, the tree branches

have grown and the effective flyway for the most recent nesting season was somewhat smaller. The swallows still come! However, the fact that the swallows use this flyway (pers. obs.), "through the woods" as it were, to access their nest is contrary to some opinions that this species needs large open areas through which to approach their nest sites. B. Harriman (pers. comm.) reports that over the years of walking to the waterfall during the Honey Creek Birdathon/Bandathon on WSO's property in Sauk County, these swallows are frequently seen flying up and down over the stream, which is in a fairly well wooded area. They nest in the sandstone cliffs along the sides of the stream.

The association of swallows with bodies of water, perhaps as a food

source, is not unusual. Nor is it uncommon to connect nesting Northern Rough-winged Swallows, as well as Bank Swallows, with water. Just consider the scientific name, *Riparia riparia*, of the Bank Swallow itself. Robbins (1991) states that the Rough-winged is partial to small streams in Wisconsin wherever rocks, or steep exposed banks, are available. Is this association with water merely a result of the presence of exposed earthen banks, which can be produced by streams, and is it a situation often used for nesting? Or are other factors operative here?

Probably most birders would agree that the typical situations where one expects to find swallows generally, would be over fields, bodies of water, perched on telephone and power lines, in dead trees, etc. The Rough-winged Swallow is no different from other swallows in this respect, as observed by Faanes (2008), Barron County, Wisconsin, "Breeding Northern Rough-winged Swallows are much more common in open areas near agricultural fields than they are in forested areas of the county." However, such large open areas apparently are not critical for this species, at least not in respect to the flight path to their nesting site (pers. obs.). This should certainly increase the number of situations available for the placement of artificial nesting tubes for their use.

NINE NESTING SEASONS

Throughout the nine nesting seasons of this study, the swallows conformed to the phenology outlined by Dingle (1942), Lunk (1962), Ehrlich

et. al. (1988), and DeJong (1996), with a few minor exceptions. Their time of arrival, nest building, egg laying, hatching, and fledging were noted (Figure 6). The nesting tube contents were monitored with the use of a ladder, a small round dental-type mirror attached to a long stick, and a flashlight. On one occasion, despite the swallows witnessing the nest tube inspection, within two minutes of my removing the access ladder, one individual entered the tube, while two others flew around the immediate area. However, to prevent undue disturbance of the birds, no attempt was made to make day-to-day observations of the various breeding stages in the tube.

During 2005, when swallows arrived in the area, just what would happen was of intense interest. Would they return to last year's nesting site with which they may be familiar, or consider the darkened PVC tube? Upon arrival, the swallows did fly around the area, and pass near last year's nesting site as well as the modified PVC pipe attached to the house. One must admit it was with some gratification when the swallows were seen inspecting the installed pipe. They did in fact nest in the new pipe and not in the original location. Only once during the course of this study, in 2009, did a second pair nest in the neighbor's utility fixture, the pipe where swallows were first seen nesting in 2004. They were observed nest-building here on 5 May. However, due to the configuration and location of this tube, the number of eggs present, the number of nestlings, or if any fledged, was not determinable.

The first major indication of acceptance of the modified brown PVC

Phenology

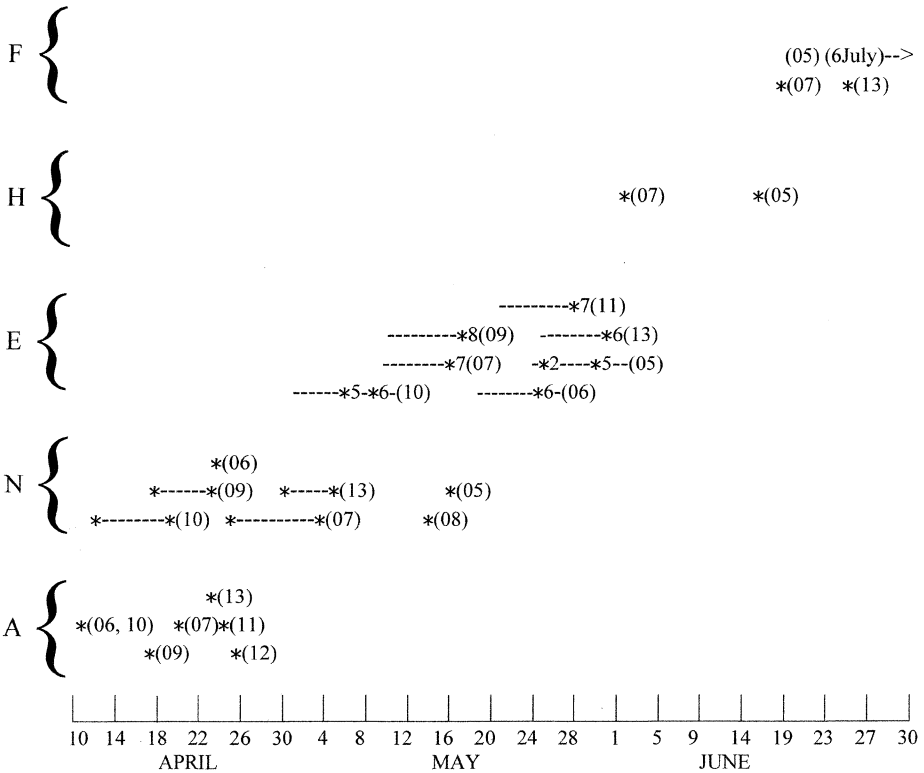


Figure 6. Phenology—The five panels show the day of the month for: A = Arrival, N = Nest Building, E = Egg Laying, H = Hatching, F = Fledging. The symbol for an asterisk (*) is the date of observation of the event. The number in parentheses is the year, i.e. (07) = 2007. The number in the egg panel following the * is the number of eggs up to that date, with extrapolation to the possible first egg date (left), and last egg, if appropriate (right), based on one egg laid per day.

pipe by the swallows was very intense nest building on 16 May 2005. There is a perennial flower garden located just below the pipe. The swallows were landing in the flowerbed, selecting dead leaves and other small bits of vegetation and carrying them in their bills up into the pipe. They returned repeatedly to the same flowerbed for additional materials. According to DeJong (1996) collecting components from the same location is common nest building behavior for this species.

This was also observed in succeeding years. It is believed that it is primarily the female that constructs the nest (DeJong 1996). Sometimes within a minute one swallow would make two trips into the tube with nesting material. One year the bottom of the tube was covered with nest material extending from the back of the tube to within 16 inches (40.6 cm) of the entrance. The process was watched from inside the house through a window adjacent to the opening of the brown



Figure 7. Four—count their bills!—of the six Northern Rough-wing Swallows which fledged on 26 June 2013, by the author.

pipe. Between nest-building and egg-laying there often was a hiatus of several days.

All young do not necessarily fledge at the same time. In 2007 five young fledged on 19 June and the other two on the following day. In this same year nest visitation by the swallows occurred beyond the time of fledging. On 21 June, three birds visited the nesting tube on two separate occasions, and one of these landed on the top of the tube near its entrance. This was followed by four or five individuals visiting the tube on 25 June, some of which perched on it for awhile. It was not determined if these visitors were newly fledged young or adults. For 2013 the pair had six eggs on 30 May, and six young fledged on 26 June (Fig. 7).

OTHER SPECIES

In 2009, a European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) was investigating the nesting tube in late March, so, as a deterrent, the entrance was blocked with a plastic bag. The bag was removed eight days later and the starlings did not return or cause a problem. After this the tube entrance was covered with a plastic bag each fall. Following its removal in 2012, on 8 May, European Starlings took over the nesting tube. The entrance was covered for several days, was then uncovered, but the swallows were not seen again until 14 May after having investigated the tube 26 April. On 17 and 18 May, a Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*) investigated the tube but did not return. Later on 18 May, the Northern Rough-winged Swallows re-



Figure 8. Double nest of the Northern Rough-winged Swallow constructed during the 2010 breeding season, photo by the author.

turned to the tube, and eventually established a nest with eggs.

SECOND NEST

When the nesting tube was cleaned out in the fall of 2010, an interesting discovery was made. Instead of one nest in the tube, there were two; one in front of the other (Fig. 8). The rear nest had contained seven eggs on 19 May. The additional nest contained five unhatched eggs when the nest tube was cleaned. Damro (2006), De-Jong (1996), Ehrlich et. al. (1988), and Harrision (1975) all say this species has but one brood. The center of the original nest that contained the seven eggs was 3.25 inches (8.25 cm) from the rear of the tube, the second

nest center was 9.37 inches (23.8 cm) from the center of the first nest, or 12.62 inches (32.0 cm) from the rear of the tube. The mass of nesting material, including both nests, extended a total of 17.5 inches (44.45 cm) from the rear of the tube.

Of course the question is, did the original pair of swallows that had the seven egg-clutch on or before 19 May engage in a second nesting attempt, contrary to what is generally believed to be standard behavior? Did they attempt to have a second brood, did another pair establish a nest after the first brood, was a predator involved, or is there some other explanation? Unfortunately, these interesting questions cannot be answered without additional observation and research, so no conclusions can be drawn.

BEHAVIOR

It is interesting to note when approaching the nest site, the swallows would fly behind the house, circle back and forth in an area in front of the tube from 30 to 40 feet in diameter, sometimes greater, two, three or more times, then enter the pipe. At no time were they seen to enter directly without circling. They also will not enter the tube if a person is sitting or standing near the vicinity of the opening, even as much as 50 or so feet away, but continue flying around. Apparently they are reluctant to enter with someone close by.

Evidence of Cooperative Breeding—

The above described behavior enabled an interesting observation to be made, during most nesting seasons. While the swallows were coming to feed their young, if a person close at hand stayed long enough after one swallow had returned, a second bird would fly in and circle with the first, apparently waiting to enter the nest unobserved. However, on many occasions, when the author was present for several minutes after two adults had returned and were, as usual, orbiting, additional individuals arrived until there were not just two adults flying around, but quite a few times there were four, and at one time five. It is believed that these additional birds were not young of the current year from the pair now using the nest, but may have been young of the previous year, or other adults, since the Northern Rough-winged Swallow has but one brood per year (Dingle 1942, DeJong 1996, Ehrlich, et. al. 1988, Lunk 1962). With one exception, there

were no other swallow nests nearby at these times, including the site at the neighbor's house, from which additional individuals could be expected. On the only occasion nesting did occur at both houses, there was no overlap between the circling areas used by the birds. Thus, the additional individuals were not just birds passing by from nearby nests. This suggests all of these swallows were waiting to safely enter the same nesting tube to feed the young inside, which would indicate cooperative breeding. There may be a plausible need for this kind of assistance as outlined below.

BREEDING

The pairs using the author's nesting tube had six eggs one season, seven eggs six seasons, and in 2009 there were nine eggs. This is a mean of 7.13 eggs. Having seven eggs in one Northern Rough-winged Swallow nest at first seemed a bit much for such a small bird. However, while surveying the literature for this study, I was surprised to find that the typical clutch size listed by some authors for the Northern Rough-winged Swallow was up to seven, and even eight eggs was not uncommon (Harrison 1975, DeJong 1996). Dingle (1942) states that the rough-winged "set usually consist of six or seven eggs." In southern Michigan the average clutch size (Lunk 1962) is 6.25 eggs with a range of from four to eight, $n = 61$. Ehrlich (1988) says five to six eggs per clutch is common, and as few as four or as many as eight occasionally occur.

These numbers exceed the usual number listed for the other five Wisconsin swallows, excluding excep-

Table 1. Reported Clutch Size, Mean of Means, and Range of the Six Species of Wisconsin Swallows.

Species	No. of States and Provinces Listed	Mean of Means	Stated Range of Clutch size	Source
Purple Martin	8	4.56	T = 3–6, E 1–8 T = 4–5, E 3–8 T = 4–5, E 3–8	Brown 1997 Dingle 1942 Harrison, H. 1975
Tree Swallow	0	NA	T = 3–5 T = 4–6 T = 4–6	Robertson et al. 1992 Dingle 1942 Harrison, H. 1975
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	1	6.25	T = 4–8 T = 6–7, E 4–8 T = 6–7, E 4–8	Lunk 1962 Dingle 1942 Harrison, H. 1975
Bank Swallow	7	4.45	NA T = 4–5, E = 4–8 T = 5, E = 4–6	Garrison, B. 1999 Dingle 1942 Harrison, H. 1975
Cliff Swallow	5	3.57	T = 1–6 T = 4–5, E 3–6 T = 4–5, E 3–6	Brown & Brown 1995 Dingle 1942 Harrison, H. 1975
Barn Swallow	3	4.47	NA T = 4–5, E 6–7 T = 4–5, E 6	Brown & Brown 1999 Dingle 1942 Harrison, H. 1975

T = Typical, E = Extremes, NA = Not available

tional cases. The question came to mind, considering the energy required for feeding nestlings, how is this species able to feed, and perhaps fledge a greater number of offspring on average, than similar species that apparently use the same general strategies for obtaining food for their young? Cooperative breeding would facilitate such success.

Table 1 below is a compilation of the clutch sizes of the six swallow species found in Wisconsin as reported by the indicated authors. In some cases, the mean size for several states and provinces is supplied in a given article, in others only the clutch size range is given, either for the species in general, or for specific states, etc. The various individual

means for states and provinces are not reproduced here; only the mean of those means. Duplication of all this detail would not serve the prime emphasis of this article, thus their standard deviations are not given; those interested in such data are referred to the references in question. The data included here are only for a general comparison between the various species of swallows.

Table 1 shows that the mean number of eggs laid by the Northern Rough-winged Swallow = 6.25, and the mean numbers laid by the other swallows, excluding the Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*) since that datum is lacking, are: Purple Martin (*Progne subis*) = 4.56, Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*) = 4.45, Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon*) = 3.57, Barn Swallow (*Hirundo*) = 4.47.

don pyrrhonota) = 3.57, and the Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) = 4.47. Lumped together the mean of these other four swallows is 4.263, thus the Northern Rough-winged Swallow has a mean number of eggs which is 1.987 greater than the other four swallows combined. This would indicate a 46.6 per cent increase in effort needed for tending nestlings, including the obtaining of food, removal of droppings, etc., to bring them to the fledgling state. With the aid of additional individuals, as observed on many occasions mentioned above, this increased burden for the caring of additional young would be lessened. Such cooperative breeding, as believed was observed here, would facilitate the successful fledging of a greater number of offspring by this species, than is realized by the other swallows.

Nesting materials and size of nest—

Dingle (1942), Lunk (1962), Harrison (1975), and DeJong (1996) list the materials used for nest construction by this swallow as twigs, bark, roots, weeds, and other materials, and lined with fine grasses. The swallow nests examined in this study contained most of these materials. See Figure 6 for a view of the structure and length of one example nest. Whereas some of the nesting material was reduced to bits and pieces, a length of 4" to 6" (10.16 to 15.24 cm) was more common, with several above

10" (25.4 cm). At least one item was 18.375 inches (46.67 cm) in length. One short woody piece was 0.875 inches (1.11 cm) in width. Of course the shorter may have been broken from the larger pieces, through the action of the individual birds passing over the nest material as they entered and exited, caring for the young.

A comparison by weight was made (Table 2) of the amount of material the swallows used in nest construction, for six of the nine years they were observed. Years one and two were not included in the calculations as those two nests were not removed from the tube until after the second year, during which some of the first year's materials may have been destroyed and/or carried away. The total weight of these two nests together was only 73.088g. There is an amazing, unexpected disparity, at least for this writer, among the various nest weights for this species. They ranged from 25.204g to 110.326g. For weighing, each nest was placed in a Ziploc Double Zipper two gallon storage bag, and placed on a Denver Instrument Co. Model XL-410, balance. Three of these bags were weighed empty and averaged to calculate the proper tare, which is 13.09g.

STATUS IN WISCONSIN TODAY

The Northern Rough-winged Swallow currently is listed as a Priority

Table 2. Weight in grams of the six nests of the NRWS for the years 2007 through 2012.

Year of nest	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Weight in grams	58.362	25.204	41.896	69.404	110.326	60.266
Calculations	Mean = 60.909 Standard Deviation = 28.835 Variance = 831.489					

Species by the Wisconsin All-bird Conservation Plan, a project of the Wisconsin Bird Conservation Initiative, (Kreitinger, Steele and Paulios 2012), <http://www.wisconsinbirds.org/plan/purpose.htm>. These Priority Species are those of greatest conservation need in Wisconsin. Listing this species is supported by the findings of Howe & Roberts (2005). Their results show the Northern Rough-winged Swallow had a statistically significant ($P < 0.05$) decrease in their study area in the Nicolet National Forest in Wisconsin from 1989 to 2002. The Conservation Initiative suggested: "Because this species may be limited by the availability of nesting burrows, the placement of artificial nest burrows in appropriate habitat may be one management strategy." The author believes the nest tubes described here would help meet this recommendation.

The status of the Northern Rough-winged Swallow in Wisconsin today, according to Muller and Kowalchuk (2009), is that of an uncommon to common migrant, and an uncommon to common breeding bird. Robbins (1991) thought that this swallow was neither common nor rare statewide,

although he said each of the other swallows outnumbered the Rough-winged by five to one, according to the Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) data at the time. However, more recent BBS data indicate that today the situation has changed.

The results of the BBS routes in Wisconsin for the period of 1999 to 2009 show there have been major changes in the numbers of the various swallow species found in the state throughout June. During these eleven years the average ratios between the numbers of the Barn Swallow, Tree Swallow, Cliff Swallow, Bank Swallow, and the Northern Rough-winged Swallow, respectively are 10.9:1, 6.7:1, 5.4:1, and 1.9:1. The greatest change has been in the precipitous decline in the Purple Martin population, whose numbers are now lower than the Northern Rough-winged Swallow with a ratio of 1 PUMA:1.7 NRWS. It is instructive to see the population trends of the six swallow species in Wisconsin from 1980 to 2007, found in Table 3A.

A more recent method was employed by Sauer et. al., (2012); a different statistical analysis, the hierarchical model, is used. In this

Table 3A. This table shows population trends in Wisconsin from 1980 to 2007 BBS data for the six swallow species breeding in the state, from Sauer et. al. 2008. Trend = % change per year; p = when greater than 0.05 indicates that the null hypothesis cannot be rejected, that the trend is different from 0; N = number of survey routes in analysis; RA = the relative abundance (from 1966 to 2007). Note that the relative abundance for the Northern Rough-winged Swallow is less than any of the other five swallows.

Species	Trend	p	N	RA
Purple Martin	- 6.2	0.00	57	2.95
Tree Swallow	- 0.2	0.68	92	10.40
N. Rough-winged Swallow	- 2.3	0.06	73	1.74
Bank Swallow	- 1.1	0.13	66	3.66
Cliff Swallow	- 0.5	0.72	85	12.25
Barn Swallow	- 0.8	0.15	94	19.42

model, instead of p values, a credible interval for trend estimates is determined. The trend for the Northern Rough-winged Swallow in this analysis is slightly less negative than it is in Table 3A, and shows a decline, but contains zero so is not statistically significant. However, the relative abundance, though slightly higher, is still less than that of the other five swallow species. See Table 3B.

In addition to the negative trend found in the BBS routes shown below, eBird data also demonstrate that the Northern Rough-winged Swallow is found infrequently in Wisconsin. For comparison, Table 4 lists the frequency reported to eBird for all six species of Wisconsin’s swallows during their prime breeding season of June and July, for 2010, 2011, and 2012.

CONCLUSIONS

Today, the Northern Rough-winged Swallows apparently are dependent on other bird species and man for their nesting sites, and thus are limited in

their nesting success by the number of such locations available. Observing these swallows in the area around his house, the author decided to see if they would accept easily-constructed structures of an appropriate configuration placed in an acceptable situation for their breeding purposes. It was found that the Northern Rough-winged Swallow would readily accept these modified PVC pipes as their nesting sites.

One could ask, it may be interesting that the Northern Rough-winged Swallow use such structures, and take advantage of such assistance in their nesting, but is there a need for such an endeavor? The Northern Rough-winged Swallows have answered this question through their small and declining population levels, and the answer given is a resounding YES.

The author found that acceptance of the nesting tube erected was immediate and was followed by the fledging of a more than satisfactory number of offspring over the nine years of the study. Of the eight years of monitor-

Table 3B. This table shows population trends in Wisconsin from the 2001 to 2011 BBS data for the six swallow species breeding in the state. From Sauer et. al., (2012). N = The number of survey routes on which the species was found during 1966 to 2010. Trend Estimates = Stated as a yearly percentage change, calculated as the ratio of annual indexes from 1999 and 2010. (95% CI) = The credible interval for trend estimate. The numbers in parentheses are the lower and upper bounds of the 95% ci. RA = Relative abundance from the mid point between 1966 and 2011. This RA result is model-based, produced as part of the hierarchical model analysis, different from those in Table 3A which are simple route averages within the state. LINK “<http://www.mbr-pwrc.usgs.gov/bbs/graphs11/s06110WIS.png>”_blank”

Species	N	Trend	(95%	CI)	R.A.	Significant
Purple Martin	79	−2.2	(−6.3	2.9)	3.0	Yes
Tree Swallow	96	−1.7	(−3.8	0.2)	15.3	No
No. Rough-winged Swallow	89	−0.9	(−3.5	1.5)	2.8	No
Bank Swallow	83	−3.8	(−7.3	−1.4)	25.3	Yes
Cliff Swallow	93	0.8	(−2.4	3.3)	94.5	Yes
Barn Swallow	97	−0.4	(−2.1	1.3)	28.2	No

Table 4. The frequencies of occurrence for the five swallow species found breeding in Wisconsin, as reported to eBird by observers throughout the state for the months of June and July, during 2010, 2011 and 2012, are found in the table below. Each month is divided into four time periods. PUMA = Purple Martin, BANS = Bank Swallow, CLSW = Cliff Swallow, BARS = Barn Swallow, TRES = Tree Swallow, and NRWS = Northern Rough-winged Swallow. Frequency as defined by the eBird Glossary is: "Frequency is the percentage of checklist reporting the species within a specified date range and region. This is the most conservative way of displaying the eBird data."

See <ebird.org/content/ebird/about/glossary#section-2>

Species	Year	6/1	6/8	6/15	6/22	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	Mean
PUMA	2010	5.026	4.959	4.836	4.315	7.089	5.134	7.553	6.514	5.678
	2011	4.545	2.77	4.856	3.547	8.583	4.651	6.422	8.583	5.495
	2012	5.474	5.471	7.646	4.599	6.707	6.885	8.709	6.617	6.514
	Mean	5.015	4.400	5.779	4.154	7.495	5.557	7.351	7.238	5.896
BANS	2010	3.307	3.140	5.872	4.018	5.316	5.134	6.647	4.745	4.772
	2011	5.000	5.013	2.698	4.054	4.790	7.494	7.339	7.585	5.497
	2012	4.211	5.821	3.598	4.403	5.488	5.613	7.181	7.366	5.460
	Mean	4.173	4.658	4.056	4.158	5.189	6.086	7.056	6.568	5.243
CLSW	2010	5.820	7.769	7.254	11.161	10.886	10.513	7.855	6.514	8.472
	2011	7.576	7.916	7.914	10.473	14.371	11.111	13.761	11.577	10.587
	2012	10.737	8.382	9.959	10.372	9.756	8.532	11.490	9.988	9.902
	Mean	8.044	8.022	8.254	10.669	11.671	10.052	11.035	9.360	9.654
BARS	2010	17.725	25.455	30.225	25.744	39.494	36.919	38.066	35.211	31.105
	2011	36.212	28.364	26.799	32.095	34.132	38.501	41.590	40.719	34.802
	2012	33.578	37.718	35.382	39.628	40.641	38.160	43.907	44.845	39.232
	Mean	29.172	30.512	30.802	32.489	38.089	37.860	41.188	40.258	35.046
TRES	2010	25.661	30.579	30.743	29.018	36.456	27.384	17.825	14.261	26.490
	2011	41.364	31.794	34.712	33.277	31.337	27.649	19.878	19.162	29.897
	2012	34.627	42.608	39.880	34.736	27.642	23.339	21.685	19.579	30.512
	Mean	33.884	25.820	35.112	32.344	31.812	26.124	19.796	17.667	28.966
NRWS	2010	6.418	7.934	9.499	7.589	7.342	9.046	7.251	4.930	7.501
	2011	12.424	9.499	6.115	7.264	9.581	9.561	11.009	7.186	9.080
	2012	11.684	8.382	7.946	11.057	9.756	11.263	9.336	7.116	9.568
	Mean	10.196	8.605	7.853	8.637	8.893	9.957	9.199	6.411	8.700

ing the nestlings (we don't have the data for 2012), as well as could be determined, the swallows fledged 53 young, an average of 6.63 young per year.

In this historic period of so many bird species in decline, unfortunately the Northern Rough-winged Swallow is also in a serious population fall. This is demonstrated by the current population dynamics shown by the BBS and eBird data given above.

Some additional observations of

potential significance are: 1. The possible, but not verified, second nesting attempt by a single pair of this species in one breeding season. 2. The swallows can find nesting sites not, as it were, out in the open, such as over streams and adjacent to fields, but sites approached through open woodlands. 3. Especially convincing evidence of cooperative breeding. The author was unable to find any of these behaviors reported in the literature.

No doubt if an appreciable number

of people would provide such a simple and inexpensive nesting site for these swallows, their numbers might be greatly augmented in Wisconsin and elsewhere.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I want to thank Ryan Brady, Glenna Schwalbe, Kurt Schwalbe, and Joel Trick for their helpful comments and suggestions on an earlier draft of this manuscript. My appreciation to John Sauer of the USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, MD. for his help with the hierarchical model analysis. Also thanks to Edgewood College in Madison for the use of their Model X-410 balance for weighing the swallow nests, and to Mark Schwalbe for providing access to the balance. Special thanks to my wife, Glenna Schwalbe, for encouragement with the study and help with the execution of Figure 4, p. 362.

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At the age of seven or eight while visiting with family near Richmond Virginia, Paul Schwalbe saw a Brown-headed Nuthatch walking down a pine tree, and has been birding ever since. He is a population ecologist and ornithologist, receiving an M. S. and Ph. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. He laid out the BBS routes for Pennsylvania and New Jersey for Chan Robbins in 1965–66, and was the BBS coordinator for Pennsylvania for 30 years. Paul was a charter member of the Pennsylvania Records Committee, and established the West Branch Bird Club in north central Pennsylvania. He has over 80 published papers, both technical and popular and was the third recipient of the Earl L. Poole Award by the Pennsylvania Society for Ornithology, the highest Pennsylvania ornithological award. He wrote species accounts for the first Atlas of Breeding Birds in Pennsylvania, and along with his wife Glenna and two other birders, co-authored the Annotated List of the Birds of Pennsylvania in 1992. Paul also taught ornithology at Lock Haven University in Pennsylvania for 20 years.



Cattle Egret all dressed up was photographed by Davor Grgic.

The 2013 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts

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This count year can be summarized as a cold count replete with cold, wind, snow, frozen water, and unpleasant conditions in which to bird. Most inland lakes were iced by late November. Any chance of open water was sealed by the cold weather of 5–6 December. The morning of 6 December found the northwestern part of the state with subzero temperatures and the remainder of the state in single digits. The wind chill was 10 to 20 below zero. Some 16–17 inches of snow covered the northwest. These wintry conditions continued into 8–9 December with several additional inches of snow added across the state, subzero temperatures at night, and daytime highs only to the low teens. As chilly as the opening of the CBC season might have been, it was comparatively mild contrasted to the remainder of the winter. This became one of the colder winters in history with many locations breaking all-time records for the number of subzero nights. Though cold, there was no great depth of snow, which thus caused deep frost and eventually considerable damage to sewer lines and likely to the root systems of numerous plants. This coming spring farmers

could find much damage to winter wheat and alfalfa fields. Perhaps sensing the coming conditions, diving ducks on Lake Michigan were found in low numbers. Many of those that chose to remain the winter found that choice to be deadly, as most of Lake Michigan eventually froze thus leaving waterfowl without a source of food. There were a number of articles detailing the starvation and death of waterfowl on the Great Lakes. Larger and deeper lakes within the state were the only inland water sources left for waterfowl during the count period. Such locations as Green Lake and Lake Geneva had good numbers of concentrated waterfowl. The Lake Geneva Count was especially impressive.

As one would expect under these conditions, water-related species statewide were low in number or nonexistent. This lack of water birds combined with the worst winter finch year in the history of the CBCs made for a somewhat lackluster count. Nearly all counts had fewer species than the year before. With a nearly complete absence of finches and with even chickadees and nuthatches in short supply, the northern counts were particularly

Loon, Horned Grebe, Turkey Vulture, Virginia Rail, Killdeer, Northern Hawk Owl, Marsh Wren, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Gray Catbird, Brown Thrasher, American Pipit, Eastern Towhee, Field Sparrow, Vesper Sparrow, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Western Meadowlark, and Baltimore Oriole.

LOCATION AND DETAILS OF THE COUNTS

The details of weather and participation for each count are reported in Table 1. There were 110 counts in 2013 compared to 112 in 2012. Wisconsin has continued to keep its core of counts, with 109 from this year being repeats from the year before. The one addition was Columbus, which was weathered out in 2012. The losses were Birchwood (which did not do a count), Cable (which had too few field party hours to be valid), and Hustisford (which was weathered out). In a continuing effort to have count names match the names of communities within a circle rather than a geographical feature or nature center, the Riveredge Count name has been changed to the Newburg Count. I would again like to thank and congratulate the state compilers who year after year keep their counts going despite numerous hardships. All 110 Wisconsin Counts go to the National Audubon. Of the states of the United States and the various provinces and territories of Canada, the only one of these political units to submit more counts than Wisconsin is the larger state of California with 126. Just behind Wisconsin (at this time in late March) is Texas with 109. The nearest number of counts to this is Ontario

with 106 and British Columbia with 98. With the loss of Noel Cutright, Wisconsin has lost the compiler for the Hustisford Count. Being the compiler of the Hustisford Count (and other counts over the years) was a small part of what Noel meant to Wisconsin. Noel did try to be a field birder in 10 or more counts each year. He was particularly adept at finding large numbers of open field birds such as Horned Larks, Lapland Longspurs, and Snow Buntings. Those counts that hold the single circle highs for these species likely got there because Noel was part of the count. In future years, if there is a decrease in open field birds, it might not be because there are fewer of them but because there is no longer Noel to count them. One of Noel's life goals was to have all the historic WSO counts added to the data base of the National Audubon. Due in no small part to the efforts of Noel, the WSO has now sent every historic count in its data base to the National Audubon and this information is currently being entered by Audubon.

The 110 counts in 2013 are second only to 112 in 2012. The number of field party hours dropped from 4,729.5 in 2012 to 4,415.5 in 2013. The 4,415.5 hours in 2013 are nearly an exact match for the 10-year average of party hours. Field observers fell from 1,722 in 2012 to 1,674 in 2013, while field parties dropped from 879 to 821. Despite these decreases, the 2013 participation numbers are second only to those of 2012. The number of feeder watchers was record high at 679. It has now been 7 consecutive years in which the CBCs have had better than 600 feeder watchers. Madison again led the state with 77

Table 1. Details of the 2011–2012 Christmas Bird Counts.

Name of Count	Date	Sky	Snow Inches	Wind Dir.	Wind mph	Temp. °F		Observers		Party Parties	Owling Hours	Hours
						Low	High	Feeder	Field			
Amherst (44)	12/14	Cloudy	2–5	?	?	10	20	7	15	8	33.50	0.00
Antigo (22)	12/28	Cloudy-Fog	8–14	S	0–4	25	32	0	7	4	27.25	0.00
Appleton (55)	12/14	PCL-Lt. Snow	4–6	NE	9–12	14	19	7	32	19	91.00	2.00
Armstrong Creek (19)	12/19	Cloudy-PCL	2–4	NE	5–9	22	25	4	4	4	21.00	0.00
Arpin (45)	12/28	Clear	?	N-NNW	5–10	19	35	3	7	3	18.50	3.00
Ashland (4)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	15–20	NE	4–8	6	14	1	11	4	26.50	0.75
Baraboo (91)	12/30	?	6–12	N	4–12	–18	7	20	25	11	63.75	6.25
Bayfield (3)	12/30	Partly Cloudy	13	N	0–5	12	24	2	10	5	25.00	0.00
Beloit (98)	12/14	Partly Cloudy	4–5	Calm	0–5	25	29	2	26	12	44.50	1.00
Black River Falls (39)	12/21	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	?	NE	0–7	23	27	4	7	3	14.25	1.00
Blanchardville (101)	12/21	Cloudy	5–7	NW	5–10	22	26	0	8	4	25.50	4.50
Bridgeport (108)	12/20	Cloudy	3–4	E	3–5	20	24	2	12	5	26.75	2.00
Brodhead (99)	12/18	Cloudy	1–4	S	0–15	13	34	0	8	6	36.75	1.00
Brussels (61)	12/15	Clear	8–10	NW	10–13	14	20	7	14	6	37.50	0.00
Burlington (84)	12/19	Cloudy	3	NE	0–15	25	35	1	8	6	40.00	5.50
Caroline (24)	12/15	Clear	5–8	W-NE	7–15	3	7	3	3	3	24.00	2.00
Cassville (109)	1/5	Cloudy	4–8	NW	5–20	0	6	0	3	2	10.00	0.00
Cedar Grove (66)	12/16	Cloudy	3	Calm	0–0	–3	20	0	9	5	33.50	2.50
Chippewa Falls (32)	12/20	Cloudy	4–8	NE	4–10	15	22	1	23	12	63.50	1.00
Clam Lake (7)	12/27	Cloudy-PCL	15–18	Variable	14–28	14	28	1	7	4	30.00	5.00
Clyde (102)	1/2	Cloudy-Clear	8–10	N	4–10	8	12	1	14	8	72.00	3.50
Collins (75)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	3	E	10–14	18	24	3	9	5	24.00	0.50
Columbus (89)	12/27	Cloudy-Snow	?	SE-S	0–10	22	30	0	13	6	25.00	0.00
Cooksville (97)	1/4	Partly Cloudy	4–9	SW	5–25	25	30	2	11	7	36.00	0.00
Dundee (79)	12/26	Cloudy	12	W	0–5	10	17	1	14	8	41.75	4.00
Durand (31)	12/27	Partly Cloudy	4–14	E	0–12	9	39	0	19	8	46.75	0.00
Ellsworth (28)	12/28	Clear	4–6	SW	0–8	19	43	0	16	5	29.25	0.00
Ephraim (59)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	8	SSE	10–10	12	27	13	7	3	12.50	0.00
Fennimore (103)	12/18	Clear	6–10	Calm	0–0	29	44	2	9	9	27.50	0.75
Fifield (6)	12/14	Cloudy-PCL	12	SW	1–5	5	17	27	8	5	28.00	0.00
Florence (18)	12/18	Cloudy-PCL	2–3	SW	3–7	8	22	15	4	4	27.75	0.00
Fond du Lac (77)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	5–8	NE	0–12	14	26	1	8	4	35.50	4.00

Fort Atkinson (96)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	2	NE	7–15	24	26	17	21	8	28.00	0.00
Fremont (51)	12/15	Clear	3–4	NW	4–15	4	4	2	9	4	24.50	1.25
Friendship (47)	1/4	Cloudy	4–6	S	0–15	23	27	0	12	6	29.50	1.50
Gilman (34)	1/1	Cloudy	9–14	NE	5–10	–10	3	1	16	7	55.50	1.50
Grantsburg (9)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	20–24	NW	1–15	1	14	1	10	10	36.25	3.50
Green Bay (73)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	3–6	NE	10–15	6	23	16	23	11	56.00	12.00
Green Lake (49)	12/31	Clear	7–10	SW	5–10	24	36	2	13	6	25.50	2.00
Gurney (5)	12/21	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	15–18	Calm	0–5	11	22	4	14	8	21.75	0.50
Hales Corners (69)	12/21	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	2–3	NW	2–5	27	34	9	35	11	33.00	1.25
Hartford (80)	12/29	Cloudy	7	NE	10–20	12	28	1	16	10	63.00	3.25
Hayward (8)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	?	SE	0–8	3	15	6	4	3	8.50	0.00
Herbster (2)	12/21	Cloudy	12	Calm	0	14	22	12	5	3	12.75	0.00
Holcombe (33)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	4–8	Variable	3–6	7	18	0	8	5	32.50	0.00
Horicon (88)	12/16	PCL-Cloudy	2	?	5–8	–4	2	6	6	6	34.00	0.00
Hudson (12)	1/1	Cloudy	6–8	N	5–10	–8	2	2	9	4	18.25	0.00
Kenosha (71)	12/21	Cloudy-PCL	1–5	Calm	0–6	27	33	5	7	3	12.25	2.00
Kewaunee (62)	12/28	Cloudy-Fog	10–12	SW	3–8	16	37	0	7	5	35.50	3.50
Kickapoo Valley (105)	12/29	Cloudy-PCL	8	NW	10–20	4	19	3	9	5	29.00	0.00
La Crosse (42)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	1–3	NW	5–12	15	22	44	29	18	95.75	5.50
La Farge (106)	12/28	Clear	2–6	Calm	0–5	14	42	3	15	7	27.25	0.50
Lake Geneva (85)	12/21	Cloudy-Fog	3	N	0–8	26	31	6	25	13	45.00	4.50
Lakewood (20)	12/17	PCL-Lt. Snow	3–6	SW	1–7	6	24	4	3	2	16.00	0.00
Luck (10)	12/15	Clear	8–10	NW	1–14	–7	0	6	14	6	37.75	1.00
Madison (94)	12/14	Cloudy	2	NE	0–24	10	23	1	118	46	229.00	11.25
Manitowish Waters (13)	12/21	Cloudy	18–24	N	3–6	6	13	12	8	4	24.00	0.00
Manitowoc (64)	12/15	Clear	4	WNW	10–20	5	10	6	3	3	20.00	0.00
Meadow Valley (40)	12/18	PCL-Clear	6–12	S	5–10	14	32	0	6	3	19.00	0.00
Medford (35)	12/28	Clear	16	SE	0–4	24	37	9	17	7	52.50	0.00
Menchalville (74)	12/28	Clear	4–6	SW	1–2	20	36	1	9	5	23.50	0.00
Milwaukee (68)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	3–4	NE	8–20	12	27	5	55	20	92.25	3.75
Minocqua (14)	12/14	Cloudy-PCL	12–14	E	5–10	8	16	9	11	4	22.75	0.00
Montello (48)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	1	NE	10–15	18	21	14	13	7	56.00	4.25
Monroe (100)	12/15	Cloudy-PCL	2–3	W	5–10	6	12	0	6	4	23.50	0.50
Mount Horeb (93)	12/29	Cloudy	6	NW	12–20	12	22	21	32	25	116.50	6.00
Nelson (30)	1/4	Cloudy-Clear	4–8	Variable	5–20	18	34	2	17	7	37.00	0.00
New Franken (72)	12/15	Partly Cloudy	5–6	NW	10–20	5	15	17	27	20	39.00	8.00

(Continued)

Table 1. *Continued.*

Name of Count	Date	Sky	Snow Inches	Wind Dir.	Wind mph	Temp. °F		Observers		Party Parties	Owling Hours	Hours
						Low	High	Feeder	Field			
New Richmond (11)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	6-10	Variable	0-10	8	14	0	10	6	24.00	0.00
Newburg (67)	12/21	Cloudy	0-6	NE	5-10	29	34	38	61	22	141.25	19.50
Norske (53)	12/21	Cloudy	?	Calm	0	15	27	4	5	4	32.00	5.00
Oconomowoc (81)	12/30	PCL-Cloudy	2-9	Calm	0-0	-15	8	3	20	9	52.50	0.00
Oshkosh (56)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	2	N	8-15	18	22	15	11	7	34.50	1.50
Owen (36)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	12	NE	8-20	6	16	7	10	6	45.00	0.75
Palmyra (83)	12/28	Clear	6-12	S	5-15	26	43	8	25	12	73.25	11.25
Pardeeville (86)	12/17	Cloudy	2-5	W	0-20	13	35	10	19	9	47.25	3.25
Pensaukee (27)	12/16	Cloudy	5-6	SW	0-12	-12	14	1	2	2	16.00	1.50
Peshigo (26)	12/14	Cloudy-Snow	3-4	East	0-5	14	20	2	12	4	27.50	0.00
Phelps (15)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt. Snow	10	E	0-5	6	14	3	9	5	21.00	0.00
Platteville (110)	12/15	Cloudy-PCL	3-5	W	5-12	5	14	0	3	2	16.25	2.50
Plymouth (78)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	1-2	NE	6-15	20	23	2	23	7	36.50	0.00
Poynette (90)	12/28	Clear	10-14	S	5-15	28	40	15	28	12	67.75	2.50
Racine (70)	12/15	Cloudy	3-5	W	10-18	11	16	4	17	7	42.00	0.00
Randolph (87)	12/18	Cloudy-Clear	4	SW	5-10	14	32	2	7	6	37.25	0.00
Retreat (107)	12/18	Cloudy	?	?	?	?	?	0	14	7	38.50	2.50
Rhineland (17)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	4-12	E	0-8	-1	10	24	6	6	22.50	5.50
Richland Center (104)	12/14	Partly Cloudy	3	N	5-7	18	24	3	48	20	111.00	7.00
Rosendale (57)	12/29	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	2-7	NNE	15-17	19	23	0	11	6	33.75	0.50
Sauk City (92)	12/21	Cloudy	3-4	N	4-13	23	27	5	31	16	106.00	8.75
Shawano (25)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt. Snow	4	Calm	4-6	12	19	30	7	4	15.50	0.50
Sheboygan (65)	12/21	Partly Cloudy	5	Calm	0-0	23	26	24	24	10	36.50	0.00
Shiocton (54)	12/20	Cloudy-Snow	3-6	NW	6-10	18	22	3	11	6	38.50	1.00
Spencer (37)	12/15	Clear	6-10	NW	15-25	-7	11	1	10	6	51.00	2.50
Spring Valley (29)	1/3	Cloudy-PCL	6-8	Variable	5-15	0	20	2	16	5	29.50	0.75
Stevens Point (43)	12/14	Cloudy-Snow	5	NE	10-15	10	18	2	32	8	56.25	3.00
Stockbridge (76)	1/1	Cloudy-PCL	3-12	NE	4-12	-4	7	2	11	6	35.00	1.50
Sturgeon Bay (60)	12/14	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	6-10	NE	7-8	18	21	31	12	7	39.25	0.00
Summit Lake (21)	12/21	Cloudy	7-13	N-NE	3-10	14	22	0	6	3	20.50	3.75
Superior (1)	12/21	Cloudy-PCL	12	Calm	0	12	20	0	16	5	17.00	0.00
Three Lakes (16)	12/15	Clear	10	NW	15	-1	8	0	4	2	12.00	0.00
TOTAL								679	1,674	821	4,415.50	235.00

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

count day species. Other counts with 70 or more were Poynette (74), Sauk City (73), and Lake Geneva (70).

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. For details on count compilers and count centers, visit the Appendix.

SUMMARY OF SPECIES

Results from the 2013 counts are reported in Tables 2–10. Tables 2–9 show the more common species, while Table 10 shows the less common species (species seen on 15 or fewer counts). The common species have their counts divided into eight regions, each region having its own table. Table 9 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—As expected in cold counts, species in this grouping showed below their averages. The Canada Goose was 53% below its 10-year average. The total of 25 Cackling Geese over 7 counts was far less than the warm count totals in 2011 (829 over 27 counts) and 2012 (480 over 16 counts). There were but single Snow Geese found at Newburg and Racine. Unusual, particularly in a cold count, was a well-documented Ross's Goose at Sauk City. This was but the fourth year on which the Ross's has been found. The other three were 2001, 2002, and 2006. The number of Trum-

peter Swans (508 over 15 counts) was record high. The high had been 484 in 2011.

Ducks—After last year's impressive record numbers, this cold count found nearly all duck species below their averages. Of the common puddle ducks, the Mallard was 20% below average, while the ever diminishing American Black Duck (384 over 35 counts) was 43% below average. One must search back to 1951 (when there were but 18 count circles) to find a year with fewer Black Ducks. In the years 1952 to 1999, this duck was found in numbers greater than 1,000 with a high of 6,817 in 1961 (when there were 46 counts). The last year with better than 1,000 individuals was 2002 with 1,062. Of the common diving ducks, the Greater Scaup was 41% below average, the Bufflehead 53% below, the Hooded Merganser 55% below, and the Red-breasted Merganser 24% below. The exception to lower numbers was the Common Goldeneye (16,105 over 54 counts), which was 41% above the 10-year average. The only year with a higher number was 1957 (with but 36 count circles) when 16,770 were found. This 1957 total was due mainly to the Hales Corners count, which set a single circle record that year with 13,500 goldeneyes. Those diving ducks that chose to spend the winter on Lake Michigan would later face great challenges as over 90% of the lake eventually froze, causing birds to starve. On the unusual side, Harlequin Ducks were found at Fort Atkinson and Milwaukee. The two well-documented birds at Fort Atkinson were unusual due to being away from Lake Michigan. The only other inland records of CBC Harlequins were 1980 (1 in Madison),

1989 (1 in Madison), 1990 (1 in Madison), 1992 (1 in Appleton), and 2001 (1 in La Crosse).

Partridge through Quail—Despite a snow cover through the count period, the species in this grouping fared poorly. Although there were concerns about the validity of reported Northern Bobwhite in the past, this was the first count in history in which no Bobwhites were found. The other vanishing species in this group, the Gray Partridge, was found at Fennimore. It was the first sighting since 2010. There were no reports of Spruce Grouse or Greater Prairie-Chickens. The only Sharp-tailed Grouse came from Gilman. Of the more common species, the Ring-necked Pheasant was 37% below average and the Ruffed Grouse 34% below.

Loons through Herons—As expected in cold years, species in this grouping were scarce. The only loon was a Red-throated at Cedar Grove. The only grebes were the Pied-billed (on the Lake Geneva, Milwaukee, and Wausau counts) and a single Horned Grebe at Lake Geneva. A total of 44 Double-crested Cormorants was found attempting to survive the cold conditions at Appleton, Fond du Lac, and Green Bay. The winter became more severe after the count period. It might be wondered how many cormorants remained into the spring. The same could be thought for the 13 American White Pelicans found on these same three counts.

Vultures, Hawks, and Eagles—Even with the frozen conditions and cover of snow, three Turkey Vultures were reported from New Franken in Brown County. This has become one of the most northern reporting spots each winter. It is claimed these vulture

come to a location where dead cattle are placed. The Golden Eagle (28 over 14 counts) was record high in both individuals and counts. The former high had been 24 in 2008. The 10 Golden Eagles at Nelson match the single circle high of 10 set at Nelson in 2008. After reaching 2,382 individuals on the 2011 count, the Bald Eagle has failed to reach that mark the last two years (with 1,917 in 2012 and 1,908 in 2013). Somewhat unexpected, the Red-tailed Hawk was 25% below its 10-year average. The total of 1,952 individuals was the lowest count since 1,926 in 1998.

Rails through Shorebirds—With the early onset of winter, there was little to find in this category of birds. As has happened each year starting with 2005, Virginia Rails were heard at both Palmyra and Poynette. A strong total of 6,454 American Coots was found. This was due to 6,376 reported on the open water of Lake Geneva. This total for a single circle is exceeded only by 6,872 at Lake Geneva in 1998 and 6,613 at Madison in 1999. The sole circle to report Killdeer was Retreat with 5. The only single circle Killdeer total higher than 5 was 6 at Richland Center in 1979.

Gulls—In the warm count of 2012, the Ring-billed Gull was 373% above its 10-year average. In the cold count of 2013, this gull (1,707 over 29 counts) was 78% below that average. In a like manner, the Herring Gull was 7% above its average in 2012 and 23% below that average in the cold count of 2013. The less common gulls made a better showing. The Great Black-backed Gull (49 over 10 counts) was record high in both counts and individuals. The high for counts had been 9 in 2004; the high for individuals had

Table 2. Number of each species in North-west Region found on 16 or more counts.

Species	Superior 1	Herbster 2	Bayfield 3	Ashland 4	Gurney 5	Fifield 6	Clam Lake 7	Hayward 8	Grants- burg 9	Luck 10	New Richmond 11	Hudson 12	Region Totals
Canada Goose	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	22	78	938	290	1331
American Black Duck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mallard	0	1	13	0	0	0	1	0	6	5	18	337	381
Greater Scaup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Common Goldeneye	183	11	31	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	25	262
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Common Merganser	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	143	152
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ring-necked Pheasant	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	16	30	17	3	69
Ruffed Grouse	2	1	3	7	5	9	3	3	2	2	0	0	37
Wild Turkey	0	0	14	18	42	49	7	12	52	70	12	40	316
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bald Eagle	8	5	6	14	13	6	2	1	0	15	8	8	86
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooper's Hawk	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Red-tailed Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	10	3	28
Rough-legged Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	5	2	0	0	7
Ring-billed Gull	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Herring Gull	4000	35	57	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4093
Rock Pigeon	220	6	1	190	4	81	0	0	92	69	107	40	810
Mourning Dove	21	54	68	34	12	105	10	13	17	40	23	14	411
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Horned Owl	CW	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	6
Snowy Owl	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	8
Barred Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-bellied Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	9	43	8	24	90
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0
Downy Woodpecker	8	24	16	10	9	32	10	5	43	64	18	9	248
Hairy Woodpecker	3	13	11	6	10	27	9	4	15	33	10	6	147
Northern Flicker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pileated Woodpecker	3	5	9	8	6	9	5	1	4	7	CW	7	64
American Kestrel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Northern Shrike	4	1	1	12	1	0	2	0	5	CW	1	6	33
Blue Jay	15	40	43	47	47	125	38	5	108	154	82	52	756
American Crow	52	48	138	129	145	92	25	23	88	227	262	212	1441
Common Raven	8	10	14	9	35	37	16	21	8	14	0	0	172
Horned Lark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black-capped Chickadee	109	192	159	197	162	514	87	49	224	418	112	168	2391
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-breasted Nuthatch	3	15	20	8	10	59	9	11	10	7	2	1	155
White-breasted Nuthatch	5	11	11	5	6	32	6	5	25	92	18	31	247
Brown Creeper	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	8
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	0	0	CW	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	18
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Robin	0	0	2	34	1	0	0	0	0	35	94	637	803
European Starling	13	38	89	208	27	54	0	0	210	309	96	14	1058
Cedar Waxwing	0	0	12	36	12	0	0	0	0	7	114	573	754
Lapland Longspur	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Snow Bunting	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	8	19	134	50	0	341
Yellow-rumped Warbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Tree Sparrow	CW	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	70	19	6	104
Fox Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
White-crowned Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dark-eyed Junco	0	1	CW	2	0	7	1	4	31	134	134	72	386
Northern Cardinal	0	0	CW	10	0	11	0	3	3	27	20	31	105
Red-winged Blackbird	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Finch	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	3	40	8	30	91
Purple Finch	5	3	1	1	1	4	2	3	1	6	4	0	31
Common Redpoll	52	15	15	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	8	0	98
Pine Siskin	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	8
American Goldfinch	3	528	209	230	289	238	214	43	94	143	18	14	2023
House Sparrow	2	2	0	36	16	0	0	0	327	74	104	107	668
Total Species	31	28	28	34	22	26	27	21	33	37	36	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 3. Number of each species in North-east Region found on 16 or more counts.

Species	Manit- owish Waters 13	Minoc- qua 14	Phelps 15	Three Lakes 16	Rhine- lander 17	Flor- ence 18	Arm- strong Creek 19	Lake- wood 20	Summit Lake 21	Antigo 22	Wausau 23	Caroline 24	Shawano 25	Pestigo 26	Pen- saukee 27	Region Totals
Canada Goose	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	1025	0	96	1127
American Black Duck	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	6
Mallard	0	0	0	0	52	2	0	0	0	0	16	62	1212	5	39	1388
Greater 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	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	28	10	54
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Merganser	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	15	40
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ring-necked Pheasant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	2	9
Ruffed Grouse	8	4	1	2	10	8	14	3	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	56
Wild Turkey	2	0	25	0	93	235	78	92	8	121	265	92	141	471	16	1639
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bald Eagle	3	3	1	0	4	16	8	2	4	2	5	11	8	0	4	71
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cooper's Hawk	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	5
Red-tailed Hawk	0	0	0	0	CW	3	0	0	1	0	13	8	7	9	8	49
Rough-legged Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	12	19	18	55
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0
Herring Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rock Pigeon	0	5	7	30	63	33	113	3	188	0	120	119	214	397	106	1398
Mourning Dove	31	39	3	16	142	183	104	69	53	268	140	53	409	354	352	2216
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Great Horned Owl	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	9
Snowy Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	CW	0	CW	5
Barred Owl	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	8
Red-bellied Woodpecker	2	7	2	1	4	6	5	7	3	3	5	5	28	19	6	103
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Downy Woodpecker	28	26	17	6	25	62	21	16	6	5	13	7	76	32	16	356
Hairy Woodpecker	24	23	10	7	26	37	7	17	11	3	14	7	62	25	8	281
Northern Flicker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
Pileated Woodpecker	11	14	4	3	17	7	6	5	2	0	4	0	8	7	3	91
American Kestrel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	5
Northern Shrike	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	12
Blue Jay	95	81	101	12	57	229	53	122	44	32	54	34	142	140	55	1251
American Crow	32	51	52	35	52	85	150	101	306	129	215	175	427	362	199	2371
Common Raven	12	15	37	0	25	67	55	25	4	1	2	8	6	9	4	270
Horned Lark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	10	104	2	135
Black-capped Chickadee	301	220	155	68	337	622	468	295	234	94	150	62	252	240	91	3589
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Red-breasted Nuthatch	46	53	26	20	40	49	19	33	18	6	5	3	36	7	5	366
White-breasted Nuthatch	40	41	21	7	36	65	17	19	8	10	21	2	83	34	12	416
Brown Creeper	1	1	1	0	4	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	5	0	CW	17
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	0	0	8	1	1	0	36	2	0	2	0	0	1	51
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19
American Robin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	9	CW	0	4	0	2	19
European Starling	0	0	4	6	30	90	8	65	364	164	30	239	681	1085	133	2899
Cedar Waxwing	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	57	210	75	406	80	831
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	84	0	26	0	112
Snow Bunting	0	0	0	0	0	220	228	0	0	166	77	77	62	50	58	938
Yellow-rumped Warbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Tree Sparrow	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	2	68	127	75	174	475
Fox Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
White-crowned Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dark-eyed Junco	0	1	3	0	23	23	0	17	2	10	79	115	429	482	49	1233
Northern Cardinal	0	5	0	0	15	3	4	8	0	2	16	2	77	35	37	204
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Finch	0	6	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	16	0	83	23	16	148
Purple Finch	0	0	4	0	2	3	5	1	3	0	1	0	5	14	22	60
Common Redpoll	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	2	26	55
Pine Siskin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	17	0	5	23
American Goldfinch	206	110	377	142	188	368	222	121	50	22	90	32	152	307	153	2540
House Sparrow	0	0	3	0	17	0	21	0	40	10	149	49	255	204	84	832
Total Species	19	21	22	16	35	33	26	24	24	27	40	36	43	37	46	

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 West-central Region found on 16 or more counts.

Species	Ells- worth 28	Spring Valley 29	Nelson 30	Durand 31	Chip- pewa Falls 32	Hol- combe 33	Gilman 34	Med- ford 35	Owen 36	Spencer 37	Will- ard 38	Black River Falls 39	Meadow Valley 40	Trem- pealeau 41	La Crosse 42	Region Totals
Canada Goose	45	2	9	0	945	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	1	1002
American Black Duck	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	2	7
Mallard	69	75	74	73	137	0	0	180	0	0	1	0	0	97	167	873
Greater Scaup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Goldeneye	50	0	90	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	240
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Common Merganser	77	0	56	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	155
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ring-necked Pheasant	3	0	0	0	16	0	4	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	30
Ruffed Grouse	0	0	0	1	1	10	21	12	4	3	14	0	0	0	0	66
Wild Turkey	38	112	17	98	89	165	162	244	206	121	123	6	22	56	58	1517
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Bald Eagle	27	29	379	52	13	6	13	6	3	11	12	6	4	25	27	613
Northern Harrier	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	CW	0	1	0	0	1	6	12
Cooper's Hawk	2	0	3	3	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	9	24
Red-tailed Hawk	26	33	39	34	20	2	7	1	6	25	8	4	1	15	33	254
Rough-legged Hawk	3	1	3	5	3	1	2	3	5	1	7	1	8	6	7	56
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rock Pigeon	472	219	395	921	842	233	622	390	425	345	339	57	1	171	970	6402
Mourning Dove	32	37	62	90	326	87	173	164	304	291	424	41	38	155	627	2851
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Great Horned Owl	0	0	1	0	CW	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	9
Snowy Owl	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Barred Owl	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	CW	2	2	1	0	2	5	17
Belted Kingfisher	0	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	5	8	25
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	7
Red-bellied Woodpecker	27	26	53	41	40	15	13	13	30	18	24	14	3	36	103	456
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Downy Woodpecker	30	41	56	39	66	38	49	44	53	53	53	18	9	53	185	787
Hairy Woodpecker	5	10	24	30	22	15	45	22	33	16	23	8	2	23	69	347
Northern Flicker	0	4	4	2	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	13	5	28
Pileated Woodpecker	2	4	5	2	9	7	7	13	2	1	2	8	7	9	15	93
American Kestrel	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	2	9	24
Northern Shrike	3	3	6	5	7	2	6	7	6	2	9	0	2	2	4	64
Blue Jay	125	122	344	362	393	118	194	76	150	109	377	166	69	138	304	3047
American Crow	660	240	407	656	597	212	301	514	187	216	319	339	132	204	354	5338
Common Raven	0	0	0	0	0	1	37	12	4	0	3	0	15	0	0	72
Horned Lark	11	17	22	52	15	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	CW	20	148
Black-capped Chickadee	143	78	324	291	462	313	636	851	596	400	466	48	57	128	615	5408
Tufted Titmouse	0	3	7	10	33	9	1	0	0	0	5	2	0	17	80	167
Red-breasted Nuthatch	0	2	0	1	5	4	8	42	6	6	4	5	2	3	18	106
White-breasted Nuthatch	27	21	64	56	75	27	45	66	55	64	89	20	12	67	210	898
Brown Creeper	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	22	35
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	17
Eastern Bluebird	13	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	13	48
American Robin	82	0	370	297	12	0	0	0	2	3	0	9	3	73	24	875
European Starling	1080	125	1055	1619	467	363	83	217	733	218	945	37	2	399	1902	9245
Cedar Waxwing	40	53	1	505	180	0	5	5	0	0	64	21	27	41	37	979
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	28	33	0	0	2	0	0	66
Snow Bunting	90	29	18	148	389	0	382	172	481	107	25	0	560	0	0	2401
Yellow-rumped Warbler	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
American Tree Sparrow	252	103	272	334	189	41	43	16	40	99	161	1	108	57	440	2156
Fox Sparrow	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	9
White-crowned Sparrow	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	7
Dark-eyed Junco	351	317	831	934	552	89	32	51	123	134	385	270	54	384	968	5475
Northern Cardinal	8	41	91	26	111	22	12	16	59	40	93	15	0	93	416	1043
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	57
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
House Finch	9	77	162	69	94	15	0	77	14	93	18	21	0	37	226	912
Purple Finch	1	19	39	3	2	0	0	0	22	0	3	6	0	9	10	114
Common Redpoll	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Pine Siskin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
American Goldfinch	41	110	280	116	208	90	228	150	157	97	330	141	106	84	379	2517
House Sparrow	579	72	1013	1016	701	119	136	186	583	852	1198	0	0	358	3453	10,266
Total Species	37	36	53	43	42	27	31	38	34	36	36	27	27	47	63	

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Table 5. Number of each species in Central Region found on 16 or more counts.

Species	Stevens Point 43	Amherst 44	Arpin 45	Wisc. Rapids 46	Friend- ship 47	Mont- ello 48	Green Lake 49	Wau- toma 50	Fremont 51	Wau- paca 52	Norske 53	Shi- octon 54	Apple- ton 55	Osh- kosh 56	Rosen- dale 57	Region Totals
Canada Goose	416	1	36	489	362	1357	369	577	10	40	4	1	6382	234	470	10,748
American Black Duck	6	0	0	5	0	0	1	7	3	2	0	0	13	12	0	49
Mallard	551	96	0	308	18	60	169	146	17	33	2	9	2479	1222	0	5110
Greater Scaup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	7
Common Goldeneye	304	0	0	282	100	0	1407	1	0	1	0	0	2849	14	0	4958
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
Common Merganser	21	0	0	11	50	0	1141	0	40	0	0	0	345	388	0	1996
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Ring-necked Pheasant	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	14
Ruffed Grouse	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Wild Turkey	261	217	279	115	264	264	101	166	0	156	169	277	179	177	94	2719
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bald Eagle	12	13	6	5	11	22	41	6	6	11	1	10	66	12	7	229
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	8
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	4	0	1	1	1	CW	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	15
Cooper's Hawk	3	0	1	0	0	3	2	3	2	1	0	3	12	11	4	45
Red-tailed Hawk	24	27	15	9	4	27	10	21	34	18	6	17	38	32	28	310
Rough-legged Hawk	4	2	1	6	0	33	1	7	8	11	2	6	8	4	3	96
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	0	16
Herring Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	627	137	0	925
Rock Pigeon	349	369	584	117	106	441	117	119	350	377	696	590	456	81	451	5203
Mourning Dove	568	172	76	252	74	352	204	342	260	252	160	414	587	444	167	4324
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
Great Horned Owl	2	0	0	1	0	1	13	3	1	1	0	2	9	4	1	38
Snowy Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	1	1	2	0	4
Barred Owl	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	13
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	9
Red-headed Woodpecker	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	12
Red-bellied Woodpecker	41	33	2	10	19	41	18	20	16	19	7	22	61	34	23	366
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Downy Woodpecker	80	36	3	18	40	82	39	38	41	37	15	41	110	73	51	704
Hairy Woodpecker	39	23	1	19	13	41	14	14	9	20	14	18	30	16	15	286
Northern Flicker	0	1	0	1	0	21	0	5	4	9	0	3	3	0	0	47
Pileated Woodpecker	10	3	0	7	6	9	4	3	1	7	6	2	4	0	0	62
American Kestrel	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	0	3	2	1	6	15	4	8	50
Northern Shrike	3	1	3	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	5	2	1	3	25
Blue Jay	177	222	45	119	243	425	114	268	108	108	82	83	86	70	110	2260
American Crow	468	319	284	107	628	420	164	378	204	128	458	378	334	324	308	4902
Common Raven	1	13	0	0	6	6	0	4	2	2	5	1	0	0	0	40
Horned Lark	81	11	0	0	0	1	41	19	74	52	1	210	117	41	400	1048
Black-capped Chickadee	610	221	31	120	166	300	171	182	177	141	80	149	301	223	130	3002
Tufted Titmouse	2	0	0	3	15	27	11	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	65
Red-breasted Nuthatch	22	16	0	4	7	27	21	11	12	12	6	3	11	16	11	179
White-breasted Nuthatch	86	48	11	17	54	118	69	48	30	40	20	41	101	68	37	788
Brown Creeper	1	0	0	CW	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	CW	9	4	2	29
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	12
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	0	16	22	18	5	6	0	0	8	0	0	75
American Robin	4	3	4	7	65	297	326	155	9	59	14	4	168	92	21	1228
European Starling	618	253	248	76	55	242	300	49	315	254	568	1283	1907	1158	257	7583
Cedar Waxwing	604	132	0	105	244	1601	85	77	151	250	128	129	131	48	3	3688
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	1	0	0	50	0	5	18	0	517	67	172	185	1015
Snow Bunting	538	36	76	59	0	0	15	0	80	354	4	820	375	126	1004	3487
Yellow-rumped Warbler	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
American Tree Sparrow	165	134	48	94	37	143	275	144	212	201	59	686	299	51	1694	4242
Fox Sparrow	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	CW	0	0	3
Song Sparrow	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	8	0	0	1	1	0	1	17
White-throated Sparrow	1	1	0	0	0	3	CW	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	9
White-crowned Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Dark-eyed Junco	671	1141	54	109	252	1169	593	632	789	1019	353	1170	500	317	1845	10,614
Northern Cardinal	107	60	1	28	20	112	56	50	33	33	33	78	170	89	52	922
Red-winged Blackbird	CW	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	53	54
House Finch	142	13	0	24	30	118	92	34	20	24	2	61	197	355	96	1208
Purple Finch	0	34	0	0	31	23	9	2	3	1	4	0	8	6	0	121
Common Redpoll	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pine Siskin	8	2	0	CW	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	15
American Goldfinch	324	87	6	75	55	219	84	107	104	79	102	184	217	325	124	2092
House Sparrow	641	228	60	69	130	129	115	92	391	212	124	554	643	1237	1453	6078
Total Species	49	39	28	38	36	65	48	50	45	46	35	42	67	52	39	

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 Lake Michigan Region found on 16 or more counts.

Species	Washington Island 58	Ephraim 59	Sturgeon Bay 60	Brussels 61	Kewau- nee 62	Two Rivers 63	Manit- owoc 64	Sheboy- gan 65	Cedar Grove 66	New- burg 67	Mil- waukee 68	Hales Corners 69	Racine 70	Kenosha 71	Region Totals
Canada Goose	0	36	293	289	556	2523	1402	2100	1505	2973	1155	413	5350	917	19,512
American Black Duck	0	0	0	3	2	17	3	4	0	11	5	0	10	3	58
Mallard	0	3	238	396	54	151	312	700	13	374	559	174	1040	170	4184
Greater Scaup	1	0	0	0	153	1	8	40	226	1	4502	3206	119	9	8266
Bufflehead	37	1	6	0	9	3	0	32	4	18	259	44	46	12	471
Common Goldeneye	19	0	185	0	533	975	303	983	702	320	2309	1601	304	88	8322
Hooded Merganser	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	5	0	10
Common Merganser	5	16	48	10	156	87	35	90	0	85	172	31	105	30	870
Red-breasted Merganser	27	CW	16	1	35	69	68	322	718	34	271	194	311	44	2110
Ring-necked Pheasant	4	0	0	13	22	3	0	1	5	8	0	0	0	0	56
Ruffed Grouse	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Wild Turkey	34	48	533	249	156	159	42	46	54	616	88	11	8	0	2044
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	CW	CW	1	4
Bald Eagle	5	2	5	13	7	5	4	0	3	2	1	CW	1	0	48
Northern Harrier	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	CW	CW	2	0	10
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	0	1	3	3	1	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	15
Cooper's Hawk	1	CW	0	3	0	2	1	3	7	16	11	2	5	1	52
Red-tailed Hawk	0	CW	7	29	12	17	9	12	23	67	17	14	19	2	228
Rough-legged Hawk	2	CW	7	6	5	5	1	0	18	3	0	0	0	0	47
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	46	4	1	0	2	99	29	46	451	365	67	90	1200
Herring Gull	50	2	6	17	569	349	501	68	31	27	2334	845	627	500	5926
Rock Pigeon	0	0	135	231	890	646	137	92	551	1181	189	31	195	0	4278
Mourning Dove	82	64	255	124	237	255	90	81	90	892	187	120	159	51	2687
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	4	31	4	0	1	3	43
Great Horned Owl	CW	CW	2	CW	8	1	1	6	0	31	2	6	2	3	62
Snowy Owl	CW	0	0	0	CW	3	2	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	10
Barred Owl	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	CW	0	0	0	12
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	1	8
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Red-bellied Woodpecker	11	9	47	17	11	14	9	8	23	136	24	30	29	4	372
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	5
Downy Woodpecker	6	16	56	30	13	23	22	19	34	259	81	37	40	8	644
Hairy Woodpecker	4	9	62	17	12	8	6	7	14	90	24	12	7	2	274
Northern Flicker	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	20	1	1	5	0	29
Pileated Woodpecker	1	6	11	6	5	1	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	41
American Kestrel	0	0	0	0	4	7	3	15	6	21	3	2	3	1	65
Northern Shrike	CW	0	5	1	3	1	0	0	2	3	0	3	2	0	20
Blue Jay	23	15	94	47	81	72	47	60	62	510	41	48	36	11	1147
American Crow	81	97	653	672	559	486	132	169	203	808	130	33	98	15	4136
Common Raven	4	9	8	CW	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	25
Horned Lark	0	0	0	80	18	46	70	19	205	176	0	0	146	0	760
Black-capped Chickadee	163	91	263	100	154	224	93	158	269	869	296	105	140	7	2932
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Red-breasted Nuthatch	14	18	55	4	24	22	10	31	15	54	6	4	2	13	272
White-breasted Nuthatch	9	15	67	17	20	20	16	20	49	272	57	56	22	6	646
Brown Creeper	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	3	13	2	6	3	1	34
Golden-crowned Kinglet	CW	1	6	1	1	1	0	0	3	2	7	4	2	0	28
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	2	8	26	11	0	1	0	55
American Robin	CW	1	0	0	6	1	0	5	27	261	337	185	49	42	914
European Starling	104	5	249	371	2151	2644	154	0	1264	1803	1217	58	328	357	10,705
Cedar Waxwing	20	57	138	0	1	0	31	11	42	509	452	54	92	0	1407
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	110	65	243	720	0	1075	0	0	0	197	1	2411
Snow Bunting	0	7	23	195	135	86	5	0	380	3	0	0	24	0	858
Yellow-rumped Warbler	0	0	CW	0	CW	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	0	0	9
American Tree Sparrow	5	3	65	106	136	127	15	40	254	373	80	52	139	1	1396
Fox Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	7
Song Sparrow	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	5	1	6	0	2	1	20
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	5	1	2	0	15
White-crowned Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
Dark-eyed Junco	71	56	685	300	363	624	314	150	623	2007	547	94	291	61	6186
Northern Cardinal	31	35	93	32	33	50	51	82	42	359	200	99	92	28	1227
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	5
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	9	0	0	0	3	0	87
House Finch	CW	CW	35	34	56	30	61	63	49	429	247	81	83	37	1205
Purple Finch	0	2	31	17	1	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	20	135
Common Redpoll	CW	0	0	CW	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pine Siskin	0	0	17	4	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	33
American Goldfinch	250	96	729	441	246	195	219	150	224	850	260	84	179	59	3982
House Sparrow	43	12	129	115	222	435	127	171	840	1210	832	442	436	120	5134
Total Species		36	33	47	46	58	53	48	49	53	68	67	51	60	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 7. Number of each species in Inland East Region found on 16 or more counts.

Species	New Franken 72	Green Bay 73	Menchal- ville 74	Collins 75	Stock- bridge 76	Fond du Lac 77	Ply- mouth 78	Dun- dee 79	Hart- ford 80	Ocono- mowoc 81	Wauk- esha 82	Pal- myra 83	Bur- lington 84	Lake Geneva 85	Region Totals
Canada Goose	11	980	25	14	0	58	12	57	1277	1378	2176	1280	2541	3957	13,766
American Black Duck	CW	207	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	1	1	5	0	221
Mallard	225	4178	30	0	CW	160	36	2	134	370	463	212	1326	660	7796
Greater Scaup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
Bufflehead	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	397	403
Common Goldeneye	0	368	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	42	2	2	24	1179	1623
Hooded Merganser	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	21	29
Common Merganser	0	373	0	1	0	1	0	0	60	0	0	15	2	1257	1709
Red-breasted Merganser	0	203	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	214
Ring-necked Pheasant	0	1	0	2	1	2	3	9	0	2	3	CW	105	2	130
Ruffed Grouse	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wild Turkey	87	120	143	24	20	117	177	64	172	155	164	137	0	42	1422
Great Blue Heron	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	6
Bald Eagle	6	17	6	0	2	2	1	3	1	4	2	3	3	2	52
Northern Harrier	0	1	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	CW	1	0	10
Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	CW	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	0	7	0	CW	19
Cooper's Hawk	9	8	2	1	1	2	4	3	6	10	7	3	3	2	61
Red-tailed Hawk	27	30	21	9	11	16	12	24	20	30	22	35	23	12	292
Rough-legged Hawk	1	2	0	1	2	5	0	4	2	2	1	11	0	1	32
Ring-billed Gull	1	8	0	0	0	2	13	1	71	40	16	1	7	204	364
Herring Gull	6	126	3601	7	50	9	0	1	47	44	1	6	7	877	4782
Rock Pigeon	227	132	513	306	439	285	360	723	613	543	74	521	290	168	5194
Mourning Dove	277	524	219	108	141	107	116	174	130	292	205	448	249	271	3261
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	17	1	0	2	1	0	3	2	0	CW	11	5	3	45
Great Horned Owl	1	3	4	2	5	2	1	2	2	3	CW	27	5	5	62
Snowy Owl	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barred Owl	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	1	0	0	3	0	1	7
Belted Kingfisher	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	6	7	1	20
Red-headed Woodpecker	14	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18
Red-bellied Woodpecker	46	27	19	18	21	12	26	49	37	52	47	81	30	54	519
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	CW	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	CW	0	1	4	0	0	5
Downy Woodpecker	95	80	23	39	30	27	34	64	75	62	83	83	32	72	799
Hairy Woodpecker	34	30	11	21	8	10	16	29	23	19	23	38	13	26	301
Northern Flicker	4	3	4	0	2	3	1	4	3	2	CW	11	2	1	40
Pileated Woodpecker	3	1	2	0	5	1	CW	4	2	0	1	5	0	2	26
American Kestrel	3	10	3	2	2	5	10	5	5	2	2	4	2	CW	55
Northern Shrike	3	4	2	2	0	0	0	3	5	2	6	2	1	0	30
Blue Jay	113	89	67	77	42	63	99	148	108	94	102	221	75	86	1384
American Crow	216	142	387	127	145	188	341	575	941	351	188	680	152	179	4612
Common Raven	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Horned Lark	402	3	35	79	513	54	4	174	404	268	17	174	2	88	2217
Black-capped Chickadee	203	338	159	89	53	140	86	296	366	255	254	436	103	202	2980
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	3	9	22	2	16	52
Red-breasted Nuthatch	15	30	31	8	2	10	10	34	21	10	11	23	15	9	229
White-breasted Nuthatch	83	80	24	31	22	17	29	62	81	46	80	132	35	82	804
Brown Creeper	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	1	2	5	4	1	5	26
Golden-crowned Kinglet	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	8	8	1	35
Eastern Bluebird	5	CW	0	0	2	0	0	11	0	13	13	8	6	0	58
American Robin	7	108	5	1	29	5	3	2	39	34	21	162	522	21	959
European Starling	774	895	1619	197	814	1311	199	885	769	603	442	1504	794	301	11,107
Cedar Waxwing	67	189	76	286	54	120	127	5	217	40	286	112	148	6	1733
Lapland Longspur	17	0	40	280	59	1950	129	313	212	14	6	21	50	121	3212
Snow Bunting	409	0	3	31	376	29	35	38	27	177	71	21	0	5	1222
Yellow-rumped Warbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	0	17
American Tree Sparrow	119	74	88	61	934	92	46	470	1126	1770	148	421	583	236	6168
Fox Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	4	1	4	16
Song Sparrow	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	8	6	4	17	5	10	55
White-throated Sparrow	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	9
White-crowned Sparrow	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	8	3	18
Dark-eyed Junco	497	476	328	516	724	394	716	896	2141	1788	352	707	556	376	10,467
Northern Cardinal	86	171	24	32	36	41	76	54	140	194	125	239	80	197	1495
Red-winged Blackbird	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	CW	43
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	7	0	8
House Finch	112	407	37	14	40	112	107	60	96	103	143	69	33	99	1432
Purple Finch	43	0	CW	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	16	0	12	78
Common Redpoll	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Pine Siskin	15	0	CW	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	18
American Goldfinch	262	340	101	131	45	130	164	189	294	252	150	186	145	73	2462
House Sparrow	255	827	656	458	1523	333	318	394	612	785	165	541	243	456	7566
Species Total	49	57	42	34	37	53	38	46	50	53	54	66	53	70	

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 South-central Region found on 16 or more counts.

Species	Pardee- ville 86	Ran- dolph 87	Horicon 88	Colum- bus 89	Poy- nette 90	Bara- boo 91	Sauk City 92	Mt. Horeb 93	Mad- ison 94	Water- loo 95	Ft. Atkinson 96	Cooks- ville 97	Beloit 98	Brod- head 99	Monroe 100	Region Totals
Canada Goose	22	0	63	0	727	84	3738	196	6039	4	127	1158	1590	751	30	14,529
American Black Duck	0	0	0	0	7	0	6	0	6	0	0	8	12	0	0	39
Mallard	2	44	0	49	132	229	821	103	1561	65	101	575	501	1	200	4384
Greater Scaup	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Common Goldeneye	0	0	6	0	17	53	134	0	323	0	0	31	342	0	0	906
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	4	0	0	22
Common Merganser	0	0	0	0	454	7	1544	0	816	16	0	20	84	0	0	2941
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ring-necked Pheasant	11	3	15	0	50	3	13	3	3	6	0	0	5	8	2	122
Ruffed Grouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wild Turkey	294	208	133	6	199	135	369	266	203	208	308	72	310	192	22	2925
Great Blue Heron	0	0	CW	0	2	0	0	3	CW	0	1	3	1	0	1	11
Bald Eagle	13	2	2	1	36	16	426	13	62	0	6	9	4	3	8	601
Northern Harrier	6	1	4	0	2	0	4	0	4	2	0	0	3	4	4	34
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	CW	0	1	2	6	2	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	18
Cooper's Hawk	2	2	4	0	10	8	11	7	15	5	4	3	6	5	CW	82
Red-tailed Hawk	35	25	13	20	51	41	60	48	67	43	22	28	28	24	22	527
Rough-legged Hawk	19	1	9	3	20	9	24	8	3	4	0	2	7	10	7	126
Ring-billed Gull	0	1	2	0	0	0	18	0	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	125
Herring Gull	0	0	39	0	13	0	12	0	513	7	2	0	13	0	0	599
Rock Pigeon	404	479	223	252	483	350	1183	425	375	497	95	169	586	279	139	5939
Mourning Dove	404	215	56	141	525	263	769	280	514	291	219	124	140	243	105	4289
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	1	16	2	1	0	1	0	1	33
Great Horned Owl	2	1	0	0	1	5	14	3	14	5	0	1	1	0	1	48
Snowy Owl	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Barred Owl	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	9	3	0	2	0	0	2	28
Belted Kingfisher	CW	0	0	0	3	1	8	1	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	25
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	10	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	17
Red-bellied Woodpecker	48	19	9	10	63	103	118	86	205	46	41	41	19	46	15	869
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	2	0	0	0	3	4	7	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	20
Downy Woodpecker	64	37	24	28	61	156	146	168	253	118	73	56	34	59	22	1299
Hairy Woodpecker	20	7	1	6	22	45	50	58	81	29	26	20	5	20	8	398
Northern Flicker	12	0	0	0	12	10	14	5	10	11	1	2	1	6	12	96
Pileated Woodpecker	5	0	0	1	5	16	15	17	0	0	0	0	0	2	CW	61
American Kestrel	3	3	7	5	10	5	27	9	5	6	3	3	7	19	5	117
Northern Shrike	1	2	0	0	2	4	6	2	8	0	0	1	3	2	1	32
Blue Jay	331	79	58	60	322	406	469	362	309	166	66	122	89	142	92	3073
American Crow	575	169	150	131	1103	821	1053	723	678	267	207	212	224	319	79	6711
Common Raven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horned Lark	32	472	55	273	158	66	60	301	64	329	86	211	347	466	233	3153
Black-capped Chickadee	223	65	71	54	342	416	472	563	1038	303	184	146	72	147	48	4144
Tufted Titmouse	16	0	0	0	53	67	49	91	27	13	3	9	8	23	3	362
Red-breasted Nuthatch	7	1	6	0	21	24	15	9	22	18	10	6	0	2	0	141
White-breasted Nuthatch	83	27	26	24	108	166	144	170	265	86	75	50	38	55	27	1344
Brown Creeper	1	0	1	0	10	5	13	3	81	4	2	1	2	6	3	132
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	19	10	0	0	0	1	0	35
Eastern Bluebird	11	2	0	0	111	46	89	30	6	0	5	2	2	14	0	318
American Robin	1053	6	7	0	229	56	314	9	340	21	22	1	34	13	4	2109
European Starling	2507	1202	244	1473	1946	425	3702	389	3488	1098	718	804	980	1274	179	20,429
Cedar Waxwing	608	0	3	0	784	904	659	17	166	339	41	0	0	51	10	3582
Lapland Longspur	0	1449	468	422	456	24	40	73	31	270	0	166	2001	511	218	6129
Snow Bunting	0	779	42	234	402	84	22	104	18	310	0	294	19	8	35	2351
Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	0	0	0	3	3	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	17
American Tree Sparrow	410	1057	149	294	967	1059	558	1473	444	871	126	562	346	1174	374	9864
Fox Sparrow	0	2	0	0	0	5	1	2	4	3	0	3	0	3	1	24
Song Sparrow	CW	0	0	0	3	1	10	11	30	3	2	9	3	14	2	88
White-throated Sparrow	3	1	0	0	2	5	2	2	25	0	0	3	2	1	1	47
White-crowned Sparrow	0	CW	0	1	0	0	1	7	8	2	0	1	0	13	0	33
Dark-eyed Junco	1347	1954	224	626	1403	2454	1182	2772	1425	2197	547	533	887	2055	623	20,229
Northern Cardinal	95	39	33	16	94	247	190	200	581	167	120	113	202	131	55	2283
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	13	2	2	0	2	23	152	248	0	62	21	6	0	531
Brown-headed Cowbird	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	CW	4	0	14	1	0	0	43
House Finch	136	38	51	11	221	308	416	200	793	90	113	115	57	19	57	2625
Purple Finch	13	0	0	0	1	29	4	4	2	7	7	3	0	0	0	70
Common Redpoll	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Pine Siskin	0	0	0	0	CW	2	4	0	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	19
American Goldfinch	178	89	33	48	257	347	450	361	862	225	220	249	20	225	176	3740
House Sparrow	546	1016	466	968	657	627	1331	670	2346	1295	625	870	1051	803	520	13,791
Total Species	49	37	38	29	74	58	73	58	77	50	43	52	51	48	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 9. Number of each species in South-west Region found on 16 or more counts.

Species	Blanchard- ville 101	Clyde 102	Fenni- more 103	Rich- land Center 104	Kick- apoo Valley 105	La Farge 106	Retreat 107	Bridge- port 108	Cass- ville 109	Platte- ville 110	Region Totals	Number of Counts	No. of Individ- uals	Percent Change
Canada Goose	0	1	0	64	80	0	2	0	0	0	147	74	62,162	-53%
American Black Duck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	35	384	-43%
Mallard	0	3	17	29	2	0	107	178	0	52	388	82	24,504	-20%
Greater Scaup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	8282	-41%
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	911	53%
Common Goldeneye	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	54	16,105	+41%
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	73	-55%
Common Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	48	7875	-5%
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	2330	-24%
Ring-necked Pheasant	5	3	1	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	19	55	449	-37%
Ruffed Grouse	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	172	-34%
Wild Turkey	39	134	17	254	146	78	29	43	0	21	761	102	13,343	-6%
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	26	-40%
Bald Eagle	8	12	15	47	22	17	31	24	20	12	208	102	1908	+24%
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	26	65	-58%
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	3	0	3	1	2	1	2	0	0	13	45	93	-5%
Cooper's Hawk	2	0	0	5	1	1	2	2	2	0	15	69	285	+2%
Red-tailed Hawk	32	31	24	54	22	28	28	26	5	14	264	92	1952	-25%
Rough-legged Hawk	4	6	8	17	3	5	7	6	10	2	68	81	487	-9%
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	1707	-78%
Herring Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	16,325	-23%
Rock Pigeon	235	165	123	886	370	377	215	198	70	113	2752	103	31,976	-11%
Mourning Dove	99	144	83	440	66	60	50	76	4	56	1078	110	21,117	-5%
Eastern Screech-Owl	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	16	33	144	-17%
Great Horned Owl	5	2	1	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	15	63	249	-30%
Snowy Owl	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	21	35	+321%
Barred Owl	4	2	0	4	1	CW	4	1	1	0	17	41	98	-5%
Belted Kingfisher	4	3	0	5	2	1	4	2	1	1	23	42	114	-1%
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	7	8	13	0	4	2	2	5	0	42	31	109	+77%
Red-bellied Woodpecker	53	87	25	64	30	37	71	2	32	26	427	106	3202	+30%
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0	6	0	1	0	1	1	3	2	0	14	22	51	+109%
Downy Woodpecker	63	83	19	111	32	31	42	53	34	23	491	110	5328	+4%
Hairy Woodpecker	29	20	7	37	17	17	13	17	5	0	162	109	2196	+8%
Northern Flicker	7	14	1	5	2	2	8	4	5	0	48	55	292	+29%
Pileated Woodpecker	3	9	1	13	3	18	13	9	5	0	74	85	512	+18%
American Kestrel	5	6	12	31	7	4	16	13	1	6	101	76	418	-31%
Northern Shrike	2	1	0	5	3	4	1	0	0	0	16	78	232	-13%
Blue Jay	148	240	89	524	142	191	149	147	54	50	1734	110	14,652	+35%
American Crow	174	218	330	579	302	284	355	227	100	94	2663	110	32,174	-13%
Common Raven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	582	-29%
Horned Lark	121	302	491	242	293	47	110	6	174	178	1964	71	9425	+141%
Black-capped Chickadee	152	301	55	352	93	86	119	83	47	29	1317	110	25,763	-10%
Tufted Titmouse	6	27	6	28	8	9	20	32	4	12	152	46	805	+7%
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	3	0	8	1	0	0	4	1	0	18	100	1466	-18%
White-breasted Nuthatch	82	90	29	114	24	75	91	49	31	18	603	110	5746	0%
Brown Creeper	4	10	1	3	0	1	4	6	0	0	29	69	754	+161%
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	6	42	202	+13%
Eastern Bluebird	14	33	15	56	11	15	9	21	5	9	188	47	761	+73%
American Robin	2	34	0	12	3	26	336	14	2	15	444	83	7351	+79%
European Starling	649	208	448	1443	267	409	990	606	29	595	5644	105	68,670	-21%
Cedar Waxwing	27	28	0	30	38	9	14	12	0	42	200	83	13,174	+140%
Lapland Longspur	70	0	15	0	2	0	153	0	1	114	355	55	13,303	+468%
Snow Bunting	200	21	78	55	150	5	120	200	23	20	872	80	12,470	+12%
Yellow-rumped Warbler	5	6	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	17	77	+225%
American Tree Sparrow	227	695	172	461	348	67	432	66	274	131	2873	95	27,278	+51%
Fox Sparrow	4	3	2	4	0	0	2	0	6	6	27	31	81	+148%
Song Sparrow	6	19	10	6	1	0	2	0	5	4	53	47	237	-12%
White-throated Sparrow	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	7	39	103	-25%
White-crowned Sparrow	4	3	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	12	23	77	+219%
Dark-eyed Junco	404	1420	420	2002	2376	694	2038	413	1113	504	11,384	104	65,974	+75%
Northern Cardinal	128	139	36	225	45	32	35	86	52	20	798	100	8072	-14%
Red-winged Blackbird	6	0	0	15	0	0	0	550	0	0	571	27	1214	+28%
Brown-headed Cowbird	80	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	83	16	283	-44%
House Finch	53	88	1	75	15	0	38	62	1	21	354	90	7975	-11%
Purple Finch	3	12	7	79	2	10	1	1	16	6	137	72	746	-40%
Common Redpoll	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	6	0	14	21	190	-95%
Pine Siskin	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	30	122	-97%
American Goldfinch	119	205	51	700	315	57	118	181	15	8	1769	110	21,125	0%
House Sparrow	954	339	453	1212	216	235	650	750	112	359	5280	99	49,615	+7%
Total Species	53	48	43	57	43	40	53	47	39	35				

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 10. Species found on 15 or fewer counts.

Species	Number of Counts	Number of Birds	Count and Number
Snow Goose	2	2	Newburg 1, Racine 1
Ross's Goose	1	1	Sauk City 1 (photos)
Cackling Goose	7	25	Appleton 1, Burlington 3, Montello 3, Sheboygan 8 , Two Rivers 1, Waukesha 1, Wautoma 8
Mute Swan	4	53	Hales Corners 1, (Milwaukee), Washington Island 49 , Waukesha 2, Wisconsin Rapids 1
Trumpeter Swan	15	508	Appleton 4, Duran 7, Ellsworth 44, Friendship 2, Grantsburg 3, Green Lake 21, Hudson 300 , La Crosse 3 Lake Geneva 2, Luck 13, Nelson 66, New Richmond 29, (Sturgeon Bay), Washington Island 5, Stevens Point 6, Waukesha 3
Tundra Swan	8	464	Green Bay 21, La Crosse 2, Lake Geneva 5, Madison 405 , Milwaukee 1, Racine 4, Trempealeau 1, Washington Island 25
Wood Duck	9	12	Antigo 2 , Beloit 1, Cedar Grove 1, Fremont 2 , Hartford 1, Medford 1, Montello 1, Rhineland 2 , Sauk City 1, (Trempealeau)
Gadwall	11	257	Appleton 10, Cooksville 7, Hales Corners 27, Hudson 7, Lake Geneva 3, Madison 82 , Milwaukee 14, Palmyra 3, Poynette 63, Retreat 38, Sauk City 3
American Wigeon	2	4	Madison 1, Waukesha 3
Northern Shoveler	2	425	Green Bay 5, Madison 420
Northern Pintail	4	10	(Fond du Lac), Fremont 1, Green Bay 2, Poynette 4 , Racine 3, (Washington Island), (Waukesha)
Green-winged Teal	3	4	Hartford 1, (Madison), Poynette 2 , Sheboygan 1
Canvasback	3	96	Fond du Lac 1, Lake Geneva 61 , (New Franken), Madison 34
Redhead	11	175	Appleton 2, Brussels 1, Fond du Lac 2, (Green Bay), Hales Corners 84 , Kewaunee 19, Lake Geneva 19, Milwaukee 19, Newburg 3, Poynette 1, Sturgeon Bay 1, Washington Island 43
Ring-necked Duck	6	23	Appleton 1, (Green Bay), Kenosha 1, La Crosse 1, Lake Geneva 4, Madison 15 , Milwaukee 1
Lesser Scaup	12	133	Appleton 4, Beloit 5, Fond du Lac 4, Green Bay 50 , Kewaunee 1, Lake Geneva 11, Madison 22, Milwaukee 31, Oshkosh 1, Poynette 2, (Sauk City), Sheboygan 1, Washington Island 1
Harlequin Duck	2	3	Fort Atkinson 2 , Milwaukee 1
Surf Scoter	1	1	Manitowoc 1
White-winged Scoter	5	9	Hales Corners 2, Kewaunee 2, Milwaukee 2, Sauk City 1, Two Rivers 2
Black Scoter	1	2	Racine 2
Long-tailed Duck	8	123	Cedar Grove 51, Kewaunee 1, Lake Geneva 1, Madison 4, Manitowoc 4, Milwaukee 1, Sauk City 1, Sheboygan 60 , (Two Rivers), (Washington Island)
Ruddy Duck	5	42	Appleton 2, Kewaunee 2, Lake Geneva 17, Madison 20 , Poynette 1
Gray Partridge	1	10	Fennimore 10
Sharp-tailed Grouse	1	2	Gilman 2
Red-throated Loon	1	1	Cedar Grove 1
Pied-billed Grebe	3	5	Lake Geneva 3 , Milwaukee 1, Wausau 1
Horned Grebe	1	1	Lake Geneva 1
Double-crested Cormorant	3	44	Appleton 7, Fond du Lac 14, Green Bay 23 , (Milwaukee), (Oshkosh)
American White Pelican	3	13	Appleton 2, Fond du Lac 4, Green Bay 7
Turkey Vulture	1	3	New Franken 3
Northern Goshawk	8	10	Dundee 1, Ephraim 1, Gilman 2 , Green Bay 1, Medford 2 , New Franken 1, Stevens Point 1, Wautoma 1
Red-shouldered Hawk	13	18	Cooksville 1, Fennimore 1, Friendship 2, Montello 3 , Mount Horeb 3 , Nelson 1, Pensaukee 1, Peshtigo 1, Poynette 1, Richland Center 1, Stevens Point 1, Trempealeau 1, Wautoma 1, (Wisconsin Rapids)
Golden Eagle	14	28	Baraboo 1, Cassville 1, Clyde 2, Duran 5, Horicon 1, Kickapoo Valley 1, Meadow Valley 1, Montello 1, Nelson 10 , Norske 1, Pardeeville 1, Retreat 1, Spring Valley 1, Trempealeau 1
Virginia Rail	2	7	Palmyra 5 , Poynette 2
American Coot	10	6454	Appleton 2, Burlington 1, (Fond du Lac), Green Lake 8, (Hartford), Kenosha 1, Lake Geneva 6376 , Madison 58, Milwaukee 5, Newburg 1, Oconomowoc 1, Palmyra 1, (Waterloo)
Sandhill Crane	5	65	Beloit 48 , Chippewa Falls 7, Montello 1, Oconomowoc 1, (Pardeeville), Sauk City 8, (Stevens Point)
Killdeer	1	5	Retreat 5
Wilson's Snipe	8	17	Blanchardville 1, LaFarge 1, Hudson 2, Madison 1, Monroe 2, Montello 1, Palmyra 6 , Retreat 3
Bonaparte's Gull	0	0	(New Franken)
Thayer's Gull	3	10	(Madison), Milwaukee 5 , Superior 4, Two Rivers 1
Iceland Gull	3	3	Milwaukee 1, (Oshkosh), Poynette 1, Superior 1
Lesser Black-backed Gull	1	1	Milwaukee 1
Glaucous Gull	9	33	Lake Geneva 1, Manitowoc 3, Menchalville 10 , Milwaukee 4, Racine 1, Sauk City 1, Sheboygan 3, Superior 8, Two Rivers 2
Great Black-backed Gull	10	49	Cedar Grove 1, Kenosha 1, Kewaunee 6, Menchalville 7, Milwaukee 8, Racine 3, Sheboygan 4, Sturgeon Bay 1, Superior 4, Two Rivers 14
Eurasian Collared-Dove	3	50	Poynette 39 , Richland Center 10, Sheboygan 1
Northern Hawk Owl	1	1	Superior 1
Long-eared Owl	7	13	Baraboo 4 , Green Lake 2, Montello 1, Newburg 3, Palmyra 1, Poynette 1, Wautoma 1
Short-eared Owl	9	15	Appleton 4 , Cedar Grove 1, Horicon 1, Lake Geneva 2, Oshkosh 1, Pardeeville 1, Poynette 3, Sauk City 1, Waterloo 1
Northern Saw-whet Owl	11	16	(Ashland), Baraboo 3 , Clam Lake 1, Green Lake 1, Lake Geneva 1, Montello 1, Mount Horeb 1, Newburg 3 , Palmyra 1, Pardeeville 1, Poynette 1, Waterloo 2
Merlin	7	8	(Antigo), (Appleton), Ashland 1, Kewaunee 1, La Crosse 1, Montello 1, Oconomowoc 2 , (Palmyra), Sheboygan 1, Sturgeon Bay 1, (Wisconsin Rapids)
Peregrine Falcon	7	11	(Appleton), Green Bay 3 , Hales Corners 1, Kewaunee 1, Manitowoc 1, Milwaukee 3, Oshkosh 1, Racine 1
Gray Jay	4	10	Armstrong Creek 4 , Clam Lake 4 , Florence 1, Rhineland 1
Winter Wren	14	26	Blanchardville 2, Clyde 4, Hales Corners 2, Hartford 1, La Crosse 1, LaFarge 1, Madison 6 , Mount Horeb 2, Nelson 1, Newburg 1, Palmyra 2, Retreat 1, Sauk City 1, Sheboygan 1
Marsh Wren	2	2	Palmyra 1, Poynette 1

(Continued)

Table 10. *Continued.*

Species	Number of Counts	Number of Birds	Count and Number
Carolina Wren	10	17	Appleton 2, Bridgeport 2, Fort Atkinson 1, La Crosse 3 , (Lake Geneva), Madison 1, (Milwaukee), Montello 1, Newburg 2, Racine 1, Richland Center 2, Trempealeau 2, (Waterloo)
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	1	Brodhead 1 (Quentin Yoerger)
Townsend's Solitaire	2	3	Baraboo 2 , Pardeeville 1
Hermit Thrush	8	17	Burlington 1, Hales Corners 2, Madison 3, (Menchalville), Milwaukee 3, Mount Horeb 1, Oconomowoc 1, Oshkosh 2, Palmyra 4
Varied Thrush	1	1	Peshigo 1
Gray Catbird	4	4	(Hartford), La Crosse 1, Manitowoc 1, Mount Horeb 1, Poynette 1, (Stevens Point)
Brown Thrasher	2	2	Madison 1, Manitowoc 1
American Pipit	1	1	Manitowoc 1
Bohemian Waxwing	6	24	Ashland 1, Caroline 2, Florence 3, Rhinelander 2, Superior 14 , Wausau 2
Eastern Towhee	6	6	Blanchardville 1, Bridgeport 1, LaFarge 1, Montello 1, Mount Horeb 1, Plymouth 1
Chipping Sparrow	3	4	Madison 2 , Pensaukee 1, Stevens Point 1
Field Sparrow	3	3	Brodhead 1, Plattville 1, Two Rivers 1
Vesper Sparrow	1	1	Richland Center 1
Savannah Sparrow	3	3	Baraboo 1, Kewaunee 1, Rosendale 1
Lincoln's Sparrow	1	1	Sauk City 1 (Michael Lohre)
Swamp Sparrow	10	18	Blanchardville 1, Burlington 2, La Crosse 1, Madison 2, Manitowoc 1, Monroe 1, Palmyra 1, Poynette 2, Richland Center 1, Sauk City 6
Harris's Sparrow	1	1	La Crosse 1
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	2	2	Sauk City 1, Shawano 1
Eastern Meadowlark	1	1	Brussels 1
Western Meadowlark	1	1	Herbster 1
meadowlark species	3	3	Blanchardville 1, Cooksville 1, Fennimore 1
Rusty Blackbird	6	16	Brodhead 2, Clyde 6 , Fort Atkinson 1, Monroe 4, Pardeeville 2, Plattville 1
Common Grackle	11	33	Appleton 1, Arpin 1, Fennimore 3, Green Bay 6, La Crosse 2, Lake Geneva 4, Madison 3, (Mount Horeb), Nelson 1, New Franken 10 , Plymouth 1, (Sturgeon Bay), Three Lakes 1
Baltimore Oriole	1	1	La Crosse 1
Red Crossbill	5	6	Appleton 1, Cedarburg 2 , Hayward 1, Medford 1, Sturgeon Bay 1
Evening Grosbeak	2	21	(Baraboo), Florence 1, Lakewood 20
European Goldfinch	1	5	Racine 5 (although not a valid species, it might be important to keep tract of this species for future reference)

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.

been 43 in 2003. The Thayer's Gull (10 over 3 counts) was second in individuals only to 13 in 2009. The Iceland Gull (3 over 3 counts) was second in individuals only to 5 in 2011. The only Lesser Black-backed Gull find was of one bird in Milwaukee. Over the past 11 years, the only year with a matching low total was 2008. The high count for Lesser Black-backed was 11 in 2011.

Doves—Both the Rock Pigeon and the Mourning Dove were slightly below their 10-year averages. The Eurasian Collared-Dove (50 over 3 counts), while found on fewer counts than the past two years, was record high in individuals. The record had been 45 in 2011. The 39 found at Poynette was record high for a single circle. The single circle record had been 22 at Bridgeport in 2011 followed by 17 at Richland Center in 2012.

Owls—The common owls (Eastern Screech, Great Horned, and Barred) continued their trend of lower numbers. The worst was the Great Horned (30% below average) followed by the Screech (17% below average). In 4 of the last 6 years the Great Horned has had drops from its 10-year average of 30% or more. This decline occurred despite consistently high owling hours. The percentage of decrease from 10-year averages over the past six count years are -35% in 2008, -19% in 2009, -32% in 2010, -18% in 2011, -32% in 2012, and -30% in 2013. The total of 249 Great Horned in 2013 is the lowest since 243 in 2000. In 2000 there were 172.5 owling hours; in 2013 there were 235 owling hours. The 2013 Count was the third consecutive year with a strong Snowy Owl showing. There have been other

three-year runs of Snowy Owls (such as 1974–1976 and 1991–1993) but none has ever been as impressive as the current run. The 35 Snowy Owls over 21 counts were record high in both individuals and counts. The previous high for counts had been 16 in 1981 and 2011; the previous high for individuals had been 32 in 2011 followed by 25 in 1967. A Northern Hawk Owl was found on the Superior Count. This was only the eighth year with a Hawk Owl and follows the find of such an owl on the 2012 count at Ephraim.

Kingfishers—Despite the early start to a severe winter, the Belted Kingfisher (114 over 42 counts) was found in normal numbers.

Woodpeckers—The 2013 count showed a continuing trend of increased numbers for the species in this grouping. The Red-headed Woodpecker (109 over 31 counts) was 77% above its average. The number of counts was the most since 32 in 1998. The number of individuals was the most since 125 in 1997 and the first show of better than 100 individuals since 1997. The Red-bellied Woodpecker (3,202 over 106 counts) was 30% above its average and for the first time topped the 3,000 mark. The number of individuals was record high, the old high being 2,997 in 2009. For being a somewhat semihardy species in a rather wicked winter, the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (51 over 22 counts) was record high in both counts and individuals. The previous record for individuals had been 50 in 2005 followed by 33 in 2008. Another species not prone to stay in numbers for the Wisconsin winter, the Northern Flicker (292 over 55 counts), was 29% above its 10-year av-

erage. The number of individuals was second only to 394 in 2005. The only years with a higher number of counts were 2007 with 62 and 2005 with 60. This was the second consecutive year without a Black-backed Woodpecker.

Falcons—As expected in a cold count with snow cover, the number of American Kestrels was 31% below average. The Merlin and Peregrine Falcon were also down from recent years.

Shrikes through Ravens—The Northern Shrike was found in numbers similar to the recent past. It was a powerful year for Blue Jays (14,652 over 110 counts), which was 35% above average and the number of individuals second only to 14,758 in 2010. The strength of Blue Jay numbers was consistent across the state. On the other hand, the number of American Crows (32,174 over 110 counts) was consistently slightly below average across the state. Boreal species in this grouping were well below their 10-year averages. The Gray Jay (10 over 4 counts) had the lowest number of individual since 5 in 1970 (when there were but 61 counts) and the lowest number of circles since 3 in 1979. Beyond 1970, one must trek back to 1958 (when there were but 34 counts) to find another total of less than 10 individuals. The Common Raven (582 over 45 counts) was 29% below its average and had the lowest number of individuals since 564 in 1996.

Larks—This was the most impressive year in the history of the WSO CBCs for open field birds. Although the Horned Lark (9,425 over 71 counts) did not set records for individuals and counts, it was 141% above its average. The number of individuals was second only to 10,764 in 2000.

The only years with a higher number of circles were 2009 with 75 and 2010 with 74.

Chickadees, Titmouse, Nuthatches, and Creepers—Although count conditions should have been favorable to finding large numbers of Black-capped Chickadees, they were found in numbers 10% below their average. This drop in chickadees seemed rather consistent across the state. The number of Black-capped Chickadees (25,763 over 110 counts) was the lowest since 24,657 in 2004. The number of chickadees per field party hour (5.8) was the lowest since 5.4 in 2002 and 5.5 in 1991. For the second count in four years, there were no Boreal Chickadees. Other species in this grouping had numbers consistent with their 10-year averages. The exception was the Brown Creeper (754 over 69 counts) which was 161% above average. The number of individuals was record high, the former high having been 445 in 2009.

Wrens and Kinglets—This was a strong count for Winter Wrens (26 over 14 counts). The number of counts was second to 17 in 2002; the number of individuals was surpassed only by 30 in 2002 and 28 in 2004. Marsh Wrens were seen and documented at both Palmyra and Poynette. The one other year with multiple finds was 1997 when Marsh Wrens were found at Madison and Milwaukee. The Golden-crowned Kinglet (202 over 42 counts) was slightly above its average, while a Ruby-crowned Kinglet was documented at Brodhead.

Thrushes—The Eastern Bluebird (761 over 47 counts) was 73% above its 10-year average. Even with the early show of winter weather, the number of

counts was second only to 54 in 2005 while the number of individuals was topped only by 779 in the years 2005 and 2007. Townsend's Solitaires were found at Baraboo and Pardeeville. This once rare winter visitor has now been reported for 10 consecutive years (and 13 out of the last 14). The number of American Robins showing on the CBCs seems to be determined by the fruit crop for the year. For the 2012 Count there was a fruit failure and thus few Robins. For 2013 the fruit crop was bountiful and thus Robin numbers were high. The American Robin (7,351 over 83 counts) was 79% above its 10-year average. The number of counts matched the record high of 83 in 2009. The number of individuals was second only to 7,751 in 1998. The only Varied Thrush was a bird coming to a feeder within the Peshtigo Circle.

Catbirds through Waxwings—Gray Catbirds were found at La Crosse, Manitowoc, Mount Horeb, and Poynette with count week birds at Hartford and Stevens Point. The only other year with 4 birds over 4 counts was 2011. Other years with 4 individuals were 2004 and 2006. Brown Thrashers were found at Madison and Manitowoc. The only American Pipit was a well-documented individual at Manitowoc. The 2012 Count was a strong year for the Bohemian Waxing and a weak year for the Cedar Waxwing. The 2013 Count saw a reverse. The Bohemian Waxwing (24 over 6 counts) was 94% below its average. It was the poorest showing since 6 birds on 1 count in 2006. Cedar Waxwings and American Robins seem to work in tandem. When it is a strong year for the Robin, it is also a strong year for the Cedar Waxwing. And

their numbers seem to relate to the size of the fruit crop. Since there was a bumper fruit crop in 2013, there was a corresponding bumper crop of Robins and Waxwings. The Cedar Waxwing (13,174 over 83 counts) was 140% above its 10-year average. Not only was this a record number of individuals, it was an exceptional 71% above the previous high of 7,706 in 2011. The number of counts was also record high, breaking the old record of 78 in 2009.

Longspurs and Snow Buntings—As with other open field species, this was a tremendous count for both the Lapland Longspur and the Snow Bunting. The Lapland Longspur (13,303 over 55 counts) was especially impressive, being a shocking 468% above its average. In the history of the CBCs, there has never been a year that approaches the numbers found in 2013. The record high for individuals had been 7,016 in 2010 followed by 4,224 in 2005. The 2013 total of 13,303 birds was 90% greater than the previous high. The number of counts reporting Longspurs (55) was also record setting with the former high being 48 in 2010. The Snow Bunting (12,470 over 80 counts), though not so record setting as the Longspur, was 12% above its average. In the 75 year history of the CBCs, the Snow Bunting has always outnumbered the Lapland Longspur and almost always by huge margins. This was the first time in history that Laplands outnumbered Snow Buntings.

Warbler—The only warbler was the Yellow-rumped. Despite the early onset of winter, the semi-hardy Yellow-rumped Warbler (77 over 17 counts) was 225% above its average and record high in both counts and indi-

viduals. The previous high for counts was 16 in 2011; the previous high for individuals was 56 in 2011 followed by 53 in 2001.

Towhees through Buntings—Eastern Towhees were found at Blanchardville, Bridgeport, LaFarge, Montello, Mount Horeb, and Plymouth. This was a strong year for sparrows. Of special strength were common open-field species such as the American Tree Sparrow and Dark-eyed Junco. The American Tree Sparrow (27,278 over 95 counts) was 51% above its 10-year average. The number of individuals was record high, the old high having been 26,586 in 2000. The Dark-eyed Junco (65,974 over 104 counts) was 75% above its average and record setting in both counts and individuals. The number of counts matched the high of 104 in 2012. The number of individuals broke the former high of 50,078 in 2009. The Fox Sparrow (81 over 31 counts) was 148% above its average. The only year with better numbers was 2009 with 101 birds over 34 counts. Only twice before, with 25 in 2005 and 34 in 2009, have there been better than 10 circles reporting Fox Sparrows. White-crowned Sparrows (77 over 23 counts) were record high in counts (the old high being 14 in 2010) and second in individuals only to 91 in 2002. The less common sparrows were well represented. Chipping Sparrows were documented from Madison, Pensaukee, and Stevens Point; Field Sparrows were documented from Brodhead, Platteville, and Two Rivers; a Vesper Sparrow was documented from Richland Center; Savannah Sparrows were documented from Baraboo, Kewaunee, and Rosendale; a Lincoln's Sparrow was documented

from Sauk City; and a Harris's Sparrow was found at La Crosse. The one sparrow to fare poorly was the Swamp Sparrow (18 over 10 counts). This was the lowest total of counts since 9 in 1996 and the lowest number of individuals since 16 in 1973. Northern Cardinals (8,072 over 100 counts) showed poorly, being 14% below average. Rose-breasted Grosbeaks were found at Sauk City and Shawano.

Blackbirds—Thanks to 550 found at Bridgeport, the Red-winged Blackbird (1,214 over 27 counts) was above its average. Other blackbirds fared less well. The Common Grackle was 67% below its 10-year average and the Brown-headed Cowbird was 44% below average. The Brewer's Blackbird was not found at all. An Eastern Meadowlark was at Brussels, a Western Meadowlark was documented with a specimen from Herbster (in the far northwestern corner of the state), and a Baltimore Oriole was found at a feeder in La Crosse.

Finches—The 2012 Count had the richest winter finch numbers in the history of the CBCs. The 2013 Count had the worst winter finch numbers in the history of the CBCs. This stark contrast was due to there being a seed failure in Ontario in 2012 followed by a heavy crop in 2013. It would not be much of an exaggeration to claim that not a single winter finch left Ontario in the fall and winter of 2013 to migrate to Wisconsin. After a record breaking year in 2012 (with 1,655 birds over 46 counts) there was not a single Pine Grosbeak in 2013. Going back to 1950 (when there were only 34 counts) this was the first year without Pine Grosbeaks. After 520 birds over 32 counts in 2012, the Red Crossbill was down to 6 birds over 5 counts

in 2013. This was the lowest number of individuals since 2 in 1970. After 2,018 birds over 42 circles in 2012, there were no White-winged Crossbills in 2013. Since 1952, the only years without White-winged were 1968, 1970, and 1990. After a record smashing 15,352 birds over 92 counts in 2012, there were but 190 Common Redpolls over 21 counts in 2013. The number of individuals was the lowest since 25 in 2002. As opposed to 44 Hoary Redpolls over 23 counts in 2012, there were no such redpolls in 2013. After 9,892 Pine Siskins over 99 counts in 2012, there were 122 such siskins over 30 counts in 2013. These 122 were 97% below the 10-year average and were the lowest total of individuals since 64 in 1970. The Evening Grosbeak has been lagging in numbers since the late 1990s but the 21 birds over 2 counts in 2013 were the lowest numbers since 1 bird on 1 count in 1956 (when there were but 37 counts). Wisconsin had a heavy 2013 seed crop of its own. Thus in-state nesting finches kept better pace with past numbers. The House Finch was just 11% below its average, while the American Goldfinch was the only species in this grouping to maintain its 10-year average. The Purple Finch, which has had slipping numbers for years, was 40% below its average.

House Sparrow—For the second consecutive year the House Sparrow (49,615 over 99 counts) was slightly above its 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.

Amherst (46); Jct. of Hwys. A and B, Portage County; Karen Dostal, kmdostal@wi-net.com. **Antigo** (24); Jct. of 45 and 7th Ave, Antigo; Nancy Richmond, N3480 County Road S, Antigo, WI 54409; 715. 623. 6850; polarpastor@gmail.com. **Appleton** (57); Jct. Hwys. 47 and 125, Outagamie Co.; Darwin Tiede, 2809 Schaefer Circle, Appleton, WI 54915; 920. 997. 9418; ctiede@new.rr.com. **Armstrong Creek** (21); Jct. of Hwys. 8 and 101, Forest County; Kay Kavanagh, 712 Lakeview Ln., Niagara, WI 54151; 715. 589. 2299; kkav2299@gmail.com. **Arpin** (47); 1/2 mi. N of Jct. Hwy. C and Oak Rd., Wood Co.; Ivan Rennhack, 7574 Arpin-Sherry Rd, Vesper, WI 54489; 715. 451. 3588; rennhacki@yahoo.com. **Ashland** (4); Jct. Hwy. 2 and Sanborn Ave., Ashland; Ryan Brady, 75355 Bourgo Road, Washburn, WI 54891; 715. 373. 0230; ryanbrady10@hotmail.com. **Baraboo** (93); Jct. City View Rd. and Hwy. A, Baraboo; Scott Swengel, 909 Birch St., Baraboo, WI 53913; 608. 356. 9543; aswengel@jvl.net.com. **Bayfield** (3); T 50 N, R 5 W, S-22; David A. Bratley; Box 518, Washburn, WI 54891; 715. 373. 2564; dabirder@juno.com. **Beloit** (100); 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** (not conducted in 2013); MacRae Lake, Washburn County; Rick Pertile, 1818 Laurel Ave. West, Minneapolis, MN 55405; 612. 374. 3417; mugzy1960@msn.com. **Black River Falls** (41); Jct. Hwys. H and 54, Jackson Co.; Judy Allen, W12866 River Rd., Black River Falls, WI 54615; 608. 488. 4150; knothole@centurytel.net. **Blanchardville** (103); 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** (110); Hwy. 18 bridge over Wisconsin R.; Dennis Kirschbaum, 1505 E. Parrish St., Prairie du Chien, WI 53821; 608. 326. 2718; kad9801@centurytel.net. **Brodhead** (101); 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** (63); Jct. Hwy. 57 and Stevenson Pier Rd., Door Co.; Wendy Lukes, 4449 Ploor Rd., Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235; 920. 746. 7616; reutwrl@yahoo.com. **Burlington** (86); Jct. Hwy. A and Crossway Rd., Racine Co.; Maureen Gross, S109 W27685 Maple Ave., Mukwonago, WI 53149; 262. 363. 4307; gr8buy@centurytel.net. **Cable** (too few party hours); Jct. Hwys. M and D, Bayfield Co.; Katie Connolly, Cable Natural History Museum, P.O. Box 416, Cable, WI 54821; 715. 798. 3890; Katie@cablemuseum.org. **Caroline** (26); two miles west of Caroline; Jan Hewitt, 1074 E. Paulson Rd., Iola, WI 54945; 715. 445. 2489. **Cassville** (111); 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** (68); Jct. Hwy. G and Palmer Rd., Sheboygan Co.; Seth Cutright, 3352 Knollwood Rd., West Bend, WI 53095; 262. 365. 8716; stcutright31@gmail.com. **Chippewa Falls** (34); Jct. Hwys. 178 and S, Chippewa Co.; Bruce Steger, 19676 70th Ave., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; 715. 723. 0209; just4birds@att.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** (104); Jct. Hwy. ZZ and Weaver Rd., Iowa Co.; Steve Greb, 1714 Labrador Rd., Oregon, WI 53575; 608. 835. 5266; steven.greb@gmail.com. **Collins** (77); 3 miles W of St. Nazianz on Hwy. C; Bob Domagalski, P.O. Box 396, St. Nazianz, WI 54232; 920. 881. 4002; rcd2@new.rr.com. **Columbus** (89); Jct. Johnson and Jahnke Sts. (south of Columbus); Chris West, 20262 Jarvis Hollow, Richland Center, WI 53581; 608. 647. 6403; chris.w.birder@gmail.com. **Cooksville** (99); Cooksville, Rock Co.; David and Anna Marie Huset, 242 W. Church St., Evansville, WI 53536; 608. 882. 5648; huset@att.net. **Dundee** (81); Hwy. DD, W of Auburn Lake, Fond du Lac Co.; Bill Volkert, W996 Birchwood Dr., Campbellsport, WI 53010; 920. 533. 8939; williamvolkert@hotmail.com. **Durand** (33); Jct. Hwys. 25 and DD 3 miles N of Durand, Dunn Co.; Bruce Steger, 19676 70th Ave., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; 715. 723. 0209; just4birds@att.net. **Ellsworth** (30); 1/4 mile west of Jct. 430 Ave. and O, Pierce County; Joseph Merchak, 210 N. Ilwaco Rd., River Falls, WI 54022; 715. 425. 1169; jmerchak@baldwin-telecom.net. **Ephraim** (61); Hwy. A 3 miles S of Jct. with Hwy. 42, Door Co.; Brian Forest,

P.O. Box 152, Baileys Harbor, WI 54202; 920. 839. 2802; brian@ridgessanctuary.org. **Fennimore** (105); Jct. Hwy. 61 and 9th Street, Fennimore, Grant County; Chuck Horn, 3510 Wood Road, Fennimore, WI 53809; 608. 822. 6574; horncn@wildblue.net. **Fifield** (6); Fifield Post Office; Thomas Nicholls, W7283 Walnut St. P.O. Box 63, Fifield, WI 54524; 715. 762. 3076; nicho002@umn.edu. **Florence** (20); just NE of center of Section 19, Town of Commonwealth, Florence Co.; Kay Kavanagh, 712 Lakeview Ln., Niagara, WI 54151; 715. 589. 2299; kkav2299@gmail.com. **Fond du Lac** (79); 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** (98); Jct. Hwy. K and Hackbarth Ave., Jefferson Co.; Richard Wanie, W5920 Lee Dr., Fort Atkinson, WI 53538; 920. 563. 6274; crwanie@att.net. **Fremont** (53); Jct. Hwys. I and HH 4 miles SW of Fremont; Larry Riedinger, PO Box 11, Caroline, WI 54928; 920. 205. 7491; riedingerl.aves@yahoo.com. **Friendship** (49); Jct. 16th Ave. and F, Adams Co.; Jym Mooney, 2183 N 54th St., Milwaukee, WI 53208; 414. 875. 6825; hopmoon@milwpc.com. **Gilman** (36); 1 mile W of Miller Dam, Taylor Co.; Ken Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479; 715. 659. 3910; connied1@charter.net. **Grantsburg** (11); 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** (75); Jct. Allouez and S. Webster Aves.; John Jacobs, 2373 Libal St., Green Bay, WI 54301; 920. 432. 2438; Jacobs_rs@yahoo.com.

Green Lake (51); 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** (5); Hwy. 169 in Gurney; Joan Elias, 11140 W. Edwards Rd., Saxon, WI 54559; 715. 893. 2358; jeelias@centurylink.net. **Hales Corners** (71); 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** (82); Jct. Hwys. 60 and 83 in Hartford; Thomas B. Schaefer, 3712 Kettle Moraine Rd., Hartford, WI 53027; 262. 825. 8210; schaefer-trees@gmail.com. **Hayward** (9); boat landing at Phipps near Hwy. 63, Sawyer Co.; Katie Connolly, Cable Natural History Museum, P.O. Box 416, Cable, WI 54821; 715. 798. 3890; Katie@cablemuseum.org. **Herbster** (2) Hwy. 13, 1 mile W of Herbster; Barbara Moldenhauer, 86405 Bark River Rd., Herbster, WI 54844; 715. 774. 3700; boatnbird@msn.com. **Holcombe** (35); Chippewa-Rusk county line, 1 mile E of Hwy. 27; Bruce Steger, 19676 70th Ave., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; 715. 723. 0209; just4birds@att.net. **Horicon** (90); Jct. Main Ditch and Main Dike in Refuge; Jeff Bahls, 4686 Blackbird Rd, Beaver Dam, WI 53916; 920. 210. 4832; jbahls@wildblue.net. **Hudson** (14); Afton, MN; Joseph Merchak, 210 N. Ilwaco Rd., River Falls, WI 54022; 715. 425. 1169; jmerchak@baldwin-telecom.net. **Hustisford** (count canceled due to weather); Jct. Hwys. CJ and M, just east of Clyman; Becca Sher, 262. 707. 7478; becca@beccasher.com. **Kenosha** (73); Jct. Hwys. 158 and 104th Ave. (Kenosha Co. only); Valerie Mann, 9800 160th Ave., Bristol, WI 53104; 262. 857.

8008; naturalist@pringlenc.org. **Kewaunee** (64); Jct. Hwys. 42 and D, Kewaunee Co.; Paul Schilke; 920. 639. 6151; paulschilke@gmail.com. **Kickapoo Valley** (107); Jct. Hwys. T and 131, Monroe Co.; Eric Epstein, 22505 Kensington Rd., Norwalk, WI 54648; 608. 823. 7837; tickcity@centurytel.net. **La Crosse** (44); La Crosse Courthouse; Dan Jackson, S2256 CTH K, Chaseburg, WI 54621; 608. 483. 2271; DanJackson@LBWhite.com. **La Farge** (108); La Farge, Vernon County; Ben Johnston, Kickapoo Valley Reserve, S3661 Hwy. 131, La Farge, WI 54639; 608. 625. 2960; Ben.Johnston@Wisconsin.gov. **Lake Geneva** (87); Interlaken Lodge, Hwy. 50 (approx. 2 M east of Jct. with Hwy 67); Joe Jacyna, 262. 248. 0198; twobirders@wi.rr.com. **Lakewood** (22); Jct. Hwy T and FR 2117, Oconto County; Kay Kavanagh, 712 Lakeview Ln., Niagara, WI 54151; 715. 589. 2299; kkav2299@gmail.com. **Luck** (12); Jct. 180 Ave. and 180 St., Polk County; Robin Maercklein, 1216 Tuggle Pkwy, Amery, WI 54001; 715. 483. 5278; robinmaercklein@gmail.net. **Madison** (96); State Capitol; Aaron Stutz, 125 Phillips Lane, Lake Mills, WI 53551; 920. 648. 3761; agstutz@sbcglobal.net. **Manitowish Waters** (15); Jct. Hwys. 51 and W, Vilas Co.; John Bates, 4245 Hwy. 47, Mercer, WI 54547; 715. 476. 2828; Manitowish@centurytel.net. **Manitowoc** (66); 2 mi. S of Newtonburg; Bob Domagalski, PO Box 396, St. Nazianz, WI 54232; 920. 881. 4002; rcd2@new.rr.com. **Meadow Valley** (42); Jct. Jackson, Juneau and Wood cos.; Andy Paulios, 101 S. Webster St. Madison, WI 53707; 608. 264. 6137; andy.paulios@wi.gov. **Medford** (37); 2.5 miles NE of Whittlesey, Taylor Co.; Joe Scott; joeyramon1@yahoo.com. **Menchalville** (76); Menchalville; Bob Domagalski, PO Box 396, St. Nazianz, WI 54232; 920. 881. 4002; rcd2@new.rr.com. **Milwaukee** (70); Jct. Port Washington Rd. and Hampton Ave., Glendale; Andrea Szymczak, 822 Lemira Ave., Waukesha, WI 53188; 262. 370. 8403; harrierhawk1@hotmail.com. **Minoqua** (16); 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. **Monroe** (102); tangent of Green County, Lafayette County, and the Illinois State Line; John Petterson; jskpat@tds.net. **Montello** (50); Harrisville, Marquette Co.; Daryl Christensen, N6053 County Y, Montello, WI 53949; 608. 296. 3068; daryl@darylchristensen.com. **Mount Horeb** (95); Jct. Hwys. 78 and Bus. 18/151, Mount Horeb; Kerry Beheler, 105 Oak Tree Dr., Mt. Horeb, WI 53572; 608. 437. 6938; kerry.beheler@gmail.com. **Nelson** (32); 1 mile S of Jct. Hwys. I and D; Bruce Steger, 19676 70th Ave., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; 715. 723. 0209; just4birds@att.net. **New Franken** (74); Jct. Hwys. P and SS, Brown County; Ed Houston, 2818 Sugarbush Ct., Green Bay, WI 54301; 920. 339. 3273; ezehouston@aol.com. **New Richmond** (13); 2 miles E of Boardman, St. Croix Co.; Joseph Merchak, 210 N. Ilwaco Rd., River Falls, WI 54022; 715. 425. 1169; jmerchak@baldwin-telecom.net. **Newburg** (69); 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; mhollebeck@riveredge.us. **Norske** (55); 1 mile E of Jct. Hwy P and Rustad Rd., Waupaca

Co.; Jan Hewitt, 1074 E. Paulson Rd., Iola, WI 54945; 715. 445. 2489. **Oconomowoc** (83); Hwy 67, 2 miles N of Oconomowoc; Brad Webb, 321 N. Monroe St., Watertown, WI 53098; 920. 261. 0326; brad@theropod.org. **Oshkosh** (58); Jct. Hwys. 21 and 41 in Oshkosh; Thomas Ziebell, 1638 White Swan Dr., Oshkosh, WI 54901; 920. 235. 0326; cziebell@new.rr.com. **Owen** (38); 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** (85); 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** (88); 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** (29); Pensaukee; Thomas Erdman, 4094 Hwy. S, Rte. 2, Oconto, WI 54153; 920. 465. 2713; erdmant@uwgb.edu. **Peshtigo** (28); Harmony Corners, Marinette Co.; Barb Bereza, N3175 County RW, Peshtigo, WI 54157; 715. 582. 0884; d0dobird2002@yahoo.com. **Phelps** (17); 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** (112); Cornelia on Ct. O, Grant Co.; Karl and Dorthy Legler, 429 Franklin St., Sauk City, WI 53583; 608. 643. 4926; karlndot@charter.net. **Plymouth** (80); Jct. Hwys. 23 and C, Sheboygan Co.; Robert Brigham, 851 Chaplin Ct., Plymouth, WI 53073; 920. 892. 7716; rbrigham@wi.rr.com. **Poynette** (92); Jct. Hwys. 51 and CS; Mark and Sue Martin, W7503 Kampen Rd., Arlington, WI 53911; 608. 333. 9645; goosep@chorus.net. **Racine** (72); 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** (87); Hwy. P midway between Cambria and Randolph, Columbia Co.; Jeff Bahls, 4686 Blackbird Rd, Beaver Dam, WI 53916; 920. 210. 4832; jbahls@wildblue.net. **Retreat** (109); Jct. of Gilman Rd. and Bishop Rd., Vernon County; Chris West, 20262 Jarvis Hollow Rd., Richland Center, WI 53581; 608. 475. 9016; chris.w.birder@gmail.com. **Rhineland** (19); Rhineland; Vanessa Haese-Lehman, 333 E. Rives St., Rhineland, WI 54501; 715. 369. 3708; markvanlehman@yahoo.com. **Richland Center** (106); 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; hirschy2@yahoo.com. **Rosendale** (59); 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. 365. 8716; stcutright31@gmail.com. **Sauk City** (94); 2.5 miles SE of Witwen, Sauk Co.; Karl and Dorothy Legler, 429 Franklin St., Sauk City, WI 53583; 608. 643. 4926; karlndot@charter.net. **Shawano** (27); 3 miles N of Lunds, Shawano Co.; Tim Ewing, W5646 Lindsten Rd., Shiocton, WI 54170; 715. 758. 6999; nnc@navarino.org. **Sheboygan** (67); Jct. 10th St. and Erie Ave., Sheboygan; Scott Baughman, 3043 Rolling Meadows Dr., Sheboygan, WI 53083; 920. 980. 3191; sbaughman@quantumspatial.com. **Shiocton** (56); 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. **Spencer** (39); Jct. Hwys. F and 153, Marathon Co.; Ken Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479; 715. 659. 3910; connied1@charter.net. **Spring Valley** (31); Jct. of 690 Ave. and 290 St., Pierce County; Joseph Merchak, 210 N. Ilwaco Rd., River Falls, WI 54022; 715. 425. 1169; jmerchak@baldwin-telecom.net. **Stevens Point** (45); Old Main Bldg., U.W.-Stevens Point; Nancy Stevenson, 1890 Red Pine Ln., Stevens Point, WI 54481; 715. 341. 0084; gypsysigma@yahoo.com. **Stockbridge** (78); intersection of County BB and Killsnake Rd., Calumet County; Terri Welisek, W4923 Golf Course Rd, Sherwood, WI 54169; 920. 989. 1969; terriw@new.rr.com. **Sturgeon Bay** (62); Jct. Hwys. 57 and P, Door Co.; Wendy Lukes, 4449 Ploor Rd., Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235; 920. 746. 7616; reutwrl@yahoo.com. **Summit Lake** (23); Jct. of Fritzgerald Dam Rd. and T, Langlade Co.; Joel A. Flory, 3131 Pleasure Point Dr., Rhinlander, WI 54501; 715. 490. 3039; joelflory@frontiernet.net. **Superior** (1); Jct. Co. A and Dopp Rd, Superior; Nancy Raffetto, raffetto@wisc.edu. **Three Lakes** (18); 6 miles E of Three Lakes; Bill Reardon, 1700 Open Acres Ln., Eagle River, WI 54521; 715. 479. 8055; breardon@nnex.net. **Trempealeau** (43); Jct. Hwy. K and Fremont St.,

Trempealeau; Al Wernecke, 23787 Trail View Lane, Trempealeau, WI 54661; 608. 534. 6330; ajja701@triwest.net. **Two Rivers** (65); Mishicot; Bob Domagalski, PO Box 396, St. Nazianz, WI 54232; 920. 881. 4002; rcd2@new.rr.com. **Washington Island** (60); Washington Island; Ursula Petersen, 3112 Sunnyside St., Stoughton, WI 53589; 608. 873. 0294; buboarcto2@gmail.com. **Waterloo** (97); Jct. of Hwys. O and B on Jefferson/Dane county line, 5 miles west of Lake Mills; Karen Etter Hale, 517 Tower St., Lake Mills, WI 53551; 920. 648. 8195; chimneyswift1@frontier.com. **Waukesha** (84); Jct. Hwy. D and Brookhill Rd., Waukesha Co.; Cathy Heyen; cghawk@hotmail.com. **Waupaca** (54); Jct. Casesy Rd. and Little Wolf River, Waupaca Co.; Jan Hewitt, 1074 E. Paulson Rd., Iola, WI 54945; 715. 445. 2489. **Wausau** (25); Jct. Grand Ave. and Thomas St., Wausau; Lynn Ott, 409 N. 11th St., Wausau, WI 54403 ; 715. 848. 1204; laott@frontier.com. **Wautoma** (52); Mount Morris, Waushara Co.; Chip Hutler, W6378 Cty. Rd. YY, Neshkoro, WI 54960; 920. 293. 4500; gonhawkn@centurytel.net. **Willard** (40); 1 mile E and 1.5 miles S of Willard, Clark Co.; Ken Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479; 715. 659. 3910; connied1@charter.net. **Wisconsin Rapids** (48); Wisconsin Rapids Airport; Darwin Tiede, 2809 Schaefer Circle, Appleton, WI 54915; 920. 997. 9418; ctiede@new.rr.com.

50 Years Ago in *The Passenger Pigeon*

The Silver Anniversary convention contained many interesting activities including an autograph party (400 in attendance) with ornithologists and writers: Carl Welty, Owen J. Gromme, Roger Tory Peterson, A.W. Schorger, Herbert L. Stoddard, and Clara Hussong. Jens Von Sivers demonstrated how birds are sketched in watercolor and pencil while L. Wayne Brown played bird song recordings. Elon E. Case of Antigo discussed "Homing of Adult and Juvenile Tree Swallows." He found in his studies at the UW Arboretum at Madison that many more males returned to the same or adjacent nest box each year than did females, indicating that the male is the nest site selector.

During the 1963 Christmas Bird Count, two species were recorded for the first time in Christmas count literature—the Lincoln's Sparrow, first noted by Roy Lukes at the feeder of Dr. and Mrs. Neseman, and a white-phase [morph] Gyrfalcon, witnessed by Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Gauerke, Mrs. Langer, and Edward Peartree.

The winter season field notes (December 1963-February 1964), written by Harold A. Bauers, show more than usual reporting of Goshawk sightings from 22 individuals in 12 different counties. A Clarke's Nutcracker was present on the west side of Rhineland from 1–10 January, and one or more Rusty Blackbirds were attempting to winter in each of the following counties: Dane, Rock, Racine, and Outagamie. An American Bittern was flushed from a swamp adjoining Lake Koshkonong in Jefferson County on 12 January, reported by John Schaeffer.

Excerpts from Vol. 26(3), 1964 by WSO Historian Nancy J. Nabak, 410 Stonehedge Road, Green Bay, WI 54302; 920. 655. 4185; nabak@sbcglobal.net



Hermit Thrush with mountain ash berry by David Franzen.

Lessons From the Seasons: Fall 2013

Randy Hoffman

*305 Fifth Street
Waunakee, Wisconsin 53597
ecurlew@hotmail.com*

This is my last lesson for WSO. I embarked on this venture to share some of my birding knowledge in hopes that birders would find the lessons useful for their own birding enjoyment. I have received many encouraging comments over the years and appreciate every one of them. Also, this being my last lesson and due to my personality type, I am compelled to view with introspection how I can pass on my love of birds to others.

My confession is I am an extreme introvert. I have worked on overcoming my shyness. Early in my birding life, I recall the day I accepted an offer from hotshot birder Craig Faanes to join him. After a morning of great birding we stopped for coffee and I was so nervous I could not drink my coffee, because my hand was shaking so much. I was in awe of Craig's birding prowess and even though I wanted to be a good birder, I was in dread that I did not match up.

I kept birding and reporting sightings, because birding was important to me, even though I did not realize why until many years later. Ultimately, a rare bird presented itself to me that resulted in a bout of anxiety. I discovered an immature Sabine's Gull at the

Breezy Point Road ponds in early October. I called the birder hotline—the only method for rapid communication back in the Stone Age—on a Saturday night. My night was restless. I barely slept. I was worried the bird would vacate the area and no one would believe me. I was so nauseous I did not eat breakfast and with butterflies in my stomach, I drove to Breezy Point Road the next day. When I arrived, several cars were parked along the road. I sheepishly asked the first person I met—Dennis Gustafson, another birding icon—if he had seen the bird. His response was YES!

I had arrived in the birding world, so I thought. Confirmation by the birding elite affirmed I knew my birds and could identify them correctly; I thought at the time this was my reason for birding.

I gradually by internal persistence and motivation overcame my shyness. I have presented hundreds of lectures, taught classes, led many field trips, and even made presentations to governors. To the outside world, it may have appeared that my inner extrovert had emerged.

Actually, after a presentation I nearly always (especially if the presentation was a keynote address amongst

my peers) needed to be alone in nature. I fully became cognizant that being an introvert meant I need to be in nature to recharge my batteries. My creative juices flow during my solo birding trips. I carry a note book, and creative words emanate in rapid fashion. I have also discovered many birders especially those with jobs in a competitive work environment need a similar release to rejuvenate. Birding alone, in solitude is my mental salvation.

There is an immense array of personality types. The remaining portion of this lesson is to examine just a few potential generalized personality types of birders and explore in brief how those birder types can affect the perception or enthusiasm portrayed to beginning birders. I am not an expert in psychological personality typing; furthermore, little work has been done matching personality types to birders. Regardless, we cannot ignore it; the discussion has begun and your personal interaction with beginning birders may hold the key to future birding participation and support.

Four basic personality types have been explored in some detail and have labels placed on them, but those labels can carry baggage. I'll simply use 1, 2, 3, and 4, and readers can put their own labels on the types.

Birder Type #1—

- Experts at identification.
- Spend many hours researching and examining birds or photographs for minute details.
- Interest in taxonomy, because they seek order.
- Uses technology to its fullest extent.
- Highest motivation is accuracy.

This type of birder can be highly valued by the birding community, especially when it comes to the science part of birding. They provide invaluable records that stand the scrutiny of other experts over the course of time. These type 1 birders make great members of the Records Committee in order to be “the official vehicle to say if a species has been found in the state or not.” They can teach other birders the nuances of plumage change and point out subtle details for correct identification. They can be the go-to birders to assist those wishing to learn how to identify gulls, sparrows, and flycatchers.

To beginning birders, they are not the most tactful when someone participating on a field trip or sends in bird reports to wisbirdn identifies a bird incorrectly. Oft times, Type 1 birders will readily dispatch emotionless blunt statements to beginner birders that may turn them off permanently from the great world of birding. Collectively, all birders need to find ways to communicate misidentifications in a gracious manner. We need to accept our collective infallibilities and avoid giving the perception that one misidentification has voided membership into the expert bird identification club.

Birder Type #2—

- Status and rank in the bird club is important
- Likes the competition of listing
- Focuses on the highlights of birding adventures and has little time for the details
- Likes to have gadgets or instant communication if it can make them

more efficient at finding target birds

- Readily ticks birds off lists

This type of birder is envied by many beginning birders. They are the natural born leaders of the birding communities in the majority of cases. They harbor a tremendous level of respect, and their words regarding birds, places to bird, and birding in general can be nearly God-like. Type 2 birders can provide skills to organize birders into active participants.

Many type 2 birders are very friendly, but deep down they would just as soon have a brief conversation so they can get on with their birding. They are rarely willing to engage new birders, which can potentially turn the next Roger Tory Peterson off. For consideration, Type 2 birders could use their superior organizing skills to write articles for local newspapers or blogs. These Type 2 birders should also consider mentoring young or beginning birders.

Birder Type #3—

- Always seems to be the most expressive or enthusiastic birder
- Enjoys the excitement of the chase
- Loves the social aspects of birding
- Birding is done primarily for fun
- Makes the first call on a bird's identification

This type of birder can be the birding sales person. They are and can be great ambassadors of our birding world. Getting people excited in social situations is their strong suit. They can be great story tellers. They also are very outgoing in their praise of our birding accomplishments, especially if

the other birder has just seen a life bird.

While expounding the fun of birding, Type 3 birders oft times dismiss the values of careful observation. They can be either overwhelmed or even somewhat dismissive of the importance of research and conservation. Type 3 birders can empower beginning birders by not only letting them view a bird through their scopes, but also imparting the value of careful identification. Bill Stott, of Ripon birding fame fondly stated “you need to name a bird first, before you can love it.” The love and enjoyment is the first key in our WSO mission. Type 3 birders can emphasize WSO's entire mission by articulating the connection between love, study, and conservation.

Birder Type #4—

- Prefers birding alone
- Gets rejuvenated and creative while birding in solitude
- Prefers stability in the birding world, especially annoyed by constant name changes
- Very concerned about the ethics of birding
- Questions his/her own ability to make the correct identification (proclivity for introspection)

Type 4 birders contribute to the birding world by expressing birding aspect in creative ways, such as sculpture, painting, and literature. They express care for other birders and the impression they may be portraying in their blogs, pictures, or actions. They usually have a small group of very close birding friends and view that friendship as important as the birding. Type 4 birders seldom enter into discussions regarding controversial

subjects. They are usually unwilling to invest in someone else's time to foster their birding passion. They get frustrated when the solitude they are pursuing is distracted, especially in heavily birded locations. I personally had made a commitment to carefully choose my rejuvenation locations. Birding in very remote spots for my self-healing, and taking time away from myself to invest in someone else's birding when I'm in more heavily birded areas.

There is no one right way to en-

courage beginning birders; it is incumbent on every active birder to do his or her share. When all types of birder examines their strengths and develops ways to reach out to beginning birders, then we can grow the birding community the way it should grow. WSO's mission guides us in that path. Instill the enjoyment into new birds, use the research to make sound decisions, and then apply the enthusiasm of enjoyment to conserve the birds we so love.



Dickcissel pictured by Davor Grgic.

The Fall Season: 2013

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After the extreme warmth and dryness of the autumn before, the fall of 2013 was well mannered. In both temperature and moisture, conditions were near their annual averages. In this fall without extremes, perhaps the most dramatic event was a front that crossed the state on 6–7 August. The effects of this front were most telling in the northeastern section of the state where there were wind shears of 100–110 miles per hour with a minimum of 6 tornados reported within a heavy downpour of rain. The greatest damage occurred from New London in Waupaca County east to Kewaunee and Two Rivers along Lake Michigan. Due to falling trees, Appleton was without power for several days, while the historic Maribel Caves Hotel in northern Manitowoc County took a direct hit from a tornado and was destroyed. The wet winter and spring of 2013 relieved the drought problems through much of the state. An area of severe drought did exist over northern Missouri and most of Iowa with a bulge of this drought extending northeast into west-central Wisconsin, the center of this drought focused on the city of La Crosse. The driest part of the fall season came in August through early September. The first sig-

nificant cold front arrived on 12 September followed by rain on 15 September. Soaking rain fell on 31 October and 1 November followed by rain, strong winds, and tornadoes in the period 16–18 November. Illinois was hit by numerous tornadoes, with great damage and 6 people killed. Perhaps due to the wet and cool spring, birds began nesting later than they might have otherwise. On the whole for the fall, northern migrants entered areas south of their nesting territories later than average and often lingered longer than usual. Due to normal precipitation patterns, regular shorebird locations had successful showings of birds. The most visited spot was the Horicon Marsh where shorebird habitat on the north side of Highway 49 seemed particularly fruitful. In many parts of the state the first snow fell on 11 November. Another snow fell the morning of 22 November, giving hunters good tracking conditions for the opening of the deer gun season. That night, temperatures fell to the single digits over northern Wisconsin, while daytime temperatures reached only the mid-20s. These temperatures were accompanied by strong northwest winds. The remainder of the month continued cold with



most inland lakes frozen before the start of the winter season. The winter season that followed was cold with perhaps a record number of nights showing subzero temperatures.

It was not until the fall of 1965, when Daryl Tessen became the seasonal editor, that the WSO began giving reports on individual species or even keeping track of the number of species found for the season. That first year (1965) 223 species were reported for the fall. That quickly zoomed to 255 in 1966 and hit 290 for

the first time in 1973. The first year with 300 was 1996. Since that year, the fall total of species has seldom fallen below 300. The season with the highest total was 315 in 2006, followed by 314 in 2012 and 313 in 2007. This year's total was 308. This total was diminished by the miss of such expected species as Gray Partridge, Bohemian Waxwing, and Common Redpoll. Among the better finds were Brant, Eared Grebe, White-faced Ibis, White-tailed Kite, Sabine's Gull, Little Gull, Laughing Gull, Arctic Tern, Long-

tailed Jaeger, Gyrfalcon, Purple Sandpiper, Say's Phoebe, Worm-eating Warbler, Lark Bunting, and Western Tanager.

From ebird data there were reports from all 72 counties, including Menominee. There were 8 counties finding 200+ species in the fall season. Those eight, in order of how many species were found, were Dane (229), Brown (216), Milwaukee (216), Racine (214), Manitowoc (211), Ozaukee (210), Waukesha (207), and Portage (200). This compares to 11 such counties in 2012. In addition, except for Brown County (which went from 213 species in 2012 to 216 in 2013), the other 6 counties had decreases from the year before. For example Dane went from 242 in 2012 to 229 in 2013 and Manitowoc went from 230 to 211. The four counties reporting 190 to 199 species for the fall season, in order of number of species, were Dodge (197), Jefferson (197), Douglas (195), and Grant (190). On a positive note, there were but two counties finding fewer than 50 species. Those two were Menominee (with 18) and Pepin (with 47). This compares to 4 such counties in 2012 and 12 in 2011. As was its misfortune in 2012, the WSO again received no information from the hawk watch station at Cedar Grove and only scattered dates from other hawk locations. The best data came from the Eagle Valley Nature Preserve along the Mississippi River in Grant County. Jason Thiele was the most consistent reporter from this location with now-and-then reports from other birders. Thanks to Jason and others from Eagle Valley for giving Wisconsin birders at least some insight into what valuable information might be gained

from hawk watch locations. Of the dates reported from Eagle Valley, the one spectacular day was 2 October. On that day there were 512 Sharpshinned Hawks, 22 Cooper's Hawks, 636 Broad-winged Hawks, 21 Peregrine Falcons, 2,916 Blue Jays, and 7,553 Red-winged Blackbirds.

REPORTS

(1 August to 30 November 2013)

Species marked with "*" need documentation that is sent to the records committee.

Greater White-fronted Goose—Counties reporting this species were Columbia, Dunn, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, and Washington. The first find was of two birds on 11–30 September at Dummer's Pond in Dunn County (first by Geraghty). The next find was not until 6 October when three were found on the Fond du Lac County side of Horicon Marsh (Mezera). These were followed by one bird 19 October through 24 November at the Johnson's Creek Landfill in Jefferson County (first by Stutz), one bird 3 November on Big Cedar Lake in Washington County (Schaefer and Szymczak), and 14 birds on 6 November at the Ostego Marsh in Columbia County (Otto).

Snow Goose—The first find was 13 September in Ashland County (Anich, Brady, Oksita, plus Joel and Patti Trick) followed by finds on 14 September in Door County (Collins) and Marathon County (Hurlburt). Found as late as 30 November in the counties of Bayfield, Kewaunee, and Manitowoc with a small number of birds found into the winter season. The high count was 75 on 23 November in Dane County (Boland) followed by 35 on 22 November in Crawford County (Mezera).

Ross's Goose—The Ross's Goose was reported from 10 counties, which is record high for the fall season. The record had been 6 counties in 2008. The first find was 17 September in Fond du Lac County (Dave and Kerry Sehloff) followed by 18 September at Crex Meadows in Burnett County (Wanger). The last finds were

14 November in Vernon County (Spencer), 20 November in Dodge County (Tessen), and 30 November in Kewaunee County (Verhaagh). An individual was then documented during the winter season. All reports were of 1 or 2 individuals.

Brant*—Two birds (Figure 1) were found 29 October at Piffner Pioneer Park in Stevens Point, Portage County by Stan Skutek. The following day these birds were documented by Hurlburt, Malcolm, and Tessen.

Cackling Goose—Cackling Geese were reported from 37 counties, which compares to 34 the fall before. The first date was 12 September in Winnebago County (Ziebell) followed by 13 September in Ashland County (Anich and Oksiuta) and 14 September in Dane County (Thiessen). Reports of this species continued into the winter season. The high count was 74 on 27 November in Walworth County (Boone and Fitzgerald) followed by 60 on 24 October in Vernon County (Stark).

Canada Goose—In the period 18 October through 4 November William Mueller was reporting 3,500 to 4,000 Canada Geese on the Fond du Lac County side of Horicon Marsh. The nearest total to the Horicon numbers was 2,000 on 5 November in Outagamie County (Malcolm).

Mute Swan—Reported from 16 counties, which is a match for the year before. The only early season finds of this nester were from the counties of Ashland (Oksiuta), Door (R. and C. Lukes), Ozaukee (Petherick), and Waukesha (Gustafson). The only double digit counts were 12–25 in the period 29 October through 13 November at North Bay SNA in Door County (S. Peterson).

Trumpeter Swan—Reported from 34 counties, which compares to 33 the fall before. Early season reports came from the counties of Adams, Burnett, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Juneau, Rusk, and Vilas. The high count was 67–68 in the period 18–19 November in Polk County (Java and Maercklein). Outside Polk County, the high count was 32 on 14 November in Lincoln County (Verhasselt).

Tundra Swan—A single bird was noticed on 31 August at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (T. Wood). The next find was not until 6 October at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby) followed by 12 October in Marinette County (J. Campbell) and 19 October in Buffalo County (Puchalski). Despite the early onset of winter, Tundra Swans were found into the winter season. The counts of better than 1,000 individuals were 1,250 on 9 November in Vernon County (Kozak and Zinda), 1,300 on 8 November at Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby), and 1,400 on 10 November at Cat Island (Sonneland and Swelstad).

Whooper Swan*—This exotic species (Figures 2 and 3) was well documented on 25–26 October at the Ostego Marsh in Columbia County (Gopalan and Tessen) and on 28 October at Beaver Dam in Dodge County by Robert Bucci and Darrell Schiffman. These finds were considered not valid due to questions of origin.

Wood Duck—The last date was 30 November in the counties of Waukesha (Szymczak) and Winnebago (Ziebell). Despite the harsh onset of winter weather, numbers of Wood Ducks were found into the winter season. The high count was 500 on 19 October in Buffalo County (Puchalski) followed by 220 on 1 September in Dodge County (S. Cutright, Sher, and Sommer).

Gadwall—Early season reports of this nesting species came from the counties of Brown, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, and Outagamie. This duck was found into the winter season. The high count was 500 on 18 October at the Trempealeau NWR in Trempealeau County (M. Paulson), and 500 on 3 November in Vernon County (Hays), followed by 400 on 9 November in Vernon County (Kozak and Zinda).

American Wigeon—The only early season report was of two birds on 2 August in Florence County (K. Kavanagh). A small number of wigeon remained into the winter season. The high count was 500 on 3 November in La Crosse County (Puchalski), followed by 400 on 3 November in Vernon County (Hayes), and 300 on 27 October in Vernon County (Stratton).

American Black Duck—Reported from 40 counties. The only early season reports of this possible nester were from the Horicon Marsh of Dodge County (Gray), Door County (R. and C. Lukes), Manitowoc County (Sontag), and Vilas County (Stone). The high count was 39 on 14 November at Goose Pond in Columbia County (Schiffman) followed by 30 on 4 November at Bay Beach in Brown County (Sonneland and Swelstad). The count of 39 is the lowest high in the history of the fall season. The former low high had been 40 in 1985.

Mallard—The high count was 750 on 3 November at Goose Island in La Crosse County (Puchalski), and 750 on 14 November at Goose Island in Columbia County (Schiffman), followed by 700 on 14 November in Outagamie County (Nowak), and 650 on 25 August at the Zeloski Marsh in Jefferson County (Bridge and Stutz).

Blue-winged Teal—The last November dates were 8 November at Goose Pond in Columbia County (Baker) and 17 November at Lake Mills in Jefferson County (Etter Hale). The high count was 500 on 4 August at Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County (Tessen), and 500 on 20 September off Eagle Point in Grant County (Thiele), followed by 338 on 17 August in Dodge County (Howe and Wegner).

Northern Shoveler—Early season reports came from the counties of Brown, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Grant, Manitowoc, and Outagamie. Numbers of Shovelers remained into the winter season. The high count was 500 on 21 November at Nine Springs in Madison, Dane County (Schwarz) followed by 330 on 20 November on Lake Koshkonong in Jefferson County (Bridge).

Northern Pintail—The first fall reports were 9 August in Racine County (Howe and Wegner), 11 August at Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (Bridge), and 13 August at the Zeloski Marsh near Lake Mills in Jefferson County (Stutz). Each report was of a single bird. Small numbers of Pintail lingered into the winter season. Consistent counts ranging from 100–500 were reported in the period 22 October through 9 November on the Mississippi River in Vernon County with the high of 500 coming on 6 November (M. Paulson). Nearest to this were

259 on 23 September off Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (J. Smith) and 250 on 3 November in La Crosse County (Puchalski).

Green-winged Teal—The last fall dates were 24 November on Lake Mendota in Dane County (Schwarz), 26 November on Lake Geneva in Walworth County (Boone and Fitzgerald), and 28 November on Middle Genesee Lake in Waukesha County (Schaefer and Szymczak). Small number of these teal then remained into the winter season. The only location showing better than 100 individuals was the Horicon Marsh of Dodge County with the high of 400 coming on 28 October (Frank). Nearest to the Horicon numbers were 95 on 9 November in Vernon County (Kozak and Zinda). This is a sharp contrast to the 6,000 Green-winged found at Horicon on 3 November 2012 (Frank).

Canvasback—The sole August find was one bird on 1 August at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby). The next sighting was not until 23 September when one bird was spotted at Governor Dodge SP in Iowa County (Decker) followed by another find of a single bird on 25 September in Outagamie County (Swelstad). Small numbers of Canvasback then remained into the winter season. As is to be expected, all counts of 1,000 or more came from counties along the Mississippi River in the southwestern corner of the state. The high count was 10,000 on 9 November in Crawford County (Collins) followed by 7,050 on 26 October in Crawford County (Stutz).

Redhead—Early season reports came from the counties of Brown, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, and Winnebago. As with most duck species, numbers of Redhead remained into the winter season. The high count was 500 on 3 November in La Crosse County (Paulson) followed by 300 on 8 November in Brown County (Prestby).

Ring-necked Duck—Early season reports came from the counties of Burnett, Dodge, Monroe, Outagamie, Rusk, and Vilas. Numbers of Ring-necked then remained into the winter season. In the period 9–27 October at the Thunder Lake SWA in Oneida County there were reports of 400 to 1,400 Ring-necked with the high count of 1,400 coming on 9 October (Peczynski). Outside Thunder Lake the high

count was 540 on 2 November in Waukesha County (Szymczak) followed by 400 on 7 November in Polk County (Maercklein).

Greater Scaup—The only early season find was one bird on 1 August at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Pestby). A single bird was then found a second time on 20 August. The only other August report was of one bird in the period 28–31 August in Manitowoc County (Sontag). Outside of Manitowoc County, where Greater Scaup continued to be found for the remainder of the season, the only September finds were from the northern counties of Ashland, Bayfield, and Douglas with the first such find coming on 18 September in Ashland County (the Kavanaghs). Counties away from the Great Lakes in which this scaup was found were Crawford, Dane, Iron, Marathon, Oneida, Polk, Walworth, and Winnebago. The high count was 5,000 on 8 November off the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby). In the period 27–29 November Milwaukee County was reporting numbers ranging from 400–500.

Lesser Scaup—Found at the start of the season in the counties of Manitowoc (Sontag) and Winnebago (Ziebell). The nearest early finds to these were on 10 August in Brown County (Sinkula) and 11 August in Racine County (Pugh). The high count, by a wide margin, was 2,500 on 26 October along the Mississippi River in Crawford County (Stutz). Nearest to this were 500 on 1–3 November in La Crosse County (Paulson) and 400 on 18 October in Fond du Lac County (W. Mueller).

Harlequin Duck—There were 4 fall reports. Those reports in order of appearance were: two birds on 27 October at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Jan and Larry Kraemer), one bird on 3 November off Bradford Beach in Milwaukee County (many birders), 1 bird over the period 14–30 November at Pershing Park in Racine County (first reported by John Wilke), and 1 bird on 17 November in Kenosha County (Sweet).

Surf Scoter—As happened the previous fall, the first sighting was by birders attending Jaegerfest at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County in the period 16–22 September (first by Tessen). Also, as with the previous fall, the only

such scoter sighting for September was from this fest. The next find was 5 October at Lake Du Bay in Portage County (Janz) quickly followed by finds on 6 October in the counties of Ashland (Oksiuta), Douglas (Nienhaus), and Marathon (Belter and Sabatke). There were reports from 8 inland counties that do not touch a Great Lake. As with last fall, the center of activity for this scoter was Milwaukee County where totals ranged from 10–30 individuals in the period 30 October into the winter season. Other counties reporting better than 10 birds were Ashland (with 16 on 17 October by Brady) and Sheboygan (with 12 on 26 October by Malcolm and 15 on 28 October by Tessen).

White-winged Scoter—The first fall find was of a single bird on 5 October on Lake Wausau in Marathon County (Belter and Hurlburt). The next find was not until 17 October when birds were spotted in the counties of Ashland, Bayfield, and Douglas. There were inland reports from 10 counties, which is a match for 10 the fall before. Double digit counts were made from the Lake Michigan counties of Milwaukee (11–25 in the period 20 October through 15 November), Ozaukee (10–18 in the period 28 October to 3 November), and Racine (12–15 in the period 27 October through 2 November). The high of 25 was set on 2 November in Milwaukee County (Petherick).

Black Scoter—The first find was 16 and 21 September at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Tessen) not to be followed until 16 October in Ashland County (Anich and Oksiuta). There were inland reports from 11 counties, which is an increase from 4 the fall before. Double digit counts came from the Lake Michigan counties of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, and Sheboygan. A total of 10 were reported from the inland county of Dane on 17 November (Evanson). The most consistent highs came from Milwaukee County in the period 27 October and into the winter season. There were numerous reports of 70+ birds with the high being 84 on 3 November (Fissel, Heikkinen, and Thiessen). The only historic fall numbers greater than 84 are 450 on 17 November 1980 in Door County (Hoffman), 110 on 23 October 1982 in Ozaukee County (Tessen), and 102 on 21 October in Ozaukee County (Tessen).

Long-tailed Duck—The first fall sighting was 8 October at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Svingen) followed by 17 October in Manitowoc County (W. Mueller), 18 October in Ozaukee County (T. Wood), and 24 October in Sheboygan County (T. Wood). There were inland reports from the counties of Crawford, Vilas, Dane, Fond du Lac, La Crosse, and Marathon. The largest concentrations of Long-tailed are to be found far from shore on Lake Michigan and are thus out of view for land birders. The high counts this fall were 5,000 on 5 November in Manitowoc County followed that same day by 4,000 in Kewaunee County. Both totals came from an aerial survey conducted far off shore over Lake Michigan (W. Mueller). The highest count from land was 150 on 19 November in Door County (Malcolm).

Bufflehead—An unusual August find was one bird on 10 August at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Sinkula). This was followed by a single find in the month of September, that being 13 September at Tainter Lake in Dunn County (P. Campbell). Early October finds were 2 October in Brown County (Prestby) and 8 October in Ashland County (Brady). Bufflehead did not arrive in earnest until the period 14–16 October when they appeared in the counties of Adams, Dane, Douglas, Oneida, Vernon, and Walworth. The high count was 775 on 15 November at Geneva Lake in Walworth County followed by 600 on 11 November in Marathon County (Backus and Belter).

Common Goldeneye—Reported at the start of the season from Winnebago County (Ziebell) followed by 5 August in Brown County (Prestby) and 7 August in Outagamie County (Maertz). The nearest fall dates to these were 13–14 August at Pelican Lake in Oneida County (Gregory). As early as 14 August, 56 goldeneye were counted at Pelican Lake (Richmond). The high count was 500 on 30 November in Marinette County (Bridge), followed by 400 on 30 November at Rock Lake in Jefferson County (Eter Hale), and 205 on 6 November in Bayfield County (Brady).

Hooded Merganser—This nesting species was reported in early August from 21 counties, which compares favorably to 11 such counties in 2012 and 7 in 2011. As is normal, numbers of

this merganser remained into the winter season. The high count was 120 on 3 November at the 6th Avenue Marsh in Adams County (Gilbert) followed by 68 on 11 November in Vilas County (Peczynski).

Common Merganser—This nesting species was reported in early August from the northern counties of Bayfield (K. Smith), Door (R. and C. Lukes and S. Peterson), Sawyer (D. and K. Smith, Stutz), and Vilas (Gilbert and Stone). There were 52 counted on 8 August in Vilas County (Stone). The high count was 200 on 21 November in Brown County (Sonneland) followed by 160 on 10 October in Ashland County (David).

Red-breasted Merganser—August reports were 2 August in Kewaunee County (Sinkula), 10 August in Door County (S. Peterson), 21 August at Dyckesville in Brown County (Prestby), 24 August in Ozaukee County (Frank), and 25 August at Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Swelstad). There were 17 counted as early as 10 August in Door County (S. Peterson). All counts of 1,000+ were from counties along Lake Michigan. The high count was 5,000 on 12 November in Sheboygan County (Tessen), followed by 4,000 on 9 November in Sheboygan County (Tessen), and 3,500 on 15 November off Wind Point in Racine County (Betchkal).

Ruddy Duck—This nesting species was reported in early August from the counties of Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Outagamie, and Winnebago. Small numbers of Ruddy Ducks remained into the winter season. The high count was 2,800 on 17 October at Point au Sauble in Brown County (Prestby). The only other report of 1,000+ was 1,000 to 1,500 in the period 9–24 October at Lake Koshkonong in Jefferson County (Bridge and Watson).

Northern Bobwhite—Found in the counties of Green, Racine, and Walworth with all finds being of single birds. Most of these are suspect as to origin.

Gray Partridge—As is now the custom, there were no fall finds.

Ring-necked Pheasant—Reported from 37 counties, which compares to 31 in 2012. The only double digit reports were 15 on 14 October in Burnett County (Hoekstra), 12 on 21 September in Wood County (Zopfi), and 11 on 9 November in Kenosha County (Goldberg).

Ruffed Grouse—Reported from 29 counties, which compares to 28 in 2012 and 25 in 2011. The most southern counties came from the central sand areas of Adams, Juneau, Marathon, Marquette, Portage, Sauk, and Wood. The high count was 8 on 27 October in Forest County (Prestby).

Spruce Grouse—There were 2 reports from Forest County and 4 reports from Vilas County. The high count was 4 on 30 August in Vilas County (Moning and Taurer).

Sharp-tailed Grouse—There were 3 reports from Douglas County and 1 report from Taylor County. The high count was 6 on 29 November from the Pershing SWA in Taylor County (Stutz).

Greater Prairie-Chicken—The only reports came from the Leola Marsh in Adams County and the Buena Vista Grasslands in Portage County. The high count was 52 on 13 November from Buena Vista in Portage County (Evanston) followed by 30 on 14 October from the Leola Marsh in Adams County (Akers). The only fall historical totals greater than 52 birds are 102 on 20 November 1998 at Buena Vista (Hall), 96 on 12 November 1999 at Buena Vista (Hall), 78 on 12 November 1995 at Buena Vista (Berner), and 70 on 12 November 1993 at Buena Vista (Berner).

Wild Turkey—The high count was 45 on 23 November in Walworth County (Boone and Fitzgerald) followed by 35 from a number of locations.

Red-throated Loon—Reported from the Great Lake counties of Bayfield, Door, Douglas, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, and Sheboygan. The sole inland report came from Iron County on 14 October (Anich). The first fall find was on 19 September at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (T. Schultz and Tessen). This initial find was not followed by an-

other until 13 October at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (R. Johnson, Keyel, and Svingen). The next sighting came on 17 October from Door County (R. and C. Lukes). The last fall date was 29 November in the counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Racine with individuals then found into the winter season. The high count was 5 on 8 November at Wind Point in Racine County (Pugh).

Pacific Loon*—One bird was documented for 26 November on Lake Geneva in Walworth County (Sean Fitzgerald).

Common Loon—August finds beyond nesting counties were 7 August in Winnebago County (Uslabar), 11 August in Eau Claire County (Wynn), 15 August in Dane County (McDowell and White), and 31 August in Trempealeau County (Hager). The last fall finds were 27 November in Bayfield County (Brady), 28 November in Racine County (Lubahn), and 30 November in the counties of Door (R. and C. Lukes) and Marinette (Bridge). In the period of 14–17 November there were consistent reports of 25–75 Common Loons on Lake Waubesa in Dane County with the high of 75 coming on 17 November (Thiessen). Nearest to this were 60 on 8 October at Washburn in Bayfield County (Brady) followed by 37 on 17 October in Ashland County (Brady).

Pied-billed Grebe—The last fall dates were 29 November in Milwaukee County (T. Wilson) and 30 November in Waukesha County (Gustafson and Szymczak) with small numbers then found in the winter season. The high count was 132 on 29 October in Racine County (Fitzgerald), followed by 110 on 16 October in Green Lake County (Evanston), and 98 on 1 September in Dane County (Fitzgerald).

Horned Grebe—Unlike some recent fall seasons, there were no Horned Grebes reported in the month of August. The first find came on 1 September at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (many birders), followed by 7 September in Vilas County (Peczynski), and 9 September in Door County (Howe and Wegner). The last fall date was 29 November in two different areas in Door County (S. Peterson and Schilke). The high count was 160 on 3 November in Milwaukee County (Wanger) followed by 155 on 15

September in Door County (Howe and Wegner).

Red-necked Grebe—Reported from 19 counties, which compares to 16 the previous fall. Early August finds were from Goose Pond in Columbia County (Senner and Thiede) and Burnett County (Haseleu). The last fall dates were 25 November in Bayfield County (Brady), 26 November in Walworth County (Fitzgerald), and 28 November in Racine County (Howe). The high count was 12 on 19 September in the Apostle Islands of Ashland County (Brady) followed by 6 at Goose Pond in Columbia County (Thiede).

Eared Grebe*—There were two reports. The first was 26 October in Vilas County (Prestby) followed by 28 November on Genesee Lake in Waukesha County (Szymczak).

Western Grebe*—There were three reports all of single birds. Those three were 28 August through 1 September at Houska Park in the city of La Crosse, La Crosse County (first by Puchalski and West), 1 September in Vilas County (Peczynski), and 3 November at Wisconsin Point (Nienhaus). These 3 sightings are a contrast to 9 such finds in the fall of 2012.

Double-crested Cormorant—As is now the norm, numbers of cormorants remained into the winter season. There were consistent reports of 2,000+ cormorants off the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County in the period August through mid-October with a number of reports ranging from 11,000 to 23,000 individuals. The high count of 23,000 came on 15 September (Prestby). These are new record highs for the fall season. The high had been 9,000 set on 15 October 2011 in Ozaukee County by Tessen. Outside of Brown County, the high count was 1,100 on 15 September in Ashland County (Anich).

American White Pelican—Found at or near the start of the season in 14 counties, with most of these confined to the northeastern part of the state. Exceptions were counties along the Mississippi River in the southwestern corner of the state where migrants appeared as early as 16 July in Trempealeau County (Potthoff) and 17 July in Grant County (Shealer). As is now the

norm, some pelicans remained into the winter season. In August there were consistent reports of 1,200 to 2,200 pelicans off the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County with the high of 2,200 reported on 11 and 18 August (Prestby). The last count of 1,000 or more pelicans from Cat Island came on 8 September (Sonneland and Swelstad). High counts beyond Brown County were 820 on 26 September on Buffalo Lake in Marquette County (Evanson) and 580 on 12 September at Eagle Valley in Grant County (Thiele). The count of 2,200 in August at Cat Island is second only to 2,500 reported on 20 September 2006 in Pepin County by Bob Russell.

American Bittern—Reported from 23 counties with a high count of 3 on 4 August at Vernon Marsh in Waukesha County (Howe and Wegner) and 3 on 23 September at Crex Meadows in Burnett County (Paulios). The last October dates were 18 October at Vernon Marsh (Gustafson) and 19 October at Crex Meadows (Seeger). These were followed by 17 November in Winnebago County (Ziebell).

Least Bittern—Reported from 4 counties (Brown, Dodge, Waukesha, and Winnebago), which compares to 8 counties the previous fall. The only reports after August came from the counties of Waukesha and Winnebago with the last date being 30 September at Vernon Marsh (Gustafson). The high count was 4 on 3 August at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (Kulinski).

Great Blue Heron—As is customary, numbers of Great Blue Herons remained into the winter season. The high count was 70 on 8 August at the Zeloski Marsh in Jefferson County (Stutz) followed by 59 on 26 September at Buffalo Lake in Marquette County (Evanson).

Great Egret—Reported from 39 counties with November departures on 2 November from Winnebago County (the Schloffs), 5 November from Marinette County (Hurst), and 10 November from the Horicon Marsh of Dodge County (Longhenry). The high count was 288 on 31 August at Buffalo Lake in Marquette County (Fitzgerald) followed by 200 on 23 August at the Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County (Sonneland and Swelstad).

Snowy Egret—There were four reports. The first was on 3 August at the intersection of Elmwood and Davidson roads south of Hustisford in Dodge County (Steger). The second was of one bird on 7 August at Bay Beach in Brown County (Evanson). The third was on 11 August at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties (numerous birders). The fourth was of 2 birds on 7 September in the Horicon Marsh of Dodge County (Christine and Robert Huebner). There had been no reports of this egret in the falls of 2011 and 2012.

Cattle Egret—Found in the counties of Dodge, Fond du Lac, Waukesha, and Winnebago. The last sightings were 6–8 October in Fond du Lac County (last by Bridge and Gilbert) and 11 October in Winnebago County (Ziebell). The high count was 27 on 7 October in Fond du Lac County (Christine and Robert Heubner) followed by 15 on 10 August in Dodge County (the Heubners).

Green Heron—The last dates were 9 October at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (Hockman), 9 October at Washington Park in Milwaukee County (Vargo), and 11 October in Winnebago County (Ziebell). The high count was 12 on 22–23 August as Grass Lake in Rock County (Reimer), followed by 11 on 31 August at Forest Beach in Ozaukee County (S. Cutright and Sher), and 11 on 12 September at the Engel Conservation Area in Waukesha County (Gustafson).

Black-crowned Night-Heron—Reported from 19 counties, which compares to 14 counties in 2012 and 18 in 2011. The last dates were 8 November at the Juneau Lagoon in Milwaukee County (McCaw) and 16 November in Winnebago County (Ziebell). The high count was 13 on 11 September at Bay Beach in Brown County (Swelstad), followed by 12 on 2 September at the Manitowoc River Marsh in Fond du Lac County (W. Mueller), and 7 on 3 September at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (Longhenry).

White-faced Ibis*—One bird was found in the period 18–27 October on the Fond du Lac County side of Horicon Marsh (first by John Dixon and the Huebners). This is but the fourth fall record for the White-faced Ibis. The previous three are: 16–18 August 2009 in Dodge

County (Aaron Holschbach and Tom Wood), 22–28 October 2000 in Dodge County (Tom Schultz), and 22 October 2007 in Dodge County (Tom Prestby).

Turkey Vulture—As is now the norm, even during a cool fall such as the present, small numbers of vultures remained into the winter season. The high count was 300 on 13 September in Dane County (Paulios), followed by 125 on 12 October in Sauk County (Jara and Price), and 105 on 25 August in Dane County (Thiessen). The total of 300 is record high for the fall season. The old high had been 220 set on 17 October 1987 at Devil's Lake SP in Sauk County by Ken Lange.

Osprey—November departure dates were 1 November in Dane County (Henrikson), 2 November in Marathon County (Hoeft), 7 November in Walworth County (Fitzgerald), and 10 November in Racine County (Havel). The high count was 12 on 12 September at Eagle Valley in Grant County (Thiele), followed by 10 on 2 October at Eagle Valley in Grant County (McKay and Thiele), and 7 on 1 August at the Collins Marsh in Manitowoc County (Domagalski).

White-tailed Kite*—A lone White-tailed Kite (Fig. 4) was observed by many birders at the Leola Marsh in Adams County in the period 29 September through 2 November (with the first find by Quentin Yoerger). For most birders this was a state life bird. The previous fall records were: 17–21 August 2012 at Crex Meadows in Burnett County (Jeff Fisher) and 9 September 1989 in Burnett County (Pat Savage).

Bald Eagle—As usual, the high counts of Bald Eagle came from counties along the Mississippi River in the southwestern corner of the state. The only reports of 100+ were 289 on 15 November in La Crosse County (Paulson) and 344 on 30 November in Vernon County (Hayes). The total of 344 is nearly a match for the record high fall count of 350 on 27 November 2003 in La Crosse County by Fred Leshner.

Northern Harrier—This harrier was found throughout the season. The only double digit counts were 10 on 28 August at the Buena Vista Grasslands in Portage County (Moning and Taurer) and 12 on 2–3 November at the

Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (Liz and Matt Herzmann).

Sharp-shinned Hawk—Found at or near the start of the fall season in 6 nesting counties. The high count was 514 on 2 October at Eagle Valley in Grant County (Carole Mandernack, McKay, and Thiele), followed by 135 on 10 October at Eagle Valley, and 86 on 30 September at Eagle Valley (Thiele).

Cooper's Hawk—The only double digit counts were 22 on 2 October at Eagle Valley in Grant County (the Mandernacks and Thiele) and 12 on 30 September and 1 October at Eagle Valley in Grant County (Thiele).

Northern Goshawk—There were but 18 reports of this Goshawk from a total of 6 counties for the entire fall season. Of these 18 reports, 12 came from Bare Bottoms in Florence County (Kay Kavanagh). The only August reports were from the counties of Bayfield (Brady), Door (R. and C. Lukes), and Florence (K. Kavanagh). The only southern find was on 21 October at Lake Barney in Dane County (Fisel). All reports were of single birds.

Red-shouldered Hawk—Reported from 23 counties, which compares to 29 in 2012 and 24 in 2011. As is customary, a number of these hawks remained into the winter season. The high count was 3 on 14 September at Eagle Valley in Grant County (Brett Mandernack).

Broad-winged Hawk—The finds beyond the first week of October were 11 October at Governor Dodge SP in Iowa County (Decker), 13 October at Concordia College in Ozaukee County (Lubahn), 19 October at Eric's Ridge in Monroe County (Epstein), and 20 October in Door County (R. and C. Lukes). The high count was a kettle of 1,200 on 20 September in Dunn County (Hoyland), followed by 636 on 2 October at Eagle Valley in Grant County (C. Mandernack, McKay, and Thiele), and 587 in Monroe County on 21 September (Epstein).

Red-tailed Hawk—Without consistent reports from hawk watch locations, the high count was 29 on 6 November at Eagle Valley in Grant County (Thiele), followed by 19 on 22 October in Milwaukee County (Sparks), and 19

on 12 November at Eagle Valley in Grant County (Thiele).

Rough-legged Hawk—The first date was 16 October in Burnett County (A. Kearns), followed by 22 October in Outagamie County (Malcolm and Ward), and 24 October in Oneida County (David). The high count was 6 on 2 November in Adams County (the Schloffs) followed by 5 on 29 November in Columbia County (Schiffman).

Golden Eagle—Reported from the counties of Burnett, Florence, Grant, Monroe, Ozaukee, Polk, Portage, and Richland. October sightings were 16 October in Burnett County (A. Kearns), 16 October in Polk County (Maercklein), and 21 October in Monroe County (Epstein). All reports were of single birds.

King Rail*—There were two reports, those being 17 August at the Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County (Bontly, Schwartz, and Sommer) and 22 September in northeastern Fond du Lac County (W. Mueller).

Virginia Rail—Reported from 13 counties, which contrasts poorly with 20 in 2012 and 17 in 2011. The last October dates were 26 October in Columbia County (Schilke), 30 October in Dane County (Gopalan), and 30 October in Waukesha County (Gustafson). These were followed by 17 November in Winnebago County (Ziebell). Even in this harsh fall and early winter, Virginia Rails were heard on the Palmyra and Poynette Christmas Counts. The high count was 7 on 18 August at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (Huset).

Sora—Reported from 36 counties, which contrasts to 46 in 2012 and 30 in 2011. The last dates were 26 October in Grant County (Yoerger), 27 October in Manitowoc County (Sontag), and 27 October in Winnebago County (Ziebell). The high count was 20 on 21 September in Burnett County (Paulios) followed by 12 on 11 September in Polk County (Maercklein).

Common Gallinule—Reported from the counties of Brown, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Outagamie, Portage, Waukesha, and Winnebago. These 8 counties contrast poorly to 11 in 2012 and 13 in 2011. The only October find

was in the period 1–15 October at Big Muskego Lake in Waukesha County (Gustafson). The only double digit counts came from the Horicon Marsh of Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties, with the high count of 28 coming on 2 August in Dodge County (Wanger).

American Coot—Found throughout the period with numbers remaining into the winter season. There were 6,376 counted on the Lake Geneva Christmas Bird Count on 21 December. Totals of 2,000+ came from the counties of Crawford, Dodge, Grant, Green Lake, Jefferson, La Crosse, Marathon, Walworth, Waukesha, and Winnebago. The high count was 7,500 on 3 November in Walworth County (Fitzgerald), followed by 6,300 on 9 November in Jefferson County (Stutz), and 5,600 on 26 October in Crawford County (Stutz).

Sandhill Crane—Despite the early onset of winter, numbers of Sandhill Cranes remained into the winter season. The fall high count was 6,203 on 15 November in Burnett County (Maercklein) followed by 6,150 on 27 November in Dane County (Paulios).

Whooping Crane—This reintroduced and not yet countable species was reported from 12 counties, which is a drop from 17 counties the fall before. Early season reports came from the counties of Adams, Dodge, Fond du Lac, and Juneau. The high counts were 8 and 9 on a number of dates from the Necedah NWR in Juneau County and the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County. This compares to a high count of 30 in 2012 and 16 in 2011.

Black-necked Stilt—The summer reports of Black-necked Stilts at Horicon Marsh continued into the fall season with this bird reported from both the Dodge and Fond du Lac County side of Horicon. The last dates were 10 September on the Fond du Lac side of Horicon (Dobbs) and 11 September on the Dodge County side of Horicon (A. Holschbach). The high count was 8 on 20 August in Dodge County (S. Peterson).

American Avocet—Fall arrivals began on 14 July of the summer season with a find at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby). There were fall reports from 11 counties, which is an increase from 4 such counties

in 2012. Most reports were from the Horicon Marsh of Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties. The last date was 18 October at Horicon on the Fond du Lac side (Dixon, the Huebners, W. Mueller, and Watson). The high count was 11 on 9 August at Lake Side Park in the city of Fond du Lac (Dave and Kerry Schloff), followed by 5 on 21 August in Brown County (Prestby and Swelstad), and 5 on 12 October at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (R. Johnson, Keyel, and Svingen).

Black-bellied Plover—The first fall migrant was found at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County on 30 July (Prestby and Sinkula). The last dates were 3–4 November on both the Dodge and Fond du Lac County sides of Horicon Marsh (W. Mueller, Routledge, and Dave and Kerry Schloff). The high count was 20 on 29 September at Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County (Fissel) followed by 16 of 15 September at Cat Island in Brown County (Prestby). These numbers are far less than the high of 75 in 2012.

American Golden-Plover—There were no July arrival reports. The first fall find was 6 August at the Anderson Sod Farm in Winnebago County (T. Wood). This was followed by 9 August at the Bong Recreation Area in Kenosha County (Fitzgerald) and 11 August at Schumacher Pond in Dane County (Evanson). Finds that extended into November were 2 November at the Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County (Tessen), 9 November at the Bong SRA in Kenosha County (Howe and Wegner), and 15–20 November at the DM Ponds in Dane County (Lindemer). In the period 1–15 September there were reports of 171 to 271 birds at the Wind Lake Sod Farms in Racine County with the high count of 271 coming on 1 September (Williamson). Nearest to this were 135 on 10 September at the V and C Ponds in Dane County (Bridge) followed by 120 on 28 August at this same location (Baker). The count of 271 is the highest since 600 on 6 October 1980 in Columbia County by Randy Hoffman.

Semipalmated Plover—The bulk of fall arrivals began appearing in July of the summer season with the first find being 17 July in Manitowoc County (Sontag). The last dates were 11 October in Manitowoc County (Sontag), 19 October at the DM Ponds in Dane County (Linde-

mer), and 20 October at Cat Island in Brown County (Prestby). Nearly all the double digit counts came from the Horicon Marsh of Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties in the period early August through 18 September and the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County in the period early August through 11 September. The high count was 118 on 25 August at Cat Island in Brown County (Prestby) followed by 40 on several dates at Horicon. Beyond these two locations, the high count was 40 on 12 September at Washington Island in Door (Howe and Wegner). The total of 118 at Cat Island is more than double the previous record fall high of 55 set on 24 August 2008 in Sauk County by Tom Prestby.

Killdeer—The last dates were 12 November in Rock County (Boone), 14 November at Vernon Marsh in Waukesha County (Gustafson), and 22 November at Potosi Landing in Grant County (Thiele). From mid-August through mid-September there were reports of 175+ Killdeer at the Wind Lake Sod Farms in Racine County with the high of 221 coming on 7 September (numerous birders). Outside of Wind Lake, the high was 195 on 14 August at the Bong Recreation Area in Kenosha County (Fitzgerald).

Spotted Sandpiper—There were three finds into the month of November with all three coming from Milwaukee County. Those three were 5 November (Goodman), 8 November (Coulter), and then, over two weeks later, 26–27 November at Lake Park (Lubahn and T. Wood). The only state records later than 27 November are 30 November 2002 in Ozaukee County (Tom Uttech), 9–22 December 2007 in Racine County (Rick Fare), and 1 January 1966 in Rock County (Thomas Ashman and John Wilde). There were consistent double digit finds at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County from early August through 17 August with a high of 30 on 4 August (Walton). Nearest to this were 16 on 5 August at Point au Sauble in Brown County (Prestby) and 16 on 18 August in Outagamie County (T. Nowak). The only fall with better than 30 birds was 50 on 3 September 1982 in Winnebago County (Ziebell).

Solitary Sandpiper—There were numerous reports of fall arrivals during the summer season. The last date was the period 26 October

through 12 November in Barron County (Pertile). Nearest to this was 16 October in Richland County (Versaw). The 12 November departure is rather late with only 6 records of a later date. The high was 27 on 1 August in Kenosha County (Fitzgerald) followed by 20 on 19 August in Jefferson County (Axelson).

Greater Yellowlegs—The last dates were 10 November at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (Longhenry) and 14 November in Door County (S. Peterson). All the high counts came from the Horicon Marsh of Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties with the only total better than 100 being 150 on 3 August in Fond du Lac County (Gray).

Willet—The first July finds of fall migrants were 14 July in Door County (S. Peterson) and 16 July in Manitowoc County (Sontag). There were only four finds during the actual fall season. Those four were: 1 bird on 1 August at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby), 1 bird on 11 August at the impoundment in Manitowoc County (Sontag), 2 birds on 7 September at Dyckesville in Brown County (Prestby), and 1 bird on 5 October in Jefferson County (Stutz). The 5 October find was rather late with only 6 state records at a later date. It is also unusual in being an inland record.

Lesser Yellowlegs—The last dates were 8 November at the DM Ponds in Dane County (Lindemer) and 9 November at the Bong SRA in Kenosha County (Goldberg, Howe, and Wegner). All the high counts came from the Horicon Marsh of Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties with the highest total being 200 on 11 August in Fond du Lac County (Stutz). Outside the Horicon Marsh, the high count was 100 on 10 August at the Zeloski Marsh in Jefferson County (Stutz).

Upland Sandpiper—Reported from the counties of Adams, Columbia, Florence, Kenosha, Portage, and Winnebago. The last dates were 1 September in Columbia County (Fitzgerald) and 30 September at the Leola Marsh in Adams County (A. Holschbach). The 30 September find was rather late with only five October finds in the state records at a later date. The only count of better than 1 individual was of 2 birds on 4 August in Winnebago

County (Tessen) followed by 9 August in Winnebago County (K. Kavanagh).

Whimbrel—As with last fall, there was but one sighting. That find was on 14–15 September at North Point in Sheboygan County (first by T. Wood).

Hudsonian Godwit—The first fall migrant was found 22 July at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby). This was nearly a record early fall arrival date. The only earlier sightings were 21 July 1988 in Manitowoc County by Charles Sontag and 21 July 2002 in Sheboygan County by Thomas Wood. The sole August find was of a single bird at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties in the period 25 July through 28 August (first found by Frank). Late sightings were of 1 bird on 11 September in Door County (Howe and Wegner) and 1 bird 7 October at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (W. Mueller).

Marbled Godwit—The first fall migrant was found 25 July at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby). This was followed by a single bird on 11 August at the Cat Island Causeway (Prestby), 8 birds on 23 August at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Belter, Bruhnke, and Keyel), 2 birds on 31 August at Wisconsin Point (Bruhnke, Geraghty, and Kraemer), 6 birds on 11 September at Cat Island in Brown County (Prestby), and a single bird on 17–18 October at the Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County (Dixon, W. Mueller, Tessen, and Watson). The 17–18 October find was rather late with but 4 records with later dates.

Ruddy Turnstone—The first fall arrival was on 20 July of the summer season in Sheboygan County (Stettner). Counties finding this species in the fall season were Ashland, Brown, Dodge, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Kewaunee, and Sheboygan. The last dates were 7–8 September at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby, Sonneland, and Swelstad) and 21 September at Cat Island (Sonneland). The high count was 3 on 1 September at Cat Island (Prestby).

Red Knot—The only fall migrant finds were a single bird in the period 13–18 July of the summer season at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (first reported by Prestby),

one bird on 7–8 September at Cat Island (Prestby, Sonneland, and Swelstad), and one bird on 9 October at the impoundment in Manitowoc County (Sontag). The 13 July find was nearly record early with the only earlier fall arrival records being 8 July 1981 in Milwaukee County by Gary Casper and 11 July 1981 in Dodge County by Daryl Tessen.

Stilt Sandpiper—The first fall migrant was found 12 July of the summer season in Marathon County (Belter). Stilts were reported from 24 counties, which compares to 23 the fall before. The last dates were 19 September at the Wind Lake Sod Farms in Racine County (M. Baumann), 21–26 September at the Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County (last by Frank), and 29 September at the Necedah NWR in Juneau County (Moser). The high count was 60 on 18 August at the Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County (Tessen) followed by 29 on 14 August at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby).

Sanderling—The first fall migrants began arriving in July of the summer season with the first find on 8 July at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby). The last dates were 3 November at North Point in the city of Sheboygan (many birders) and 5–9 November at Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (last found by S. Cutright, Sher, and Sommer). The high count was 90 on 11 September at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby) followed by 60 on 15 September at the same location. Outside of Cat Island, the high count was 36 on 20 September at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Jan and Larry Kraemer).

Dunlin—Reported from 18 counties, which compares to 16 the year before. The only August reports were 14 August at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby), 15 August at the Fish Lake SWA in Burnett County (Dave and Kerry Schloff), and 25 August at the Zeloski Marsh in Jefferson County (Bridge and Stutz). All August reports were of single birds. The true influx of Dunlin did not arrive until early October. The last dates were 10 November at the Horicon Marsh in both Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties (DeWitt, the Huebners, and W. Mueller) and 10–11 November at the DM Ponds in Dane County (Lindemer). All high counts came from the Horicon Marsh of Dodge

and Fond du Lac Counties. The high counts were 200 on 26 October at the Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County (Tessen) followed by 100 on 7 November in Dodge County (Collins).

Purple Sandpiper—A Purple Sandpiper was documented for 27 November at the Sheboygan Marina in Sheboygan County (Prestby).

Baird's Sandpiper—There were fall season reports from 37 counties, which compares well to 28 the year before. Migrants began arriving in July of the summer season with the first find on 12 July in Sauk County (A. Holschbach). The only October reports were from the Horicon Marsh of Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties with the last dates being 27 October in Fond du Lac County (Schiffman) and 29 October in Dodge County (Gustafson). In the period 17–20 August numbers ranging from 55 to 80 were found at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County with the high of 80 on 17 August (Walton). The only fall totals higher than 80 were 105 on 18 August 1998 in Oneida County (Tessen) and 120 on 6 September 2003 in Marathon County (Belter).

Least Sandpiper—The bulk of fall migrants arrived during the summer season with the first find on 5 July in Sheboygan County (Nechvatal) and with a number of other finds over the next two days. The only finds extending into November were 1 November at the DM Ponds in Dane County (Lindemer) and 2–4 November at the Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County (last by Frank). All the high counts came from the Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County with 100+ counted over the period 3–25 August. The high count was 200 on 15 August (Paulios). Nearest to Horicon Marsh the high was 84 on 25 August at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Swelstad).

White-rumped Sandpiper—Reported from 11 counties, which compares to 11 in 2012 and 14 in 2011. There were no fall migrant arrivals in the month of July. The first find was 1 August at the Powell Marsh SWA in Vilas County (David and Herzbart). This was quickly followed by 4 August at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Walton), 4 August at the Horicon Marsh in both Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties (Dobbs, Tessen, and Trick), and 5 August at the Schumacher Ponds in Dane County

(Schiffman). The only reports extending into October were 10 October at the Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County (Frank), 16 October at Smokey Lake in Vilas County (Peczynski), and 17 October at the Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County (Tessen). The high count was 3 on various dates in August at the Horicon Marsh of Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper—Reported from 19 counties, which compares to 16 for the previous two fall seasons. The first fall arrival was on 21 July of the summer season at the Ashton K Ponds in Dane County (A. Holschbach). This was a record early fall arrival date. The record had been 23 July 2005 in Racine County by Sean Fitzgerald. The last dates were 20 September at the Hanover Sod Farm in Rock County (Weberpal), 26 September at the Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County (Frank), and 27 September at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (Wanger). The 26 and 27 September dates are rather late with but 5 records with later dates. The high count was 7 on 3 August at the Wind Lake Sod Farms in Racine County and 7 on 6 September at the same location (Lubahn). This is a steep decline from the fall season record high of 67 set on 24 August 2012 at Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (Sinkula and Trick) and other double digit finds from 2012.

Pectoral Sandpiper—The bulk of fall migrants arrived in July of the summer season with the first finds on 12 July at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (Mezera) and in Marathon County (Belter). The last dates were 10 November at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Sonneland and Swelstad), 10 November at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (DeWitt and Longhenry), and 10–15 November at the DM Ponds in Dane County (Lindemer). Consistent numbers of 200+ were found at the Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County in the period 11–28 August and also at the Bong Recreational Area in Kenosha County in the period 14–24 August. The high count was 536 on 14 August at Bong (Fitzgerald). The only fall count of better than 536 was 6,400 on 14 August 2005 in Dodge County (Randy Hoffman).

Semipalmated Sandpiper—The bulk of fall migrants arrived during the summer season with the first find on 1 July in Kewaunee County

(Sinkula). This find was quickly followed by others on 7–8 July in Brown, Douglas, and Manitowoc Counties. The last dates were 12 October at the Bong SRA in Kenosha County (Fitzgerald), 18 October at the Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County (W. Mueller), and 2 November at Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County (Tessen). In the period 3–25 August there were consistent reports of 90–280 birds at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County with a high of 280 on 25 August (Prestby). Also, in the period 15–17 August, there were numerous reports of 148–350 birds at the Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County with the high of 350 coming on 15 August (Paulios). The only other area showing 100+ was on 14 August at Bong in Kenosha County (Fitzgerald). The only fall totals of better than 350 birds were 391 on 18 August 2006 in Dodge County (Fitzgerald) and 500 on 4 September 1972 in Green Lake County (Tessen).

Western Sandpiper*—A single bird was observed and photographed by many birders over the period 11–12 September at Bradford Beach in Milwaukee County (Figures 5 and 6). Another bird was then found on 26 September at the Bong SRA in Kenosha County (Fitzgerald).

Short-billed Dowitcher—Reported from 17 counties, which compares to 12 in 2012 and 14 in 2011. The first fall migrants arrived on 6 July of the summer season at Collins Marsh in Manitowoc County (Domagalski) and were quickly followed by finds on 7–8 July in Ashland, Eau Claire, and Marathon Counties. The last dates were 27 September at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (Wanger) and 3 October at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (Tessen). In the period 10–20 August there were consistent reports of double digit counts from the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County with the high of 28 on 20 August (Prestby). Outside of Cat Island, the high count was 10 on 23 August at Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County (Sonneland and Swelstad).

Long-billed Dowitcher—Reported from 14 counties, which compares to 12 in 2012. There were no reports of fall migrants in July of the summer season. One or two birds were found in August only at Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County on 4–6 August (Evanson and

Tessen) and at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County on 10–11 August (Prestby and Sinkula). The last fall finds were in the period 28 October through 4 November at the Horicon Marsh in both Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties with all reports coming from Frank. The only double digit counts came from the Horicon Marsh of Dodge County with 12 on 10 October (Frank) and 17 on 7 October (Malcolm).

Wilson's Snipe—This nesting species was found at or near the start of the season in the counties of Brown, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Kenosha, Marathon, Vilas, and Waukesha. The last fall dates were 22 November in La Crosse County (Paulson) and 30 November at Pheasant Branch in Dane County (McDowell) with, as usual, a small number of finds extending into the winter season. The high count was 43 on 20 October at Lake Barney in Dane County (Thiessen), followed by 25 on 8 September at the Zeloski Marsh in Jefferson County (Stutz), and 19 on 3 October at the Collins Marsh in Manitowoc County (Domagalski).

American Woodcock—There were August reports from the counties of Brown, Columbia, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Waukesha, and Waushara with all finds being of single birds. Sightings extending into November were 2 November at Wind Point in Racine County (Dixon), 2 November at Lulu Lake in Walworth County (Howe), and 5 November at Vernon Marsh in Waukesha County (Gustafson). The high count was 3 on 10 October in Rusk County (R. Fischer).

Wilson's Phalarope—Reported from 11 counties, which compares 8 in the fall of 2012. Early season reports of this nesting species came from the counties of Brown, Dane, Dodge, Eau Claire, and Fond du Lac. The only finds extending into September were 10 September at the DM Ponds in Dane County (Baker), 12 September at the Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County (Tessen), and 15 September at Shoveler Sink in Dane County (Schwarz). Beyond these was a bird that remained until 13 October at Dummer's Pond in Dunn County (Polk). The high count was 5 on 13 August at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (Sweet).



Figure 1. Two Brants were observed by Alyssa DeRubeis on 30 October 2013 in Portage County.



Figure 2. Whooper Swan was photographed in Columbia County south of Rio on 2 October 2013 by Dave Freriks. This bird was not accepted by the Records Committee due to the question of wild or captive origin.

Red-necked Phalarope—There were sightings from 12 counties, which compares to 14 in 2012 and 10 in 2011. There were a great many reports from the Horicon Marsh in both Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties where this species was easily visible for an extended period of time. The first fall arrival appeared on 27 July of the summer season at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Schilke and Swelstad). The last dates were 11 September at the Cat Island Causeway (Prestby) and 19–23 September at the Manitowoc City Impoundment (Sontag). In the period 16–22 August there were numerous double digit reports from the Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County with the high of 22 coming on 22 August (T. Wood).

Red Phalarope*—There were two documented reports of single birds. One was on 20 September near Dorchester in Clark County (Belter and Sabatke) with the second also on 20 September at Terrell Island in Winnebago County (Strempe). It is unusual that both reports came from locations away from Lake Michigan. Of 29 previous state records (post-1902), only 6 came from counties not touching Lake Michigan.

Parasitic Jaeger—First found on 13–14 August at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Svingen). This find was followed by nearly continuous sightings at Wisconsin Point through 5 October, the last by R. Johnson and Svingen. The 13 August arrival date is one of the earliest in state records. The only earlier arrival was 3 August 1987 in Bayfield County by Scott Swengel. There were a large number of reports of 4–6 birds seen per day with the high of 7 on 21 September (Huset). The only historic fall count higher than this was 14 on 24 September 2006 at Wisconsin Point (Daryl Tessen). From the examination of various photos, Karl Bardon claimed there were a minimum of 22 different Parasitic Jaeger found at Wisconsin Point. With so many sightings at Wisconsin Point, it became an aptly named Jaegerfest Field Trip that showed there in September. The only other location in Wisconsin to report this jaeger was Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County on 3 November (many birders). In the history of Wisconsin birding there has never been the finding of so many Parasitic Jaegers.

Long-tailed Jaeger*—A single bird was found on 30 August at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Keyel). This find was but the second state record for the month of August. The one other record was for 1–4 August 1973 in Fond du Lac County by Kevin and Rockne Knuth. Besides the Parasitic Jaegers, birders at Jaegerfest were able to have daily views of single Long-tailed Jaegers over the period 16–21 September. The final find of a Long-tailed was on 27 September at Wisconsin Point (Bruhnke). According to Karl Bardon, a minimum of 4 different Long-tailed Jaegers were documented with photographs this fall at Wisconsin Point (Fig. 7). There has never been a year with so many Long-tailed Jaegers. Previous to 2001 there had been a total of 4 fall records, each of single birds. Since 2001 there have been an additional 11 records (with the numerous finds in the period of 16–21 November 2013 condensed to just one record). Nearly all these recent records have come from Douglas County. The exceptions were 5–7 September 2001 in St. Croix County by Nancy Goerzinger and Thomas Ramsey and 14 October 2002 in Ozaukee County by Thomas Uttech.

Jaeger species—Besides the various jaegers at Wisconsin Point, jaeger species were reported 8 September at Wind Point in Racine County (Lubahn), 12 September at the Bong SRA in Kenosha County (Fitzgerald), and 2 November at Wind Point in Racine County (Howe).

Black-legged Kittiwake*—A single bird was documented over the period 25–27 November at the Washburn Marina in Bayfield County (Anich, Brady, and Oksiuta).

Sabine's Gull*—The first finds were of single birds in the period 15–22 September at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (first by Tessen) followed by a single bird on 20 October at Wisconsin Point (Hendrickson and Svingen).

Bonaparte's Gull—The last November dates were 25 November at the Washburn Marina in Bayfield County (Anich, Brady, and Oksiuta), 26 November at Geneva Lake in Walworth County (Boone and Fitzgerald), and 28 November at Picnic Point in Dane County (Herb). The only reports of better than 100 birds were 150 on 3 October at Maslowski

Beach in Ashland County (Brady) and 428 on 3 November at Lake Geneva in Walworth County (Fitzgerald).

Little Gull*—Three birds were documented on 25 November at the Washburn Marina in Bayfield County (Anich, Brady, and Oksiuta).

Laughing Gull*—One bird was documented with photographs on 10 November at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Anne Geraghty and Jan and Larry Kraemer). This is the first November record for Wisconsin. The nearest October date is 11 October 1991 in Milwaukee County by Bob Domagalski and Kay Kavanagh. Beyond November there are two winter records. Those two are 23–24 December 2006 in Winnebago County by Daryl Tessen and 7 January 2007 in Racine County by Rick Fare.

Franklin's Gull—Reported from 9 counties, which compares to 6 in 2012. The last dates were 24 October in Dane County (Thiessen), 25 October at Rock Lake in Jefferson County (Stutz), 26 October at Wind Point in Racine County (Mooney), and 6 November at Lake Waubesa in Dane County (Thiessen). The high count was 3 on 20 September at Jaegerfest off Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Lubahn and Wanger).

Ring-billed Gull—The counties of Brown, Dane, Douglas, Green Lake, and Jefferson reported numbers of 1,000+ individuals. The most consistent reports of high numbers came from Wisconsin Point in Douglas County were 1,000+ were reported in the period of 13 August through 29 September. Numerous birders from Jaegerfest reported Ring-billed numbers up to 5,000 with the high of 6,000 on 19 September (Keyel).

Herring Gull—The counties of Brown, Douglas, Jefferson, Manitowoc, and Milwaukee reported numbers of 1,000+ individuals. The most consistent high numbers came from the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County and Wisconsin Point in Douglas County. The high count for Cat Island was 2,800 on 20 August, while the high count for Wisconsin Point was 5,000 on 19 September (T. Schultz). A total of 3,500 were reported for 22 November from Milwaukee County (Lubahn).

Thayer's Gull—Reported from 11 counties, which compares to 10 in 2012. Inland counties were Dane, Eau Claire, Jefferson, and Walworth. The first find was 19 September at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (McDonald) followed the next day by numerous reports by participants in Jaegerfest. These reports were the only sightings in September. The 19–20 September dates are rather early with only 3 state records with earlier dates. This gull was then found numerous times at Wisconsin Point through much of October with the only finds outside Wisconsin Point that month being 27 October at North Point in Sheboygan County (Mooney) and 29 October at Bradford Beach in Milwaukee County (Mooney). The high count was 7 on 9 November at Wisconsin Point (Keyel) followed by 5 on a number of occasions at Wisconsin Point.

Iceland Gull—There were 5 reports. Those reports were 9 November at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Keyel), 15 November at McDaniel Park in Dane County (Lindemer), 16 November in Milwaukee County (Lubahn and Wanger), 22 November in Milwaukee County (Lubahn), and 30 November in Winnebago County (Ziebell). All reports were of single birds.

Lesser Black-backed Gull—Reported from 13 counties, which breaks the record high of 11 set in 2012. This gull is often found during the summer months in Sheboygan County and, this fall, the only August reports came from North Point in Sheboygan. The first finds beyond North Point were 2 and 6 September at North Beach in Racine County (Brooke and Mooney) and 11 September at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby). The high count was 4 on 21 September at North Point in Sheboygan County (Boyle) and 4 on 3 November at Geneva Lake in Walworth County (Fitzgerald).

Glaucous Gull—Reported from 9 counties, which compares to 11 the fall before. The only counties not associated with a Great Lake were Dane and Winnebago. The first find was 3 November at North Point in Sheboygan County (many birders) followed by 9 November at Lake Waubesa in Dane County (Thiessen) and 9 November at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Keyel). The high count was 5 on 28 November



Figure 3. White-tailed Kite seen in Adams County was captured in flight by Dave Freriks on 29 September 2013.

at North Point in Sheboygan County (Schroeder). A Herring/Glaucous hybrid was report on 16 November from the Johnson Creek Landfill in Jefferson County (Stutz).

Great Black-backed Gull—Reported from 11 counties, which compares to 8 in 2012 and 7 in 2011. The only counties not associated with a Great Lake were Jefferson (Stutz) and Winnebago (Ziebell). The only August sighting was 19 August at North Point in Sheboygan County (Schroeder). The only September finds were 23 September at North Point in Sheboygan County (Swelstad), 24 September at the Manitowoc Impoundment (Sontag), and 29 September at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (the Kraemers). The high count was 7 on 9 November at Two Rivers in Manitowoc County (Aaron and Jim Holschbach).

Caspian Tern—The last dates were 13 October in Manitowoc County (Sontag), 19 October at Point au Sauble in Brown County (Beilke), and 27 October at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby). The 27 October date is rather late with but 4 state records with later dates. The only location re-

porting 100+ birds was the Cat Island Causeway with 100+ found nearly daily through 21 September. The high count was 240 on 18 August (Prestby). The nearest total to Cat Island was 78 on 12 August in Milwaukee County (Wanger). The only historic fall total higher than 240 was 300 on 19 August 1992 in Door County by R. and C. Lukes.

Black Tern—Reported from 18 counties, which compares to 17 in 2012. Sighting from the month of September were 1 September at the Horicon Marsh of Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties (a number of birders), 1 September at Yellowstone Lake SP in Lafayette County (Yoerger), 4 September at Lake Kegonsa in Dane County (Thiessen), and 11 September at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby). Most reports came from the Horicon Marsh in Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties with the high count of 75 on 11 August in Fond du Lac (Schiffman) followed by 68 on 8 August in Dodge (Keyel).

Common Tern—Reported from 11 counties, which compares to 10 in 2012. The last October date was 28 October in Ozaukee County



Figures 4 and 5. Western Sandpiper at Bradford Beach, Milwaukee County, 11 September 2013 as pictured by Dave Freriks.



(Tessen) followed by 2 November at Bradford Beach in Milwaukee County (Petherick). The high count was 110 on 7 September at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby) followed by 30 on 29 September at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Jan and Larry Kraemer).

Arctic Tern*—There were two documented reports of adult single birds. The first was 28 September at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (first noticed by Bruhnke and documented by Keyel and Kieser); the second (Fig. 8) was 5 October at Lake Wausau in Marathon County (first found by Belter and documented by Backus, Hurlburt, Pendergast, and Sabatke). These two finds are but the fifth and sixth fall records and both are record late. The record late date had been 26 September 2004 in Douglas County by Peter Svingen. The Marathon County sighting is unusual in that it comes from an inland county. Of 30 state records, the only other inland report was 24 June 1994 from Green Lake County by Daryl Christensen.

Forster's Tern—Reported from 19 counties, which compares to 18 in 2012 and 22 in 2011. Early season reports came from the counties of Brown, Columbia, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Outagamie, Waushara, and Winnebago. The last dates were 17 October at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (R. Johnson and Keyel), 17–18 October at the Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County (last by Watson), and 19–20 October at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (last by the Huebners). The high count was 40 on 9 September at Stinky Point in Lakeshore Park in city of Fond du Lac (Benson) followed by 30 at the same location on 10 August (Sabatke).

Rock Pigeon—The high count was 170 on 6 October in Chippewa County (Cameron) followed by 145 on 9 November in Outagamie County (Swelstad).

Eurasian Collared-Dove—Reported from 12 counties, which compares to 9 in 2012 and 7 in 2011. Found as far north as Dunn County (P. Campbell and Geraghty). These 12 counties are a record high for the fall season, the old high being 9. The high count of individuals was 18 on 24 November at Arlington in Columbia County (Fissel), followed by 9 on several

dates in Dunn County, and 9 on 15 November in Grant County (Ouren). These totals of 9 and 18 are record high for the fall season. The previous high had been 6 in 2006 and 2011.

Mourning Dove—The high count was 206 on 10 September in Eau Claire County (Geraghty) followed by 175 on 1 September at the Zeloski Marsh in Jefferson County (Stutz).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo—Reported from 13 counties, which compares to 23 in 2012 and 15 in 2011. October finds were 2 October in Waukesha County (Hahn), 11 October in Dane County (Lindemer), and 18 October at Vernon Marsh in Waukesha County (Kulinski). The only count better than 1 was 2 on 7 August at Eagle Valley in Grant County (Thiele).

Black-billed Cuckoo—Reported from 22 counties, which compares to 20 in both 2011 and 2012. The last dates were 28 September in Grant County (Ouren), 29 September in Ozaukee County (Szymczak), 30 September in Dane County (Yunke), and 2 October at the Schlitz Audubon Center in Milwaukee County (Bontly). The high count was 3 on 12 September in Winnebago County (Uslabar).

Eastern Screech-Owl—Reported from 19 counties, which compares to 21 in 2012 and 17 in 2011. The most northern counties were Brown and Marinette. All finds were of 1 or 2 birds.

Great Horned Owl—Reported from 47 counties, which compares to 44 in 2012 and 39 in 2011. The high count was 4 on 7 August at Vernon Marsh in Waukesha County (Mertins).

Snowy Owl—Reported from 12 counties, which compares to 12 in 2012 and 42 in 2011. For the third consecutive year there have been strong numbers of Snowy Owls in Wisconsin with larger numbers eventually showing in the winter season. The first find was 15 November in Sheboygan County followed by 20 November in Vilas County and 21 November in Kenosha County (Wendel). The high count was 3 on 29–30 November at the Ashland city lakefront (Brady and Oksiuta) and 3 on 29 November at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Swelstad).

Barred Owl—Reported from 45 counties, which compares to 48 in 2012 and 40 in 2011. The high count was 4 on 9 August at Devil's Lake SP in Sauk County (Sweet).

Long-eared Owl—There were 4 reports, each of single birds. Those four reports were 2 September in Fond du Lac County (W. Mueller), 12 October in Ozaukee County (W. Mueller), 23 October in Portage County (Gilbert), and 30 November in Waupaca County (Gray).

Short-eared Owl—Reported from 7 counties, which compares to 9 in 2012 and 7 in 2011. Although this is a nesting species in scattered locations in the state, the first fall find was not until 13 October at the Faville Grove Sanctuary in Jefferson County (Stutz) followed by 26 October in Bayfield County. The high count was 3 on 30 November at the Buena Vista Grasslands in Portage County (Stutz) and 3 on 20 November in Winnebago County (Malcolm).

Northern Saw-whet Owl—Reported from 10 counties, which compares to 13 in 2012 and 5 in 2011. Although a nesting species in scattered areas of the state, the first find (and the only find in September) was 20 September in Oneida County (Gustafson). The high count was 15 in Portage County on 23 October (Gilbert) followed by 10 on 18 October at the Linwood Springs Nature Center in Portage County.

Common Nighthawk—Reported near the start of the season from the counties of Door, Eau Claire, Marathon, Marinette, Outagamie, Racine, and Shawano. October departure dates were 1 October at the Cedar Grove Hawk Research Center in Sheboygan County (Cass and Holzman), 2 October at Eagle Valley in Grant County (Thiele), and 2 October in Rock County (Cullum). The peak of migration seems to have occurred in the period 25 August to 2 September with the high count being 800 on 30 August in Rock County (Cullum), followed by 753 on 26 August in Oneida County (Haese-Lehman), and 584 on 26 August at Forest Beach in Ozaukee County (numerous birders).

Eastern Whip-poor-will—Reported from 9 counties, which compares to 16 in 2012 and

10 in 2011. Early season finds came from the counties of Dane (Boland), Door (R. and C. Lukes), Florence (K. Kavanagh), Iowa (A. Holschbach), and Marinette (Wenzel). The last dates were 14 September in Marinette County (A. Holschbach), 17 September in Florence County (Bontly and Kavanagh), and 17 September in Waukesha County (Szymczak). All reports were of 1 or 2 birds.

Chimney Swift—The last date was 12 October in a number of counties. Those counties were Milwaukee (Spencer), Ozaukee (Forest Beach with many birders), Racine (Fitzgerald), and Rock (Cullum). The high count was 1,080 on 6 September at the Blessed Sacrament School in Dane County (Melissa and Rowan Gibson). That same date at the same location Jennifer Lanzendorf counted 1,036. Other high counts were 870 on 9 September in Ozaukee County (Sommer) and 600 on 8 September in Milwaukee County (Huf).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird—The last dates were 5 October in Rock County (Klubertanz) and 19 October in Milwaukee County (Lubahn). Over the month of August Judy Lund had 20 to 60 hummingbirds daily at her feeders in Hazel Run, Clark County. The high of 60 came on 14 August. Nearest to this were 20 hummingbirds on 15 and 19 August at the yard feeders of Richard Ouren in Grant County. The only historic count higher than this 60 was 91 on 15 September 1991 at Concordia College in Ozaukee County (William Cowart). The last double digit fall count in the state was 15 September in Clark County (Lund).

Rufous Hummingbird*—There were 2 reports. A male Rufous was at the feeder of Paul Regnier in Egg Harbor, Door County in the period 11–20 September. A second male bird was at the feeder of Nancy Back in the city of Sheboygan in the period 26 October through 1 November (Fig. 9). There were numerous reports with photos for both birds.

Belted Kingfisher—The only double digit count was 12 on 6 August in Sawyer County (Dwight and Kevin Smith). As usual, numbers of this species remained into the winter season.

Red-headed Woodpecker—Reported from 38 counties, which compares to 41 in 2012



Figure 6. Long-tailed Jaeger seen off Wisconsin Point, Douglas County during Jaegerfest by Mike Reese.



Figure 7. Arctic Tern (on right) with Forster's Tern at D. C. Everest Park, Lake Wausau in Wausau County was photographed by Myles Hurlburt.



Figure 8. Rufous Hummingbird at the feeder of Nancy Back in Sheboygan on 25 October 2013, Sheboygan County. Photo by Nancy Back.



Figure 9. Gyr Falcon at Ellison Bay County Park in Door County was photographed by Terry Ann Morris on 23 November 2013.

and 30 in 2011. The only double digit counts came from the nesting area of the Necedah NWR in Juneau County in the period August through 29 September and from migration observations at Eagle Valley in Grant County in the period 9 September through 3 October. The high count at Eagle Valley was 67 on 11 September (Thiele), while the high at Necedah was 38 on 6 August (P. Hays).

Red-bellied Woodpecker—Not found during the fall season in the northern counties of Ashland, Douglas, and Iron. The high count was 36 on 25 September at Eagle Valley in Grant County (McKay), followed by 29 on 2 October at Eagle Valley (C. Mandernack, McKay, and Thiele), and 21 on 6 September in Wood County (Zopfi). The find of 36 on 25 September is record high for the fall season. The record had been 30 on 5 October 2010 at Eagle Valley by McKay.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker—Numbers of sapsuckers were found into the winter season. The high count was 35 on 20 October in Bayfield County (Brady) with the only other double digit number being 10 on 7 October in Milwaukee County (Petherick).

Downy Woodpecker—The high count was 20 on 29 September in Brown County (Beilke) followed by 17 on 22 September in Rock County (Kittleson).

Hairy Woodpecker—The high count was 10 on 25 September at Eagle Valley in Grant County (McKay) and 10 on 26 September at Point au Sauble in Brown County (Beilke).

Black-backed Woodpecker—There were two reports. The first was of one bird on 21 August in Vilas County (Spahn) followed by a single bird on 22 September along Commisky Road in Douglas County (Fissel, Heikkinen, Pope, Schwarz, and Thiessen).

Northern Flicker—The high count was 40 on 2 October in Bayfield County (Brady) followed by 35 on 13 September at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Joel and Patty Trick).

Pileated Woodpecker—Reported from 63 counties, which compares to 59 in 2012. The

high count was 12 on 2 October at Eagle Valley in Grant County (C. Mandernack, McKay, and Thiele), followed by 8 on 25 September at Eagle Valley (McKay), and 5 from a number of locations. The total of 12 on 2 October is record high for the fall season. The record had been 10 set on 23 September 2010 at Eagle Valley by McKay.

American Kestrel—The high count was 18 on 15 August at the Buena Vista Grasslands in Portage County (Gilbert) followed by 12 on 4 August at the same location (Coulter, the Kents, and the Zimmermans).

Merlin—This falcon was found early in the season in the counties of Ashland, Brown, Door, Florence, Forest, Manitowoc, Marathon, Rusk, Sawyer, Vilas, Washburn, and Waukesha. This is an increase from 8 such counties in 2012. Some of these counties (such as Brown, Manitowoc, Marathon, and Waukesha) are south of typical nesting areas. The Merlin was confirmed for nesting in the summer of 2013 in Two Rivers, Manitowoc County. A likely early migrant was a bird found in Jefferson County on 10 August (Stutz). The only counts better than 3 were 9 on 12 October at Forest Beach in Ozaukee County (many birders), 6 on 2 October at Eagle Valley in Grant County (C. Mandernack, McKay, and Thiele), and 4 on 17 August in Bayfield County (Geraghty).

Gyr-falcon*—One bird was documented on 23 November at Ellison Bluff County Park in Door County by Terry Morris (Fig. 10). A Gyr-falcon was then found at this same location on 2 January 2014 (Yoerger).

Peregrine Falcon—Reported from 38 counties, which compares to 36 in 2012 and 28 in 2011. The high count was 21 on 2 October at Eagle Valley in Grant County (C. Mandernack, McKay, and Thiele) followed by 16 on 1 October at the Cedar Grove Hawk Research Center in Sheboygan County (Cass and Holzman).

Olive-sided Flycatcher—The only early season report from a possible nesting county was 5 August in Rusk (Stutz). There was an unusual early season migrant found 4 August in Grant County (Ouren). This was followed by finds on 9 August in Taylor County (Hoeft), 10 August in Monroe County (Epstein), and 10 Au-

gust in Outagamie County (Petznick). The last dates were 14 September at Schoenberg Marsh in Columbia County (Kauffman and K. Schmitt) and 18–19 September in Racine County (Kennedy). The high count was 3 on 27 August in Portage County (Kozak and Zinda) and 3 on 1 September at Perrot SP in Trempealeau County (K. DeBoer).

Eastern Wood-Pewee—The last dates within normal ranges were 11 October at Estabrook Park in Milwaukee County (McCaw) and 12 October at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (Malcolm and Ward). A bird was then found and documented by Sharon Kennedy for the period 5–8 November at North Bay in Racine County. The 8 November date is record late. There are only two other November records. Those two are 1 November 2009 in Milwaukee County by Andrea Szymczak and 7 November 2001 in Milwaukee County by Dennis Gustafson. The high count was 22 on 26 September along the Mississippi River in Grant County (McKay) followed by 20 on 23 August at Nelson Dewey SP in Grant County (Thiele).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher—The only early season find from a possible nesting county was Oconto County (Straub). The first reports of migrants were 10 August in Juneau County (Sheehy), 13 August in Outagamie County (Tessen), and 16 August at Woodland Dunes Nature Center in Manitowoc County. The last normal dates were 13 September at Odana Marsh in Dane County (Evanson), 16 September at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Tessen), and 22 September in Racine County (Kennedy). Beyond these was a record late bird documented on 12 October at Point au Sable in Brown County by Stephanie Beilke. The previous record had been 7 October 1996 in Monroe County by Carol Richter. The high count was 3 on 22 August in Bayfield County (Brady).

Acadian Flycatcher—Reported from 8 counties, which is a match for the 8 in 2012. Early season finds came from the counties of Grant, Jefferson, Milwaukee, Sauk, and Waukesha. The last dates were 19 September at Eagle Valley in Grant County (Thiele) and 26–27 September in the Southern Kettle Moraine SF of Waukesha County (Szymczak). The 26–27 September dates are record late. The record had been 25 September 2009 in Waukesha County

by Andrea Szymczak. The high count was 8 on 17 August in Walworth County (Szymczak), followed by 4 on 9 August in Sauk County (Sweet), and 4 on 12 August in Green Lake County (T. Schultz).

Alder Flycatcher—Although this might be considered a more northerly species, it is found in a scattering of locations across the southern half of the state. Early season reports from these southern locations came from the counties of Green Lake, Kenosha, and Manitowoc. The last dates were 1–3 September in Vilas County (Voss) and 7–17 September in Clark County (Lund). The high count was 12 on 3 August from the Thunder Lake SWA in Oneida County (Coulter, the Kents, and the Zimmermans) followed by 6 on 5 August from the Powell Marsh SWA in Vilas County (Spahn).

Willow Flycatcher—The only northern report for this usually southern flycatcher was 29 August in Clark County (Lund). The last dates were 11 September at Wyalusing SP in Grant County (Christopher and Lisa Maier), 16 September at Lake Farm County Park in Dane County (Henrikson), and 24 September at Lake Barney in Dane County (Bridge). The high count was 10 on 7 August at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (Beilke) followed by 6 on 6 August in Dane County (Henrikson).

Least Flycatcher—October departure dates were 2 October at the Chiwaukee Prairie SNA in Kenosha County (Sweet) and 2 October at the Cedar Grove Research Station in Sheboygan County (Cass). The high count was 6 on 20 August in Bayfield County (Brady) and 6 on 27 August in Milwaukee County (Bontly and Zehner).

Eastern Phoebe—The last dates were 3 November at the Odana Marsh in Dane County (Evanson), 3 November at the Bong SRA in Kenosha County (Goldberg), 3 November at Havenwoods SF in Milwaukee County (Moran), and 7 November at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (Dolan). The high count was 11 on 5 October at Pheasant Branch in Dane County (McDowell) followed by 10 from a number of locations.

Say's Phoebe*—A bird was found and documented for the period October 20–24 at



Figure 10. Yellow-throated Warbler visiting the home of Ed Saur in Dane County was photographed by Sunil Gopalan on 1 November 2013.

Bong SRA in Kenosha County (David Piasecki). This is the fifth state record and the third fall record.

Great Crested Flycatcher—The last date was 26 September in Winnebago County (Us-labar). Nearest to this were 21 September in Ozaukee County (Frank) and 22 September in the following counties: Racine (Howe and Weg-ner), Rock (Kittleson), and Walworth (Ass-mann). The high count was 5 on 4 August at the Collins Marsh in Manitowoc County (Domagalski) followed by 4 in a number of locations.

Western Kingbird*—There were two re-ports. The first was on 28 August in Dodge County (T. Wood) with the second on 22 Sep-tember at Forest Beach in Ozaukee County (S. Cutright, Sher, and Sommer).

Eastern Kingbird—The last September dates were 16 September in Door County (R. and C. Lukes), September 22 in Outagamie County (Tessen), and 29 September at the Bong SRA in Kenosha County (Howe and Weg-

ner). These were followed by a find on 12 Octo-ber at Forest Beach in Ozaukee County (S. Cutright, Sher, and Sommer). The high count was 30 on 4 August at the Buena Vista Grass-lands in Portage County (Coulter, the Kents, and the Zimmermans) followed by 21 on 24 Au-gust in Ozaukee County (White).

Loggerhead Shrike*—There was one fall report of one bird over the period 4–13 August at the Buena Vista Grasslands in Portage County (first found by Coulter, the Kents, and the Zim-mermans).

Northern Shrike—The first finds were on 14 October in three counties. Those counties were Marinette (Anich), Oneida (Spahn), and Waukesha (Hahn). Quickly following these were finds on 16 October in Marathon County (Backus) and 18 October in Dane County (Thiessen). All the fall reports were of 1 or 2 birds.

White-eyed Vireo—Starting with 3 August and ending with 29 September Matthew Nech-

vatal documented a single White-eyed Vireo at Yellowstone Lake SP in Lafayette County. The only other reports were of single birds on 20 October at the WE Energies Grassland in St. Francis, Milwaukee County (Lubahn) and 10 November on Washington Island in Door County (Melody Walsh). The 10 November find is usually late with only three winter records of a later date.

Bell's Vireo—The last summer season sighting was 20 July at Governor Dodge SP in Iowa County (Swanson). The sole fall find was a single bird on 17 September in Clark County (Lund).

Yellow-throated Vireo—October departure dates were 6 October in Waukesha County (Gustafson) and 7 October in Grant County (Ouren). The high count was 10 on 14 September along the Mississippi River in Grant County (McKay), followed by 6 on 18 August at Willow River SP in St. Croix County (Persico), and 6 on 4 September at Yellowstone Lake SP in Lafayette County (Nechvatal).

Blue-headed Vireo—Early season reports came from the nesting counties of Ashland (Kramer), Florence (K. Kavanagh), Oconto (Straub), Oneida (Adam and Gina Kent), and Sawyer (Stutz). The only August reports of likely migrants were 22 August at Merrick SP in Buffalo County (Moran) and 22 August in Clark County (Lund). The last dates were 14 October in Brown County (Beilke), 16 October in Dane County (Herb), and 19 October at Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (S. Cutright, Sher, and Sommer). The high count was 6 on 25 September at Eagle Valley in Grant County (McKay), followed by 5 on 30 August in Florence County (K. Kavanagh), and 4 on 23 August in Forest County (Spahn).

Warbling Vireo—The last dates were 24 September in Dane County (S. Miller), 24 September in Sauk County (Riverso), and 29 September in Rock County (Cullum). The high count was 15 on 24 August in Brown County (Tessen), followed by 8 on 30 August at Lake Park County Park in Dane County (Henrikson and White), and 8 on 14 September in Grant County (McKay).

Philadelphia Vireo—The first fall find was 19 August at Ephraim in Door County (S. Peterson) followed by 23 August at the Lion's Den in Ozaukee County (Sommer). The last dates were 8 October at the Schlitz Audubon Center in Milwaukee County (Bontly and Zehner), 13 October at Pheasant Branch in Dane County (McDowell and Witynski), and 31 October at Eagle Valley in Grant County (Thiele). The 31 October sighting is rather late with but 3 records beyond that date. The high was 5 on 26 September at Hart Park in Milwaukee County (Schwinn) followed by 4 from a number of locations.

Red-eyed Vireo—The last dates were 13 October at the Lion's Den in Ozaukee County (Sommer), 13 October at the Schlitz Audubon Center in Milwaukee County (Bontly), and 17 October at Whittlesey Creek in Bayfield County (Brady). The high count was 30 on 28 August at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Keyel) followed by 25 on 14 September along the Mississippi River in Grant County (McKay).

Gray Jay—Reported from the northern counties of Ashland, Douglas, Forest, Iron, Lincoln, Oneida, and Vilas. The high count was 8 along Forest Road 2182 A in Oneida County (Spahn) followed by 4 on 2 November along this same road in Oneida County (Maertz).

Blue Jay—The only large counts came from the hawk watch location at Eagle Valley in Grant County. Counts of 1,000+ were 1,050 on 26 September, 2,136 on 3 October, and 2,916 on 2 October (C. Mandernack, McKay, and Thiele). The count of 2,916 is record high for the fall season. The former high was 2,900 on 28 September 2010 at Eagle Valley by McKay.

American Crow—The high count was 350 on 15 September in Portage County (Zinda), followed by 200 on 23 November in Burnett County (Boyle), and 192 on 1 August in Bayfield County (Oksiuta).

Common Raven—Reported from 40 counties, which compares to 35 in 2012 and 36 in 2011. Among the more unusual counties were Calumet, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan. The high count was 31 on 11 November in Bayfield County (Anich), followed by 12 on 10 September.

ber in Sawyer County (Morales), and 12 on 7 October in Bayfield County (Maercklein).

Horned Lark—This lark was present throughout the period. The high count was 250 on 18 October in Ashland County (Anich and Brady), followed by 103 on 1 September in Racine County (Williamson), and 75 on 21 September in Burnett County (Maercklein).

Purple Martin—The last dates were 9 September in Milwaukee County (Spencer) and 11 September in Racine County (Fitzgerald). The high count was 120 on 10 August at High Cliff SP in Calumet County (Tiede), followed by 40 on 25 August at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby), and 35 on 31 August in Buffalo County (S. Meyer).

Tree Swallow—The only November find was of 3 birds on 5 November at the Manitowoc city impoundment (Sontag). The last October dates were 22 October in Dane County (Thiessen) and 25 October at Lake Barney in Dane County (S. Miller). The high count was 825 on 26 September at the Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County (Frank) followed by 600 on 30 September at the White River Marsh in Green Lake County (T. Schultz).

Northern Rough-winged Swallow—The last date was 21 September in the counties of Buffalo (Stratton), Trempealeau (Stratton), and Winnebago (Ziebell). The high count was 75 on 1 August at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby) followed by 50 on 31 August in Trempealeau County (Stratton).

Bank Swallow—The last dates were 15 September at the Zeloski Marsh in Jefferson County (Stutz), 15 September at Yellowstone Lake SP in Lafayette County (Nechvatal), and 28 September at the DM Ponds in Dane County (Lindemer). The high count was 100 on 1 August at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby) followed by 60 from a number of locations.

Cliff Swallow—The last dates were 16 September in Burnett County (Maercklein), 17 September in Monroe County (Epstein), and 18–20 September in Rock County (Cullum). The high count was 100 on 3 August from the

Horicon Marsh of Dodge County followed by 50 from a number of locations.

Barn Swallow—November departure dates were 4 November in Racine County (Fare), 7–8 November at Lake Waubesa in Dane County (Thiessen), and 8 November in Marquette County (Lederer). The high count was 350 on 20 August at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby) followed by 300 on 7 September at Big Muskego Lake in Waukesha County (Gustafson).

Black-capped Chickadee—The high count was 100 on 19 October at the Trempealeau NWR in Buffalo County (Puchalski), followed by 50 on 6 October in Waukesha County (Mertins), and 41 on 14 September along the Mississippi River in Grant County (McKay).

Boreal Chickadee—There were 6 reports with 4 of those coming from Forest Road 2182 in Forest County (Bridge, A. and J. Holschbach, Prestby, and Spahn). Other counties were Oneida (Jablonski) and Vilas (Paulios). The high count was 7 on 23 August in Forest County (Spahn) and 7 on 27 October in Forest County (Prestby).

Tufted Titmouse—Reported from 34 counties, which compares to 36 in 2012 and 26 in 2011. Some of the more unusual locations were in the eastern counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Washington. The high count was 12 on 2 October at Eagle Valley in Grant County (C. Mandernack, McKay, and Thiele) followed by 11 on 14 September along the Mississippi River in Grant County (McKay) and 10 from a number of locations.

Red-breasted Nuthatch—The only early season finds in possible nesting counties in the south came from Manitowoc and Milwaukee. The high count was 20 on 23 August in Forest County (Spahn) followed by 15 on 21 August in Vilas County (Spahn).

White-breasted Nuthatch—The high count was 28 on 25 September at Eagle Valley in Grant County (McKay), followed by 22 on 14 September along the Mississippi River in Grant County (McKay), and 22 on 22 October in Marinette County (J. Campbell).

Brown Creeper—Unlike the previous fall when only 2 counties had early season reports, this year there were early finds in 6 counties: Ashland (Kramer), Door (Fenske), Florence (K. Kavanagh), Manitowoc (Peachey), Polk (Maercklein), and Sawyer (Stutz). The high count was 16 on 17 October at Riverside Park in Milwaukee County (Casper and Vargo) followed by 10 on 11 and 14 October at Point au Sauble in Brown County (Beilke).

House Wren—The last dates were 22 October in Brown County (Sinkula), 22 October in Jefferson County (Bridge), 24 October in Milwaukee County (Vargo and Vokoun), and 27 October in Brown County (Beilke). The high count was 17 on 6 August in Dane County (Barnes) followed by 16 on 4 August in Manitowoc County (Domagalski).

Winter Wren—Early season reports came from the counties of Door (Fenske), Florence (K. Kavanagh), Sawyer (Stutz), and Vilas (Gilbert). As is usual a number of Winter Wrens remained into the winter season. The high count was 8 on 8 October at the UW-Green Bay Arboretum in Brown County (Beilke) and 8 on 22 October at the Schlitz Audubon Center in Milwaukee County (McCaw).

Sedge Wren—Reported from 34 counties, which compares to 34 in 2012 and 23 in 2011. The last dates were 17 October in Dane County (Paulios), 20 October in Iowa County (Nechvatal), 20 October in Ozaukee County (S. Cutright and Sher), and 22 October in Jefferson County (Bridge). The high count was 12 on 10 August in St. Croix County (Persico) and 12 on 24 August at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (Herzmann), followed by 11 on 6 August at the Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County (Gray) and 11 on 5 October in Iowa County (Nechvatal).

Marsh Wren—Reported from 36 counties, which compares to 36 in 2012 and 22 in 2011. November departure dates were 3 November in the Southern Kettle Moraine SF in Waukesha County (Szymczak) and 16 November in Winnebago County (Ziebell). The high count was 20 on 1 August at Vernon Marsh in Waukesha County (Mertins) and 20 on 3 August at Cherokee Marsh in Dane County (Noeldner) followed by 16 on 4 August at the

Vernon Marsh in Waukesha County (Howe and Wegner).

Carolina Wren—Reported from 18 counties, which compares to 22 in 2012 and 6 in 2011. The only total of counties greater than 18 is 22 in 2012. Previous to these last two years the high had been 11 in 2010. The high count of individuals was 4 on 8 August at Pheasant Branch in Dane County (McDowell). Over the fall season there were a number of reports of 3 birds at the Schlitz Audubon Center in Milwaukee (Bontly).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher—The most northern reports, from west to east, were from the counties of St. Croix, Clark, Marathon, and Marinette. October departure dates were 2 October at Picnic Point in Dane County (Noeldner) and 3 October at Poy Sippi in Waushara County (Tennis). The high count was 9 on 5 August in Waukesha County (Adam and Gina Kent) followed by 7 on 27 August in Portage County (Kozak and Zinda).

Golden-crowned Kinglet—Unlike the year before, when this northern nester was spotted in the early season only in Forest County, early finds this year were in the counties of Ashland (Kramer), Door (R. and C. Lukes), Florence (K. Kavanagh), Oneida (Adam and Gina Kent), Rusk (Stutz), and Sawyer (Stutz). There were no August finds south of the nesting counties. The first migrant was likely 11 September in Portage County (Gilbert) followed by 21 September in Dodge County (Boyle). The next day, 22 September, this kinglet suddenly appeared in the counties of Brown, Jefferson, Marathon, Ozaukee, Polk, Rock, and Waukesha. The high count was 40 on 8 October at the UW-Green Bay Arboretum in Door County (Beilke), followed by 30 on 11 October at Iverson Park in Stevens Point, Portage County, and 25 on 7 and 17 October at Point au Sauble in Brown County (Beilke).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet—Although this kinglet is an uncommon nester in the far northern reaches of the state, the only July report was of a single bird on 7 July in Douglas County (Svingen) while the first fall find was a single migrant on 10 August in Marinette County (J. Campbell). The only other August report of a migrant was an individual on 17 August at the

same Marinette County location (Campbell). The last dates were 10 November at Grant, Warnimont, and Bender Parks in Milwaukee County (Lubahn and Wanger) and 18 November in Grant County (Ouren). The high count was 35 on 13 October at Willow River SP in St. Croix County (Persico) followed by 20 from a number of locations.

Eastern Bluebird—As expected, numbers of bluebirds remained into the winter season. The high count was 60 on 18 October in Waukesha County (Mertins), followed by 50 on 27 October in Milwaukee County (McCaw), and 49 on 26 September at Eagle Valley in Grant County (McKay).

Townsend's Solitaire—The only finds were 2–7 November in Door County (R. and C. Lukes) and as many as 4 Solitaires at Devils Lake SP in Sauk County with the first sighting on 2 November (Kevin Michaels). Except for 1998, Solitaires have been reported for the fall season every year starting with 1994. The find of 4 birds this fall matches the historic high of 4 set on 25 October 2004 at Devils Lake SP by Thiessen.

Veery—The only early season finds of this nesting species came from the counties of Marinette, Polk, Rusk, Sawyer, and Winnebago. The last dates were 8 October at Sheridan Park in Milwaukee County (F. Wiskowski), 8 October at Cliffside Park in Racine County (Goldberg), and 13 October at the Nicholson Wildlife Refuge in Racine County (Goldberg). The high count was 4 on 10 September in Clark County (Lund) followed by 3 on 4 September in Waukesha County (Gustafson).

Gray-cheeked Thrush—The first fall find was 1 September at the Odana Marsh in Dane County (Heikkinen) followed by 2–3 September in Rock County (Cullum), 3 September in Manitowoc County (Sontag), and 4 September in Waukesha County (Gustafson). The last dates were 14 October in Oneida County (Spahn), 18 October in Fond du Lac County (W. Mueller), and 22–23 October in Manitowoc County (Sontag). The high count was 5 on 2 September in Rock County (Cullum), followed by 4 on 12 September in Milwaukee County (Boyle), and 4 on 25 September in Ozaukee County (S. Cutright and Sher).

Swainson's Thrush—There were no July reports for this species nor were there any early season reports from possible nesting counties. The first fall migrant was 7 August in several locations in Milwaukee County (Bontly, Szymczak, and Zehner) followed by 8 August in Brown County (Swelstad). After these initial sightings, the next report was not until 18 August in Marathon County (Belter). The last dates were 19 October in Brown County (Reimer), 21–22 October in Manitowoc County (Sontag), and 22 October in Grant County (Ouren). The high count was 686 on 12 September in Winnebago County (Ziebell) followed by 32 on 17 September in Waukesha County (Szymczak).

Hermit Thrush—After but 4 nesting counties giving early season reports in 2012, there were 11 such counties this year. Those 11 were Ashland, Door, Douglas, Florence, Forest, Marinette, Oconto, Oneida, Rusk, Sawyer, and Vilas. A bird reported on 8 August in Clark County (Lund) was perhaps an early migrant. The next migrant was not spotted until 28 August in Waukesha County (Cullen). Small numbers of Hermit Thrushes continued to be found into the winter season. The high count was 40 on 5 October at the Schlitz Audubon Center in Milwaukee County (Higgins), followed by 35 on 20 October at the Lion's Den in Ozaukee County (Petherick), and 35 on 21 October at the Schlitz Audubon Center (Zehner).

Wood Thrush—Reported from 20 counties, which compares to 23 in 2012 and 19 in 2011. The only northern counties finding this thrush were Door (R. and C. Lukes), Florence (K. Kavanagh) and Vilas (Gilbert). The last dates were 13–14 October in Waukesha County (Szymczak), 14 October in La Crosse County (Wiegel), and 16 October in Door County (R. and C. Lukes). The high count was 8 on 17 September in the Southern Kettle Moraine SF of Waukesha County (Szymczak) followed by 5 on three other dates in the Kettle Moraine of Waukesha County.

American Robin—The high count was 397 on 2 October in Bayfield County (Brady) followed by 365 on 16 October in Manitowoc County (Domagalski), and 313 on 24 October in Waukesha County (Gustafson).

Gray Catbird—The last November date was 29–30 November in La Crosse County (Rownd) with, despite the cool late fall and early winter, small numbers remaining into the winter season. The high count was 25 on 3 September in Dane County (Beachy) followed by 23 on 22 August in Dane County (E. Sauer).

Brown Thrasher—November departure dates were 7 November in Ozaukee County (Frank), 14–24 November in St. Croix County (Rising), and 27 November in Dane County (Gathman). Small numbers of thrashers were then found into the winter season. The high count was 6 on 21 September in Dane County (Henrikson) followed by 5 on 5 September in Iowa County (Bailey).

Northern Mockingbird—There were 2 reports of single birds. The first was 4 August at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (Fissel); the second was 15 and 26 October in the city of Marinette in Marinette County (Hurst).

European Starling—The high count was 3,000 on 28 August in Brown County (Swelstad), followed by 2,800 on 1 September in Dane County (Fitzgerald), and 2,500 on 22 November in Milwaukee County (Lubahn).

American Pipit—There was one August report of one bird on 18 August at Veteran's Park in Milwaukee County by Chris Petherick. This is a record early fall arrival date with but two other Wisconsin records for the month of August. Those two are 24 August 1973 in Oneida County by Elmer Basten and 28 August 2001 in Portage County by Murry Berner. The first September finds were 3 September at Seagull Bar in Marinette County (J. Campbell), 8 September at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby, Sonneland, and Swelstad), and 10 September at several locations in Dane County (Bridge). The last November dates were 28 November at Veteran's Park in Milwaukee County (Herbert), 29 November at North Point in Sheboygan County (Evenson), and 30 November at Lake Farm County Park in Dane County (Keyel and Lindemer). Small numbers of pipits then remained into the winter season. The high count was 65 on 26 September in Kenosha County (Fitzgerald) and 65 on 20 October in Marathon County (Sabatke) followed

by 60 on 2 November in Ozaukee County (Bowman, S. Cutright, and Sher).

Bohemian Waxwing—In the fall of 2012 there were 25 counties reporting this waxwing with a high count of 250 birds. In 2013 there were none. The last fall season in which this bird was missed was 1982.

Cedar Waxwing—The high count was 1,674 on 26 August at Forest Beach in Ozaukee County (W. Mueller, C. Schwartz, and Sommer), followed by 1,004 on 7 September at the Lion's Den in Ozaukee County (S. Cutright, Sher, and Sommer), and 300 from a number of locations.

Lapland Longspur—The first dates were 12 September at Bradford Beach in Milwaukee County (Dolan), followed by 13 September at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (Prestby) and 13 September at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (the Tricks). The high count was 850 on 18 October in Ashland County (Anich and Brady) with 250 found the next day at the same location. Nearest to this were 150 on 24 November in Jefferson County (Stutz) and 100 on 13 November in Ozaukee County (Epstein).

Snow Bunting—The first dates were 16 October at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Nienhaus), 17 October at Point au Sauble in Brown County (Prestby), 18 October in Ashland County (Anich and Brady), and 18 October in Waukesha County (Mertins). The high count was 500 on 11 November in Winnebago County (Benson), followed by 150 on 8 November in Polk County (Maercklein), and 103 on 23 October at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (the Kraemers).

Ovenbird—The last dates were 10 October at Wind Point in Racine County (Pugh), 13 October at Cliffside Park in Racine County (Pugh), and 22 October at the Schlitz Audubon Center in Milwaukee County (McCaw). The high count was 6 on 14 September in Kenosha County (Dixon) followed by 4 from a number of locations.

Worm-eating Warbler—One bird was found on 11 October at Concordia University in Ozaukee County by Philip Amholt and his or-

nithology class. This is but the seventh fall sighting and is record late. The previous record had been 2 October 1971 in Ozaukee County by Thomas Bintz.

Louisiana Waterthrush—There were two reports. Those two were 7 August at Eagle Valley in Grant County (Thiele) and 9 August at Parfrey's Glen in Sauk County (Sweet).

Northern Waterthrush—The only early season reports for this nesting species came from the counties of Florence (K. Kavanagh), Milwaukee (Vargo), and Rusk (Stutz). The last dates were 8 October at Verona in Dane County (White), 10 October at the Schlitz Audubon Center in Milwaukee (Bontly), and 11 October at Estabrook Park in Milwaukee County (McCaw). The high count was 6 on 22 August at the Schlitz Audubon Center in Milwaukee County (Bontly and Zehner) followed by 4 on 13 September at Pheasant Branch in Dane County (McDowell).

Golden-winged Warbler—Early season reports for this nesting warbler came from the northern counties of Ashland, Eau Claire, Florence, Oconto, and Rusk. The first find of migrants was 27 August in Dane County (McDowell), followed by 28 August in Milwaukee County (Kemp), and 31 August in Racine County (Kennedy). The last dates were 28 September in Richland County (Hager), 29 September in Dane County (C. Anderson and Herb), and 1 October in Grant County (Ouren). The high count was 6 on 18 August at the Mead SWA in Marathon County (Belter).

Blue-winged Warbler—The northern limit of fall reports extended (west to east) through the counties of Polk, Dunn, Eau Claire, Clark, Marathon, and Marinette. The exception was the finding of one bird on 11 August in Florence County (K. Kavanagh). The last dates were 16 September in Milwaukee County, 19 September in Dane County (Conley), and 25 September in Grant County (McKay). All finds were of one or two birds.

Lawrence's Warbler—(hybrid)—One bird was found on 28 August at the Peshtigo Harbor SWA in Marinette County by Kurt Miller.

Black-and-white Warbler—There were fourteen October departure locations spread over 9 counties. The last of these were 7 October at several locations in Milwaukee County (Szymczak and Watson), 7 October in Rock County (Cullum), and 9 October in Eau Claire County (Lind). The high count was 9 on 31 August at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Pavlik), followed by 8 on 1 September at Wisconsin Point (Moning and Taurer), and 8 on 16 September at Lake Park in Milwaukee County (Baumann).

Prothonotary Warbler—There were 6 August finds at 5 locations plus one find in September. These 7 reports, in order of appearance, were 1 August at Wyalusing SP in Grant County (Shealer), 3 and 13 August along the Rock River south of Hustisford in Dodge County (Gustafson and Steger), 6–7 August at Eagle Valley in Grant County (Thiele), 18 August at Potosi Landing in Grant County (Thiele), 21 August at Goose Island in La Crosse County (Heikkinen), and 1 September at University Bay in Dane County (Evanson). The 1 August find at Wyalusing was of 4 birds, while the 3 August find in Dodge County was of 3 birds. The 6 locations at which Prothonotary were found are record high for the fall season. The old high had been 4 in 1991 and 1992. The find of 4 individuals matches the fall high of 4 set on 23 August 1956 at Horicon Marsh in Dodge County by Harold Bauers.

Tennessee Warbler—The only July finds of this warbler were 7 July in Iowa County (Beachy) and 31 July in Douglas County (Hager). There were no early August reports to suggest nesting. The earliest migrant date was 13 August in the counties of Bayfield (Brady) and Vilas (Spahn), followed by 14 August in the counties of Dunn (P. Campbell) and Rock (Cullum), and 15 August in Florence County (K. Kavanagh). The last October date was 27–29 October in Racine County (Kennedy), followed by 10 November at Sheridan Park in Milwaukee County (Lubahn), and 12 November in Marinette County (J. Campbell). The high count was 90 on 12 September at Pheasant Branch in Dane County (Cullum), followed by 40–55 over the period 2–4 September in Rock County (Cullum), and 50 on 20 September in Brown County (Beilke).

Orange-crowned Warbler—The first date was 16 September in Bayfield County (Brady) and 16 September in Douglas County (Tessen), followed by 18 September in Burnett County (Wanger), and 19 September in Vernon County (Hayes). November departure dates were 2 November at Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Lubahn) and 5 November at the Schlitz Audubon Center in Milwaukee County (McCaw). The high count was 8 on 2 October at Eagle Valley in Grant County (C. Mandernack, McKay, and Thiele) followed by 5 from a number of locations.

Nashville Warbler—The last dates were 20 October in Milwaukee County (Lubahn), 21 October in Rock County (Boone), and 30 October in Dane County (Cooper). The high count was 15 on 28 August in Douglas County (Nechvatal), 15 on 25 September and 2 October at Eagle Valley in Grant County (Thiele), and 13 on 7 August in Ashland County (Kramer).

Connecticut Warbler—Reported from 8 counties, which compares to 9 in 2012 and 10 in 2011. The only July report for this nesting species was of one bird on 2 July in Bayfield County (Joel and Patti Trick). The only August reports were 18 August in Door County (R. and C. Lukes), 25 August in Milwaukee County (Mooney), and 28 August in Douglas County (Nienhaus). The last September sighting was 25 September in Grant County (McKay) followed by 5 October at Lake Park in Milwaukee County (Huf). The high count was 2 on 10 September at the Barkhausen Preserve in Brown County (Swelstad).

Mourning Warbler—The only early season reports for this widespread nesting species came from the counties of Bayfield (Brady), Door (R. and C. Lukes), Marinette (A. Holschbach), and Oconto (Mooren). The last dates were 6 October in Rock County (Cullum) and 10 October at Riverside Park in Milwaukee County (Huf). The high count was 4 on 2 September in Forest County (Maertz).

Kentucky Warbler—The only July report was for 3 July in Walworth County by Jay Watson. There were no finds during the fall season. This is in contrast to a record high of 5 documented reports in 2012.

Common Yellowthroat—The last date was 20 October in the counties of Milwaukee (several locations, Lubahn and Wanger), Walworth (Fitzgerald), and Waukesha (Szymczak) followed by 22 October at the Koshkonong SWA in Jefferson County (Bridge). The high count was 22 on 29 September at the Zeloski Marsh in Jefferson County (Stutz), followed by 20 on 8 August in Jefferson County (Stutz), and 20 on 11 August in Burnett County (Kramer).

Hooded Warbler—Reported from 6 counties, which compares to 5 in 2012. The only early season finds came from Walworth and Waukesha Counties (Beilke, Dolgan, the Kents, and Szymczak). Most reports were provided by Andrea Szymczak from various locations within the Southern Kettle Moraine SF of Waukesha County with findings from these locations extending to 13 October. There are but two records later than 13 October. Those two are 20 October 1996 in Ozaukee County by Thomas C. Wood and 5 November 2006 in Milwaukee County by Todd Wilson. The high count was 9 on 17 August in Walworth County (Szymczak) followed by 6 on several dates in Waukesha County (Szymczak).

American Redstart—The last dates were 16 October in Ozaukee County (Wanger), 22 October in Milwaukee County (Wanger), and 29 October to 1 November in Racine County (Kennedy). The high count was 50 on 12 September at Pheasant Branch in Dane County (Cullum), followed by 40 on 4 September at the Schlitz Audubon Center in Milwaukee County (Wanger), and 30 from a number of locations.

Cape May Warbler—The only July find for this nesting species was of one bird on 27 July at Peninsula SP in Door County (Max Witynski). The first fall season find was 13 August in Vilas County (Spahn) with the next sighting not coming until 21 August in Eau Claire County (Lind). The last dates were 7 October at the Schlitz Audubon Center in Milwaukee County (Bontly), 7–8 October in Monroe County (Epstein), and 8 October in Glendale in Milwaukee County (Spencer). The high count was 5 on 8 September in Bayfield County (Brady).

Cerulean Warbler—There were four August reports. Those four were 12 August at

Eagle Valley in Grant County (Thiele), 17 August in the Southern Kettle Moraine in Walworth County (Szymczak), 22 August at Eagle Valley in Grant County (Thiele), and 23 August at Nelson Dewey SP in Grant County (Thiele). In September there was a find on 6 September at Nelson Dewey by Thiele. All finds were of one bird except for two on 23 August at Nelson Dewey.

Northern Parula—Early season reports of this northern nester came from the counties of Door (R. Rohde), Florence (K. Kavanagh), and Vilas (Spahn). The first fall migrant was found on 23 August in Ozaukee County (Sommer) followed by 26 August in Dane County (E. Saur). The last dates were 26 and 29 October at Sheridan Park in Milwaukee County (Szymczak and T. Wood) and 27 October to 8 November at North Bay in Racine County (Kennedy). The 8 November date is rather late with but two state records at a later date. The high count was 4 on 8 September in Forest County (Goldberg) and 4 on 16 September in Sauk County (Furchgott).

Magnolia Warbler—The only July record of this nesting species that went beyond the first week in July was 18 July in Oneida County (Younkin). The only early season fall reports were from the counties of Door (R. Rohde) and Oneida (the Kents). The first find of migrants was on 23 August in the counties of Ozaukee (Sommer) and Milwaukee (Wanger), followed by 24 August in Brown County (Beilke), and another location in Milwaukee County (Hanger). The last dates were 14 October in Waukesha County (Nowak), 17 October at the Lodi Marsh in Dane County (Paulios), and 18 October at Maribel in Manitowoc County (Joel Trick). The high count was 15 on 1 September at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Moning and Tauer), followed by 12 on 7 September in Brown County (T. Schultz), and 10 on 14 September in Dane County (Henrikson and White).

Bay-breasted Warbler—The first fall find was 19 August in Clark County (Lund) followed by 22 August in the counties of Florence (the Kavanaghs) and Ozaukee (Strelka). The last dates were 8 October in Milwaukee County (Ongman) and 10 October in Bayfield County (Brady). The high count was 5 on 12 September in Dane County (Cullum) followed by 4 on 8 September in Eau Claire County (Lind).

Blackburnian Warbler—Found near the start of the season in the nesting counties of Bayfield (Brady), Door (S. Peterson), Rusk (Stutz), and Vilas (Gilbert). The first migrant find was 20 August in Milwaukee County (Zehner) followed by 22 August in the counties of Clark (Lund) and Waukesha (Schaefer and Szymczak). October departure dates were 1 October at St. Nazianz in Manitowoc County (Domagalski) and 5 October at Fischer Creek in Manitowoc County (Murkowski). The high count was 7 on 5 August in Rusk County (Stutz), followed by 6 on 1 September in Vilas County (Voss), and 6 on 11 September in Rock County (Cullum).

Yellow Warbler—The last September dates were 14 September in Ozaukee County (Petherick), 18 September in Outagamie County (Maertz), and 28 September in Door County (R. and C. Lukes). A Yellow Warbler was then found on 6–7 October in Marinette County (J. Campbell). The high count was 17 on 12 August in Sawyer County (McCarthy) followed by 15 on 4 August in Dodge County (Tessen).

Chestnut-sided Warbler—The last dates were 6 October at Muskego Park in Waukesha County (Gustafson), 7 October at the Schlitz Audubon Center in Milwaukee County (Bontly, Huf, McCaw, and Zehner), and 24 October at Wind Point in Racine County (Rick Fare). The 24 October find is rather late with but 2 state records at a later date. The high count was 25 on 6 September at Nelson Dewey SP in Grant County (Thiele), followed by 20 on 21 August in Vilas County (Spahn), and 15 on 11 September in Bayfield County (Brady).

Blackpoll Warbler—The first fall find was 13 August in Vilas County (Spahn), followed by 22 August in Bayfield County (Brady), and 24 August in Outagamie County (Tessen). The last October dates were 8 October in Milwaukee County (Boyle), 8 October in Racine County (Fitzgerald), and 12 October in Ozaukee County (Bontly). These were followed by a find on 9 November at Sheridan Park in Milwaukee County (Lubahn). The 9 November sighting is rather late with but 2 records at a later date. The high count was 32 on 21 September at the Bong SRA in Kenosha County (Fitzgerald) fol-

lowed by 25 on 20 September at Point au Sauble in Brown County (Beilke).

Black-throated Blue Warbler—Reported from 17 counties, which compares to 25 in 2012 and 12 in 2011. This northern nester was found near the start of the fall season in the counties of Ashland (Kramer), Door (S. Peterson), and Marinette (A. Holschbach and Scheiman). The first migrant finds were 28 August in Brown County (Malcolm) and 31 August in Dane County (Henrikson). The last dates were 12 October in Dane County (McDowell) and 20 October in Sheboygan County (Hottman). All counts were of 1 or 2 birds.

Palm Warbler—There were no July reports after 2 July. The only early fall find of this northern nester was in Vilas County (G. David). The first migrant was found 29 August in Dane County (Heikkinen) followed by 31 August in Manitowoc County (Sontag). The last dates were 7 November at the South Metro Pier in Oak Creek in Milwaukee County (Gustafson), 7 November at Bradford Beach in Milwaukee County (McCaw), and 9–10 November at Sheridan Park in Milwaukee County (Lubahn). The high count was 105 on 29 September in Bayfield County (Brady and Oksiuta), followed by 80 on 2 October in Bayfield County (Anich and Brady), and 70 on 22 September in Ozaukee County (S. Cutright, Sher, and Sommer).

Pine Warbler—Early season reports came from the nesting counties of Door (S. Peterson), Oneida (Coulter, the Kents, and Peczynski), Rusk (Stutz), Sawyer (Stutz), Vilas (Hannah), and Waukesha (Dolgan). All of these are northern counties except for Waukesha, which holds one of the southernmost nesting locations in Wisconsin. The first migrant was found 22 August in Ozaukee County (Strelka) followed by 24 August in Rock County (Cullum). The last October dates were 10 October in Milwaukee County (Lubahn), 10 October in Polk County (Maercklein), and 13 October in Waukesha County (Szymczak). Following these there was a November find on 4 November at Bay Beach in Brown County (Sonneland and Swelstad). The high count was 11 on 25 August in Ozaukee County (Schaefer and Szymczak) followed by 10 on 31 August in Vilas County (Moning and Taurer).

Yellow-rumped Warbler—Early season reports came from the nesting counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Door, Florence, Forest, Oneida, Portage, Sawyer, and Vilas. The first report of migrants was 22 August in Milwaukee County (McCaw) followed by 31 August in two other locations in Milwaukee County (Grouch and Petherick). As happens nearly every year, a number of Yellow-rumped remained into the winter season. The high count was 5,929 on 2 October in the yard of Ryan Brady in Bayfield County. Nearest to this were other counts from the Brady yard with 750 on 10 October and 166 on 7 October. Nearest to this spot in Bayfield County, the high count was 125 on 3 October at Peninsula SP in Door County (S. Peterson). The total of 5,929 is record high for the fall season. The record had been 2,000 on 2 October 2000 at Concordia College in Ozaukee County by William Cowart.

Yellow-throated Warbler*—After the first week in July there were no further summer reports of Yellow-throated until 31 July at Wyalusing SP in Grant County (Shealer). The only fall report was of a bird in the period 28 October through 3 November at the Edward and William Sauer feeders in Windsor in Dane County (with many birders documenting (Fig. 11) this warbler).

Prairie Warbler*—After summer reports on 17 June and 4 July in the Kettle Moraine of Waukesha County (Prestby and Szymczak) there were no further finds into the fall season.

Black-throated Green Warbler—Reported early in the season from the nesting counties of Bayfield, Door, Florence, Forest, Manitowoc, Marinette, Oneida, Vilas, and Waukesha. The finds in Manitowoc (at Point Beach SF, Peachy) and Waukesha (the Southern Kettle Moraine SF, Dolgan) are from outliers of the more normal breeding range in the northern third of the state. The first sighting beyond nesting counties was 25 August in Sheboygan County (Schaefer and Szymczak) followed by 27 August in Rock County (Cullum). The last October dates were 17 October in Milwaukee County (Casper and Vargo) and 20 October in Rock County (Watson). Following these was a find over the period 8–10 November at Sheridan Park in Milwaukee County (Lubahn). The 8–10 November find is rather late with but 3

records at a later date. The high count was 20 on 6 September at Nelson Dewey SP in Grant County (Thiele) followed by 10 from a number of locations.

Canada Warbler—Early season reports from nesting counties were Ashland (Kramer), Door (S. Peterson), Oneida (the Kents), and Rusk (Stutz). The first show of migrants was 12 August in Racine County (Kennedy), followed by 14 August in Milwaukee County (Bontly), and 22 August in Vernon County (Hayes). The last dates were 19 September in Milwaukee County (Baumann), 21 September in Dane County (M. Weber), 21 September in Racine County (Kennedy), and 2 October at Eagle Valley in Grant County (McKay). The high count was 3 on 6 September at Nelson Dewey SP in Grant County (Thiele).

Wilson's Warbler—The first fall date was 22 August in Bayfield County (Brady), followed by 24 August in Brown County (Beikle), and 24 August in Milwaukee County (Hagner). The last September date was 25 September at Estabrook Park in Milwaukee County (McCaw) and 25 September at Vernon Marsh in Waukesha County (M. Webster). Following these was a find on 7 October in Fox Point in Milwaukee County (Petherick). The high count was 4 on 1 September at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Moning and Taurer).

Yellow-breasted Chat—The last summer find was 20 July at the Chiwaukee Prairie in Kenosha County (Howe) with no further sightings into fall.

Eastern Towhee—The last November dates were 18 November in Outagamie County (R. Mueller) and 19 November at Pheasant Branch in Dane County (McDowell) with some birds found into the winter season. The high count was 23 on 2 October at Eagle Valley in Grant County (C. Mandernack, McKay, and Thiele) followed by 10 on 1 August in Trempealeau County. The count of 23 is second only to 50 on 10 August 2012 in Adams County (Heland).

American Tree Sparrow—The first fall finds were 4 October in Door County (R. and C. Lukes), 7 October in Bayfield County (Brady), and 7 October in Florence County (K. Ka-

vanagh). The high count was 200 on 29 November at Goose Island in La Crosse County (Puchalski) followed by 120 on 19 October at Crex Meadows in Burnett County (Persico).

Chipping Sparrow—The last fall dates were 9 November in Milwaukee County (Lubahn), 22 November in Washington County (Steger), and 25 November in Rock County (Cullum). A few Chipping Sparrows were then found into the winter season. The high count was 45 on 10 October in Washington County (Mezera) followed by 40 from several locations.

Clay-colored Sparrow—The late dates were 13 October in Dane County (Senner), 16 October in Burnett County (A. Kearns), and 18 October at Bayview Park in Milwaukee County (Wanger). The high count was 10 on 3 August in Oneida County (Coulter, the Kents, and the Zimmermans) and 10 on 12 October in Dane County (Beachy) followed by 8 on 15 August in Portage County (Gilbert).

Field Sparrow—November departure dates were 2 November at the Owen Conservation Park in Dane County (Conley), 2 November at Pheasant Branch in Dane County (McDowell), and 10–11 November at the Manitowoc city impoundment (Sontag). Small numbers of Field Sparrows were then found into the winter season. The high count was 28 on 2 October at Eagle Valley in Grant County (C. Mandernack, McKay, and Thiele), followed by 25 on 17 October at Eagle Valley in Grant County (Thiele), and 22 on 12 October at the Bong SRA in Kenosha County (Fitzgerald).

Vesper Sparrow—The last dates were 17 October in Iowa County (Nechvatal), 20 October at the Cherokee Marsh in Dane County (Axelson), and 23–27 October at Pheasant Branch in Dane County (McDowell and others). The high count was 12 on 2 August at the Spread Eagle Barrens in Florence County (K. Kavanagh), followed by 7 on 13 September in Trempealeau County (Sandy and Tom Anderson), and 7 on 18 September in Burnett County (Wanger).

Lark Sparrow—The only early season report came from the Spring Green Preserve in Sauk County (A. Holschbach). Outside of Spring Green, the only find was on 18 August at

the Milwaukee County Grounds in Milwaukee County (Lubahn and Wanger). The last date was 19 August at Spring Green (Heikkinen, Holschbach, and Pope) with the high count of 3 on that same day.

Lark Bunting*—One bird was documented on 28 September at the George W. Mead SWA in Marathon County (Belter and Sabatke). The only dates later than 28 September are 5 October 2002 in Milwaukee County by Steve Lubahn and an overwintering record in the period 17 December through 20 May 1964 in Rock County by Janet Rumph.

Savannah Sparrow—November departure dates were 4 November in Muskego in Waukesha County (Gustafson), 7 November at the Milwaukee Coast Guard Impoundment (Gustafson), and 10 November at the Rutland-Dunn SRA in Dane County (Thiessen). As is typical, a number of Savannah Sparrows remained into the winter season. The high count was 55 on 5 October in Iowa County (Nechvatal), followed by 50 on 13 October in Iowa County (Nechvatal), and 35 on 24 October in Dane County (Thiessen).

Grasshopper Sparrow—There were early season reports from the counties of Dane (Upper and Winesett), Portage (Gilbert), Sauk (A. Holschbach), and Trempealeau (Stratton). The last dates were 19 August in Iowa County (Heikkinen and Pope) and 27 August at the Spring Valley Preserve (A. Holschbach). The high count was 9 on 6 August at the Spring Green Preserve (A. Holschbach).

Henslow's Sparrow—Reported from 14 counties, which compares to 10 in 2012 and 8 in 2011. Early season reports came from the counties of Dane, Dodge, Grant, Iowa, Kenosha, Monroe, Ozaukee, Racine, Rock, and Waukesha. This is a strong contrast to but 2 such counties in 2012. The last dates were 30 September at the White River Marsh SWA in Green Lake County (T. Schultz) and 2 October at Fischer Lake in Florence County (K. Kavanagh). The high count was 8 on 3 August in the Kettle Moraine SF in Waukesha County (Mertins) followed by 5 on 6 August in Rock County (Giocomo). The only historic fall total higher than 8 was 10 on 6 August 2011 in Green County (Alan Anderson).

Le Conte's Sparrow—Reported from 7 counties, which compares to 6 in 2012 and 4 in 2011. The only July reports were 1 July in Oneida County (Backus) and 28 July in Oneida County (Coulter). This was followed by no reports in August. It was not until 23 September that a migrant bird was spotted at the Lerner Conservation Park in Dane County (Thiessen), which then became the only September find. The first October report was 2 October at Lerner (Watson) followed by 4 October at the Evansville SWA in Rock County (Thiessen). The last dates were 16 October at Lerner in Dane County (S. Miller), 16 October at the Brooklyn SWA in Dane County (Heikkinen and Pope), and 20 October in Iowa County (Nechvatal). The high count was 3 on 13–14 October at the Evansville SWA in Rock County (Dixon, Thiessen, and Yoerger).

Nelson's Sparrow—Reported from 11 counties, which breaks the record fall high of 9 counties set in 2012. The first find was 23 September at Lake Barney in Dane County (Heikkinen, Pope, and Thiessen), followed by 24 September in Stevens Point in Portage County (Backus), and 24 September at the Evansville SWA in Rock County (Thiessen). The last dates were 11 October at the Lerner Conservation Park in Dane County (T. Wood), 11 October at the Evansville SWA in Rock County (T. Wood), and 14–15 October at Pheasant Branch in Dane County (Bridge and McDowell). The high count was 5 on 27 September at Lark Barney in Dane County (Lindeman) followed by 4 on 5 October at the Evansville SWA in Rock County (Thiessen).

Fox Sparrow—September arrival dates were 24 September at Crex Meadows SWA in Burnett County (Epstein) and 29 September at Pheasant Branch in Dane County (McDowell). A number of Fox Sparrows then remained into the winter season. In the period 21 October through 11 November there were numerous reports of 20+ at Pheasant Branch with the high of 25 coming on 22 October (McDowell) and 26 October (Krerowicz). The only other report of 20 Fox Sparrows was on 3 November at Iron Park in Dane County (A. Holschbach).

Song Sparrow—This sparrow was found throughout the period and into the winter. The high count was 46 on 12 October at the Bong

SRA in Kenosha County (Fitzgerald) followed by 42 on 20 October in Jefferson County (Stutz).

Lincoln's Sparrow—The only early season report for this northern nester was of one bird on 6 August at the Powell Marsh in Vilas County (G. David). The first migrant was found 1 September at Willow River SP in St. Croix County (Persico) followed by 4–8 September at the Schlitz Audubon Center in Milwaukee County (first by Bontly). The last dates were 26 October at Pheasant Branch in Dane County (many birders), 28 October at Bridget Lake in Polk County (Maercklein), and 29 October at the Arboretum in Dane County (Henrikson). The high count was 25 on 29 September at the Cat Island Causeway in Brown County (the Tricks), followed by 12 on 2 October in Bayfield County (Brady), and 12 on 15 October in Dane County (McDowell).

Swamp Sparrow—This sparrow was found throughout the fall and then into the winter. The high count was 50 on 2 October in Bayfield County (Anich and Brady), followed by 45 on 2 October in Jefferson County (Schneider), and 40 on 10 October in Bayfield County (Brady).

White-throated Sparrow—The first reports of birds beyond nesting counties were 5 September in Dane County (Schiffman), 7 September in Grant County (Thiele), and 8 September in Ozaukee County (Sommer). As normal, numbers of this sparrow remained into the winter season. The high count was 150 on 12 October at Eagle Valley in Grant County (Thiele), followed by 141 on 2 October at Eagle Valley (C. Mandernack, McKay, and Thiele), and 125 on 13 October in Jefferson County (Schneider).

Harris's Sparrow—Reported from 10 counties, which compares to 18 in 2012 and 11 in 2011. The first find was 15 September in Chippewa County (S. Meyer), followed by 21 September in Bayfield County (Brady), and 21 September in Douglas County (many birders). The last date was 22–26 October at the Woodland Dunes Nature Center in Manitowoc County (Knickelbine). The high count was 3 on 21 September in Douglas County (J. Smith).

White-crowned Sparrow—The first fall bird was found on 3 September in Door County (R. and C. Lukes), followed by 13 September at Sheridan Park in Milwaukee County (Lubahn), 14 September in Bayfield County (Brady), and 14 September in Manitowoc County (Domagalski). As usual some White-crowned Sparrows remained into the winter season. The high count was 116 on 12 October at the Bong SRA in Kenosha County (Fitzgerald) followed by 34 on 13 October at the Lion's Den in Ozaukee County (Sommer). The only fall total higher than 116 is 120 set on 18 October 2011 in Ozaukee County (W. Mueller).

Dark-eyed Junco—The only August reports for this nesting species were 11 August in Douglas County (D. Peterson) and 11–12 and 21 August from a number of locations in Vilas County (Spahn). A bird on 28 August in Taylor County (Hoeft) was likely a migrant. The high count was 300 on 16 October at the Namekagon Barrens SWA in Burnett County (A. Kearns) followed by 140 on 19 October at Crex Meadows in Burnett County (Persico).

Summer Tanager—The sole report was of one bird on 11 September in Racine County (Sharon Kennedy).

Scarlet Tanager—The last dates were 12 October in Grant County (Ouren) and 13 October in Dane County (Fissel). The high count was 6 on 13 September at Eagle Valley in Grant County (Thiele) followed by 4 from a number of locations.

Western Tanager*—A Western Tanager was documented on 1 October at St. Nazianz in Manitowoc County (Domagalski).

Northern Cardinal—There were no reports from the northern counties of Bayfield, Douglas, and Iron. The high count was 47 on 14 September in Grant County (McKay) followed by 30 on 20 October in Racine County (Havel). The only fall count higher than 47 was 87 on 30 September 2007 in Iowa County (A. Holschbach).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak—The last fall dates were 9 October in Racine County (Howe) and 11 October in Door County (R. and C.

Lukes). Despite there being no fall finds beyond early October, several such grosbeaks were found during the winter season. From the start of the season until 22 August there were consistent reports of 10–20 grosbeaks in Clark County (Lund) with the high of 20 coming on 18 August. The nearest counts to this were 19 on 2 September at Willow River SP in St. Croix County (Persico) and 19 on 14 September in Grant County (McKay).

Black-headed Grosbeak*—An adult female was documented for the period 30 October through 3 November by Daryl Tessen in his yard near Appleton, Outagamie County. This is the 20th state record for the Black-headed and the 6th fall record. The last find of a Black-headed was 22 September 2012 in Racine County by Sharon Kennedy.

Indigo Bunting—The last dates were 20 October at Vernon Marsh in Waukesha County (Mertins), 24 October in Vernon County (Stark), and 24 October at Hidden Lake in Waukesha County (Kingery). The high count was 22 on 14 September in Grant County (McKay), followed by 20 on 7 September at the Cassville Bluffs SNA in Grant County (Thiele), and 15 on 8 August at the Zeloski Marsh in Jefferson County (Stutz).

Dickcissel—Reported from 17 counties, which compares to 19 in 2012 and 10 in 2011. The last dates were 1 September in Columbia and Dane Counties (Fitzgerald), 30 September to 2 October in Jefferson County (Schneider), and 2 October in Walworth County (Fitzgerald). The high count was 6 from a number of locations in August.

Bobolink—The last dates were 6 October at the Lerner Conservation Park in Dane County (Heikkinen), 6 October in Iowa County (Nechvatal), 7 October at Pheasant Branch in Dane County (Bridge), and 17 October at the Brooklyn SWA in Dane County (Hottman). The high count was 150 on 4 August at the Buena Vista Grasslands in Portage County (Coulter, the Kents, and the Zimmermans), followed by 30 on 19 August in Iowa County (Heikkinen and Pope), and 30 on 13 August in Monroe County (Epstein).

Red-winged Blackbird—The high count was 7,553 at Eagle Valley in Grant County (C. Mandernack, McKay, and Thiele), followed by 6,200 on 2 September in Fond du Lac County (W. Mueller), and 6,000 on 30 October at Muskrat Lake in Rock County (Cullum).

Eastern Meadowlark—November departure dates were 3 November in Ozaukee County (Strelka), 5 November in Dane County (Hottman), and 8 November in Marquette County (Lederer). The high count was 21 on 3 September in Iowa County (Nechvatal), followed by 17 on 11 August at Collins Marsh in Manitowoc County (Domagalski), and 14 on 12 October in Dunn County (P. Campbell).

Western Meadowlark—Reported from the counties of Adams, Dunn (Geraghty), Lafayette (Nechvatal), and Portage with nearly all finds coming from either the Leola Marsh of Adams County or the Buena Vista Grasslands of Portage County. The last date at Buena Vista was 28 August (Moning and Taurer), while the last date at Leola was 15 October (Akers). The high count was 10 at Buena Vista on 28 August (Moning and Taurer) and 10 at Leola on 6 October (Akers).

Yellow-headed Blackbird—Reported from 12 counties, which compares to 10 in 2012 and 15 in 2011. The last dates were 21 September at the Zeloski Marsh in Jefferson County (Stutz), 28 September in Winnebago County (Ziebell), and 2 October at Linn Park in Walworth County (Fitzgerald). The high count was 20 on 1 September at the Zeloski Marsh in Jefferson County (Stutz), followed by 15 on 5 August at the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (the Tricks), and 15 on 25 August and 8 September at the Zeloski Marsh (Stutz).

Rusty Blackbird—The first date was 9 September in Marinette County (Hurst), followed by 12 September in Bayfield County (Brady), and 14 September in the counties of Dane, Green, and Milwaukee. The last fall dates were 21 November in Waukesha County (Gustafson), 27 November in Washington County (Schaefer), and 29 November in Iowa County (Pugh) with small numbers of Rusty Blackbirds remaining into the winter season. The high count was 400 on 7 November in Polk

County (Maercklein) followed by 353 on 2 October in Bayfield County (Brady).

Brewer's Blackbird—Early season reports came from the counties of Florence (K. Kavanagh), Outagamie (Tessen), Portage (Gilbert), and Tyler (Hoeft). An interesting find was of this blackbird at the Wind Lake Sod Farms in Racine County as early as 25 July (Howe). Early August reports from Wind Lake continued through 11 August (Fare, Gustafson, Howe, and Pugh) with a high count of 113 on 5 August (Howe). These were likely migrant birds but, if so, their appearance was unusually early. Other early migrants were found in Jefferson County in the period 28 July to 11 August (Howe and Wegner). November departure dates were 1 November in Waukesha County (Gustafson), 5 November in Dane County (Thiessen), 6 November in Grant County (Ouren), and 7 November in Polk County (Maercklein). The high count was 400 on 7 August at the Buena Vista Grasslands in Portage County (DeRubeis) and 400 on 7 November in Polk County (Maercklein) followed by 193 on 7 September at the Wind Lake Sod Farms in Racine County (many observers).

Common Grackle—The high count was 3,000 on 30 October at Muskrat Lake in Rock County (Cullum), followed by 800 on 8 September in Dane County (Thiessen), and 800 on 4 October in Jefferson County (Schneider).

Brown-headed Cowbird—Reported from 39 counties, which compares to 37 in 2012 and 30 in 2011. The high count was 350 on 1 September in Columbia County (Fitzgerald), followed by 175 on 11 August in Walworth County (Howe and Wegner), and 150 on 23 August in Racine County (Howe).

Orchard Oriole—Reported from 13 counties, which compares to 15 in 2012 and 7 in 2011. The record high for counties is 15 in 2012 followed by 13 in 2013. The most northern counties were Door and Pierce. September departure dates were 1 September in Columbia County (Fitzgerald), 1 September in Trempealeau County (Hager), and 2 September in Manitowoc County (J. Holschbach). These were followed by 21 September in Door County (R. and C. Lukes). The only count high than 3 was 7 on 5 August in Pierce County (Sherin). This

count of 7 is second only to 9 on 12 September 2003 in St. Croix County (Persico).

Baltimore Oriole—The last September departure date was 12 September in the counties of Eau Claire (Lind), La Crosse (Weigel), Manitowoc (Betsy and Tom Kocourek), and Ozaukee (Frank). These were followed by a find on 13 November at Silver Lake in Manitowoc County (Sontag) and then a scattering of sightings at feeders in the winter season. The high count was 12 on 22 August in Manitowoc County (Betsy and Tom Kocourek) followed by 11 on 18 August in La Crosse County (Wiegel).

Pine Grosbeak—The fall and winter of 2012–2013 saw one of the largest invasions of winter finches in Wisconsin history. This was followed by the fall and winter of 2013–2014 being one of the weakest shows of such finches in Wisconsin history. In the fall of 2012 the Pine Grosbeak was found in 25 counties. In 2013 there were a total of 3 reports from 3 counties with no birds showing on the Christmas Counts. The three fall birds were 1 bird on 2 November in Bayfield County (Brady), 1 bird on 14 November in Vilas County (Anich), and 21 birds on 21 November in Door County (S. Peterson).

House Finch—Reported from 61 counties. The high count was 60 on 22 August in Milwaukee County (Huf) followed by 51 on 1 November in Dane County (Henrikson).

Purple Finch—This nesting species was found near the start of the season in 10 northern counties, the most unusual of them being Clark and Polk. The first migrants south of nesting counties were 23 August in Manitowoc County (Knickelbine) followed by 24 August in Marathon County (Hurlburt). The high count was 31 on 20 October from his yard in Bayfield County (Brady) followed by 27 on 12 October from Forest Beach in Ozaukee County (a number of birders).

Red Crossbill—In the fall of 2012 this crossbill was reported from 39 counties. In the fall of 2013 there were but two reports. Those two were 4 birds on 6 August in Lincoln County (K. Kavanagh) and 9 birds on 23 November in Burnett County (Boyle).

White-winged Crossbill—The only July report was of 3 birds on 28 July in Oneida County (Coulter) followed by just a single find during the fall season. That find was of one bird on 27 October in Forest County (Prestby). This is in contrast to White-winged reports from 28 counties in the fall of 2012 with a high count of 100 individuals. There were no White-winged reported for the Christmas Counts.

Common Redpoll—The fall of 2012 had the greatest invasion of redpolls in the history of Wisconsin birding with this species reported from 43 counties and a high count of 230 individuals. In the fall of 2013 there were no reports of this bird or of the less common Hoary Redpoll. The last year without a fall report of Common Redpolls was 2002.

Pine Siskin—The only early season sighting came from Bayfield County (Brady). This is another species whose numbers were greatly reduced from those of the year before. Although reported from 21 counties many of those counties consisted of but one find and that of a low number. The high count was 40 on 6 October from Harrington Beach SP (T. Schultz), followed by 35 on 22 November in Crawford County (Mezera), and 25 on 18 November in Ozaukee County (W. Mueller). This contrasts to a high of 375 in the fall of 2012.

American Goldfinch—This was one of the few finch species to hold strong numbers through the fall and into the winter season. In the period 17–26 October there were daily reports of 250–500 goldfinches in Outagamie County (Malcolm and R. Mueller) with the high of 500 coming on 17 October. These were followed by 350 on 9 October at the Evansville SWA in Rock County (Cullum) followed by 300 on 5 October at the same location (Thiessen).

Evening Grosbeak—This is another species in this grouping that showed poorly next to numbers from 2012. The only counties with this grosbeak were Douglas (Wolleat), Florence (the Kavanaghs), and Oconto (Bauer) with both Douglas and Oconto having but one find. The Kavanaghs had multiple reports of 1–2 birds on their property at Bear Bottoms. The high count was 4 on 5 August in Oconto County (Bauer) and 4 on 26 October in Dou-

glas County (Wolleat). This compares to 23 counties having this species in 2012 with a high count of 25. One must go back to 1981 to find a fall with lower grosbeak numbers.

House Sparrow—The high count was 232 on 25 September in Grant County (McKay) followed by 160 on 22 August in Milwaukee County (Casper, Vokoun, and Vargo).

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Danny Akers, Phillip Amholt, Alan Anderson, Cliff Anderson, Sandy Anderson, Tom Anderson, Nick Anich, Thomas Ashman, David Assmann, Jan Axelson, Nancy Back, Mary Backus, Timothy Baker, Karl Bardon, Bob Barnes, Elmer Basten, Jonathan Bauer, Harold Bauers, Matt Baumann, Emma Beachy, Stephanie Beilke, Dan Belter, Mark Benson, Murray Berner, Steve Betchkal, Thomas Bintz, Lindsey Boland, Marilyn Bontly, Aaron Boone, Hesther Bowman, Owen Boyle, Ryan Brady, Cynthia Bridge, Dan Brooke, Erik Bruhnke, Bob Bucci, Rory Cameron, Joan Campbell, Pamela Campbell, Dennis Casper, Rachel Cass, Jan Collins, Hannah Conley, Janis Cooper, Jack Coulter, William Cowart, Daryl Christensen, Joshua Cullum, Seth Cutright, Guy David, Jerry DeBoer, Kevin DeBoer, Alyssa DeRubeis, Mike DeWitt, Jesse Decker, John Dixon, Michael Dobbs, Margo Dolan, Robert Dolgan, Bob Domagalski, Barbara Duerksen, Benjamin Dunnington, Eric Epstein, Marty Evanson, Rick Fare, Tim Fenske, Jeff Fischer, Ralph Fischer, Peter Fissel, Sean Fitzgerald, David Flores, Jim Frank, Jane Furchgott, Allen Gathman, Ann Geraghty, Melissa Gibson, Rowan Gibson, Andrew Gilbert, James Giocomo, Nancy Goerzinger, Drew Goldberg, Mike

Goodman, Sunil Gopalan, Jessica Gorzo, Michael Gray, Cory Gregory, Oscar Grouch, Dennis Gustafson, Vanessa Haese-Lehman, Hagar, Charles Hagner, Ed Hahn, Karen Etter Hale, Kent D. Hall, Donald Hanger, Ashley Hannah, Drake Hardman, Judy Haseleu, Gregory Havel, Paul Hayes, Chuck Heikkinen, Charles Henrikson, Rebecca Herb, Chris Herbert, Denise Herzberg, Liz Herzmann, Matt Herzmann, Brendan Higgins, Emily Hockman, Joyce Hoeft, Geraold Hoekstra, Randy Hoffman, Aaron Holschbach, Jim Holschbach, Steve Holzman, Patrick Horn, Greg Hottman, Eric Howe, Pamela Hoyland, Christine Huebner, Robert Huebner, Judith Huf, Myles Hurlburt, Marcia Hurst, Greg Huset, Spencer Jablonski, Gerry Janz, Rocio Jara, K. Java, Robbye Johnson, Heather Kauffman, Bob Kavanagh, Kay Kavanagh, Amy Kearns, Matt Kemp, Sharon Kennedy, Adam Kent, Gina Kent, Ted Keyel, Douglas Kieser, Jeff Kingery, Dale Kittleson, Tom Klubertanz, Jim Knickelbine, Kevin Knuth, Rockne Knuth, Betsy Koucourek, Tom Koucourek, Katie Kozak, Jan Kraemer, Larry Kraemer, Gunnar Kramer, John Krerowicz, Sam Krerowicz, Susan Kulinski, Ken Lange, Jennifer Lanzendorf, Bert Lederer, Fred Leshner, Jana Lind, Kyle Lindemer, Joshua Little, John Longhenry, Steven Lubahn, Roy Lukes, Charlotte Lukes, Judy Lund, Robin Maercklein, Mary Maertz, Christopher Maier, Lisa Maier, Stuart Malcolm, Brett Mandernack, Carole Mandernack, Moira McCarthy, John McCaw, Matt McDonald, Mike McDowell, Bob McInroy, Kelly McKay, Tom Mertins, Seth Meyer, Noah Mezera, Kevin Michaels, Kurt Miller, Shawn Miller, Christoph Moning, Jym

Mooney, Tom Mooren, Kathy Morales, Brock Moran, Terry Morris, David Moser, Ross Mueller, William Mueller, Steve Murkowski, Matthew Nechvatal, Clinton Nienhaus, Collin Nienhaus, Paul Noeldner, Will Nolte, Mariette Nowak, Kurt Ongman, Tim Oksiuta, Jim Otto, Richard Ouren, Patrick Palines, Andy Paulios, Matthew Paulson, Ed Peachey, Mike Peczynski, Larry Persico, Rick Pertile, Daniel Peterson, Susan Peterson, Steve Petznick, Chris Petherick, David Piasecki, Cathleen Pierce, Richard Pierce, Janine Polk, Nolan Pope, Potthoff, Tom Prestby, Edwin Price, Scott Puchalski, Helen Pugh, Thomas Ramsey, Paul Regnier, Adrew Reimer, Nancy Richmond, Ryan Rickaby, Tina Rising, Ross Ristow, John Rivero, Ronald Rohde, Chris Rohrer, Jay Roth-Reynolds, Steve Routledge, Brooks Rownd, Janet Rumph, Sarah Sabatke, Bill Saur, Ed Saur, Pat Savage, Thomas Schaefer, Dan Scheiman, Samantha Scheiman, Darrell Schiffman, Paul Schilke, Kristen Schmitt, Daniel Schneider, Carl Schroeder, Thomas Schultz, Carl Schwartz, Jim Schwarz, Steve Schwinn, Wayne Seeger, Dave Sehloff, Kerry Sehloff, Paul Senner, David Shealer, Alison Sheehy, Rebecca Sher, Joni Sherin, Adam Sinkula, Stan Skutek, Dwight Smith, Jerry Smith, Karen Smith, Kevin Smith, Joan Sommer, Art Sonneland, Charles Sontag, Robert Spahn, Paul Sparks, Martha Spencer, Alex Stark, Brad Steger, Bruce Steger, Stettner, Scott Stewart, Elizabeth Stone, Doug Stratton, Karen Straub, Jean Strelka, Marge Strempel, Aaron Stutz, Peder H. Svingen, Swanson, Paul Sweet, Jack Swelstad, Scott Swengel, Andrea Szymczak, Gerlinde Taurer, Chris Tennis, Daryl Tessen, Kurt Thiede, Jason Thiele, Steve Thiessen,

Darwin Tiede, Joel Trick, Patti Trick, Kim Upper, Ken Uslabar, Tom Uttech, Tim Vargo, Tonissa Verhaagh, Elmer Verhasselt, Dan Versaw, Elaine Vokoun, Nick Voss, Melody Walsh, Nick Walton, Mike Wanger, Todd Ward, Jay Watson, Magill Weber, Scott Weberpal, Michael Webster, Kristin Wegner, Sara Wendel, Jennifer Wenzel, Chris West, Jeffrey White, Gary Wiegel, John Wilke, Geoffrey Williamson, Todd Wil-

son, Ben Winesett, Marlyn Winter, Rita Flores Wiskowski, Max Witznski, Kathleen Wolleat, Thomas C. Wood, Sarah Wynn, Quentin Yoerger, Younkin, Jeff Yunke, Jody Zamirowski, Norma Zehner, Tom Ziebell, Will Zimmerman, Vince Zimmerman, Brad Zinda, Kelly Zopfi.



Eastern Wood-Pewee as captured by David Lund.



Female Purple Finch seen by David Franzen.

“By the Wayside”—Fall 2013

*Rare or uncommon species included in the Fall 2013
documentations are Western Sandpiper, Eastern Wood-Pewee,
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, American Pipit, and
Western Tanager.*

WESTERN SANDPIPER (*Calidris mauri*)

26 September 2013, Bong State Recreation Area, Kenosha County—

Relatively small juvenile *calidris* sandpiper observed foraging by itself at the margin of the exposed mudflat and shallow water. Clean white underneath with small amount of smudgy pattern restricted to sides of upper breast (clean white in the center of the breast); proportionally long all dark beak with bulbous tip (recalling Dunlin shape) and all dark legs. Blocky looking head (the bird's forehead appeared more substantial than the shape I expected to see on Semipalmated Sandpiper) and a thick-necked appearance both made this bird look far less petite and delicate than I'm accustomed to seeing on Semipalmated Sandpipers. A small number (6–7?) of upper scapular feathers still had the retained rufous margins with dark centers characteristic of juvenile Western Sandpipers. The remainder of the upper scaps were grayish and overlapped broadly with the slightly brownish wing coverts that had small pale edging on them (I

wasn't able to discern the characteristic anchor-shaped dark centered pattern on the coverts, I'm unsure if that would normally still be readily apparent on a juvenile at this time of year). The throat and face on the bird were relatively clean looking, giving the bird a more blank-faced appearance than a juvenile Semipalmated Sandpiper shows. The primary projection appeared to be roughly about the length of the tail and the crown was grayish colored. The bird was slightly larger than 2 Least Sandpipers that were also present in the same area (and quite a bit smaller than the adjacent Pectoral Sandpiper and Killdeer).—Sean Fitzgerald, Burlington, Wisconsin.

EASTERN WOOD-PEWEE [record late] (*Contopus virens*)

8 November 2013, Village of North Bay, Racine County—On 5 November at 7:50 AM from the kitchen window, I saw what looked to me like an Eastern Wood-Pewee flycatching from a bare branch high in a huge old willow. It

was drab grayish-brown above with two wing bars, and it had a dusky overcast. I know this was really late for a Wood-Pewee. I had not seen one here since 30 September. It flew out and returned to the same branch several times. There was no tail wagging or flicking. I went outside and relocated the bird flycatching from bare branches at the top of a maple (the tree itself was not yet bare). Once again, I watched it fly out and return either to the same bare branch or to one nearby. I got a few photos (in Flicker set) at 7:54 AM before it flew that show two distinct wing bars, a slight crest at the back of the crown, no discernible eye-ring, long wing tips, and a dusky overcast.

Later that morning (11:20 AM), I was outside watching a Golden-crowned Kinglet in the willow over the creek when the Wood-Pewee flew in, landed, and then immediately flew to the lightning-strike willow, where it perched (at that time it was not flycatching). I got one photo (in Flicker set) of the front of the bird before it flew off over our house. The photo shows long wing tips, pale yellowish-green underparts, dull orange at the base of the lower mandible, no discernible eye-ring, and short legs.

On 8 November, I first saw the bird at 2:05 PM flycatching from high in two adjacent old spruces. I watched the bird flycatching until I called it quits at about 4:20 PM (the bird was still flycatching when I went inside, chilled to the core). Helen Pugh watched the bird with me for about 45 minutes starting at about 3 PM. I got a few photos (on Flicker set) showing two distinct whitish wing bars. The upper and lower wing bars looked equally bright. The wing tips were

long. There was no discernible eye-ring. The base of the lower mandible was a dull orange and the tip was dark. The underparts were a pale yellowish-green with a dusky overcast. The undertail coverts had what Sibley calls "grayish smudges." A flight shot shows the short legs.—*Sharon Kennedy, North Bay, Wisconsin.*

YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER

[record late]

(*Empidonax flaviventris*)

12 October 2013, Point au Sable Nature Preserve, Brown County—I run a small banding station at Point au Sable Nature Preserve as a graduate student with the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. At about 7:40 AM on 12 October 2013 we caught a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher in one of our nets. The bird was examined and measured to eliminate other *empidonax* species. The bird had a greenish-olive back with a greenish band across the chest. The breast was whitish with a yellow wash. The eye-ring was bold yellowish-white. Wing-bars were also yellowish. No apparent pale lorals. Top mandible was black and bottom mandible was yellowish. Mouth interior was bright orange. Wingchord: 66 mm, Tail length: 53 mm.—*Stephanie Beilke, Green Bay, Wisconsin.*

AMERICAN PIPIT [record early]

(*Anthus rubescens*)

18 August 2013, Veteran's Park on Lake Michigan shoreline, Milwaukee County—I noticed the bird originally due to its silhouette as it stood on the metal [railing]—the tail was quite

long, making me do a double take. It was pretty indifferent to the foot traffic going by it, within a few feet. When I put my binocular to the bird I was able to notice the white along the edges of the tail. The white didn't stand out as much as it does with a junco, but with binoculars, it was visible. The bird was brown, not dark brown, just brown. It had spotting on its chest, not upper dark spotting, it was similar to the color of the bird. The chest and throat area were buff colored, not white, which kept the spotting from standing out so much. The spotting went down the sides, but not down to the tail, just to about the wings, as far as I could notice. The bill was smaller and thinner than a nearby Red-winged Blackbird, and there was a bit of "forehead"—the bill didn't form at the forehead and slope down, rather it had a forehead and the start of the bill was distinct. There were wing-bars and the upper back had, what I would call, mottling as opposed to pure streaking, almost checked, I would say, but certainly patterned, not just a brown upper back. The legs and bill were both darker, not pink.

As I said, what made me look twice at this bird (and then stay for 15 minutes trying to figure out what it was) was the long tail. When it jumped down to the ground is when I could noticed the white outer edges on its tail. The long tail with the white made me think, wow, I have a mockingbird, cool. I hadn't considered size at all when thinking this.... While there, I was able to size it up against a Red-winged Blackbird, as two were there, about 10 feet from this bird. The Red-winged Blackbirds were larger, albeit, not towering over it, but the difference was noticeable. When it was on

the ground foraging in the pebbles/gravel it then began bobbing its tail with regularity, which then made me immediately think "pipit."—*Chris Petherick, Fox Point, Wisconsin.*

WESTERN TANAGER
(*Piranga ludoviciana*)

1 October 2013, Village of St. Nazianz, Manitowoc County—The bird was notably smaller and more slender than the American Robins but larger than the White-throated Sparrows. Right away I noticed the obvious double wingbars on the dull dusky colored wings. My first thought was it was some sort of oriole. But then I looked at the bill. It was a conspicuous dull yellow color (with even a hint of orange) and notably shorter, thicker, and bulkier than any oriole (which have dark colored and pointed bills). After 6 or 7 seconds, the bird disappeared behind the evergreens. About 5 minutes later it appeared near the top of the spruce tree a second time. This time I concentrated on the bill. Again it was a very obvious yellow color (with hint of orange) without any dark markings of any sort. The head and underbody were a solid unstreaked dull wash of yellow. The black eye was the only marking on the head (with no hint of any sort of an eyering or other eye markings). The bird had the shape and size that I have often seen in the Scarlet Tanager. The bill was much the shape that I have seen on the Scarlet, though I do not recall seeing such a vivid yellow on any Scarlet Tanager. And, of course, unlike the Scarlet Tanager or the Summer Tanager, there were the obvious double pale wing bars. I did not no-

tice any obvious bright yellow color in the upper wing bar. I also saw no hint of red in the head or the face. This leads me to think it was a first summer male or else a female. The strong showing of the double wingbars might be an indication of a first summer male. The gray or dull dusky colored wings were similar to the color of the upper back (with the nape the same

dull yellow wash of the rest of the head). There was no hint of streaking in the gray of the upper back. I never had a good view of the rump or tail. After some 7 or 8 seconds on this second sighting, the bird again disappeared behind the evergreens. I did not see it again. I was about 30 feet distant from the bird.—*Robert Domagalski, St. Nazianz, Wisconsin.*



Eastern Towhee from the lens of David Lund.

WSO Records Committee Report: Fall 2013

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The WSO Records Committee reviewed 90 records of 40 species for the Fall 2013 season, accepting 73 of them (81%). The season highlights included a White-tailed Kite that lingered for more than a month near Leola Marsh, a Lark Bunting at Mead Wildlife Area, Artic Tern in two locations, Brant, Gryfalcon, Say's Phoebe, and Black-headed Grosbeak. Jaegerfest Weekend at Wisconsin Point lived up to its name producing multiple Long-tailed Jaegers, many Parasitic Jaegers, and Sabine's Gull. Reports of Artic Tern, Red Phalarope, and a jaeger species were even more notable for being seen away from the Great Lakes. Noteworthy late departure dates were established for several warblers, flycatchers, and vireos.

A potential state first record of Whooper Swan was also found during the season. The records committee did not accept the record because of questions of origin.

ACCEPTED RECORDS

Table 1 provides a list of records accepted by the WSO Records Committee during the Fall 2013 season. Information on each record, such as species, location, observer(s), and date(s), is accompanied by the tally of votes made by the five-person committee. Records with one or fewer dissenting votes are accepted into the state records.

Table 1. List of rare bird records accepted by the WSO Records Committee during the Fall 2013 season.

Species	Date	Observer	Location	County	Vote	Comments
Acadian Flycatcher	9/27	Andrea Szymczak	Scuppernong Trail	Waukesha	5 - 0	Late
American Pipit	8/18	Chris Petherick	S. Kettle Moraine SF	Milwaukee	5 - 0	Early
Arctic Tern	9/28	Ted Keyel	Vertan's Park	Douglas	5 - 0	
Arctic Tern	10/5	Dan Belter	Wisconsin Point/Lot 1	Marathon	5 - 0	Early
Arctic Tern	10/5	Myles Hurlburt	D.C. Everest Pk, Lake Wausau	Marathon	5 - 0	
Black-headed Grosbeak	10/30-11/3	Daryl Tessen	D.C. Everest Pk, Lake Wausau	Marathon	5 - 0	Early
Brant	10/30	Daryl Tessen	3118 N Oneida, Appleton	Outagamie	5 - 0	
Brant	10/30	Myles Hurlburt	Piffner Pioneer Pk, Stevens Pt.	Portage	5 - 0	Early
Eared Grebe	10/26	Daryl Tessen	Piffner Pioneer Pk, Stevens Pt.	Portage	5 - 0	
Eared Grebe	11/28	Tom Prestby	Lac Vieux Desert	Vilas	5 - 0	Early
Eastern Wood-Pee-wee	11/8	Andrea Szymczak	Lower Genesee Lake	Waukesha	5 - 0	
Gryfalcon	11/23	Sharon Kennedy	Lansdale Ln, Village North Bay	Racine	5 - 0	Late
Hooded Warbler	10/13	Terry Morris	Ellison Bluff Co. Pk	Racine	5 - 0	
Jaeger sp	9/12	Andrea Szymczak	S. Kettle Moraine SF	Door	5 - 0	Late
Jaeger sp	11/2	Sean Fitzgerald	Bong SRA	Waukesha	5 - 0	
King Rail	8/17	Eric Howe	Wind Pt. Lighthouse, Shoop Pk	Kenosha	5 - 0	Late
King Rail	9/2	Carl Schwartz	Horicon Marsh, n. of Hwy 49	Racine	5 - 0	
Lark Bunting	9/28	William Mueller	Hwy HH at N. branch of Manitowoc River	Fond du lac	5 - 0	Late
Lark Bunting	9/28	Dan Belter	Mead SWA Visitor Center	Fond du lac	5 - 0	
Lark Bunting	9/29	Sarah Sabatke	Mead SWA Visitor Center	Marathon	5 - 0	Late
Laughing Gull	11/10	Daryl Tessen	Mead SWA Visitor Center	Marathon	5 - 0	
Laughing Gull	11/10	Ann Geraghty	Wisconsin Pt./Superior Entry	Marathon	4 - 1	Late
Long-tailed Jaeger	8/30	Jan/Larry Kraemer	Wisconsin Pt./Superior Entry	Douglas	5 - 0	
Long-tailed Jaeger	9/21	Ted Keyel	Wisconsin Point - Lot 1	Douglas	5 - 0	Late
Long-tailed Jaeger	9/21	Jym Mooney	Wisconsin Point - Lot 1	Douglas	5 - 0	
Long-tailed Jaeger	9/21	Mike Wanger	Wisconsin Point - Lot 1	Douglas	5 - 0	Late
Long-tailed Jaeger	9/21	Thomas Wood	Wisconsin Point - Lot 1	Douglas	5 - 0	
Long-tailed Jaeger-juv.	9/19	Daryl Tessen	Wisconsin Point - Lot 1	Douglas	5 - 0	Late
Northern Parula	10/29	Mike Wanger	Wisconsin Point - Lot 1	Douglas	5 - 0	
Northern Parula	11/8	Thomas Wood	Sheridan Park	Douglas	5 - 0	Late
Pacific Loon	11/26	Sharon Kennedy	Lansdale Ln, Village North Bay	Milwaukee	5 - 0	
		Sean Fitzgerald	Geneva Lake	Racine	5 - 0	Late
			Hillside Rd boat launch	Walworth	5 - 0	
Parasitic Jaeger	11/3	Aaron Stutz	Harrington Beach SP	Ozaukee	5 - 0	Late
Philadelphia Vireo	10/31	Jason Thiele	Eagle Valley Nature Preserve	Grant	5 - 0	
Purple Sandpiper	11/27	Tom Prestby	Sheboygan Marina	Sheboygan	5 - 0	Late
Red Phalarope	9/20	Dan Belter	Kalepp's fish rearing pond	Clark	5 - 0	
Red Phalarope	9/20	Marge Stempel	Terrell Island	Winnebago	5 - 0	Late
Rufous Hummingbird	9/12	Paul Regnier	Memorial Rd, Egg Harbor	Door	5 - 0	
Rufous Hummingbird	9/17	John Dixon	Memorial Rd, Egg Harbor	Door	4 - 1	Late
Rufous Hummingbird	10/26-11/1	Nancy Back	N. 25th St/Sheboygan	Door	4 - 1	
Sabine's Gull	9/22	Jym Mooney	Wisconsin Point - Lot 1	Sheboygan	5 - 0	Late
Sabine's Gull	9/22	Thomas Wood	Wisconsin Point - Lot 1	Douglas	5 - 0	
Sabine's Gull	9/15,16,19,22	Daryl Tessen	Wisconsin Point - Lot 1	Douglas	5 - 0	Late
Say's Phoebe	10/20-10/24	David Piasecki	Bong SRA	Douglas	4 - 1	
Scarlet Tanager	4/20	Rita F. Wiskowski	Grant Park	Racine	5 - 0	Early
Western Grebe	8/28	Chris West	Bong SRA	Milwaukee	5 - 0	
Western Grebe	8/29	Dan Jackson	Riverside Park, La Crosse	La Crosse	5 - 0	Early
Western Grebe	9/1	Mike Peczynski	Riverside Park, La Crosse	La Crosse	5 - 0	
Western Grebe	11/3	Clinton Nienhaus	Lac Vieux Desert	Vilas	5 - 0	Early
Western Kingbird	8/27	Thomas Wood	Slaughter Bay landing	Waukesha	5 - 0	
Western Sandpiper	9/11	John Dixon	Wisconsin Pt./Superior Entry	Douglas	5 - 0	Early
Western Sandpiper	9/11	Matt Kemp	on-ramp to Hwy 151 from Hwy A	Dodge	5 - 0	
Western Sandpiper	9/11	Jym Mooney	Bradford Beach	Milwaukee	5 - 0	Early
Western Sandpiper	9/11	Thomas Wood	Bradford Beach	Milwaukee	5 - 0	
Western Sandpiper	9/26	Sean Fitzgerald	Bradford Beach	Milwaukee	5 - 0	Early
Western Tanager	10/1	Bob Domagalski	Bradford Beach	Milwaukee	5 - 0	
White-eyed Vireo	11/10	Melody Walsh	Bong SRA	Racine	5 - 0	Late
White-faced Ibis	4/20	Jason Thiele	Village of St. Nazianz	Manitowoc	5 - 0	
White-faced Ibis	10/18	John Dixon	Washington Island	Door	5 - 0	Late
White-faced Ibis	10/26	John Dixon	Hwy 133 2.3 mi west of Potosi	Grant	5 - 0	
White-faced Ibis	10/27	Daryl Tessen	Horicon March, n. of Hwy 49	Fond du lac	5 - 0	Late
White-tailed Kite	9/29	Thomas Wood	Horicon March, n. of Hwy 49	Fond du lac	5 - 0	
		Quentin Yoerger	Horicon March, n. of Hwy 49	Fond du lac	5 - 0	Late
			Pasture south of Apache Ave.	Adams	5 - 0	
White-tailed Kite	9/29	Dan Belter	Leola Marsh	Adams	5 - 0	Late
White-tailed Kite	9/29	Daryl Tessen	Pasture south of Apache Ave.	Adams	5 - 0	
			Leola Marsh	Adams	5 - 0	Late
			Pasture south of Apache Ave.	Adams	5 - 0	
			Leola Marsh	Adams	5 - 0	Late

(Continued)

Table 1. List of rare bird records accepted by the WSO Records Committee during the Fall 2013 season.

Species	Date	Observer	Location	County	Vote	Comments
White-tailed Kite	9/30	Dennis Gustafson	Pasture south of Apache Ave. Leola Marsh	Adams	5 - 0	
White-tailed Kite	9/30	Myles Hurlburt	Pasture south of Apache Ave. Leola Marsh	Adams	5 - 0	
White-tailed Kite	10/5	Thomas Wood	Pasture south of Apache Ave. Leola Marsh	Adams	5 - 0	
White-tailed Kite	10/6	Jym Mooney	Pasture south of Apache Ave. Leola Marsh	Adams	5 - 0	
Worm-eating Warbler	10/11	Philip Arnholt	Concordia University campus	Ozaukee	5 - 0	Late
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	10/12	Stephanie Beilke	Point au Sable Nature Preserve	Brown	5 - 0	
Yellow-throated Warbler	10/28	William Saur	6597 Lake Rd, Winsdor	Dane	5 - 0	
Yellow-throated Warbler	11/1	Sunil Gopalan	6597 Lake Rd, Winsdor	Dane	5 - 0	
Yellow-throated Warbler	11/1	Kyle Lindemer	6597 Lake Rd, Winsdor	Dane	5 - 0	
Yellow-throated Warbler	11/2	Thomas Wood	6597 Lake Rd, Winsdor	Dane	5 - 0	

RECORDS NOT ACCEPTED

In the header for each record, voting tallies are shown in parentheses. Votes to accept are listed first. Two or more dissenting votes from the five-person committee results in a Record Not Accepted.

Barn Owl—

Windsor, Dane County, 27 August 2013 (1–4).

The report indicated “white/ light plumage on breast, brownish colored back” and “No ruffles on head.” Also “Heard several screeches.” The report did not mention a shape of the face which is distinctive with a Barn Owl. The call was described as a screech where a Barn Owls call would be more of a hiss.

Barnacle Goose—

Horicon Marsh, Fond du Lac County, 11 October 2013 (0–5).

The birds were described as “obviously very different but similar in size and some similarity in color pattern” to Canada Geese. The description is inadequate to identify to any species. There were known Canada Goose hybrids at this location during this time frame.

California Gull—

North Point Parking Lot, Sheboygan County, 19 October 2013 (0–5).

A gull seen in a mixed flock described as larger than Ring-billeds but obviously smaller than Herrings. Also noted dark eyes, black bill, pink legs, the mantle was not dark like a typical 1st year Lesser Black-backed Gull and the wing tips dark. The observer did not note the age of the gull and this was unclear in the record. The com-

mittee would like to have seen a better description of the primaries, head shape, and age to accept this as a California Gull.

Cave Swallow—

Hwy 14, Rock County, 26 August 2013 (0–5).

The bird described was clearly one of the *Petrochelidon* swallows. Photos submitted were inconclusive as to species. Even the submitter offered the possibility the bird in question was a juvenile Cliff Swallow. Cave Swallow has only been recorded in Wisconsin in late October and November. Given the uncertainty in the submitting record and time period of the sighting the record was not accepted.

Eared Grebe—

Little Sioux River, Bayfield County, 8 August 2013 (3–2).

Report of a basic plumage grebe seen with binoculars at a distance on Lake Superior. The report noted a peak on top of the head which is a good field mark for Eared Grebe. The committee would like to see more detail in the report about the coloring on the neck, face, and bill.

Ferruginous Hawk—

Buena Vista Ave, Waukesha County, 26 August 2013 (0–5).

A record of a hawk described as “white on face, chest, and lower portions, on the crown of the head and back brown with less white” was submitted. Also submitted were several photos of the bird. The committee felt the bird in question was a juvenile Red-tailed Hawk. A Ferruginous Hawk would have a larger yellow gap and more rufous coloring on the back. The photos were also shared with oth-

ers experienced with Ferruginous Hawks and they agreed on the Red-tailed identification.

Ibis species—

Reick's Lake Park, Buffalo County, 28 October 2013 (1–4).

The record submitted did not describe the bird. It only said after examining our field guides we concluded the bird was an Ibis. At least a minimal description of the bird is required even for a species as distinctive as an Ibis.

King Rail—

Big Muskego Lake, Waukesha County, 21 August 2013 (1–4).

The record is a heard-only bird that “gave a deep grunting call, which descended in pitch, but stayed at the same slow tempo.” The records committee believes that Virginia Rail grunt calls are variable and can sound deep, similar to a King Rail call.

Long-tailed Jaeger—

Wisconsin Point, Douglas County, 23 August 2013 (0–5).

The observer reported a jaeger flying in off of Lake Superior. They noted long tail-streamers but no other details about the bird. The committee would expect to see notes about the wing details, especially the primaries and a head/cap description. Tail-streamers on Parasitic Jaegers can appear rather long at times.

Long-tailed Jaeger—

Wisconsin Point, Douglas County, 19 September 2013 (2–3).

The report submitted was of an adult Long-tailed Jaeger and a juvenile Long-tailed Jaeger. While the report did a good job of describing the adult bird, very little detail was pro-

vided about the juvenile. More detail would be required for the committee to accept this bird.

Northern Hawk Owl—

Whitefish Bay, Milwaukee County, 23 November 2013 (0–5).

The report was of an owl “hooting” in their back yard. Northern Hawk Owls call is described as a “popping whistle.” It does not sound like a hoot.

Pacific Loon—

Wisconsin Point, Douglas County, 14 August 2013 (3–2).

The bird was describes as “a medium sized loon with a moderate sized straight bill, held horizontal. It was dark on the back with white throat, cheeks, neck and breast and a dark chin strap. It was smaller than the Common Loons that were in the same area.” The committee would like to see more detail about the neck and facial markings for such an unusual species. This would also be a notably early record for this species in Wisconsin.

Western Grebe—

Wisconsin Point, Douglas County, 17 September 2013 (1–4).

The bird was described as a “large black and white grebe” and “more clearly marked than Red-necked.” No details on the head were provided which could differentiate a Western Grebe from a Clark's Grebe.

Whooper Swan—

Ostego Marsh, Columbia County, 25 October 2013 (1–4).

Hwy 151 and Hwy B, Dodge County, 28 October 2013 (1–4).

The identification of this bird is accurate. The record is not accepted by the records committee because of

questions of origin. Migratory Whooper Swans would be expected to show up in Wisconsin in the company of other migratory swans. This sighting precedes the normal migration window of Tundra Swans and it was not seen with any other swan species.

Yellow-throated Warbler—

Green Circle Trail west loop, Portage County, 27 August 2013 (0–5).

The report is of a 5–10 second view

of a warbler with a bright yellow throat, a distinct contrasting line from yellow to white about mid-chest, the colors on the back were not drab or faded looking, it was more darker black with white markings, and a little bit of black streaking below the wings. Committee members noted several other warbler species not eliminated with this description. A better description of the head and facial pattern would help the identification.



A maze of Mallards from Stephen Fisher.



Pine Grosbeak photographed by David Franzen.

About the Artists

Stephen Fisher is a serious amateur photographer, enjoying both landscape and wildlife photography. He is a retired high school English teacher who worked as an environmental/wildlife educator and Education Director for the Raptor Education Group, Inc. (REGI) for seven years following his retirement from teaching in Wausau. He now serves as a volunteer at REGI, rescuing and/or transporting sick and injured birds. He and his wife, Evelyn, have always enjoyed and respected the natural world, and he has a special appreciation for birds, particularly raptors. He also enjoys traveling, reading, hiking, snowshoeing, observing wildlife, spending time at his cabin in northern Vilas County, walking his dogs in the wonderful Wisconsin outdoors, and lifelong learning.

David Franzen and his wife June have lived in Phelps, Wisconsin, since 1969. He worked 34 years in the woods of northern Wisconsin and retired from the U.S. Forest Service in 2001 and from a private forestry consulting business in 2004. After retirement he took up bird photography, with most of his work being shot within 100 yards of his house. His primary interest is in photographing bird behavior. He does not use blinds, but quietly waits in a chair for a bird to strike an interesting pose within close range. During 34 years of

forestry work, he captured with the mind, many images that far surpass what he has captured with the camera. The most beautiful nature scene he ever viewed was encountered while trout fishing a small stream surrounded by maple forest that had sparse understory, prior to spring leaf emergence. On that misty morning, a huge timber wolf glided over a hill across the stream and came toward him to the water's edge. When a wolf moves slowly, it kind of glides effortlessly, and this big guy was more like a spirit than a real animal. A real magical moment. David does occasional slide programs for local groups.

Davor Grgic is an avid birder and amateur nature photographer. He and his wife Patti live in rural Elkhart Lake. When his "day job" in IT and sustainability permit, he also enjoys traveling and exploring nature. In addition to birds, Davor's photography interests include other wildlife, landscape, and occasional macro photography. Beyond Wisconsin, many of his photographs reflect bird and nature explorations across the US and international locations. You can find more of his work at www.flickr.com/photos/dgrgic

David Kuecherer, who retired as Art Editor for this journal in 2011, now

lives in Michigan near one of his daughters and her children with his wife Joyce. But he still maintains his Wisconsin and WSO connections. David taught art at the high school level for 30 years and then for several years at UW-Oshkosh. After that retirement, he combined his love of art with his love of birds. Several of his paintings have been exhibited in "Birds in Art" and other shows in Wisconsin. He continues to pursue his love of painting and birds in his new environment.

Dave Lund is an amateur photographer who lives near Eau Claire. Following his retirement as a Mathematics Professor at UW-Eau Claire in 2000, he and his wife Judy now include birding and photography as part of all of their travels. Although many of his pictures are taken in Wisconsin, wintering in the southern US has provided many additional opportunities for birding photography experiences. He has recently begun making presentations on birds and birding.

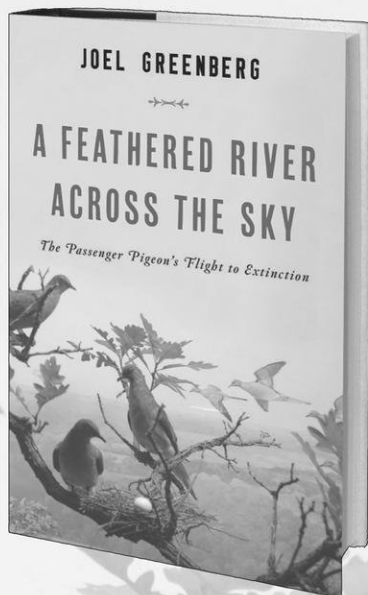


Osprey by Stephen Fisher.



Belted Kingfisher waiting for Stephen Fisher to take his picture.

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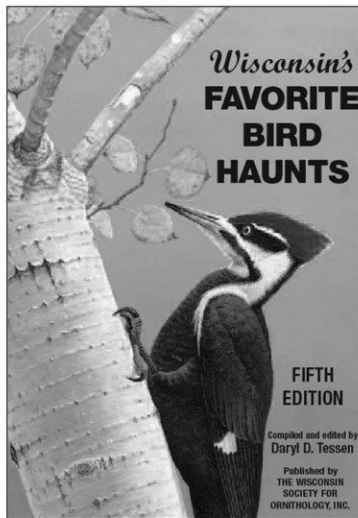
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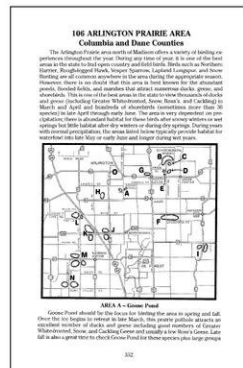
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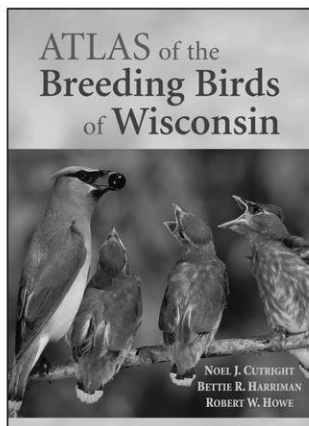


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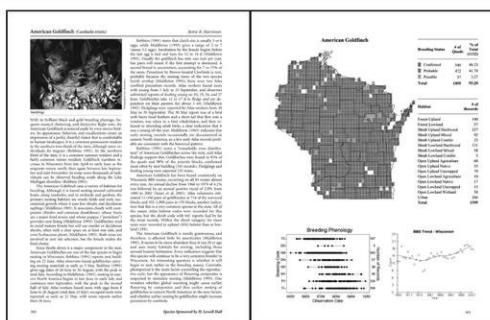
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The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology is an educational and scientific non-profit organization founded in 1939 "to encourage the study of Wisconsin birds." The Society achieves this goal through programs in research, education, conservation, and publication.

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