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The
***Passenger
Pigeon***

Spring, 1983
Volume 45, No. 1



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The 1982 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts

By William L. Hilsenhoff

Where are all the birds? This question was frequently asked during the 1982 Christmas Count period, especially by persons who maintain feeders. Several compilers also commented on a scarcity of birds, and most counts did not compare favorably with the excellent counts of last year. There were 85 counts in 1982 (table 1, fig. 1), one more than in 1981, but only 23 found 40 or more species of birds, 8 fewer than last year. There were also 11 counts that failed to find 20 species, compared with only 6 last year. A lack of snow cover to force birds to feeders and roadsides, and the almost complete lack of a winter finch invasion was probably responsible for the general impression that it was a very poor year for birds. But, when an effort was made to scour the woods, marshes, fields and fens, birds could be found, and the 134 species that were reported statewide is second only to the 141 species seen in 1974. Also, a glance at table 3 will show that a majority of species were present in above normal numbers.

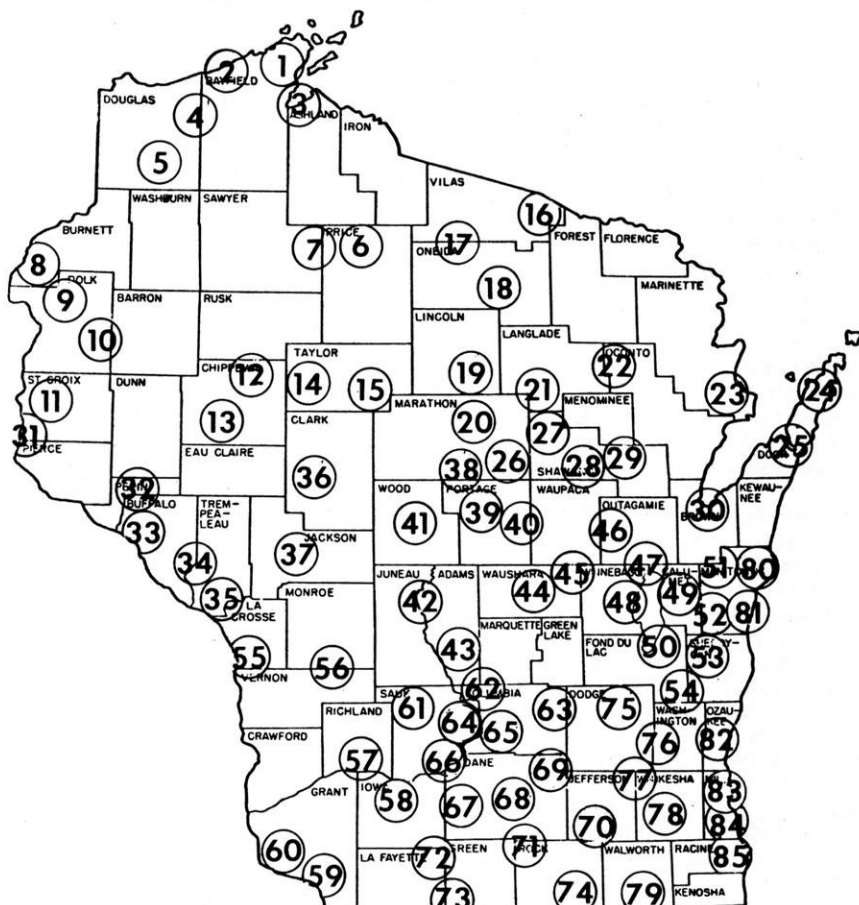


Figure 1. Locations of the 1982 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts.

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

Amherst (40); Jct. Hwys. A & B; David Borchardt, P.O. Box 208, Amherst, WI 54406
Antigo (21); City Library; Bernard Pickering, N. 1180 Sandy Rd., Antigo, WI 54409
Appleton (47); Jct. Hwys. 125 & 10; David Fell, 834 Kay Kourt, Neenah, WI 54956.
Arcadia (34); Jct. Hwy. J & town road 1½ mi. S. of Arcadia; Tom Roskos, Rt. 1, Box 84, Arcadia, WI 54612
Arpin (41); Jct. Hwy. C & Oak Rd; 2½ mi. W. of Vesper on Hwy. C; Don Follen Sr., 9201 Rock Inn Rd., Arpin, WI 54410.
Ashland (3); Jct. Hwys. 2 & 118; Dick Verch, Biology Dept., Northland College, Ashland, WI 54806
Baraboo (64); Internation Crane Foundation; Ronald Sauvey, International Crane Foundation, City View Rd., Baraboo, WI 53913
Bayfield (1); Jct. Hwys. 13 & C; Albert Roy, 906 Water St., Ashland, WI 54806
Beetown (60); Beetown; Terrence Ingram, Box 155, Apple River, IL 61001
Beloit (74); Big Hill Park; John & Edith Brakefield
Black River Falls (37); Black River Falls; Dorothy Harmer, Rt. 1, Box 70, Black River Falls, WI 54615
Blanchardville (72); 2½ mi SW of Blanchardville; David Willard, Bird Div., Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Rd. at Lakeshore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605
Bowler (27); 2 mi. W of Jct. Hwys. N & D; Jon Schedler, Rt. 1, Bowler, WI 54416
Brule (4); Jct. Hwys. 27 & B; Arthur Clarke, Box 133, Brule, WI 54820
Cadiz Springs (73); Cadiz Springs State Park; Mark Peterson, Box 53, Caroline, WI 54928
Caroline (28); 2 mi. W of Caroline; Mark Peterson, Box 53, Caroline, WI 54928
Chippewa Falls (13); Jct. Hwys. 178 & S; Charles Kemper, Box 699, Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
Clyde (58); Standart - 1 mi. W of Hwy. 23 on Hwy. 130; Bill Sievert, 8430 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee, WI 53222
Cooksville (71); Cooksville; John Wilde, Rt. 1, Evansville, WI 53536
Cornelia (59); Cornelia; Terrence Ingram, Box 155, Apple River, IL 61001
Dancy (38); 3 mi. NW of Dancy; Don Helgersen, Rt. 1, Chili, WI 54420
Durand (31); Jct. Hwys. 25 & DD 3 mi. N of Durand; Charles Kemper, Box 699, Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
Ephraim (24); Hwy. A 3 mi. S of Hwy. 42; Roy & Charlotte Lukes, Rt. 1, Box 467, Egg Harbor, WI 54209
Fifield (6); Fifield Post Office; Tom Nicholls, 2160 Draper Ave., Roseville, MN 55113
Fond du Lac (50); Jct. Tower & Cody Rds.; Thomas Schultz, 3266 R4 Hwy. 151 North, Fond du Lac, WI 54935
Fort Atkinson (70); Jct. Main & Water Sts; Richard Wanie, Rt. 4, Lee Dr., Fort Atkinson, WI 53538
Fremont (45); Jct. Hwys. I & HH; Daryl Tessen, 2 Pioneer Park Place, Elgin, IL 60120
Gilman (14); 1¼ mi. W of Miller Dam; Sam Robbins, 512 E. Broadway, Medford, WI 54451
Grand Marsh (43); Grand Marsh Post Office; W.D. Brown, 225 W. Lakeside St., Madison, WI 53715
Grantsburg (8); Jct. Hwys. 70 & 48; Clarence Wagman, P.O. Box 166, Grantsburg, WI 54840
Green Bay (30); Jct. Allouez Ave. & S. Webster Ave.; John Jacobs, Neville Public Museum, 210 Museum Place, Green Bay, WI 54303
Hales Corners (84); Jct. Puetz Rd. & Old Hwy. 41; John Idzikowski, 418 E. Plainfield Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53207
Hartford (76); Hartford; Norma Schmidt, 450 Seventh St., Hartford, WI 53027
Holcombe (12); Chippewa-Rusk Co. line 1 mi. E of Hwy. 27; Charles Kemper, Box 699, Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
Horicon (75); Jct. Main Ditch & Main Dike in Refuge; Dottie Thompson, Horicon National Wildlife Refuge, Rt. 2, Mayville, WI 53050
Hudson (31); Afton, MN (WI part only); Boyd Lien, 5148 29th Ave. S, Minneapolis, MN 55417
Joel (10); Jct. Hwy. D and railroad in Joel; Neil Nilssen, Rt. 1, Box 1D, Clear Lake, WI 54005

Kettle Moraine (54); T13N, R19E, S-15; Bill Volkert, Rt. 2, Box 25A, Campbellsport, WI 53010

Kickapoo Valley (56); Jct. Hwys. 131 & T; Eric Epstein, Rt. 2, Box 100, Norwalk, WI 54648

LaCrosse (LaCrosse Co. Courthouse); Fred Leshner, 509 Winona St., LaCrosse, WI 54601

Lake Geneva (79); 42° 35' N, 88° 30' W; G.M. Culp, Rt. 3, Box 1, Lake Geneva, WI 53147

Lakewood (22); Jct. Hwy. T & FR 2117; John Woodcock, 1718 Cedar Grove Dr., Apt. 3A, Manitowoc, WI 54220.

Luck (9); Jct. 180th St. & 180th Ave.; Howard Jorgenson, Rt. 2, Luck, WI 54853

Madison (68); State Capitol; Randy Hoffman, 504 Marguerite St., Waunakee, WI 53597

Medford (15); 1½ mi. NE of Whittlesey; Sam Robbins, 512 E. Broadway, Medford, WI 54451

Merrill (19); NE corner of S-31, NW of Merrill; Alan Rusch, 3342 Westview Lane, Madison, WI 53713

Milwaukee (83); Jct. Port Washington Rd. & Hampton Ave; Jim Frank, 5442 N. Bay Ridge, Whitefish Bay, WI 53217

Minoqua (17); Jct. Hwys. 51 & 70 west; Ken Morrison, P.O. Box 52, Minoqua, WI 54548

Mt. Horeb (67); Jct. Hwys. 18 & 151; Bette Johnson, Rt. 1, Blue Mounds, WI 53517

Nelson (33); 1 mi. S of Jct. Hwys. I & D; Charles Kemper, Box 699, Chippewa Falls, WI 54729

Newburg (82); Jct. Hwy. 33 & Lakeland School Rd.; Nancy Siegel, Riveredge Nature Center, Box 26, Newburg, WI 53060

New Richmond (11); 2 mi. E of Boardman; Joseph Merchak, 231 13th St. S., Hudson, WI 54016

Oconomowoc (77); Hwy. 67 2 mi. N of Oconomowoc; Edward Peartree, 36516 Lisbon Rd., Oconomowoc, WI 53066

Oshkosh (48); Jct. Hwys. 21 & 41; Thomas Ziebell, 1671-A Michigan St., Oshkosh, WI 54901

Oxbo (7); Jct. Hwys. 70 & EE; Maybelle Hardy, Rt. 1, Box 263, Park Falls, WI

Peshtigo (23); Harmony Corners; Harold Lindberg, 311 Emery Ave., Peshtigo, WI

Petenwell (42); Jct. Hwys. 21 & 80; W.D. Brown, 225 W. Lakeside St., Madison, WI 53715

Phelps (16); Jct. FR 2199 — FR 2533; Bill Reardon, 7848 Hwy. D, Eagle River, WI 54721

Pike Lake (26); Bevent; Jeff Javorek, 903 South Hwy. X, Mosinee, WI 54455

Plymouth (53); Jct. Hwys. 23 & C; Harold Koopmann, 415 Caroline St., Plymouth, WI 53073

Portage (62); Hwy. 51 2½ mi. S of Marquette Co.; W.D. Brown, 225 W. Lakeside St., Madison, WI 53715

Port Wing (2); Jct. Hwys. 13 & A; Laura Erickson, 4831 Peabody St., Duluth, MN 55804

Poynette (65); Jct. Hwys. 51 & CS; Mark & Sue Martin; Goose Pond Sanctuary, Rt. 1, Box 128A, Arlington, WI 53911

Racine (85); Hwy. H ½ mi. S of Hwy. K; Joy Joslyn, 1306 Hayes Ave., Racine, WI 53405

Randolph (63); Hwy. P midway between Cambria & Randolph; Charles Gilmore, 246 North High St., Randolph, WI 53956

Reedsburg (61); 1 mi. W of Reedsburg; W.D. Brown, 225 W. Lakeside St., Madison, WI 53715

Rhineland (18); Jct. Stevens & Davenport Streets; Guy David, Star Rt. 2, Box 980, Rhineland, WI 54501

Richland Center (57); Jct. Hwys. O & OO; Robert Hirschy, U.W. Center-Richland, Richland Center, WI 53581

Sauk City (66); 2 mi SE of Witwen; Kenneth Lange, Devil's Lake State Park, Baraboo, WI 53913

Shawano (29); 3 mi. S, 1 mi. E of Jct. Hwys. 22 & 29; Mark Peterson, Box 53, Caroline, WI 54928

Shiocton (46); Jct. Hwys. M & 54; James Anderson, Mosquito Hill Nature Center, Rt. 1, New London, WI 54961

Solon Springs (5); Jct. Hwys. 53 & M; Barry Stanek, Gordon, WI 54838

Stevens Point (39); U.W.-Stevens Point Old Main Bldg.; Michael Rewey, 2024 Clark St., Stevens Point, WI 54481

Stockbridge (49); Kloten Swamp, 3 mi. SE of Stockbridge, Richard Daun, N4589 Mud Creek Rd., Chilton, WI 53014

Sturgeon Bay (25); not given; Adrian Freitag, 940 N. 3rd Ave., Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235

Sun Prairie (69); Hwy. 151 3 mi. NE of Sun Prairie; W.D. Brown, 225 W. Lakeside St., Madison, WI 53715

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

Waukesha (78); Jct. Hwys. old ZZ & D; John Bielefeldt, 5357 Hwy. ZC, Dousman, WI 53118

Wausau (20); Thomas St.; Mrs. David Bierbrauer, 1611 9th St., Wausau, WI 54401

Wautoma (44); Mount Morris; Delbert Greenman, Rt. 1, Box 263, Redgranite, WI 54970

Willard (36); 1 mi. E, 1½ mi. S of Willard; Sam Robbins, 512 E. Broadway, Medford, WI 54451

Woodland Dunes NE (51); not given; Bernard Brouchoud, 508 New York Ave., Manitowoc, WI 54220

Woodland Dunes NE (80); not given; Bernard Brouchoud, 508 New York Ave., Manitowoc, WI 54220

Woodland Dunes SW (52); not given; Bernard Brouchoud, 508 New York Ave., Manitowoc, WI 54220

Woodland Dunes SE (81); not given; Bernard Brouchoud, 508 New York Ave., Manitowoc, WI 54220

The only counts that were taken in 1981 and not repeated this year were those at Kenosha and Three Lakes. A count at Iron Belt is not reported because it did not include at least 7 hours of field observation. New counts at Port Wing, Minoqua, Pike Lake, and Trempealeau were welcomed additions. Locations of the counts are shown in figure 1, and again this year counts are numbered generally from northwest to southeast. Details of the counts are reported in table 2, and the results of the counts are compiled in tables 3 and 4. It is interesting to note that the abundance of several species varied greatly in different areas of the state, and that some species were completely absent from some parts of the state. In table 3 numbers of each species are compared with the previous 5 years, and although total party hours were similar in 1981 and 1982, total party hours in 1982 were about 10% greater than the 1977-81 average. Thus, a 10% increase in numbers of a species reported in table 3 would indicate no change.

Table 2. Details of the Counts.

Name of Count	Date	Hours	Sky	Snow (in)	Wind	Temp. of Low High	Field Observers	Field Observers	Parties	Total Party Hours
Amherst	D-18	7:30-4:30	Cloudy	tr	SE 0-5	26 33	0	14	6	29
Antigo	J-2	8:00-3:00	Fair	3	? 5-10	7 18	1	8	4	30
Appleton	D-18	6:15-4:30	Cloudy	tr	SW 10-20	30 38	2	21	7	42
Arcadia	D-18	6:00-5:00	Cloudy	tr	SW 5-10	24 32	0	4	2	15
Arpia	D-18	5:00-4:30			S 5	34 37	4	3	1	11
Ashland	D-18	8:00-4:30	Cloudy	6	NW 5-10	30 33	2	17	6	51
Baraboo	D-27	6:00-5:30	Cloudy	0	S 5	28 35	1	10	2	17
Bayfield	D-21	8:00-4:00	PCI	2	WSW 4-6	19 23	2	3	2	15
Beetown	D-18	7:30-5:15	Fair	tr	SW 0-10	32 40	0	6	5	37
Beloit	D-18	7:00-5:30	Fair-PCI	0	? 5	36 38	0	24	14	68
Black River Falls	D-30	4:00-5:00	PCI-Cloudy	tr	SSW 0-5	16 17	25			7
Blanchardville	D-19	6:30-4:30	Snow-Cl	1	N 10-15	25 32	0	3	2	19
Bowler	J-1	7:00-5:00	Cloudy	tr	NW 10-15	22 28	22	1	1	6
Brule	D-20	6:00-4:30	Cloudy-PCI	4	NE 5	17 27	12	5	4	26
Cadiz Springs	J-2	7:00-4:00	Cl-Fair	0	NW 5-10	25 30	0	1	1	7
Caroline	D-19	6:00-4:00	Cloudy	1	NW 5-15	28 32	15	1	1	8
Chippewa Falls	D-26	7:30-4:15	Fair		S 0-5	14 36	0	3	3	24
Clyde	D-31	7:30-4:30	Cl-Fair	0	W 2-8	24 30	1	7	2	13
Cooksville	J-1	6:30-4:30	Fair-MCI	0	SW 10-25	22 31	3	2	1	10
Cornellia	D-19	9:15-4:00	Cloudy	tr	NW 10-15	20 30	0	6	4	17
Dancy	D-18	7:00-4:00	Cloudy	2	SW ?	30 36	2	7	2	16
Durand	D-18	7:15-3:30	MCI	1	S 0-5	29 33	0	17	6	39

Table 2. (Continued).

Name of Count	Date	Hours a.m. p.m.	Sky	Snow (in)	Wind	Temp. of Low High	Fallen Observed	Fallen Observed	Portage	Total Party Hours
Ephraim	D-27	7:00-4:00	Cloudy	0	SE 5-15	33 37	21	17	7	74
Fifield	D-29	8:00-4:00	PCl-Fair	8	NW 5-15	5 15	12	6	4	17
Fond du Lac	D-19	6:30-5:00	Cloudy	tr	WNW 5-10	30 32	0	26	7	51 1/2
Fort Atkinson	J-2	8:00-5:00	Fair	0	NW 10-15	20 28	0	12	6	37
Freemont	D-20	6:30-4:30	PCl	1	NW 6-18	23 29	0	2	1	10
Gilman	D-23	6:00-4:45	Rain-Cl	2	SE 5-15	33 37	2	8	3	25 1/2
Grand Marsh	D-31	9:00-4:00	Cl-Fair	0	NW 5-10	30 35	0	1	1	7
Grantsburg	D-18	8:00-4:00	Cloudy	3	WSW 5-10	30 35	1	8	4	26 1/2
Green Bay	D-18	6:30-4:45	Cloudy	0	SE 10-20	31 36	7	23	13	62
Hales Corners	D-19	5:15-4:30	Cloudy-PCl	tr	WSW 5-15	28 34	1	20	11	87 1/2
Hartford	D-29	6:00-4:00	Fair	tr	WSW 5-14	11 18	4	7	3	7 1/2
Holcombe	D-29	8:00-4:00	PCl	1	N 5-10	0 20	0	7	3	19 1/2
Horicon	D-18	7:30-4:30	Cl-Fair	1	S 5-20	32 44	0	20	5	41
Hudson	J-1	7:30-4:00	Cloudy	1 1/2	NW 12-25	22 31	1	8	4	25 1/2
Joel	D-18	5:30-5:30	Cloudy	0		28 32	27	2	1	12
Kettle Moraine	J-2	6:00-4:45	Fair-PCl	0	WNW 5-20	18 27	4	25	6	48 1/2
Kickapoo Valley	D-26	8:00-4:00	Fair-PCl	0	W 5-10	22 34	0	6	3	21
LaCrosse	D-28	6:00-4:30	Cl-Fair	2	NNW 3-5	35 40	0	25	10	62
Lake Geneva	J-2	7:00-5:00	Fair	0	W 5-10	30 35	0	8	4	36
Lakewood	J-1	7:00-4:30	Cloudy	1	NW 10-15	23 29	0	1	1	9 1/2
Luck	D-18	7:00-5:00	Cloudy	3	W 5-10	30 35	11	14	10	29
Madison	D-18	2:30-5:00	Fair	tr	S 14-31	31 43	0	65	30	233
Medford	D-30	6:15-4:30	Snow-Cl	3	W 5-8	4 18	2	15	5	33 1/2
Merrill	D-28	7:15-4:30	Cl-MCl	2	W 7-20	20 30	0	3	1	9 1/2
Milwaukee	D-18	5:30-4:00	Cl-Fair	0	SW 5-15	31 42	7	21	16	90
Minocqua	D-19	8:00-5:00	Cloudy	8	W 5-15	24 28	2	6	3	20
Mount Horeb	J-2	7:30-4:30	Fair	0	WNW 10-15	18 28	30	21	10	32
Nelson	J-2	7:00-4:00	Fair	2	N ?	9 14	0	7	4	31
Newburg	D-18	12:00-4:30	Cl-Fair	0	SW 10-20	25 40	16	57	18	140
New Richmond	D-18	7:30-4:00	Cloudy	tr	W 0-5	30 36	0	8	3	25 1/2
Oconomowoc	D-19	7:00-3:00	MCl	0	? 10-25	32 35	4	22	4	31
Oshkosh	D-18	7:00-4:15	Cloudy	1	SSW 8-15	30 38	12	18	8	45 1/2
Oxbo	D-19	7:30-4:00	Cloudy	3	NW 5	22 25	7	6	5	10
Peshigo	D-20	7:30-4:15	Fair	1	N 1-8	24 28	0	5	2	16 1/2
Petenwell	D-30	10:00-5:00	Cl-Fair	0	W 10-15	15 23	0	1	1	7
Phelps	D-18	8:00-4:00	Rain-Snow	2	Calm	30 32	8	4	3	17
Pike Lake	D-18	9:15-3:15	Cloudy	2	SSW 0-10	29 37	0	2	1	6
Plymouth	D-18	5:00-4:00	Cloudy	tr	SSW 10-20	30 39	15	9	6	33 1/2
Portage	D-19	10:00-5:00	Cl-PCl	tr	? 10-15	35 38	0	3	1	7
Port Wing	D-19	4:30-4:00	Cloudy	4	NW 10-20	28 30	2	7	3	14
Poynette	D-19	4:30-4:45	Cloudy	tr	NW 10-20	20 33	7	16	9	50 1/2
Racine	D-18	6:00-5:00	MCl-PCl	2	S 10-20	34 42	3	23	6	56 1/2
Randolph	D-21	6:00-4:30	Cl-Fair	tr	? 0-10	20 30	0	1	1	10 1/2
Reedsburg	D-21	9:30-4:30	Cl-Fair	0	? 8-12	18 31	0	3	1	7
Rhineland	D-18	7:15-4:15	Cloudy	4	? 0-5	20 30	12	6	3	12
Richland Center	D-19	7:30-5:00	Cloudy	tr	W 10-15	30 37	1	36	17	81
Sauk City	D-26	4:30-5:20	Cloudy	0	NW 0-5	25 35	1	30	11	90 1/2
Shawano	D-18	6:00-5:00	Cloudy	tr	S 10-20	30 38	25	8	6	23
Shiocton	D-23	6:00-4:00	Fog	0	SE 6-12	36 43	4	16	8	26 1/2
Solon Springs	D-19	8:00-4:00	Cloudy	4	N 5	20 23	16	4	1	8
Stevens Point	D-18	7:00-4:45	Cloudy	1	SE 0-10	29 36	1	27	10	51 1/2
Stockbridge	D-19	7:00-4:30	Cloudy	tr	W 13	27 35	0	9	7	33
Sturgeon Bay	D-24	7:30-3:45	Rain	0		37 43	0	2	1	7 1/2
Sun Prairie	D-22	9:00-4:00	PCl	0	SSW 5-10	22 43	0	3	1	7
Trempealeau	D-26	7:15-4:30	Fair	0	S 0-2	15 35	4	30	9	58
Waukesha	D-19	5:15-5:15	Cl-MCl	0	NW 10-15	30 34	4	25	13	89
Wausau	D-19	7:00-4:30	Cloudy	3	NW 10-15	28 35	8	14	6	24
Wautoma	D-29	6:00-5:15	PCl	0	W 15-25	6 14	14	12	11	36
Willard	D-29	6:30-6:30	PCl	2	W 10-15	0 8	0	10	4	31
Woodland Dunes NW	D-27	6:00-4:00	Cloudy	0	E 5-10	30 42	0	8	3	16 1/2
Woodland Dunes NE	J-2	6:00-4:30	Fair	0	W 15	18 26	8	14	7	53 1/2
Woodland Dunes SW	D-18	5:30-4:00	Cloudy	2	SW 8-15	36 40	15	6	4	28
Woodland Dunes SE	D-19	5:30-4:00	Snow-Cl	tr	NW 5-10	33 38	7	9	6	40 1/2

Table 3. Species seen on 14 or more counts.

NORTHWEST															
Species	Bayfield	Fort Wing	Ashland	Brule	Solon Springs	Elfield	Oxbo	Grantsburg	Luck	Joel	New Richmond	Holcombe	Chippewa Falls	Gilman	Medford
Canada Goose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	587	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
Mallard	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	25	..	88	..	..
American Black Duck	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	17	..	..
Common Goldeneye	23	..	93	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	11	..	..
Common Merganser	6	2	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Goshawk	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Sharp-shinned Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red-tailed Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	5	1	..
Rough-legged Hawk	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	7	..	..	2	4	3	..	3
Bald Eagle	1	1	1	3	2	1	..	1	1	..	*	..	3	..	..
Northern Harrier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Kestrel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ruffed Grouse	*	1	5	3	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	3	..	13	7
Ring-necked Pheasant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Herring Gull	216	55	258	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ring-billed Gull	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rock Dove	..	..	57	..	1	..	..	69	26	109	300	34	380	52	34
Mourning Dove	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	30	..	..
Common Screech Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Horned Owl	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5
Barred Owl	*	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Belted Kingfisher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	2	..	..	..	..
Common Flicker	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	*	3	..	..	..	..	..
Pileated Woodpecker	..	..	2	9	1	3	4	1	4	1	3	1	..	*	..
Red-bel. Woodpecker	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	2	2	..	11	1	..
Red-headed Woodpecker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	7	..	..
Hairy Woodpecker	2	5	5	20	3	29	42	5	16	9	21	7	12	13	15
Downy Woodpecker	3	10	7	19	5	29	25	23	21	17	22	14	23	9	16
Horned Lark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Jay	58	12	22	83	12	33	31	37	38	45	129	65	279	65	47
Northern Raven	7	22	26	243	13	50	15	..	..	..	..	3	1	12	7
American Crow	1	1	45	16	..	73	11	52	12	21	561	65	409	23	387
Black-cap. Chickadee	42	178	224	219	69	389	350	139	73	97	160	380	152	191	419
Tufted Titmouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	4	..	..
White-br. Nuthatch	2	6	14	20	5	13	16	26	29	29	45	8	84	26	14
Red-breasted Nuthatch	2	6	7	20	3	15	16	3	2	1	6	3	27	2	7
Brown Creeper	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	*	..
American Robin	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Golden-crowned Kinglet	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	11	2
Cedar Waxwing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Shrike	1	*	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	3
European Starling	95	..	300	..	..	10	3	63	27	41	893	31	293	34	290
House Sparrow	51	..	167	..	4	206	..	315	141	970	685	196	600	572	634
Red-winged Blackbird	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Grackle	..	..	2	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	*
Brown-headed Cowbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Cardinal	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	14	3	9	1	6	2	4
Evening Grosbeak	68	37	114	124	18	180	75	..	..	9	..	59	1	125	140
Purple Finch	..	*	2	12	17	..	3	..	..	11	4	..	4	..	..
Common Redpoll	..	..	..	20	3	..	..	..	4	180	..	..	..	*	..
Pine Siskin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Goldfinch	15	5	55	112	31	158	11	84	96	47	162	113	139	15	2
Northern Junco	2	..	..	11	..	2	..	..	32	6	260	..	34	..	*
American Tree Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	260	18	41	..	..
Song Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Snow Bunting	..	30	50	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	68	12	17	77	..
TOTAL SPECIES	25	22	39	20	22	22	19	24	22	28	31	21	34	23	21

*Seen within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count.

Table 3. (Continued).

NORTHEAST

Species	Phelps	Winoqua	Rhineland	Merrill	Vauau	Antige	Lakeland	Pestigo	Ephraim	Sturgeon Bay	Pike Lake	Bowler	Caroline	Shawano	Green Bay
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Canada Goose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	1	..	1456
Mallard	..	..	..	133	410	..	..	4	60	325	..	..	150	1	2184
American Black Duck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	20	28	..	..	10	..	255
Common Goldeneye	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	1	270	17	..	..	..	1	..
Common Merganser	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	..	..	..	5	47
Northern Goshawk	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Sharp-shinned Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red-tailed Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	17
Rough-legged Hawk	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	5	1	2
Bald Eagle	..	1	1	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Northern Harrier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
American Kestrel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ruffed Grouse	15	4	7	..	21	5	..	4	9	3	..	..	..	3	2
Ring-necked Pheasant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	31
Herring Gull	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	1045	42	..	..	..	..	654
Ring-billed Gull	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rock Dove	..	*	7	..	410	24	..	40	8	35	7	5	70	229	762
Mourning Dove	..	..	..	9	142	17	..	6	3	..	..	..	19	178	390
Common Screech Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Great Horned Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Barred Owl	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Belted Kingfisher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
Common Flicker	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pileated Woodpecker	3	..	2	*	1	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	4	..
Red-bell. Woodpecker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	4	4	7
Red-headed Woodpecker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Hairy Woodpecker	23	4	21	2	8	4	..	4	36	..	19	15	16	26	..
Downy Woodpecker	33	3	17	2	11	6	17	4	44	1	17	13	19	36	..
Horned Lark	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Jay	3	1	12	5	28	28	11	24	103	2	22	69	101	95	91
Northern Raven	16	7	10	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..
American Crow	3	5	13	5	86	27	34	108	17	13	37	22	29	260	110
Black-cap. Chickadee	268	177	351	66	124	66	64	85	274	3	50	72	189	165	105
Tufted Titmouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White-br. Nuthatch	11	12	50	1	16	11	6	12	46	..	4	23	20	46	51
Red-breasted Nuthatch	23	23	22	2	14	4	5	2	23	..	3	8	7	18	4
Brown Creeper	..	1	8	3	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	3	5	5
American Robin	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	*
Golden-crowned Kinglet	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	4
Cedar Waxwing	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Northern Shrike	1	..	..	*	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	1
European Starling	..	*	6	124	374	55	..	229	81	100	122	124	168	665	451
House Sparrow	..	..	25	179	240	114	6	70	17	4	203	202	202	243	1760
Red-winged Blackbird	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Grackle	..	..	1	*	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brown-headed Cowbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16
Northern Cardinal	..	..	..	2	9	..	..	1	22	..	10	34	11	31	..
Evening Grosbeak	49	2	199	43	..	24	42	26	39	4	39	309	130	43	*
Purple Finch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	51	18
Common Redpoll	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pine Siskin	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..
American Goldfinch	138	..	55	*	53	33	11	39	266	..	34	288	229	494	123
Northern Junco	3	..	1	..	12	23	..	1	17	4	3	14	125	53	100
American Tree Sparrow	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	4	1	3	..	28	34	47	82
Song Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Snow Bunting	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	75
TOTAL SPECIES	15	15	22	15	30	18	12	27	36	19	15	22	26	39	46

Table 3. (Continued).

Species	WEST CENTRAL										CENTRAL									
	Hudson	Durand	Nelson	Arcadia	Trempealeau	Willard	Black R. Falls	Dancy	Stevens Point	Amherst	Arpin	Petenwell	Grand Marsh	Wautoma	Fremont					
Canada Goose	512	..	..	52	618	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mallard	556	1	..	32	70	..	..	..	456	2	..	2	8	335	19	..	..	..	..	..
American Black Duck	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Common Goldeneye	15	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Merganser	3	4	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Goshawk	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sharp-shinned Hawk	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Red-tailed Hawk	3	9	26	27	25	6	7	..	1	8	1	..	1	7	3	..	..	..	..	..
Rough-legged Hawk	..	7	1	3	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
Bald Eagle	9	4	14	..	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Harrier	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Kestrel	1	5	1	5	15	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Ruffed Grouse	..	3	7	..	2	1	5	5	4	10	3	1	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
Ring-necked Pheasant	21	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herring Gull	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ring-billed Gull	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rock Dove	376	330	286	272	368	237	43	188	317	232	301	224	128	120	309	..	..	..	..	..
Mourning Dove	35	2	1	7	8	2	10	5	64	1	1	..	..	49	20	..	..	..	..	..
Common Screech Owl	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Horned Owl	..	..	2	5	3	5	3	1	2	..	3	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
Barred Owl	..	2	..	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belted Kingfisher	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Common Flicker	..	2	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
Pileated Woodpecker	2	4	7	2	5	..	7	2	..	2	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Red-bel. Woodpecker	3	17	36	12	21	7	17	..	5	2	4	..	..	9	7	..	..	..	..	..
Red-headed Woodpecker	..	1	22	11	5	6	18	..	1	1	1	1	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hairy Woodpecker	14	18	29	9	27	20	23	11	13	7	9	..	..	37	12	..	..	..	..	..
Dewey Woodpecker	19	23	19	10	36	29	39	8	33	14	9	2	1	56	24	..	..	..	..	..
Horned Lark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Jay	121	274	296	133	231	201	183	179	195	94	63	15	6	261	54	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Raven	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Crow	488	352	177	210	149	302	52	171	705	275	89	40	26	198	235	..	..	..	..	..
Black-cap. Chickadee	136	160	150	42	150	229	236	210	518	111	58	10	33	332	125	..	..	..	..	..
Tufted Titmouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White-br. Nuthatch	43	86	95	33	71	30	114	10	77	19	16	1	2	105	43	..	..	..	..	..
Red-breasted Nuthatch	2	5	5	1	11	5	14	3	15	4	7	..	1	11	33	..	..	..	..	..
Brown Creeper	1	4	3	1	2	1	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..
American Robin	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golden-crowned Kinglet	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	9	2	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Cedar Waxwing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Shrike	..	2	2	..	2	4	..	2	1	2	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
European Starling	343	330	315	212	689	275	32	137	188	58	100	203	51	169	155	..	..	..	..	..
House Sparrow	400	1570	1441	514	955	1128	108	679	502	82	702	10	40	325	554	..	..	..	..	..
Red-winged Blackbird	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Grackle	..	..	5	1	3	..	13	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Brown-headed Cowbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Cardinal	42	23	91	51	64	12	45	4	18	7	4	..	..	39	9	..	..	..	..	..
Evening Grosbeak	..	..	1	..	..	107	116	13	38	..	20	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purple Finch	11	20	9	..	9	..	138	1	..	..	..	..	2	106	30	..	..	..	..	..
Common Redpoll	10	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pine Siskin	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	1	5	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Goldfinch	256	77	147	4	71	389	565	56	285	87	36	15	25	412	172	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Junco	174	87	184	149	264	37	252	24	329	96	8	22	15	762	155	..	..	..	..	..
American Tree Sparrow	52	121	150	181	129	74	13	42	273	5	46	..	50	152	181	..	..	..	..	..
Song Sparrow	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Snow Bunting	..	..	1	..	..	60	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL SPECIES	33	31	38	32	37	31	35	26	39	28	28	26	16	36	40	..	..	..	..	..

Table 3. (Continued).

Species	EAST CENTRAL										SOUTHWEST									
	Shiocton	Appleton	Oshkosh	Stockbridge	Fond du Lac	Wood. Dunes WI	Wood. Dunes MN	Plymouth	Kettle Moraine	LaCrosse	Kickapoo Valley	Richland Center	Clyde	Cornelia	Beetown					
Canada Goose	..	19	8	..	5	..	..	1	240	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mallard	..	4400	451	..	527	14	129	..	..	818	..	15	..	..	7	12	..	..	..	..
American Black Duck	..	267	28	..	48	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Goldeneye	..	410	128	..	..	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	65	1	..	..	..	..
Common Merganser	..	155	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	68	..	..	..	..	3	75	..	..	..	..
Northern Goshawk	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sharp-shinned Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red-tailed Hawk	1	37	15	6	16	9	4	4	12	34	23	51	8	21	54	41	..	..	..	..
Rough-legged Hawk	..	2	*	..	5	2	1	..	..	4	1	2	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
Bald Eagle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	5	185	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Harrier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
American Kestrel	4	14	20	14	13	..	8	6	5	10	6	27	..	16	41	..	..	..	..	..
Ruffed Grouse	1	5	..	2	1	2	3	14	4	32	8	17	31	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Ring-necked Pheasant	..	29	14	4	3	..	..	6	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herring Gull	..	327	96	26	..	8	..	24	..	1	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ring-billed Gull	..	..	11	1	15	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rock Dove	307	640	780	355	492	85	212	356	891	825	76	463	41	202	750	..	..	..	..	..
Mourning Dove	7	329	136	20	184	1	21	6	*	193	..	41	2	97	1	..	..	..	..	..
Common Screech Owl	..	3	*	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Horned Owl	..	3	7	..	..	4	2	2	1	3	12	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Barred Owl	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	5	7	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belted Kingfisher	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	5	2	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
Common Flicker	1	1	*	..	7	..	2	..	5	..	..	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Pileated Woodpecker	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	13	2	4	5	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
Red-bel. Woodpecker	4	10	14	11	15	..	3	11	9	54	14	34	9	28	24	..	..	..	..	..
Red-headed Woodpecker	..	6	11	..	5	..	..	2	..	49	3	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hairy Woodpecker	22	23	8	20	17	4	11	13	19	35	6	27	2	6	4	..	..	..	..	..
Downy Woodpecker	20	36	30	28	54	11	32	24	30	85	9	44	8	27	17	..	..	..	..	..
Horned Lark	2	..	..	1	10	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Jay	76	88	82	83	128	46	62	42	84	366	77	143	21	55	80	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Raven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Crow	75	1438	172	67	306	96	110	359	69	182	114	708	47	177	296	..	..	..	..	..
Black-cap. Chickadee	118	139	62	52	180	68	113	94	213	302	75	204	113	115	148	..	..	..	..	..
Tufted Titmouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	1	2	17	..	..	..	..	..
White-br. Nuthatch	43	55	29	39	70	16	24	25	29	185	33	125	23	45	47	..	..	..	..	..
Red-breasted Nuthatch	4	2	5	..	1	3	4	3	9	10	5	4	2	4	8	..	..	..	..	..
Brown Creeper	4	10	3	4	..	2	4	1	..	6	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
American Robin	..	7	*	2	2	1	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golden-crowned Kinglet	10	8	14	..	..	25	4	1	31	1	2	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cedar Waxwing	..	..	19	..	..	..	*	31	..	8	..	4	..	123	1	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Shrike	2	1	*	2	5	3	1	..	9	5	*	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European Starling	513	1610	972	483	872	177	1581	803	550	1808	146	669	30	806	2210	..	..	..	..	..
House Sparrow	631	853	1585	1069	1505	392	123	898	1360	1479	229	2858	34	2401	2593	..	..	..	..	..
Red-winged Blackbird	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13150	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Grackle	3	1	7	1	6	..	5	10	1	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brown-headed Cowbird	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Cardinal	11	32	24	22	69	23	32	22	31	153	17	365	40	283	108	..	..	..	..	..
Evening Grosbeak	1	..	..	24	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purple Finch	6	8	1	2	*	11	15	11	30	10	4	43	2	42	2	..	..	..	..	..
Common Redpoll	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pine Siskin	..	1	1	3	6	..	..	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Goldfinch	173	105	40	127	70	37	79	70	160	137	28	47	..	63	14	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Junco	58	156	220	153	192	55	90	114	289	427	57	628	180	661	441	..	..	..	..	..
American Tree Sparrow	270	123	377	154	371	238	106	100	395	945	249	353	65	516	387	..	..	..	..	..
Song Sparrow	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Snow Bunting	2	24	213	135	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL SPECIES	32	54	45	33	41	31	34	44	35	53	32	42	27	43	42	..	..	..	..	..

Table 3. (Continued).

SOUTH CENTRAL

Species	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
Canada Goose	..	110	6010	101	17	..	..	49	..	700	..	..	..	..
Mallard	13	10	150	..	1106	469	..	3676	..	164	38	..	1	2469
American Black Duck	..	..	40	..	78	11	..	219	..	3	..	..	..	21
Common Goldeneye	..	20	..	20	175	..	..	854	..	..	..	..	..	202
Common Merganser	..	..	..	*	679	51	..	1141	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Goshawk	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	5
Red-tailed Hawk	2	..	1	14	15	74	43	41	2	19	4	15	1	26
Rough-legged Hawk	..	..	..	..	3	9	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Bald Eagle	..	..	..	*	..	13	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Northern Harrier	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
American Kestrel	4	..	3	2	13	22	5	31	8	11	1	1	..	18
Ruffed Grouse	..	..	..	3	23	28	10	4	..	..	3	..	..	..
Ring-necked Pheasant	1	..	1	..	7	2	..	71	1	4	*	1	1	11
Herring Gull	..	3	5	2	5	2650	..	1023	..	3	8	..	..	5
Ring-billed Gull	..	4	..	..	12	17	..	331	..	1	..	..	..	2
Rock Dove	248	22	128	151	192	889	121	1267	246	500	79	125	2	696
Mourning Dove	..	..	2	*	66	87	1	825	3	53	1	15	..	161
Common Screech Owl	..	..	1	..	2	3	1	23	..	1	..	1	..	2
Great Horned Owl	..	..	1	3	18	27	4	25	..	6	1	3	..	7
Barred Owl	..	..	..	2	3	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Belted Kingfisher	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	3	1	3	1	5
Common Flicker	..	..	*	..	8	13	2	6	..	1	..	1	..	4
Pileated Woodpecker	..	..	..	3	3	7	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Red-bel. Woodpecker	1	1	..	6	16	51	20	39	..	1	1	10	2	17
Red-headed Woodpecker	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hairy Woodpecker	..	1	1	10	21	52	42	61	..	2	3	14	1	10
Dusky Woodpecker	1	2	2	14	49	69	55	217	..	18	11	25	10	67
Horned Lark	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	3	..	..	3	2	..	9
Blue Jay	7	2	13	50	126	295	39	309	3	39	18	35	18	132
Northern Raven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Crow	155	31	17	92	547	556	73	1255	30	228	67	86	6	1658
Black-cap. Chickadee	3	2	2	93	213	366	235	808	1	82	12	52	35	134
Tufted Titmouse	..	..	..	..	4	8	21	3	..	..	..	2	2	13
White-br. Nuthatch	..	..	9	59	62	177	84	296	..	19	8	65	10	49
Red-breasted Nuthatch	..	..	..	16	31	50	1	35	..	9	..	..	2	8
Brown Creeper	..	..	..	5	10	7	..	53	..	4	*	2	1	7
American Robin	..	..	2	..	..	9	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	2
Golden-crowned Kinglet	..	..	..	9	16	39	..	69	..	4	..	3	2	7
Cedar Waxwing	..	..	..	..	42	47	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Shrike	1	..	..	1	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
European Starling	240	27	206	262	1694	666	673	2364	557	537	287	725	40	3932
House Sparrow	237	25	301	117	1712	1692	678	2426	210	979	152	1850	120	3080
Red-winged Blackbird	..	..	..	..	5	17	..	513	..	2	..	2	..	..
Common Grackle	..	..	2	..	4	2	..	165	..	..	..	1	..	1
Brown-headed Cowbird	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
Northern Cardinal	..	5	*	23	132	183	74	368	1	28	11	58	23	89
Evening Grosbeak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purple Finch	..	7	..	10	66	108	13	84	..	4	11	2	3	32
Common Redpoll	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	20
Pine Siskin	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Goldfinch	110	112	5	151	306	238	192	475	1	21	31	13	30	217
Northern Junco	16	27	25	206	594	1367	124	1372	..	199	101	305	50	723
American Tree Sparrow	..	1	67	279	722	955	20	2350	..	345	23	845	130	800
Song Sparrow	..	..	4	..	2	4	27	..	..	2	1	12	1	8
Snow Bunting	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	20	2	65	..	10	..	60
TOTAL SPECIES	16	20	26	34	65	54	32	82	13	39	25	35	25	52

Table 3. (Continued).

Species	SOUTHEAST					LAKE MICHIGAN										Number of Counts	Number of Individuals	Percent Change from Last 5 Years
	Horicon	Hartford	Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Lake Geneva	Wood. Dunes NE	Wood. Dunes SE	Hewburg	Milwaukee	Hales Corners	Racine							
Canada Goose	15000	11	13	2	356	40	30	4157	2	99	32	31191	+ 39%					
Mallard	127	..	355	373	181	1	15	182	2286	326	1096	51	24423	+ 9%				
American Black Duck	8	..	5	18	15	2	2	10	52	4	45	34	1305	- 5%				
Common Goldeneye	..	4	122	7	49	90	85	74	452	276	68	36	3614	+ 6%				
Common Merganser	..	80	99	..	52	6	11	5	15	3	11	30	2719	+ 39%				
Northern Goshawk	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	33	45	+325%
Sharp-shinned Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	16	26	+17%
Red-tailed Hawk	19	11	13	17	14	2	1	17	4	15	6	61	829	+22%				
Rough-legged Hawk	8	..	4	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	51	142	-49%		
Bald Eagle	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	271	+97%
Northern Harrier	15	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	37	- 3%
American Kestrel	8	2	16	16	..	4	3	30	9	25	20	48	490	+61%				
Ruffed Grouse	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	7	..	..	..	54	378	- 9%
King-necked Pheasant	16	6	2	1	..	14	21	13	24	12	3	36	337	- 56%				
Herring Gull	..	5	13	84	16	901	109	79	430	324	1055	38	9747	+ 30%				
Ring-billed Gull	8	11	..	..	5	29	27	56	847	36	58	23	1506	+20%		
Rock Dove	203	..	8	410	428	241	209	1076	1237	272	299	75	21884	+15%				
Mourning Dove	57	42	202	71	65	72	59	169	335	84	119	59	4560	-16%				
Common Screech Owl	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	3	2	2	2	23	59	+11%		
Great Horned Owl	4	1	1	7	..	5	8	8	4	5	1	48	223	+25%				
Barred Owl	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	8	1	..	..	35	66	+ 6%
Belted Kingfisher	1	..	..	4	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	31	65	+12%		
Common Flicker	..	5	1	4	3	*	1	13	2	1	2	33	113	+10%				
Pileated Woodpecker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	133	+15%
Red-bel. Woodpecker	2	1	6	3	2	2	4	12	2	1	3	61	639	+42%				
Red-headed Woodpecker	..	..	2	..	5	..	1	2	1	1	6	36	208	-16%		
Hairy Woodpecker	8	5	12	14	10	20	11	72	4	6	1	77	1209	+21%				
Downy Woodpecker	23	17	37	47	20	34	39	136	39	38	16	83	2230	+ 8%				
Horned Lark	..	5	4	11	2	..	..	23	2	2	36	23	159	- 75%		
Blue Jay	38	15	51	77	34	49	51	116	17	29	27	85	6880	+ 7%				
Northern Raven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	456	-12%
American Crow	10	14	239	241	266	160	78	190	461	12000	103	84	28394	-19%				
Black-cap. Chickadee	106	55	135	248	68	158	103	662	280	193	60	85	13799	+35%				
Tufted Titmouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	5	14	92	+55%
White-br. Nuthatch	7	30	32	53	26	26	37	141	31	16	4	81	3235	+44%				
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	3	1	23	2	15	6	3	15	4	14	76	698	+43%				
Brown Creeper	1	..	1	4	..	6	..	8	3	3	..	49	235	+ 6%				
American Robin	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	17	24	5	26	128	-56%	
Golden-crowned Kinglet	8	2	..	11	..	16	7	15	24	8	..	43	402	+101%				
Cedar Waxwing	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	26	52	9	17	579	- 54%
Northern Shrike	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	2	2	..	45	92	-19%	
European Starling	359	250	753	2156	1335	586	416	1781	***	1452	328	79	256678	+26%				
House Sparrow	526	967	1350	1523	1207	546	276	2320	1180	628	565	80	57893	+18%				
Red-winged Blackbird	925	..	..	6	19	..	..	..	3	800	..	18	15650	+323%
Common Grackle	84	..	5	3	..	..	..	3	4	20	9	35	421	+24%	
Brown-headed Cowbird	10	1	1	14	1	2	..	3	1	48	3	17	118	- 57%				
Northern Cardinal	5	30	62	56	15	26	25	178	83	56	38	68	3376	+33%				
Evening Grosbeak	..	..	..	..	..	31	1	..	..	..	6	40	2263	-71%
Purple Finch	..	6	48	64	..	30	16	57	31	16	46	54	1314	+ 5%				
Common Redpoll	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	14	267	-93%
Pine Siskin	1	..	..	10	..	3	7	19	1	3	12	24	169	-95%		
American Goldfinch	26	37	126	220	61	209	101	286	111	66	63	83	9733	+50%				
Northern Junco	71	100	220	386	113	158	147	606	223	398	230	73	14743	- 6%				
American Tree Sparrow	460	178	449	518	80	77	387	680	135	767	26	65	16935	+61%				
Song Sparrow	1	..	0	11	..	..	2	..	3	25	..	22	145	+ 3%		
Snow Bunting	*	..	..	..	..	21	17	1	..	..	..	30	1485	-62%
TOTAL SPECIES	37	32	44	42	43	46	47	59	67	59	53							

*** 212,127 European Starlings seen on the Milwaukee Count.

TABLE 4. Species seen on 13 or fewer counts.

Species	No. of Counts	Total Birds	Count and Number
Common Loon	2	2	Wausau 1, Baraboo 1
Pied-billed Grebe	2	3	New Richmond 1, LaCrosse 1
Great Blue Heron	3	4	LaCrosse 1, Plymouth 1, Milwaukee 2
Bl.-cr. Night Heron	1	1	Madison 1
American Bittern	1	1	Madison 1
Mute Swan	5	23	Bayfield 12, Ashland 2, Solon Springs 4 Oconomowoc 1, Lake Geneva 4
Whistling Swan	4	32	Nelson 5, Petenwell 1, Plymouth 1, (Baraboo), Poynette 25, (Newburg)
Snow Goose	4	64	Green Bay 5, Oshkosh 1, (Horicon), Lake Geneva 56, Newburg 2
Gadwall	7	581	Poynette 3, Madison 516, Waukesha 44, Wood. Dunes SE 2, Newburg 2, Milwaukee 10, Hales Corners 4
Northern Pintail	3	4	Green Bay 1, LaCrosse 1, Madison 2
Blue-winged Teal	1	1	Newburg 1
American Wigeon	3	10	Poynette 1, Madison 2, Milwaukee 7
Northern Shoveler	2	143	Madison 142, Beloit 1
Wood Duck	8	13	Peshtigo 1, Green Bay 1, Hudson 1, LaCrosse 1, Madison 2, Oconomowoc 1, Lake Geneva 5, Racine 1
Redhead	2	6	Madison 5, Milwaukee 1
Ring-necked Duck	10	15	Stevens Point 1, Appleton 1, Oshkosh 1, LaCrosse 3, Cornelia 1, Baraboo 1, Poynette 1, Madison 1, Oconomowoc 3, Lake Geneva 2
Canvasback	4	35	LaCrosse 2, Cornelia 1, Madison 8, Racine 24
Greater Scaup	7	3421	Ephraim 74, Green Bay 3, Wood. Dunes SE 5, Newburg 20, Milwaukee 3283, Hales Corners 35, Racine 1
Lesser Scaup	11	79	(Bayfield), Green Bay 1, Appleton 8, Oshkosh 5, Fond du Lac 6, Plymouth 2, LaCrosse 11, Ran- dolph 18, Madison 15, Beloit 2, Lake Geneva 9, Milwaukee 2
Bufflehead	10	333	(Bayfield), Ephraim 42, Sturgeon Bay 4, Ap- pleton 1, (Oshkosh), LaCrosse 2, Madison 14, Lake Geneva 1, Wood. Dunes SE 1, Milwaukee 91, Hales Corners 157, Racine 20
Oldsquaw	8	1085	Ashland 3, Ephraim 131, Madison 1, Wood. Dunes NE 248, Newburg 55, Milwaukee 479, Hales Corners 152, Wood. Dunes SE 16
White-winged Scoter	2	8	Ashland 2, Ephraim 6
Ruddy Duck	4	14	Appleton 1, Oshkosh 2, Lake Geneva 1, Milwaukee 10
Hooded Merganser	3	8	Poynette 3, Madison 4, Newburg 1
Red-breasted Merganser	9	103	Bayfield 3, Nelson 1, Appleton 5, (Oshkosh), Madison 2, Lake Geneva 3, Wood. Dunes SE 1, Milwaukee 77, Hales Corners 9, Racine 2
Cooper's Hawk	13	15	Peshtigo 1, Nelson 2, Arcadia 1, Trempealeau 1, Wautoma 1, Fremont 1, Fond du Lac 1, Plymouth 1
Red-shouldered hawk	2	5	Poynette 1, Milwaukee 4
Golden Eagle	3	3	Grantsburg 1, Kickapoo Valley 1, Beetown 1 (Newburg)
Osprey	1	1	Kettle Moraine 1
Gyr Falcon	1	1	Fremont 1
Merlin	1	1	Poynette 1
Sharp-tailed Grouse	1	3	Grantsburg 3
Common Bobwhite	6	87	Black River Falls 12, Oshkosh 12, LaCrosse 26, Richland Center 17, Poynette 9, Beloit 11
Gray Partridge	7	106	(Luck), Green Bay 28, Appleton 10, Plymouth 11, Beetown 8, (Poynette), (Horicon), Hartford 30, Wood. Dunes NE 14, Milwaukee 5

Turkey	1	3	(Richland Center), Reedsburg 3
American Coot	12	394	Petenwell 1, Appleton 2, Oshkosh 1, Portage 1, Madison 345, Fort Atkinson 2, Beloit 1, Oconomowoc 15, Lake Geneva 5, Wood. Dunes SE 1, Milwaukee 18, (Hales Corners), Racine 2
Killdeer	1	1	Cornelia 1
Common Snipe	6	17	Kickapoo Valley 2, Richland Center 1, Beetown 1, Poynette 6, Madison 6, Cadiz Springs 1
Glaucous Gull	4	4	Bayfield 1, Ashland 1, Sauk City 1, Milwaukee 1
Bonaparte's Gull	3	362	Milwaukee 351, Hales Corners 4, Racine 7
Little Gull	1	1	Milwaukee 1
Snowy Owl	3	3	(Green Bay), (Oshkosh), Clyde 1, Madison 1, Wood. Dunes NE 1
Long-eared Owl	9	11	Appleton 1, Oshkosh 1, (Kettle Moraine), Richland Center 1, Beetown 1, Baraboo 1, Sauk City 1, Madison 2, Oconomowoc 2, Hales Corners 1
Short-eared Owl	1	1	Fort Atkinson 1
Northern Saw-whet Owl	3	4	Gilman 1, Wood. Dunes NE 1, Hales Corners 2
Yel.-bel. Sapsucker	3	4	Newburg 1, Milwaukee 1, Hales Corners 2
Bl.-b. Woodpecker	2	2	Fremont 1, Wood. Dunes NW 1
Eastern Phoebe	1	1	Wood. Dunes NE 1
Gray Jay	4	39	Fifield 16, Oxbo 14, Phelps 2, Rhinelander 7
Boreal Chickadee	3	4	Port Wing 1, Fifield 2, Oxbo 1
Winter Wren	5	7	Ephraim 1, (Green Bay), Baraboo 1, Poynette 1, Madison 3, Milwaukee 1
Gray Catbird	2	2	Madison 1, Newburg 1
Brown Thrasher	4	5	(Ephraim), Sauk City 1, Oconomowoc 1, Newburg 1, Racine 2
Hermit Thrush	2	2	(Madison), Milwaukee 1, Wood. Dunes SE 1
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	2	Milwaukee 2
Water Pipit	1	1	Milwaukee 1
Bohemian Waxwing	2	12	Ashland 10, Green Bay 2
Loggerhead Shrike	1	1	Stevens Point 1
Yellow-rumped Warbler	2	2	Oshkosh 1, Madison 1
Northern Oriole	1	1	Trempealeau 1
Rusty Blackbird	5	40	Poynette 2, Madison 27, Blanchardville 1, Oconomowoc 1, Hales Corners 9
Brewer's Blackbird	7	8	Bayfield 1, Solon Springs 1, Fifield 1, Poynette 2, Madison 1, Beloit 1, Hales Corners 1
Rose-br. Grosbeak	1	3	Newburg 3
Pine Grosbeak	2	2	Bayfield 1, Kettle Moraine 1
Red Crossbill	4	23	Brule 13, Minoqua 2, Amherst 6, Sauk City 2
White-winged Crossbill	2	30	Bayfield 2, Ephraim 28, (Milwaukee).
Rufous-sided Towhee	3	4	Wausau 1, Green Bay 2, Clyde 1
Black-throated Sparrow	2	2	Fifield 1, Shiocton 1
Chipping Sparrow	1	1	Madison 1
Field Sparrow	6	10	Wautoma 1, Fremont 2, Kettle Moraine 1, Poynette 1, Madison 1, Waukesha 4
Harris' Sparrow	1	1	Sauk City 1
White-crowned Sparrow	3	11	Madison 4, Beloit 6, Waukesha 1
White-thr. Sparrow	10	42	Hudson 1, Shiocton 1, Appleton 3, Poynette 1, Madison 13, Beloit 6, Wood. Dunes SE 1, Milwaukee 13, Hales Corners 2, Racine 1
Fox Sparrow	5	5	Rhineland 1, Wautoma 1, Cornelia 1, Hales Corners 1, Racine 1
Swamp Sparrow	9	25	Richland Center 5, Cornelia 1, Poynette 2, Sauk City 2, Madison 7, Waukesha 1, Newburg 2, Milwaukee 3, Hales Corners 2
Lapland Longspur	5	138	Shawano 1, Appleton 2, Oshkosh 75, Fond du Lac 30, Beetown 30
Accipiter spp.	4	6	New Richmond 2, Kickapoo Valley 2, Sauk City 1, Waukesha 1, Hales Corners 1

Gull spp.	4	266	Cornelia 2, Beetown 21, Milwaukee 178, Hales Corners 65
Thrush sp.	1	1	Fond du Lac 1
Warbler sp.	1	1	Racine 1
Meadowlark spp.	3	4	Stevens Point 1, Oshkosh 1, Madison 2
Mallard X Black Duck	1	8	Milwaukee 8
Mallard X Wigeon.	1	1	Milwaukee 1
Double-cr. Cormorant .	Count Pd.		Green Bay
Spruce Grouse .	Count Pd.		Minoqua

Parentheses indicate the species was seen during count period but not on the day of the count. Additional species seen during count period include a Merlin at Stevens Point, a Turkey Vulture at Plymouth, and a Gray Catbird at Ephraim.

This year there were only 9 counts that found 50 or more species. Heading the list was Madison with a phenomenal 82 species. Next were Milwaukee with 67 and Poynette with 65. Other counts reporting more than 50 species were Hales Corners and Newburg 59, Appleton and Sauk City 54, Racine 53, and Beloit 52. The success of these counts was generally the result of organizing a large number of observers to thoroughly cover the count area and relying on these observers to cover as much of the area as possible on foot.

Highlighting the counts were rarities, and there were several. Certainly the most spectacular sightings were the Black-throated Sparrows on the Fifield and Shiocton counts and the Eastern Phoebe on the Woodland Dunes NE count. Both species are new to Wisconsin Christmas Counts. Black-throated Sparrows, which have been seen previously in Wisconsin on only a



Outstanding Wisconsin 1982 winter bird count find: Black-throated Sparrow. Photo taken by Park Falls Herald photographer at William Gralow residence, Fifield, Wisconsin.

couple of occasions, are birds of extreme southwestern United States and northern Mexico, and it is hard to imagine why they were in Wisconsin in December. A Water Pipit at Milwaukee represents another exciting record, for it is only the second Christmas Count record for Wisconsin. There were 4 species that were seen for only the third time on Wisconsin Christmas counts: an Osprey at Kettle Moraine, a Little Gull at Milwaukee, a Loggerhead Shrike at Stevens Point, and 3 Rose-breasted Grosbeaks at Newburg. Found for only the fourth time were Turkeys at Reedsburg and a Gyrfalcon at Fremont. A male Northern Oriole was a rare treat for observers on the Trempealeau count and represents only the fifth Christmas Count record for Wisconsin. Three other sightings that deserve mention are the American Bittern at Madison (sixth record), Chipping Sparrow at Madison (eighth record), and Harris' Sparrow at Sauk City (tenth record). A warbler, thought to be a Nashville Warbler, was seen at Racine and is reported here only as "warbler sp." pending a review of the documentation by the W.S.O. Rare Bird Records Committee. Also a Swainson's Thrush reported on the Fond du Lac count is listed as "thrush sp." because the documentation did not rule out the Hermit Thrush, a species that occurs regularly on Christmas Counts.

Swans and Geese: Both species of swans were present in well above normal numbers. Mute Swan numbers continue to increase. They were first seen on Christmas Counts in 1970 and have been found every year since 1977, occurring this year in record numbers. Above normal numbers of Canada Geese and record numbers of Snow Geese probably resulted from the absence of snow and presence of considerable open water.

Ducks and Mergansers: With few exceptions, species of ducks and mergansers were seen in about normal numbers. One exception was the continued decline in Black Duck numbers that began more than a decade ago, but showed signs of a reversal in 1980. Other exceptions were record numbers of Gadwalls and Northern Shovelers, with almost all of the latter being seen at Madison. For several years there has been a steady increase in the large flock of Gadwalls wintering at Madison, and this year significant numbers were found on other counts as well.

Hawks and Eagles: A record invasion of Northern Goshawks was one of the highlights of the 1982 Christmas Counts. American Kestrels and Bald Eagles also were found in well above normal numbers, with 185 Bald Eagles at Beetown and smaller numbers on many other counts. Numbers of Red-tailed Hawks were somewhat above normal, but numbers of Rough-legged Hawks were unusually low.

Grouse, Quail and Pheasants: Numbers of all species were down, especially Ring-necked Pheasants and Gray Partridges. This was likely due to a lack of snow, which made these open country birds difficult to see. But Ruffed Grouse are usually easier to flush in the absence of heavy snow, and their numbers were also down, indicating an actual population decline.

Gulls: Herring, Ring-billed, and Bonaparte's Gulls were all present in somewhat above normal numbers, and Glaucous Gulls were found on 4 counts.

Doves: Numbers of Mourning Doves were below normal.

Owls: Snowy Owls and Short-eared Owls were almost absent from the 1982 counts, but the more common species were all present in about normal numbers.

Woodpeckers: Except in the western part of the state, numbers of Red-headed Woodpeckers were unusually low, while Red-bellied Woodpeckers were found in record numbers statewide. All other species were found in about normal numbers.

Larks, Longspurs and Buntings: Horned Lark, Lapland Longspur and Snow Bunting numbers were well below normal, probably because of a lack of snow to drive them to roadsides and manure spreads.

Jays, Crows, Chickadees, etc.: Numbers of crows and ravens were down, while numbers of chickadees, titmice, and nuthatches were all well above normal.

Thrushes to Shrikes: Golden-crowned Kinglets were found in record numbers, but numbers of Northern Shrikes, American Robins and Cedar Waxwings were well below normal. Perhaps a shortage of berries caused the latter two species to move further south.

Blackbirds: Except for Common Grackles, it was a poor year for blackbirds. Brown-headed Cowbirds were uncommon and restricted to the south, and except for the record roost of 13,150 Red-winged Blackbirds at LaCrosse, this species and Rusty Blackbirds were well below normal.

Finches: The greatest disappointment of the Wisconsin Christmas Counts was an almost complete absence of winter finches coming south from Canada. Evening Grosbeaks invaded only the northern counties, Common Redpolls and Pine Siskins were absent from most counts, Red Crossbills were found on only 3 counts, and White-winged Crossbills were found on only 2. Only 2 Pine Grosbeaks were seen in the entire state, the lowest number in at least 25 years. The only bright spots were above normal numbers of Northern Cardinals and record high numbers of American Goldfinches, which were found in numbers throughout the northern part of the state as well as in the south. Purple Finch numbers remained about normal.

Sparrows: Most species were found in about normal numbers. Exceptions were the American Tree Sparrow, which was unusually numerous, and the Northern Junco, which was less numerous than usual.

Nesting Black-backed Three-toed Woodpeckers in Forest County

By Ronald G. Eckstein

A summary of the nesting records of Black-backed Three-toed Woodpeckers (*Picoides arcticus*) was provided by Thiel (1978). Thiel located 166 observations of *P. arcticus* in the Wisconsin ornithological literature for the period 1939 to 1978. Only six north central and north-western counties had more than two summer observations from 1939 to 1978. Twelve nest records were recorded by Thiel during the period 1893 to 1978. Vanderschaegen (1981) reported *P. arcticus* as a rare permanent resident in the spruce swamps of Forest, Oneida and Vilas Counties.

In May, 1982, State Conservation Wardens Loyal Abney and Duane Harpster located the nest of *P. arcticus* in T37N, R13E, Forest County. I observed two adults at the nest cavity on May 28, 1982. No birds were visible when I arrived at the nest site but within a few minutes the male arrived with food. Because of my presence, the male did not enter the nest cavity and soon left. After 15 minutes the female flushed from within the nest cavity. (Fig. 1) I immediately left the area. In June 1982, Dave and Molly Evans of Duluth, Minnesota, observed adults and heard young in the nest cavity.



I inspected the nest site on December 7, 1982, and found that the nest tree had blown down. The tree broke off right at the base of the cavity. The nest was in a 11" diameter breast height, 47' high, live balsam fir tree directly adjacent to a small forest road and 150' off State Highway 55. The nest was located on the edge of an upland forest of 5" to 9" diameter trembling aspen and balsam fir. Six foot high trembling aspen sprouts occurred between the nest and State Highway 55. The nest cavity entrance hole was 1-5/16" x 1-5/8" in diameter and 5'8" above the ground level. The bark of the balsam fir was removed 5" to 6" below and 3" to 4" above the cavity entrance. The debarked area extended half way around the tree. The cavity itself was an oval 4" x 5" in diameter and 16" deep. The entrance hole was at the very top of the cavity.

Literature Cited

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INTERVIEWS WITH WISCONSIN SOCIETY OF ORNITHOLOGY HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

Frederick Hamerstrom

November 23, 1978, Fred Hamerstrom's House, Plainfield, WI

Kemper: Hammie can you tell me how long you have been interested in birds?

Fred: 50 years.

Kemper: Did you come by this interest naturally or was this your boyhood interest or something you came by under inspiration of somebody else?

Fred: I particularly came into it rather indirectly. When we first began, Fran and I, there wasn't any field of wildlife management as we now know it. There were ornithologists and there were zoologists and there were botanists

but there weren't any game managers, and most of the people who were interested in birds -- virtually all of them -- were interested in small birds. Anything that weighed more than three or four ounces was rather suspect. And our interest was with the game birds and so there wasn't at that time any place for us to go really as far as we knew. And just by chance we did discover that there was to be a graduate fellowship at Iowa State College working under Paul Errington whom we had never heard of. So it was to a large extent sheer luck that got us started in the field that we wanted. Otherwise we might have gone off on some other tangent.

Kemper: I suppose I better back up and ask you what got you interested in wildlife management.

Fred: Well actually we started not so much interested in wildlife management as in wildlife research on game species. The idea of putting this to work as actual management came considerably later on.

Kemper: You went to Iowa State College and studied under Paul Errington?

Fred: Majored in English at Harvard, which is not exactly leading into that sort of life.

Kemper: Were you originally from Massachusetts?

Fred: Born in New Jersey and moved to Massachusetts when I was about ten years old.

Kemper: When you went to Harvard you were thinking of going into a literary career?

Fred: No, I didn't know what I was going to do. I had no field chosen. And it seemed to me a major in English was the best general background for a life that I could think of.

Kemper: I suppose your interests in the outdoors were hunting and that sort of thing.

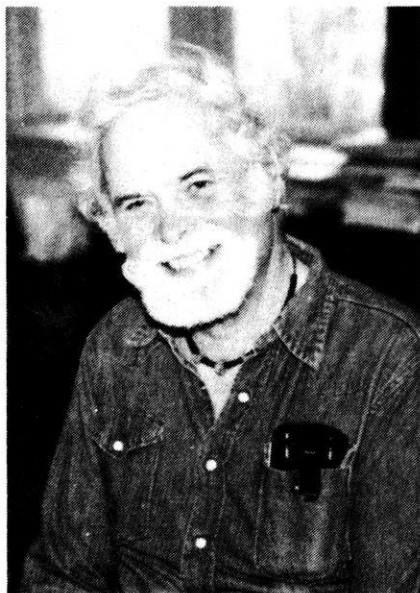
Fred: Yes.

Kemper: And always had been attracted to game species and raptors also?

Fred: Yes, very much so.

Kemper: What took you from Harvard to Wisconsin?

Fred: Well first we spent a year at a school in New Jersey, now defunct, called Game Conservation Institute where we learned artificial propagation -pheasants, quail, waterfowl, turkeys, Hungarian partridge. That was in 1931 and the general thought then was if you wanted to have good popula-



tions of such birds to hunt you would raise them on the game farm and turn them loose. So that was how we got our beginning. We would learn how to do that, and then as we were finishing our time there and looking for jobs to get started we heard quite by accident about the position that was perhaps going to open up at Iowa State. It wasn't even certain that it would. But having gotten a whiff of this we went right at it to find out more. We wrote to Dr. Errington. Not knowing him from Adam (because we were totally ignorant in this field) we wrote him a letter and said that we had heard that there was to be a graduate-assistantship at Iowa State College and that we were very much interested and we would like to know more about it. We got a letter back from him in due course, a very nice friendly letter saying, "well we don't know that there is going to be such a graduate program -if there is we don't know what the scholarship would pay - we don't know what problems the students would be put on -we really don't know much about it and your qualifications as you have explained them to me don't really sound very impressive" which they weren't - but he hadn't said no and so we loaded our suitcases in the car and headed for Iowa from New Jersey.

Kemper: You both went in it together?

Fred: Oh yes.

Kemper: And you spent a year in Iowa doing what?

Fred: We were there three years. Fran finished her undergraduate work and I got my masters there. My official assignment was to work on pheasant nesting. So each summer we went up to Ruthven, Iowa where we had an old house as a field headquarters and finding pheasant nests was what I was assigned to do. But on the side we did things that interested us much more. In the winter we helped Paul Errington with his quail work censusing quail around Ames in the middle of the week and in southern Iowa over each weekend. We worked on Harrier food habits and he did work on owl and hawk, particularly owl, food habits. So we got into those things more or less on the side and that was not what I was required to do.

Kemper: So you've been in hawks and owls and grouse for all that time. It's just about close to 50 years now.

Fred: Pretty close.

Kemper: When did you start your work with Prairie Chickens? Do you recall?

Fred: In Necedah in 1935. After getting a masters degree in Iowa I went to Necedah for two years and I was there as project game manager for the Resettlement Administration, one of those alphabetical agencies. The idea was that Necedah had been chosen as an area which was submarginal for farming and the people there were having a hard time of it. And good ole Uncle would come in and butt them out and put them on better farms where they would have a better chance. They called it rural slums, and this was a kind of rural slum clearance fight. Curious thing about it was, part of the Little Yellow District, close to Necedah had once been seriously considered as one of the places to move people into. But it ended up as part of the big piece of land left in the government hands which had to be used for something. The best use for it was wildlife so that's where we came. I was in charge of the wildlife staff to develop this area for wildlife. And Prairie Chickens were there, Prairie Chickens and Sharp-tails. So that was one of

my responsibilities along with deer, Ruffed Grouse, Sandhill Cranes and furbearers and waterfowl, quite a variety of things, and so it was not the beginning of the intensive work on chickens but it was our first start.

Kemper: Are you still working on Prairie Chickens now?

Fred: Not so much. We're not doing any field work on chickens. I do still have some field data that I'm working at from time to time. We haven't gotten everything written up. Rather, we have the most important stuff done.

Kemper: As you look back on it what do you think was your main contribution here to Prairie Chickens? What things came to light in your lifetime of work? What are some of your highlights?

Fred: Well, when we began there was essentially nothing known. Pheasants had already been worked on to a considerable degree. Stoddard's classic work on quail had been published at that time, so a great deal was known about quail. Ruffed Grouse had been studied to a considerable extent by Arthur Allen and Gardner Bump and his people. There were a number of species which had been studied and were fairly well understood. But chickens were essentially wide open. Leopold's student Franklin Schmidt was considered to be virtually the only man alive to know much of anything about Prairie Chickens. And he was, at the time that we were at Necedah, Leopold's student still going ahead. But unfortunately he was killed. He was killed in a fire and in the same fire most of his notes were destroyed. So then he had almost nothing published. So we had come to Necedah from Iowa with the main intention of working for a time (it was a two year job as it happened) in order to get together enough money to go to Madison and become Leopold's students. He had accepted both of us. But we didn't have any money so we had to have a job for awhile. That was 1935. We got married in 1931. Right smack at the bottom of the depression. So we went to Necedah as a stepping stone really. We had already intended to go to Madison as soon as we could and the two years at the Resettlement job was enough to give us a start. In those days students didn't come in with a thirty-five hundred dollars a year scholarship. Leopold took all of his students their first year strictly on what you might call probation. They came to the campus expecting to be tried out. They had no scholarship and they had no guarantee that they would continue. During that first year they were being looked at. And if the student made the grade, then The Professor would try to find some money. The money that he succeeded in finding for us in 1937 was fifty dollars a month between us for everything including mileage. But we were so happy to be his students that we figured we could live on leaves and squirrels if we had to.

Kemper: Who were some of the other students at the time, do you recall?

Fred: Art Hawkins was there, Al Hochbaum, Leonard Wing, Doug Wade. Lyle Sowls came in while we were there, he was the new boy. A very distinguished bunch.

Kemper: You studied with Leopold for how long then?

Fred: We were on campus for a year and we were in the field up here at Plainfield for two years.

Kemper: Were you in this house?

Fred: No, we were first in Clyde Terrell's house. He had a place on Sand Lake which is south of Plainfield. Sand Lake was one of the places where he

got some of his aquatic plants. He had an aquatic plant nursery. And he let us use that house the first winter that we were here. Then we found an abandoned house closer to the chicken marsh where we were working. And we fixed up the old house, put a new roof on it. Leopold helped us put on the new roof.

Kemper: I would like to direct the conversation a little bit toward Prairie Chickens themselves. Did you have an idea when you started that you were going to make this a lifetime study of Prairie Chickens?

Fred: Not entirely, because over so much of our career it was a matter of almost one year to the next. We knew of course as students that we wouldn't be students very long. So we were there as Leopold's students for three years. But that plainly was going to have an end. And we were not able to get a job working with Prairie Chickens to follow our student years. We had to go off and take another job. We went to Michigan and we were gone for nine years. But we came back in spring almost every one of those nine years. We came back from Michigan to keep track of our population on Leola Marsh. And then the war interrupted that for three years. As soon as the war was over we came back again. So we were keeping touch.

Kemper: Were you in service during the war?

Fred: Yes.

Kemper: Where were you.

Fred: I was three years in the Air Corps. I never went overseas as it happened although I got my overseas shots twice. I was an Aviation Physiologist and as such was in a training program.

Kemper: Well getting back to the Prairie Chickens whether you intended it that way or not its worked out that you really have had a long continuing period on this project gathering data. What were most of your data covering, population dynamics and nesting etc.?

Fred: It was a variety of approaches. We didn't know what was going to work but it was quite plain that there were some things that had to be known. What do Prairie Chickens need? Nobody really knew. By analogy with pheasants you get pretty far astray and by analogy with quail you get pretty far astray. So one of the first things and the most important thing that we found is really very simple. Prairie Chickens have to have grass. And the problem in this day and age is how are you going to get it for them. (They were here in Buena Vista Marsh and Leola Marsh because there was grass here.) Over most of the state the farming had become so intensive that what grass there was, was grass in rotation, cultivated grass. Grass in rotation doesn't work. This is one of the things nobody appreciated at the time. Chickens have to have a piece of grass for a period of years. If you have a neat farm rotation so that every year on your farm you do have some grass, that doesn't work for chickens because it gets plowed up too soon and it gets mowed in the course of rotation. What they want is something that's there and has been there and will be there for awhile. It doesn't have to be there forever.

Kemper: What is unique about Leola Marsh and the Central Wisconsin area that is different from other areas where the pheasants died out?

Fred: One word: frost. These are drained swamps, low lying peat basins. They were drained to be agricultural land; that was the intent. The Universi-

ty in fact was one of the sponsors, one of the outfits that pushed the idea. Drain this land and it will be farmed and it will be wonderful. And of course it does have considerable fertility. The thing that nobody really counted on was the frost (some of our neighbors say we have frost 13 months of the year). You can expect frost at least once during the growing season, in July or August, at least once in five years. You can expect frost both in July and August about once every ten years. And it may come more often so that the ones who were able to make a go of it were the ones that learned that they simply had to have a sizeable portion of their land in grass. Because that was the thing they could count on, pasture and hay. And for a long time, 30 years at least, the blue grass seed industry was very important here. And the ones who came in from say Indiana and Illinois, who came up from the black prairie and saw the black peat land and thought it was the same thing and tried to farm it in the same way, lost their shirts.

Kemper: Does modern technology hold new threats to this area?

Fred: You bet it does.

Kemper: How do you get around the frost problem?

Fred: With potatoes which is one of the important crops here. Your crop is below ground, the money part of the crop.

Kemper: What do you see is the future of Prairie Chickens here?

Fred: It lies with the land that has now been bought for them, which is 11,000 acres scattered through primarily the Buena Vista Marsh, some on Leola and a chance perhaps again for some more, and we have land west of Stevens Point out in the towns of Sherry and Carson. And there is the wildlife area just north of that. Three units in a chain all connected. So with land that has been bought specifically for chickens that nobody is going to plow up next year because he has changed his farm plan, they have a very good chance for the future. Nothing is certain, the thing that's causing us worry now is the fact that the agri-industry has become so strong and powerful here in the neighborhood. It was at first on the sands surrounding the marsh but now it's moving into the marsh and that represents so much money, so much power, so much influence. They're using pretty powerful sprays, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides. The matter of drift is a very troublesome problem. Even though they say they will have none of this on the lands that we own. When the planes go over the next field they fly right down over our boundry line and in fact fly over our land to make their turn to go back. There is a good deal of drift that we're getting. And they are also wanting more and more drainage; because the odd thing with irrigation is that you first want to have everything dry so that you can put on the water at your will. If there is any water to start with, the thing to do is to get rid of it so that you have things totally under control. On the sand this is no great problem because if it rains after you've been irrigating all week you'll be dry tomorrow or the next day. Too much water on your field? It will only take two or three days until it is gone. But on the drained peat, once it soaks up it stays and stays until you won't be able to get rid of the water without more thorough drainage than we now have. They will put on the water they want. But the trouble is with that kind of a scheme you can't just drain part, everything is drained, ours included. And we don't have water to put on.

Kemper: Well with that power — although that constitutes a worry, did you not say that Prairie Chickens situation actually looks pretty good as of right now?

Fred: As of now it certainly does.

Kemper: Has it rebounded more than you expected it to?

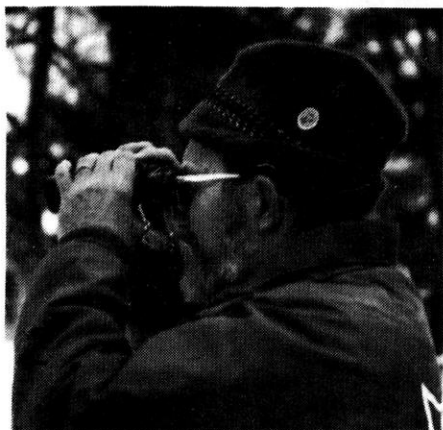
Fred: Well this spring there is a burst in population that we can't explain. We have expected right along that by getting land as we have done, and by getting rid of brush which has come in on some of this land, we would get an actual increase in the amount of grass available. We expect surely the population will stabilize and in fact will increase over what it has been. But there is an unexplained increase this year which is really fabulous. I wish I could say it is because of this, that and the other but we don't know why. But it has happened. The birds are there.

Kemper: Which brings up the question, you spent a lifetime studying Prairie Chickens gathering a tremendous mass of data (a lot more data than conclusions I take it.) What do you see as big problems ahead as far as knowledge is concerned. What are the unanswered questions?

Fred: There are some, such as what kind of grass is best and how should one handle it. It was bluegrass that was so important to these birds in the past because the bluegrass seed industry fitted in very nicely with Prairie Chickens. When the seed is harvested it is mostly a matter of knocking the tops out of the growing grass. It wasn't mowed, and the grass was left standing and the chickens used it. They didn't care about the grass seed anyway. But the fine bluegrass is by no means the best possible grass for chickens. Because it is soft it goes down under the snow. One can very reasonably say there are better things. What are they, how do we get them, and how do we take care of them?



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Who Will Watch the Birdwatchers?

Reprinted from Outdoor Life

The public's conception of birdwatching has undergone a significant transformation in recent years. Once regarded as the genteel pursuit of nature lovers interested solely in the beauty of birds, the hobby has grown enormously in popularity, and this growth has brought with it a new quality of competitiveness. Even the name has been changed from birdwatching to birding, a subtle alteration that has drawn thousands of adherents formerly repelled by the connotations of the old designation.

A new type of birder is emerging, one whose primary interest is in seeing as many species as possible, and the zeal of this small group is tarnishing the image of the vast majority whose aim is the protection of birds. After years of encouraging people to take an interest in ornithology, naturalists are now looking for ways of protecting birds from people.

While the majority of birders are well behaved, with a protective, even affectionate attitude toward the creatures they study, concern is being felt about the proliferating body of "life-listers", people whose only concern is the adding of names to the list of birds they have seen in their lifetime. Many of these overzealous observers have no real feeling for or understanding of birds, regarding them not as creatures of beauty and grace, but as statistics in the continuing battle to outscore the competition.

G. Stuart Keith of the American Museum of Natural History has said that "the new breed of birdwatchers are tough, macho young people who burn up the country in a never-ending drive to increase the length of the vital life-list at all costs."

The arrival of a rare sandpiper at the Reifel Bird Sanctuary in Ladner, British Columbia, was announced in the press not long ago, and one afternoon a gentlemen arrived in a taxi and asked where the bird could be seen. He glanced briefly at it, made a note in his notebook, and climbed back into the taxi. He had flown all the way from Chicago that morning and would now fly directly back home, anxious to confront his friends with his exercise in one-upmanship.

A wealthy businessman in Jackson, Mississippi, set out a couple of years ago to see 700 North American species in 365 days. He spent \$50,000 and traveled 150,000 miles in his quest, and while he broke the existing record of 657, he failed to reach the coveted 700 mark. Two uncooperative rare birds in Florida failed to make their appearance on December 31, and he ended the year with 698.

A writer in *Sports Illustrated* described with open admiration a 24-hour blitz organized by a group of wealthy Texans, who set out to smash the record of 288 species in a single day established by a club in Zambia. Starting at 2 a.m. in Houston, they traveled by chartered jet to a point where a rented jeep awaited them, and after working that area made a rendezvous with a jet, which then carried them to the Mexican border. They ended with 183 species, blaming their failure on the pilot of the jet, who had miscalculated fuel requirements. At the close of the day, one of the participants remarked sadly that if they had only had the Concorde, they could have covered southwest England.

Horror stories abound. *National Wildlife* tells of a gray owl that appeared in Lloyd's Harbor, New York, two years ago. It created a great deal of commotion as more than 500 visitors a day poured into the small town. Hoping to get a glimpse of the owl, some of the visitors shook the tree in which it was nesting while others tried to scare it out by shouting and even throwing rocks at it.

In northern California last year a group of birders organized a drive across a marsh to flush out a rare black rail. One member caught a brief glimpse of the bird and the party surrounded the spot where it had disappeared, one man vigorously poking into the bushes with a stick while others trampled the high grass to force the rail to reveal itself. They finally gave up in frustration, but a good Samaritan stayed behind and eventually found the bird, mangled and dying, having been stomped into the mud by a heavy boot. He picked up the creature to assess the extent of its injury and was thoroughly castigated by his companions for his thoughtless behavior. One of the rules of birding is that if a bird is touched by human hand, it cannot be added to the life-list.

None of this is intended to reflect unfavorably on the true bird lover, the person who admires the grace and beauty of birds, whose life is enriched by being able to recognize the beautiful creatures that inhabit our gardens and forests. Not only do sincere bird lovers enrich their own lives, but many of them make valuable contributions to ornithology.

But the problem of the aggressive minority is so serious that even the American Birding Association, which did much to foster the new spirit, is having qualms. An officer of the association is quoted in *Audubon* magazine as saying: "Apparently we underestimated the ego involvement with which birders would enter the hobby. The sporting quality of birding which we purposely encouraged has brought with it a fervor that in many cases appears to ignore the rights of fellow humans as well as the rights of the birds themselves.

The National Audubon Society feels that the basic love and fascination that birders feel for birds will, in the long run, serve to correct the abuses of the overenthusiastic minority. The society suggests that a code of ethics should be adopted, to include such commonsense rules as the following:

- Avoid the use of taped bird songs, particularly when the birds are breeding.
- Observe the birds from sufficient distance so they are not disturbed.
- When photographing birds, do not use flash and never damage foliage near nests.
- Respect private property and obey posted signs.

Reprinted from Wildlife Review, published by Ministry of Environment, Province of British Columbia.

FIELD

NOTES



The Spring Season

March 1 - May 31, 1982

By Rockne Knuth

March was characterized by below normal temperatures and April by its unseasonable snow storms. The blizzard of April 3rd and 4th severely affected the early migrants such as Robins, Killdeer and Tree Swallows. Substantial amounts of snow fell as late as April 20th in some parts of the state.

Generally it was said to be a late spring with northern lakes being frozen until May. Some movements that were noted were Robins on March 22 and again on April 6th and 7th following the big storm. Fox Sparrows made an apparently dramatic appearance on March 24th through much of the state. Thousands of swallows were in Milwaukee on April 20th. Most May migrants appeared on May 3rd and 4th.

Many unusual to rare species occurred this spring and included Wisconsin's first record of a Hermit Warbler. Others were a good number of White Pelicans, an Anhinga, a Louisiana Heron, Cattle Egrets in 9 counties, Snowy Egrets in 4 counties, Swallow-tailed Kites in two counties, a Curlew Sandpiper, a Ruff, Yellow-throated Warblers in two counties, a Western Tanager, and Lark Buntings in three counties.

A total of 84 observers reported 302 species. Species present throughout the period are listed below: Canada Goose, Mallard, Black Duck, Red-tailed Hawk, American Kestrel, Ruffed Grouse, Ring-necked Pheasant, Herring Gull, Ring-billed Gull, Rock Dove, Mourning Dove, Screech Owl, Great Horned Owl, Barred Owl, Belted Kingfisher, Common Flicker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Horned Lark, Blue Jay, American Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, White-breasted Nuthatch, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, American Robin, Cedar Waxwing, European Starling, House Sparrow, Eastern Meadowlark, Western Meadowlark, Red-winged Blackbird, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, Northern Cardinal, Evening Grosbeak, Purple Finch, American Goldfinch, Song Sparrow.

SEASONAL SUMMARY

Common Loon: First reported March 24 in Winnebago (T. Ziebell) and Milwaukee (M. Bontly, W. Woodmansee) Counties.

Red-throated Loon: Reported in Manitowoc County (5 birds), March 23 (C. Sontag); Ozaukee County (2 birds), April 9 - May 2 (D. Tessen); Milwaukee County, April 28 (J. Frank); Winnebago County, May 13 (T. Ziebell); and, Douglas County (2 birds), May 23 (F. Leshner).

Red-necked Grebe: Reported in Dane County, April 10 (W. Hilsenhoff) and April 11 (M. Smith); Winnebago County, April 11 through the end of the period (up to 24 birds) (T. Ziebell); Douglas County, April 16 (R. Johnson); Colombia County, April 18 through the end of the period (D. Tessen, Randy Hoffman); Chippewa County (2 birds), April 19 (J. Polk); Barron County, April 21 (A. Goff); and, St. Croix County, April 22 through the end of the period (7 birds on May 23) (J. Evrard).

Horned Grebe: First reported in Ozaukee County, March 18 (B. Cowart). Last reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties, May 23 (D. Verch).

Eared Grebe: Reported in Barron County, April 21 (A. Goff); LaCrosse County, April 24 (F. Leshner); Milwaukee County, April 24 (M. Bontly, D. Mason) and April 25 (J. Frank); and Colombia County, May 16-19 (Randy Hoffman, D. Tessen, D. Gustafson).

Western Grebe: Reported in Manitowoc County, April 26 (C. Sontag).

Pied-billed Grebe: First reported in LaCrosse County, March 16 (F. Leshner).

White Pelican: Reported in Chippewa County, March 18 through the end of the period (J. Polk); Trempeleau County, March 31 and April 16 (J. Polk); Bayfield County, April 14 (R. Verch), April 15 (4 birds) (T. Doolittle) and May 27 (R. Verch); Burnett County, April 15-22 (up to 40 birds) (J. Hoefler); Green Lake County, April 17 (G. DeBoer); and, Price County, May 12 (M. Hardy).

Double-crested Cormorant: First reported in Marathon County, April 2 (B. Bacon).

Anhinga: One was reported in Winnebago County, May 2 (A. Carpenter). Approved by Records Committee.

Great Blue Heron: First reported in Dane (S. Thiessen) and Lafayette (Jeff Baughman), March 14.

Green Heron: First reported in Lafayette County, April 16 (Jeff Baughman).

Little Blue Heron: Reported in Dodge County, May 15 (R. Gutschow) and May 22 (D. Tessen); and, Trempeleau County, May 30 (R. Gutschow).

Louisiana Heron: Reported in Fond du Lac County (Horicon Marsh), May 25 (J. Polk). Approved by Records Committee.

Cattle Egret: Reported in Dodge County, April 14 through the end of the period (D. Gustafson, R. Gutschow, W. Mueller, D. Tessen, B. Cowart, G. De Boer); Fond du Lac County, April 24 (W. Volkert); Ozaukee County, April 25 (J. Frank); Brown County, April 29 - May 24 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary, J. Johnson, D. Tessen); Columbia County, May 8 (D. Hanbury) and May 15 (J. Frank); Waukesha County, May 9 (May County); Bayfield County, May 11 (D. Verch, R. Maercklein); Lafayette County, May 18 (Jeff Baughman); and, Manitowoc County, May 19 (J. Johnson).

Great Egret: First reported in LaCrosse County, March 30 (F. Leshner).

Snowy Egret: Reported in Brown County, April 19 (M. Peterson), April 28-30 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary), May 17-18 (J. Johnson), and May 23 (G. DeBoer); LaCrosse County, May 8 (S. Robbins, D. Tessen, M. Peterson); Dodge County, May 15 (J. Frank, R. Gutschow) and May 22 (D. Tessen); and, Fond du Lac County, May 15 (D. Tessen).

Black-crowned Night Heron: First reported in Shawano County, April 1 (M. Peterson).

Yellow-crowned Night Heron: Reported in Milwaukee County March 26 (J. Frank) and March 27 (B. Cowart, W. Woodmansee, D. Tessen); Outagamie County, April 11 (4 birds, one on a nest) (J. Anderson); Columbia County, May 9 through the end of the period (Randy Hoffman); Lafayette County, May 20 (Jeff Baughman); and, Dodge County, May 22 (D. Tessen).

Least Bittern: First reported in Iron County, April 27 (M. Butterbrodt). Also reported in Dodge, Columbia and Burnett Counties.

American Bittern: First reported April 15 in Lafayette (Jeff Baughman) and Burnett (J. Hoefler) Counties.

Mute Swan: Reports came as follows: Bayfield County, throughout the period (R. Maercklein), nesting May 30 (D. Tessen); Ashland County, May 17-18 (8 birds) (M. Peterson); Douglas County, April 18 through the end of the period (6 birds) (R. Johnson), May 19 (M. Peterson), May 23 (2 birds) (K. & J. Luepke), May 29 (8 birds) (T. Teppen), May 30-31 (nesting) (D. Tessen); Manitowoc County, April 4 through the end of the period (2 birds) (C. Sontag), May 15 (2 birds) J. Johnson); and, Racine County, throughout the period (G. DeBoer).

- Whistling Swan:** First reported in Milwaukee County, March 11 (R. Gutschow).
- Greater White-fronted Goose:** Reported in Columbia County, March 14 - May 22 (7 birds on March 27) (Randy Hoffman) April 12 (3 birds) and May 19 (D. Gustafson), May 16 (W. Hilsenhoff, M. Smith), May 18 through the end of the period (D. Tessen); Burnett County, April 1-13 (J. Hoefler); Brown County, March 22-25 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary); Outagamie County, April 4 (D. Tessen); Chippewa County, (2 birds) April 16 (J. Polk); Kenosha County, April 23 (G. DeBoer); and, Bayfield County, April 30 (R. Maercklein, D. Verch).
- Snow Goose:** Present throughout the period in Winnebago County (T. Ziebell).
- Gadwall:** Present at the beginning of the period in Dane County (S. Thiessen, M. Smith, W. Hilsenhoff), and at the end of the period in Winnebago, Burnett, Fond du Lac, Brown, Dane, Dunn and Chippewa Counties.
- Common Pintail:** Present at the beginning of the period in Winnebago County (T. Ziebell), and at the end of the period in Marathon, Barron, Winnebago, Dane, Columbia, Eau Claire, Dunn and Fond du Lac Counties.
- Green-winged Teal:** First reported in Winnebago County, March 20 (T. Ziebell). Present at the end of the period in Marathon, Barron, Dane, Ashland-Bayfield, Manitowoc, Burnett, St. Croix, Eau Claire, Dunn and Fond du Lac Counties.
- Blue-winged Teal:** First reported in Racine County, March 17 (G. DeBoer).
- Eurasian Wigeon:** Reported in Brown County, March 21 (L. Baumann) and March 22 (M. Donald). Approved by Records Committee.
- American Wigeon:** Present at the beginning of the period in Dane County (W. Hilsenhoff, S. Thiessen), and at the end of the period in Marathon, Barron, Douglas, Winnebago and Fond du Lac Counties.
- Northern Shoveler:** Present at the beginning of the period in Dane County (W. Hilsenhoff, S. Thiessen, M. Smith).
- Redhead:** Present at the beginning of the period in Dane County (S. Thiessen).
- Ring-necked Duck:** First reported in Milwaukee County, March 13 (W. Mueller, D. Gustafson). Present at the end of the period in Columbia, Marathon, Barron, Ashland-Bayfield, Burnett, St. Croix and Chippewa Counties.
- Canvasback:** Present at the beginning of the period in Racine County (G. DeBoer), and, at the end of the period in Ashland-Bayfield (D. Verch) and Winnebago (T. Ziebell) Counties.
- Greater Scaup:** Present at the beginning of the period in Door, Winnebago, Racine and Milwaukee Counties, and, at the end of the period in Manitowoc County (C. Sontag).
- Lesser Scaup:** Present at the beginning of the period in Dane (W. Hilsenhoff, M. Smith) and Winnebago (T. Ziebell) Counties, and at the end of the period in Dane, Lafayette, Douglas, Winnebago, Ashland-Bayfield and Dunn Counties.
- Common Goldeneye:** Present at the beginning of the period in Eau Claire, Dunn, Chippewa, Marathon, Door, Barron, Shawano, Milwaukee, Winnebago, Racine, Ashland-Bayfield, Manitowoc, Fond du Lac, Brown and Dane Counties, and, at the end of the period in Marathon (B. Bacon), Door (C. & R. Lukes), Douglas (R. Johnson), and Ashland-Bayfield (D. Verch) Counties.
- Bufflehead:** Present at the beginning of the period in Racine (G. DeBoer) and Milwaukee (R. Gutschow) Counties, and at the end of the period in Marathon (B. Bacon) and Ashland-Bayfield (D. Verch) Counties.
- Old Squaw:** Last reported in Ozaukee County, May 2 (D. Tessen). Also reported in Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha and LaCrosse (April 22) (F. Leshner) Counties.
- White-winged Scoter:** Reported in Ozaukee County (3 birds), April 9 (D. Tessen), and Ashland-Bayfield Counties, May 22-23 (D. Verch).
- Surf Scoter:** Reported in Ozaukee County, March 27 (3 birds) and April 9 (4 birds) (D. Tessen).
- Black Scoter:** Reported in Ozaukee County, March 27 (4 birds), April 9 (3 birds) and May 2 (2 birds) (D. Tessen); and, Ashland-Bayfield Counties, May 24 (D. Verch).
- Ruddy Duck:** First reported in Milwaukee County, March 11 (B. Cowart).

- Hooded Merganser:** Present at the beginning of the period in Dane (S. Thiessen) and Racine (G. DeBoer) Counties. Present at the end of the period in Vilas, Marathon, Barron, Ashland-Bayfield, Burnett and St. Croix Counties.
- Common Merganser:** Present at the beginning of the period in Marathon, Door, Barron, Dane, Milwaukee, Racine, Manitowoc, Brown and Eau Claire Counties, and at the end of the period in Ashland-Bayfield Counties (D. Verch).
- Red-breasted Merganser:** Present at the beginning of the period in Racine (G. DeBoer) and Milwaukee (B. Cowart) Counties, and at the end of the period in Door, Douglas, Ashland-Bayfield and St. Croix Counties.
- Turkey Vulture:** First reported in Dodge County, March 14 (J. Hasleu), and Ashland-Bayfield County, March 15 (D. Verch).
- Swallow-tailed Kite:** One was reported in Door County, May 15-17 (J. Hale); and another in Waukesha County, May 31 (R. Sharp). Approved by Records Committee.
- Northern Goshawk:** Present at the beginning of the period in Langlade, Barron, Fond du Lac and Chippewa Counties, and at the end of the period in Barron County (A. Goff). Also reported in Waushara, Shawano, Bayfield, Portage, Monroe, Clark, Outagamie, Taylor, Vilas, Door, Wood, Marathon, Lafayette and Milwaukee Counties.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk:** Present at the beginning of the period in Fond du Lac (W. Volkert) and Barron (J. Humphrey) Counties.
- Cooper's Hawk:** Present at the beginning of the period in Fond du Lac County (W. Volkert).
- Red-shouldered Hawk:** Present at the beginning of the period in Fond du Lac County (W. Volkert).
- Broad-winged Hawk:** Present at the beginning of the period in Fond du Lac County (W. Volkert).
- Swainson's Hawk:** Reported in Wood County, March 16 (D. Follen, Sr.); Chippewa County, April 7 (C. Kemper); Taylor County, April 25 (S. Robbins); and Clark County, May 28 (D. Tessen).
- Rough-legged Hawk:** Last reported in Bayfield County, May 28 (R. Maercklein).
- Golden Eagle:** Reported in Chippewa County, March 22 (C. Kemper); and Monroe County, March 11 (E. Epstein).
- Bald Eagle:** Reported as far south as Kenosha (D. Tessen), Washington (D. Cleek), Dodge (Horizon National Wildlife Refuge), Dane (W. Hilsenhoff, M. Smith), Sauk (K. Lange) and LaCrosse (F. Leshar) Counties.
- Northern Harrier:** Present at the beginning of the period in Fond du Lac (W. Volkert), Brown (Br. Columban, E. Cleary) and Dand (S. Thiessen) Counties.
- Osprey:** First reported in Wood County, March 25 (D. Follen, Sr.).
- Peregrine Falcon:** First reported on March 24 in Marathon (B. Bacon), Portage (B. Bacon) and Wood (B. Bacon) Counties. Also reported in Ashland, Juneau, Burnett, Door, Langlade, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Dodge, Sauk, Fond du Lac, and Bayfield Counties.
- Merlin:** First reported in Waukesha County, March 14. Also reported in Chippewa, Taylor, Wood, Marathon, Barron, Clark, Bayfield, Portage, Milwaukee, Jackson, Ozaukee, Dodge, Sauk, and Manitowoc Counties.
- Greater Prairie Chicken:** Reported in Marathon (S. Robbins, B. Bacon, K. & J. Luepke), Taylor (S. Robbins), Wood (D. Follen, Sr., B. Bacon), Burnett (J. Hoefler) and Portage (B. Bacon, D. Tessen).
- Sharp-tailed Grouse:** Reported in Price (L. Gregg), Douglas (R. Johnson), Taylor (S. Robbins), Burnett (J. Hoefler, D. Tessen, M. Peterson), and Ashland-Bayfield (D. Verch) Counties.
- Common Bobwhite:** All reports were in counties south and west of Walworth, Columbia and Chippewa Counties.
- Gray Partridge:** Reported in St. Croix County (J. Evrard). All other reports were in counties south and east of Brown, Shawano, Portage, Columbia, Dane and Lafayette Counties.
- Sandhill Crane:** First reported in Winnebago (T. Ziebell) and Racine (G. DeBoer) Counties, March 13.

King Rail: Reported in Fond du Lac County, May 8 (J. Polk); LaCrosse County, May 9 (D. Tessen); Columbia County, May 9 (R. Hoffman), and May 15 (D. Tessen); and Dodge County, May 29 (D. Tessen).

Virginia Rail: First reported in Lafayette County, April 9 (Jeff Baughman).

Sora Rail: First reported in Fond du Lac County, April 15 (W. Volkert).

Yellow Rail: Reported in Milwaukee County, April 20 (J. Frank); and, Burnett County, May 30 (D. Tessen).

Common Gallinule: First reported in Brown County, April 23 (J. Johnson).

American Coot: Present at the beginning of the period in Dane County (W. Hilsenhoff, M. Smith).

Semipalmated Plover: First reported in Dodge County, May 2 (D. Tessen). Present at the end of the period in Ashland-Bayfield, Dane, Columbia and Chippewa Counties.

Piping Plover: Reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties, May 16-26 (D. Verch); Douglas County, May 19 (M. Peterson), May 22 (5 birds) (G. DeBoer), May 23 (3 birds) (K. & J. Luepke), and May 30 (2 birds) (D. Tessen); and, Manitowoc County, May 23 (R. Hoffman).

Killdeer: First reported in Monroe County, March 10 (E. Epstein).

Lesser Golden Plover: First reported in Columbia County, April 24 (Randy Hoffman). Last reported in Fond du Lac County, May 29 (T. Schultz).

Black-bellied Plover: First reported in Racine County, May 4 (G. DeBoer). Present at the end of the period in Douglas (R. Johnson) and Eau Claire (J. Polk) Counties.

Ruddy Turnstone: First reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties, April 16 (D. Verch) Present at the end of the period in Racine, Milwaukee, Ashland-Bayfield and Douglas Counties.

American Woodcock: First reported in Langlade County, March 9 (B. Pickering).

Common Snipe: Present at the beginning of the period in Winnebago County (T. Ziebell).

Whimbrel: Reported in Manitowoc County, May 15 (25 birds) and May 17 (46 birds) (J. Johnson), and May 23 (Randy Hoffman); Milwaukee County, May 22 (D. Tessen); and, Door County, May 25 (R. & C. Lukes).

Upland Sandpiper: First reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties, April 5 (D. Verch).

Spotted Sandpiper: First reported in Brown County, April 2 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary).

Solitary Sandpiper: First reported in Iron County, April 17 (M. Butterbrodt). Present at the end of the period in Ashland-Bayfield Counties (D. Verch).

Willet: Reported in Milwaukee County, April 21 (10 birds) (B. Cowart), May 1 (4 birds) (J. Frank) and May 7 (35 birds) (D. Tessen); Bayfield County, April 30 (2 birds) R. Maercklein) and April 30 - May 11 (4 birds) (R. Verch); and, Manitowoc County, May 1-7 (7 birds) C. Sontag).

Greater Yellowlegs: First reported in Lafayette County, March 29 (Jeff Baughman). Present at the end of the period in Eau Claire County (J. Polk).

Lesser Yellowlegs: First reported in Winnebago County, April 1 (T. Ziebell). Present at the end of the period in Barron, Eau Claire and Fond du Lac Counties.

Red Knot: Reported in Manitowoc County, May 16 (Randy Hoffman), May 19 (J. Johnson), May 23 through the end of the period (3 birds on May 27) (C. Sontag); Milwaukee County, May 20 (5 birds) (W. Mueller); Columbia County, May 21 (Randy Hoffman); Douglas County, May 22 (2 birds) (G. DeBoer), May 23 (4 birds) (R. Johnson, K. & J. Luepke); and, Columbia County, May 22-23 (C. Schultz).

Pectoral Sandpiper: First reported in Lafayette County, April 4 (Jeff Baughman). Present at the end of the period in Eau Claire County (J. Polk).

White-rumped Sandpiper: First reported in Dodge County, May 7 (D. Tessen). Present at the end of the period in Dane, Bayfield, Eau Claire, Dunn, Manitowoc and Fond du Lac Counties.

Baird's Sandpiper: First reported in Columbia County, May 9 (D. Tessen). Present at the end of the period in Chippewa County (D. Tessen). Also reported in Eau Claire, Fond du Lac and Dodge Counties.

- Least Sandpiper:** First reported in Eau Claire County, May 2 (J. Polk). Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee, Bayfield, Columbia, Douglas, Eau Claire, Dane and Fond du Lac Counties.
- Curlew Sandpiper:** Reported in Milwaukee County, May 15 (M. Donald, R. Sundell. Approved by Records Committee.
- Dunlin:** First reported in Dodge County, April 23 (D. Hanbury). Present at the end of the period in Dane, Columbia, Douglas, Dunn, Manitowoc, and Fond du Lac Counties.
- Short-billed Dowitcher:** First reported in Door County, May 1 (R. & C. Lukes). Last reported in Columbia (Randy Hoffman) and Dane (Randy Hoffman) Counties, May 23.
- Long-billed Dowitcher:** First reported in Ozaukee County, April 15 (W. Woodmansee). Last reported in Fond du Lac County, May 29 (T. Schultz).
- Stilt Sandpiper:** Reported in Eau Claire and Chippewa Counties, May 11 (J. Polk); Dane County, May 11-13 (2 birds) (Randy Hoffman); Dodge County, May 8 (D. Gustafson); Fond du Lac County, May 15-16 (2 birds) (T. Schultz, W. Volkert); and Burnett County, May 19 (M. Peterson).
- Semipalmated Sandpiper:** First reported in Iron County, May 3 (M. Butterbrodt). Present at the end of the period in Dane, Milwaukee, Bayfield, Eau Claire, Dunn, Manitowoc and Fond du Lac Counties.
- Western Sandpiper:** Reported in Columbia County, May 9 (3 birds) (Randy Hoffman); and, in Dodge County, May 22 (D. Tessen).
- Marbled Godwit:** Reported in St. Croix County, April 30 (J. Evrard); Columbia County, May 16 (W. Hilsenhoff); Dane County, May 17 (Randy Hoffman); Burnett County, May 19 (6 birds) (JH. Hoefler); Douglas County, May 20 (R. Johnson); and Dodge County, May 22 (6 birds) (D. Tessen) and May 29 (Horicon N.W.R.).
- Hudsonian Godwit:** Reported in Dodge County, May 7 (D. Tessen), May 13 (J. Frank) and May 22 (5 birds) (D. Gustafson) (55 birds) (D. Tessen); Dane County, May 9 (R. Gutschow), May 11-23 (May 16 - 33 birds) (W. Hilsenhoff), May 12-26 (May 15 - 9 birds) (Randy Hoffman, D. Tessen); Chippewa County, May 9-23 (5 birds) (J. Polk); Columbia County, May 14-26 (May 23 - 28 birds) (Randy Hoffman); Barron County, May 14 (A. Goff); Burnett County, May 19 (M. Peterson); Manitowoc County, May 19 (C. Sontag); Clark County, May 20 (S. Robbins); and, Fond du Lac County, May 22 (W. Volkert).
- Ruff:** Reported in Jefferson County, May 7 (D. Tessen).
- Sanderling:** First reported in Milwaukee County, April 20 (B. Cowart). Present at the end of the period in Bayfield, Douglas and Manitowoc County.
- American Avocet:** Reported in Brown County, April 19 (M. Peterson) and May 15-18 (J. Johnson); Milwaukee County, May 6 (3 birds) (W. Mueller); and Manitowoc County, May 6-7 (3 birds) (C. Sontag).
- Wilson's Phalarope:** First reported in Taylor County, April 26 (S. Robbins) and Eau Claire County, April 26 (J. Polk). Present at the end of the period in St. Croix, Eau Claire and Fond du Lac County.
- Northern Phalarope:** Reported in Dane County, May 11-21 (Randy Hoffman) and May 31 (S. Thiessen); Brown County, May 13-17 (3 birds) (J. Johnson); Eau Claire County, May 16 through the end of the period (J. Polk); Dodge County, May 22 (D. Tessen); and, Columbia County, May 26 (Randy Hoffman).
- Glaucous Gull:** Reported in Milwaukee County, April 2 - May 10 (2 birds) (B. Cowart); Eau Claire County, April 6 (J. Polk); Sheboygan County, April 9 (D. Tessen); Manitowoc County, April 20 through the end of the period (2 birds) (C. Sontag); and Douglas County, May 19 (M. Peterson).
- Iceland Gull:** Reported in Manitowoc County, April 20 - May 14 (C. Sontag, J. Johnson).
- Great Black-backed Gull:** Reported in Manitowoc County, May 14 (J. Johnson) and May 29 (C. Sontag).
- Laughing Gull:** Reported in Milwaukee County, May 22 (D. Tessen).
- Franklin's Gull:** Reported in LaCrosse County, April 1 (F. Leshar); Marathon County, May 11 (2 birds) (B. Bacon); Chippewa County, May 11 (J. Polk); and Milwaukee County, May 13 (B. Cowart) and May 22 (D. Tessen).
- Bonaparte's Gull:** First reported in Milwaukee County, March 27 (D. Tessen).

Little Gull: Reported in Milwaukee County, May 10 (D. Gustafson) and May 14 (B. Cowart); and, Manitowoc County, May 18 through the end of the period (2 birds) (C. Sontag).

Forster's Tern: First reported in Waupaca County (P. Maunae-Sanders) and Kenosha County (G. DeBoer), April 15.

Common Tern: First reported in Barron County, April 17 (A. Goff).

Caspian Tern: First reported in Manitowoc County, April 14 (C. Sontag).

Black Tern: First reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties, April 24 (D. Verch).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: First reported in Milwaukee County, May 11 (J. Frank).

Black-billed Cuckoo: First reported in Green County, May 1] (M. Peterson).

Snowy Owl: Last reported in Winnebago County, April 7 (T. Ziebell). Also reported in Milwaukee, Price, Taylor, Brown, Wood, Langlade, Clark and Dodge Counties.

Great Gray Owl: Reported in Burnett County, May 26 through the end of the period (J. Hoefler).

Long-eared Owl: Reported in Milwaukee County, March 9 (D. Gustafson) and March 23 (W. Woodmansee); Brown County, April 2-5 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary); Marathon County, April 8-24 (3 birds) (K. & J. Luepke); and, Bayfield County, May 5 (T. Dolittle).

Short-eared Owl: Reported in Racine County from the beginning of the period to March 25 (G. DeBoer); Lafayette County from the beginning of the period to March 6 (5 birds) (Jeff Baughman); Milwaukee County, at the beginning of the period (B. Cowart), March 9 (2 birds) (D. Gustafson), March 24 - April 24 (J. Frank), April 4 (R. Gutschow), April 7 and 24 (2 birds) (D. Tessen); Wood County, March 11 (D. Follen Sr.); Marathon County, April 1-21 (K. & J. Luepke); Ozaukee County, April 1 (J. Frank); and, Manitowoc County, April 4 (C. Sontag).

Boreal Owl: Reported in Wood County, March 4 (K. & J. Luepke).

Saw-whet Owl: Reported in Barron County at the beginning of the period (J. Humphrey); Brown County, April 25-28 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary); Clark County, April 25 (S. Robbins); Wood County, April 25 (D. Follen, Sr.); Ozaukee County, April 25 (J. Frank); and Sauk County, April 30 (1 banded) and May 28 (1 banded) (J.J. & Ed Peartree).

Whip-poor-will: First reported in Dane County, April 23 (S. Theissen).

Common Nighthawk: First reported in Dane County, April 14 (S. Theissen).

Chimney Swift: First reported in Dane County, April 16 (S. Theissen).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: First reported in Sauk County, May 7 (K. Lange).

Pileated Woodpecker: Reported north and east of Door, Brown, Fond du Lac, Dane and Lafayette Counties.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: Present at the beginning of the period in Barron County (J. Humphrey).

Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker: Reported in Vilas County, March 7-29 (Jim Baughman); Stones Bridge, March 14 (J. Johnson); Forest County, April 22 (B. Reardon); and Douglas County, Man 31 (D. Tessen).

Eastern Kingbird: First reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties, April 25 (D. Verch).

Great Crested Flycatcher: First reported April 18 in Eau Claire and Dunn Counties (J. Polk).

Eastern Phoebe: First reported March 23 in Milwaukee (W. Woodmansee) and Monroe (E. Epstein) Counties.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: First reported in Racine County, May 5 (G. DeBoer).

Acadian Flycatcher: First reported in Lafayette County, May 10 (Jeff Baughman).

Alder Flycatcher: First reported in Milwaukee County, May 9 (M. Bontly).

Willow Flycatcher: First reported in LaCrosse County, May 8 (S. Robbins).

Least Flycatcher: First reported in Dane County, April 29 (S. Theissen).

Eastern Pewee: First reported in Vernon County, April 30 (J. Weber).

Olive-sided Flycatcher: First reported in Milwaukee County, May 5 (J. Frank, B. Cowart).

- Tree Swallow:** First reported in Jefferson County, March 25 (J. Frank).
- Bank Swallow:** First reported April 15 in Eau Claire (J. Polk) and Lafayette (Jeff Baughman) Counties.
- Rough-winged Swallow:** First reported in Dodge County, April 12 (R. Gutschow, D. Hanbury).
- Barn Swallow:** First reported in Dodge County, April 15 (W. Mueller).
- Cliff Swallow:** First reported in Milwaukee County, April 17 (B. Cowart).
- Purple Martin:** First reported in Wood County, April 4 (D. Follen Sr.).
- Gray Jay:** Reported in Price (M. Hardy, L. Gregg), Vilas (Jim Baughman); Ashland (S. Robbins, B. Reardon), Forest (B. Reardon, D. Tessen, K. & J. Luepke), and Oneida (B. Reardon, D. Tessen) Counties.
- Northern Raven:** Reported north of LaCrosse, Monroe, Wood, Marathon, Shawano, Outagamie and Door Counties.
- Boreal Chickadee:** Reported in Price (M. Hardy), Vilas (Jim Baughman), Forest (D. Tessen) and Oneida (D. Tessen) Counties.
- Tufted Titmouse:** Reported in Rock (G. Mahlum), Dane (W. Hilsenhoff, M. Smith, D. Cederstrom, S. Theissen), Vernon (V. Weber), Lafayette (Jeff Baughman, Waukesha (D. Gustafson), Eau Claire (J. Polk), Chippewa (J. Polk) and Dunn (J. Polk) Counties.
- Northern Housewren:** First reported in Door County April 7 (R. & C. Lukes).
- Winter Wren:** First reported in Milwaukee County, March 24 (W. Woodmansee, M. Bontly).
- Bewicks Wren:** Reported in Milwaukee County, May 18 (B. Cowart, W. Woodmansee).
- Carolina Wren:** Reported in Manitowoc County, May 4 (C. Sontag).
- Marsh Wren:** First reported in Winnebago County, April 27 (T. Ziebell).
- Sedge Wren:** First reported in Milwaukee County, May 2 (J. Frank).
- Northern Mockingbird:** Reported in Iron County, May 4 (M. Butterbrodt); Milwaukee County, May 4 (D. Gustafson); Fond du Lac County, May 12 (T. Schultz); and, Barron County, May 31 (D. Tessen).
- Gray Catbird:** First reported in Door County, April 16 (R. & C. Lukes).
- Brown Thrasher:** First reported in Milwaukee County, April 15 (J. Frank).
- Varied Thrush:** Reported in Eau Claire County from the beginning of the period to April 3 (J. Polk).
- Wood Thrush:** First reported in Wood County, April 23 (D. Folle Sr.).
- Hermit Thrush:** First reported in Dane County, April 2 (W. Hilsenhoff).
- Swainson's Thrush:** First reported in Sauk County, May 4 (K. Lange). Present at the end of the period in Manitowoc, Bayfield, Brown, and Douglas County.
- Gray-cheeked Thrush:** First reported May 4 in Dane (M. Smith) and Brown (Br. Columban, E. Cleary) Counties. Present at the end of the period in Ashland-Bayfield (D. Verch) and Barron (A. Goff) Counties.
- Veery:** First reported in Outagamie County, May 1 (J. Anderson, L. Prickette, M. Goodman).
- Eastern Bluebird:** First reported in Dane County, March 14 (D. Cederstrom).
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher:** First reported April 22 in Sauk (K. Lange) and Milwaukee (D. Gustafson) Counties.
- Golden-crowned Kinglet:** Present at the beginning of the period in Door County (R. & C. Lukes), and at the end of the period in Vilas (Jim Baughman) and Bayfield (R. Maercklein) Counties.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet:** First reported in Milwaukee County, March 29 (M. Bontly). Present at the end of the period in Manitowoc (C. Sontag), Iron (M. Butlerbrodt), Bayfield (R. Johnson) and Douglas (R. Johnson) Counties.
- Water Pipit:** First reported in Manitowoc County, April 7 (C. Sontag). Present at the end of the period in Manitowoc County (C. Sontag). Also reported in Milwaukee, Taylor, Dane and LaCrosse Counties.

- Bohemian Waxwing:** Reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties, from the beginning of the period to April 21 (D. Verch); Door County, from the beginning of the period to March 17 (R. C. Lukes); Price County, March 4-23 (64 on March 6) (M. Hardy); Shawano County, March 7-21 (10 birds) (M. Peterson); Brown County, April 4-18 (M. Wierzbicki) and April 7-10 (8 birds) (Br. Columban, E. Cleary); and, Chippewa County, April 15 (J. Polk).
- Northern Shrike:** Last reported April 23 in Door County (R. & C. Lukes).
- Loggerhead Shrike:** Reported in Eau Claire County, May 21 (2 birds) (J. Polk); and, Burnett County, May 30 (D. Tessen).
- White-eyed Vireo:** Reported in Milwaukee County, May 2-14 (2 birds) (J. Frank), May 5 (R. Gutschow), May 7 and 14 (D. Gustafson), May 10-15 (D. Hanbury), May 10-29 (2 birds) (W. Woodmansee, M. Bontly), and May 16-30 (2 birds) (D. Mason); Green County, May 4 (N. Barger), and May 23 (M. Peterson); Dane County, May 9-15 (W. Hilsenhoff) and May 23 (2 birds) (S. Theissen); and Taylor County, May 14 (S. Robbins).
- Bell's Vireo:** Reported in Milwaukee County, May 7 (D. Tessen); and, Lafayette County, May 14 through the end of the period (2 birds) (Jeff Baughman).
- Yellow-throated Vireo:** First reported in Sauk County, May 4 (K. Lange).
- Solitary Vireo:** First reported May 3 in Milwaukee (J. Frank, R. Gutschow) and Vernon (V. Weber) Counties.
- Red-eyed Vireo:** First reported May 5 in Brown (J. Johnson, Br. Columban, E. Cleary) and Lafayette (J. Baughman) Counties.
- Philadelphia Vireo:** First reported in Lafayette County, May 4 (Jeff Baughman). Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee (J. Frank) and Manitowoc (C. Sontag) Counties.
- Warbling Vireo:** First reported May 4 in LaCrosse (F. Leshner), Sauk (K. Lange), Dane (M. Smith), Brown (Br. Columban, E. Cleary) and Ozaukee (B. Cowart) Counties.
- Black and White Warbler:** First reported in Sauk County, April 18 (K. Lange).
- Prothonotary Warbler:** First reported in Dane County, May 5 (M. Smith, W. Hilsenhoff). Also reported in Milwaukee, Lafayette, LaCrosse, Grant, Washington, Burnett, Vernon, Sauk, Trempealeau and Fond du Lac Counties.
- Worm-eating Warbler:** Reported in Milwaukee County, May 2 (M. Bontly, D. Mason) and May 6 (B. Cowart); Sauk County, May 2 (Randy Hoffman), May 10 (M. Peterson), May 15 (D. Tessen) and May 24 (D. Gustafson); Dane County, May 8 (M. Smith, S. Theissen) and May 13 (4 birds) (W. Hilsenhoff); and, Racine County, May 12 (G. DeBoer).
- Golden-winged Warbler:** First reported in Dane County, May 4 (W. Hilsenhoff).
- Blue-winged Warbler:** First reported in Wood County, April 10 (D. Follen Sr.).
- "Brewster's Hybrid":** Reported in Lafayette County, May 4 through the end of the period (3 birds on May 11) (Jeff Baughman); and in Fond du Lac County, May 15 (T. Schultz) and May 25 (J. Polk).
- Tennessee Warbler:** First reported in Sauk County, May 3 (K. Lange).
- Orange-crowned Warbler:** First reported in Barron County, April 19 (A. Goff). Last reported in Door County, May 18 (C. Schroeder).
- Nashville Warbler:** First reported in LaCrosse County, April 24 (F. Leshner).
- Northern Parula Warbler:** First reported in Milwaukee County, April 28 (D. Hanbury).
- Yellow Warbler:** First reported in Dane County, April 24 (Randy Hoffman).
- Magnolia Warbler:** First reported in Dane County, May 4 (W. Hilsenhoff).
- Cape May Warbler:** First reported in Milwaukee County, May 3 (M. Bontly).
- Black-throated Blue Warbler:** First reported in Dane (W. Hilsenhoff) and Brown (Br. Columban, E. Cleary) Counties, May 5.
- Yellow-rumped Warbler:** First reported in Manitowoc County, April 1 (C. Sontag).
- Black-throated Green Warbler:** First reported in Dane County, May 1 (M. Smith).
- Hermit Warbler:** First state record reported in Kaukauna, April 27 (D. Minkebige). Approved by the records committee.
- Cerulean Warbler:** First reported in Brown County, May 4 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary).

Blackburnian Warbler: First reported in Dane County, May 2 (S. Theissen).

Yellow-throated Warbler: Reported in Waukesha County, May 9 (R. Gutschow); and, Iowa County, May 8 (Dilling).

Chestnut-sided Warbler: First reported in Door County, May 1 (R. & C. Lukes, C. Schroeder).

Bay-breasted Warbler: First reported in Milwaukee County, May 5 (J. Frank).

Blackpoll Warbler: First reported in Dane (W. Hilsen hoff, Randy Hoffman), Bayfield (R. Maercklein) and Ozaukee (B. Cowart) Counties, May 4.

Pine Warbler: First reported in Eau Claire County, April 15 (J. Polk).

Prairie Warbler: Reported in Milwaukee County, May 5 (J. Frank) and May 17 (W. Woodmansee, M. Bontly); and, Dane County, May 18 (Randy Hoffman).

Palm Warbler: First reported in Door County, April 24 (G. DeBoer).

Ovenbird: First reported in Fond du Lac County, May 1 (W. Volkert).

Northern Waterthrush: First reported in Dane County, April 14 (D. Cederstrom).

Louisiana Waterthrush: First reported in Sauk County, April 11 (Randy Hoffman). Also reported in Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Dane, Wood, Waukesha, and Vernon Counties.

Kentucky Warbler: First reported in Brown County, May 5 (M. Wierzbiecki). Also reported in Milwaukee, Dane, Door, Racine and Sauk Counties.

Connecticut Warbler: First reported in Vernon County, May 3 (V. Weber).

Mourning Warbler: First reported in Fond du Lac County, May 7 (W. Volkert).

Common Yellowthroat: First reported in Dane County, May 2 (M. Smith).

Yellow-breasted Chat: Reported in Milwaukee County, May 8 (M. Bontly, D. Mason), May 9 (J. Frank), May 14 (D. Gustafson) and May 17 (B. Cowart); Green County, May 10 (M. Peterson); Lafayette County, May 11-16 (Jeff Baughman); and Walworth County, May 22 (D. Tessen).

Hooded Warbler: Reported in Dane County, May 5 (M. Smith, D. Cederstrom), May 8 (G. DeBoer, W. Hilsen hoff) and May 18 (Randy Hoffman); Eau Claire County, May 5 (J. Polk); Ozaukee County, May 1 (R. Gutschow); Milwaukee County, May 11 (D. Hanbury), May 12 (B. Cowart, D. Gustafson), May 17 (W. Woodmansee, D. Mason) and May 21 (D. Gustafson); Sauk County, May 22 (M. Peterson); and, Waukesha County (2 birds), May 22 (D. Tessen).

Wilson's Warbler: First reported in Milwaukee County, May 6 (B. Cowart).

Canada Warbler: First reported in Sauk County, May 6 (K. Lange).

American Redstart: First reported in Door County, April 23 (R. & C. Lukes).

Bobolink: First reported in Dodge County, April 29 (Horizon NWR).

Yellow-headed Blackbird: First reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties, April 9 (D. Verch).

Orchard Oriole: First reported in Milwaukee County, May 8 (M. Bontly, W. Woodmansee, D. Mason). Also reported in Dane, Door, Eau Claire, Iowa, Dodge and Columbia Counties.

Baltimore Oriole: First reported in Dane County, May 3 (W. Hilsen hoff).

Rusty Blackbird: Present at the beginning of the period in Winnebago County (T. Ziebell). Last reported in Douglas County, May 23 (R. Johnson).

Brewer's Blackbird: Present at the beginning of the period in Racine County (G. DeBoer).

Western Tanager: Reported in Eau Claire County, May 10 (J. Polk). Approved by Records Committee.

Scarlet Tanager: First reported in Racine County, May 4 (G. DeBoer).

Summer Tanager: Reported in Dane County, May 11 (Randy Hoffman); and, Milwaukee County, May 14 and 17 (2 birds) (D. Gustafson).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: First reported in Brown County, May 1 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary).

Indigo Bunting: First reported in Brown County, May 3 (Br. Columban, E. Cleary).

Dickcissel: Reported in Green County, May 22 (M. Peterson); and, Sauk County, May 24 (D. Gustafson) and May 28 through the end of the period (J.J. & Ed Peartree).

- Pine Grosbeak:** Last reported in Douglas County, May 29 (R. Johnson). Also reported in Fond du Lac, Marathon, Door, Shawano, Langlade, Iron, Price, Forest, Eau Claire and Wood Counties.
- Hoary Redpoll:** Last reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties, April 26 (D. Verch). Also reported in Milwaukee, Taylor, Winnebago, Door, Shawano and Price Counties.
- Common Redpoll:** Last reported in Taylor County, May 21 (May Count).
- Pine Siskin:** Present at the end of the period in Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Douglas, Bayfield, Vilas, Winnebago, Brown, Dane, and Iron Counties.
- Red Crossbill:** Present at the end of the period in Ashland-Bayfield Counties (D. Verch). Also reported in LaCrosse, Dane, Wood, Shawano, Milwaukee, Eau Claire, Langlade, Ozaukee, Washington and Douglas Counties.
- White-winged Crossbill:** Present at the end of the period in Milwaukee (D. Mason, M. Bontly, W. Woodmansee) and Ashland-Bayfield (D. Verch) Counties. Also reported in Ozaukee, Dane, Vilas, Winnebago, Door, Brown, Price and Forest Counties.
- Rufous-sided Towhee:** First reported in Milwaukee County, April 1 (J. Frank).
- Lark Bunting:** Reported in Dane County, April 4 (Randy Hoffman); St. Croix County, May 4 (J. Evrard); and Ashland County, May 12-23 (D. Verch).
- Savannah Sparrow:** First reported in Ozaukee County, Marcy 24 (B. Cowart), and in Winnebago County, March 31 (C. Schultz).
- Grasshopper Sparrow:** First reported in Waukesha County, April 24 (D. Tessen).
- LeConte's Sparrow:** First reported in Ashland-Bayfield Counties, April 21 (D. Verch). Also reported in Milwaukee, Columbia, Price, Ozaukee and Burnett Counties.
- Henslow's Sparrow:** First reported in Columbia County, April 19 (Randy Hoffman).
- Sharp-tailed Sparrow:** Reported in Burnett County, May 29 (D. Tessen).
- Vesper Sparrow:** First reported in Dane County, March 21 (W. Hilsenhoff).
- Lark Sparrow:** Reported in Sauk County, April 25 through the end of the period (D. Tessen, G. DeBoer, B. Cowart, J. Frank, M. Peterson); Eau Claire County, May 12 (J. Polk); and Burnett County, May 30 (D. Tessen).
- Northern Junco:** Present at the end of the period in Iron (M. Butterbrodt) and Vilas (Jim Baughman) Counties.
- American Tree Sparrow:** Last reported May 5 in Manitowoc (C. Sontag) and Price (M. Hardy) Counties.
- Chipping Sparrow:** First reported in Columbia County, March 30 (Randy Hoffman).
- Clay-colored Sparrow:** First reported in Door County, April 22 (R. & C. Lukes).
- Field Sparrow:** First reported in Washington County, March 28 (D. Cleek).
- Harris' Sparrow:** First reported in Burnett County, May 6 (J. Hoefler). Present at the end of the period in Ashland-Bayfield Counties (D. Verch). Also reported in Price, Douglas, Brown and Taylor Counties.
- White-crowned Sparrow:** Present at the beginning of the period in Racine County (G. DeBoer).
- White-throated Sparrow:** Present at the beginning of the period in Racine (G. DeBoer) and Dane (M. Smith) Counties.
- Fox Sparrow:** First reported March 24 in Winnebago (T. Ziebell, D. Gustafson, C. Schultz), Milwaukee (M. Bontly, W. Woodmansee), Brown (J. Johnson), Fond du Lac (W. Volkert), Rock (G. Mahlum), Sauk (K. Lange) and Manitowoc (C. Sontag) Counties. Last reported in Douglas County, May 29 (R. Johnson).
- Lincoln's Sparrow:** First reported in Milwaukee County, March 24 (M. Bontly, W. Woodmansee).
- Swamp Sparrow:** First reported in Milwaukee County, March 24 (D. Mason, W. Woodmansee, M. Bontly).
- Lapland Longspur:** Last reported in Milwaukee County, May 24 (B. Cowart).
- Snow Bunting:** Last reported in Fond du Lac County, April 25 (T. Schultz).

CONTRIBUTORS

Jim Anderson, Bruce Bacon, N. Barger, Jeff Baughman, Jim Baughman, Ly Baughman, Homer Bishop, Marilyn Bontly, Bernie Brouhard, Mary Butterbrodt, Dan Carney, Anita Carpenter, David Cederstrom, Edwin Cleary, Dick Cleek, Brother Columban, Bill Cowart, Gerald DeBoer, Mrs. Stan Dilling, Thomas Dolittle, Mary Donald, Eric Epstein, Jim Evrard, Donna Feest, Don Follen, Sr., Jim Frank, Pepper Fuller, Alta Goff, Mary Goodwin, Larry Gregg, Dennis Gustafson, Ron Gutschow, James Hale, Karen Hale, Donald Hanbury, Maybelle Hardy, Dorothy Harmer, Judy Haseleu, William Hilsenhoff, James Hoeffler, Randy Hoffman, Pete Hronek, Janelle Humphrey, James Johnson, Robbye Johnson, Hans Kuhn, Eleanor Kuhn, Kenneth Lange, Frederick Leshner, Ken Luepke, Jan Luepke, Charlotte Lukes, Roy Lukes, Robert Maercklein, Gyda Mahlum, Doug Mason, Kim Mello, Vicky Mello, Dan Minkebig, William Mueller, J.J. Peartree, Ed Peartree, Bernard Pickering, Janine Polk, Larry Prickett, Bill Reardon, Sam Robbins, Pat Sanders, Carl Schroeder, Clark Schultz, Tom Schultz, Richard Sharp, Martin Smith, Charles Sontag, Roger Sundell, Terry Teppen, Daryl Tessen, Steven Thiessen, Dick Verch, William Volkert, Viratine Weber, Melvin Wierzbiicki, Winnie Woodmansee, Thomas Ziebell.

CORRECTION

Records from Jim Baughman in Spring 1981 Passenger Pigeon listed as Oneida County should have been Vilas County.

Big Day Counts - 1982

Randy Hoffman, May 9, 3:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., 54 miles by car, 18 on foot, 167 species including: Red-necked Grebe, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Western Sandpiper, Prothonotary Warbler, Orchard Oriole and LeConte's Sparrow.

Daryl Tessen, May 22, 7:00 a.m. - 7:30 p.m., 281 miles by car, 5 on foot, 166 species including: Little Blue Heron, Cattle Egret, Snowy Egret, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Peregrine Falcon, Whimbrel, Red Knot, Western Sandpiper, Marbled Godwit, Hudsonian Godwit, Northern Phalarope, Franklin's Gull, Laughing Gull, Yellow-breasted Chat and Hooded Warbler.

Jim Frank, Daryl Tessen, May 15, 3:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m. 355 miles by car, 3 on foot, 161 species including: Red-necked Grebe, Snowy Egret, Cattle Egret, King Rail, Hudsonian Godwit, Worm-eating Warbler, Kentucky Warbler, Orchard Oriole and Lark Sparrow.

Jim Frank, May 13, 7:00 a.m. - 7:30 p.m., 225 miles by car, 6 on foot, 145 species including: Hudsonian Godwit, White-eyed Vireo, Kentucky Warbler and White-winged Crossbill.

Daryl Tessen, May 30, 3:30 a.m. - 8:00 p.m., 215 miles by car, 4 on foot, 140 species including: Mute Swan, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Yellow Rail, Piping Plover, Loggerhead Shrike, LeConte's Sparrow and Lark Sparrow.

Bernie Brouhard, Donna Feest, Pete Hronek, May 20, 3:45 a.m. - 9:15 p.m., ? miles, 139 species including: Little Gull.

Mark and Mary Peterson, May 19, 5:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. 170 miles by car, 4 on foot, 134 species including: Mute Swan, Piping Plover, Hudsonian Godwit, Stilt Sandpiper, Glaucous Gull and LeConte's Sparrow.

Daryl Tessen, May 7, 6:00 a.m. - 7:30 p.m., 361 miles by car, 3 on foot, 133 species including: Cattle Egret, Willet, Hudsonian Godwit, Ruff and Bell's Vireo.

David Cederstrom, May 20, 4:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m., 189 miles by car, 4 on foot, 131 species including: Bobwhite, Tufted Titmouse, Worm-eating Warbler and Lark Sparrow.

Jeff Baughman, Jim Baughman, Scott Baughman, May 16, 5:45 a.m. - 9:30 p.m., 315 miles by car, 5½ on foot, 127 species including: Eared Grebe, Greater White-fronted Goose, Marbled Godwit, Hudsonian Godwit and Yellow-breasted Chat.

John Woodcock, May 28, 4:00 a.m. - 11:00 p.m., 259 miles by car, 4 on foot, 124 species including: Least Bittern.

Jim Frank, May 5, 7:00 a.m. - 7:30 p.m., 72 miles by car, 10 on foot, 123 species including: White-eyed Vireo, Prairie Warbler and LeConte's Sparrow.

Jeff, Jim and Scott Baughman, May 14, 4:00 a.m. - 9:15 p.m., 235 miles by car, 5 on foot, 112 species including: Bell's Vireo, Prothonotary Warbler and Kentucky Warbler.

Don and Judy Haseleu, May 10, 4:30 a.m. - 7:30 p.m., 78 miles by car, 1½ on foot, 95 species.

Alta Goff, Linda Goff, May 22, 5:15 a.m. - 9:30 p.m., 212 miles by car, 1 on foot, 93 species including: Red-necked Grebe.

- Carl Schroeder, May 18, 6:30 a.m. - 7:30 a.m., 6:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m., 50 miles by car, 1 on foot, 91 species including: Kentucky Warbler.
- Victoria Mason, Larry Prickett, May 15, 7:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m., 2 miles on foot, 81 species including: Fox Sparrow.
- Robert Brigham, Evelyn and Harold Koopman, May 4, 4:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m. 184 miles by car, 2 on foot, 78 species.
- Evelyn and Harold Koopman, May 6, 8:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m., 316 miles by car, 1 on foot, 66 species.

May Day Counts - 1982

- ASHLAND COUNTY: May 21, 4:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., 17 observers, 5 parties, 136 species including: Mute Swan, Rough-legged Hawk, LeConte's Sparrow and Tree Sparrow. James Hoefer, compiler
- BURNETT COUNTY: May 21, 5:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., 2 observers, 1 party, 111 species including: Prairie Chicken, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Hudsonian Godwit, Loggerhead Shrike and Prothonotary Warbler. Dick Verch, compiler.
- CLARK COUNTY: May 20, 4:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m., 6 observers in 2 parties, 108 species including: Hudsonian Godwit. ?, compiler.
- DODGE COUNTY: May 15, 6:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m., 28 observers in 6 parties, 125 species including: Snowy Egret, Little Blue Heron, Cattle Egret, Merlin, Hudsonian Godwit. Dotie Thompson, compiler.
- FOND DU LAC: May 15, 5:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., 23 observers in 7 parties, 163 species including: Stilt Sandpiper, Prothonotary Warbler, "Brewsters Warbler". Thomas Schultz, compiler.
- JACKSON COUNTY, May 19, 4:00 a.m. - 7:30 p.m., 2 observers in 1 party, 42 species. Dorothy Harmer, compiler.
- MARATHON COUNTY, May 16, time ?, 20 observers in 9 parties, 117 species including: Prairie Chicken, Rusty Blackbird. Emily Bierbrauer, compiler.
- MILWAUKEE-OZAUKEE COUNTIES, May 15, 4:00 a.m. - 11:00 p.m. 11 observers in 8 parties, 171 species including: Western Sandpiper, Curlew Sandpiper, White-eyed Vireo, Kentucky Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Hooded Warbler, Orchard Oriole and White-winged Crossbill. Mary Donald, compiler.
- OUTAGAMIE COUNTY, May 22, 12:00 a.m. - 11:59 p.m., 9 observers in 3 parties. 86 species. Dave Fell, compiler.
- OXBO-FIELD, May 16, 6:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m., 16 observers in 12 parties, 105 species including: Prairie Chicken, Common Redpoll and Harris Sparrow. Maybell Hardy, compiler.
- PORTAGE COUNTY, May 15, 6:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m., 20 observers in 12 parties, 136 species including: Goshawk and Prairie Chicken. Vincent Heig, compiler.
- RACINE COUNTY, May 15, 5:30 a.m. - 8:30 p.m., 23 observers in 10 parties, 154 species including: Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Tufted Titmouse, Prothonotary Warbler and Orchard Oriole. Joy Joslyn, compiler.
- ROCK COUNTY, May 16, 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., 12 observers in 7 parties, 84 species. John Brakefield, compiler.
- SHEBOYGAN COUNTY, May 15, 4:30 a.m. - 9:00 p.m., 24 observers in 9 parties, 136 species including: White-winged Crossbill. Harold Koopman, compiler.
- TAYLOR COUNTY, May 21, 4:15 a.m. - 8:00 p.m., 6 observers in 3 parties, 115 species including: Prairie Chicken, Sharp-tailed Grouse and Common Redpoll. ?, compiler.
- VILAS COUNTY, May 31, 5:00 a.m. - 9:30 p.m., 1 observer in 1 party, 95 species including: Goshawk, James Baughman, compiler.
- WAUKESHA COUNTY, May 9, 5:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m. 15 observers in 4 parties, 131 species including: Cattle Egret, Tufted Titmouse, Yellow-throated Warbler, Common Redpoll, Red Crossbill, White-winged Crossbill and Fox Sparrow. Ed Peartree, compiler.

WAUKESHA COUNTY, May 16, 5:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m., 20 observers in 10 parties, 137 species including: Bobwhite, Tufted Titmouse, "Brewsters Warbler", Orchard Oriole and Dickcissel. Harry Leeman, compiler.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, May 15, 5:00 a.m. - 8:30 p.m., 22 observers in 12 parties, 160 species including: Red-necked Grebe, Prothonotary Warbler, Orchard Oriole and White-winged Crossbill. Thomas Ziebell, compiler.

By the Wayside...



Anhinga

May 2, 1982, 2:00 - 2:05 p.m. (Estimate), Menominee Drive, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Weather: 73° F, fair skies dotted with cumulus clouds (Good soaring weather).

I was bicycling along Menominee Drive in Oshkosh when I spotted a slender black bird with long pointed wings soaring overhead. The sun was behind me and visibility was excellent. I knew immediately that it was not a hawk. Fortunately, I had my binoculars along. Unfortunately, I did not have my camera. Looking through the binoculars, I was immediately struck by the length of the tail which was just about as long as the slender neck and head. As the bird soared, I noticed the crook in the neck. Two Herring Gulls were soaring in the same thermal and one of the gulls attacked the bird in question. This offered a good opportunity to notice the similarity in size with the bird in question having a much longer tail and neck. My first thought was cormorant. I had "Robbins" along, but the picture of the cormorant did not look right -- the tail of the cormorant was too short and not fanned enough. The tail of the bird in question seemed to attach to body where the wings were attached. In the cormorant, there seems to be some part of the body visible between where the tail attaches and the wings attach. I could not recall ever seeing or hearing of cormorants soaring, like a hawk. I happened to glance down the page of Robbins and there was a picture of an Anhinga in flight which was identical to what I was seeing. I was able to compare the picture in the book to the soaring bird. There was absolutely no doubt in my mind that what I was seeing was an Anhinga. I watched the bird for about 5 minutes until it rose so high in the thermal, drifted north to the next thermal and soared out of sight. I did not see it flap its wings once. The next day I examined specimens of cormorants and Anhingas at UW-Oshkosh and was convinced again that I saw an Anhinga. The body proportions were correct for an Anhinga, incorrect for a cormorant.

After having identified the bird, I recall shaking in my shoes because I

couldn't believe what I was seeing and thought and hoped others would believe this!!!!

Voice Description: None

Habitat: Soaring Overhead

Comparison with similar appearing species: Long, fanned shaped tail --much longer than a cormorants. Long slender neck with a crook in it, gull shaped wings.

Distance: ? Overhead

Optical Equipment: 7 x 50 binoculars

Weather: 73° F, fair skies with scattered cumulus clouds, gentle breezes, sun behind me, visibility excellent.

Previous experience with species: Have seen Anhingas in Florida.

Other members of observation party: None

Books, illustrations, advice consulted: Robbins, Field Guide to North American Birds. UW-O bird collection. At home I looked in other field guides such as Petersons, Audubon, Etc.

Anita Carpenter
304A Scott Ave.
Oshkosh, WI 54901

Curlew Sandpiper

May 15, 1982, c. 3:15-3:45 p.m.

Milwaukee Harbor, South Shore Impoundment

Observers: Mary Donald, Roger Sundell

Weather: warm (70-75); winds, light, variable, sky, partly cloudy to over-cast.

Optical equipment: Bushnell 7 x 35 and Bausch & Lomb 9 x 35 binoculars; Bausch & Lomb Zoom Spotting Scope, 15-60.

Distance: the Curlew Sandpiper was first noted as distinct in appearance from accompanying Dunlins at a distance of approximately 80 yards. Later, extended observation was made from distances ranging from 25 to 50 feet. When the bird flew (revealing unmarked rump), it was observed from about 35 feet.

The Curlew Sandpiper was in partial spring plumage, with areas on the head, neck, breast, and abdomen of rich buff to chestnut color. This coloration was not uniform nor was it consistently deep chestnut (as shown in typical spring plumage illustrations); instead, some areas, such as the head, parts of the breast and parts of the abdomen, were deeper in color than others. There was no evidence of streaking on the neck and upper breast, as in the Dunlins, and the Curlew Sandpiper appeared less boldly marked on the wings and back. Still, the most striking mark initially noted was the rich buff and chestnut on the bird's front and lower areas.

By comparison with the six to eight Dunlins, the Curlew Sandpiper appeared generally similar in size, shape, the shape and size of the bill, and behavior. On closer obseration, the bird appeared not only black-legged like the Dunlins, but rather strikingly longer-legged. This point, along with a

somewhat slimmer shape, made the Curlew Sandpiper appear somewhat larger than the Dunlins. The bill, markedly decurved, eliminated Knot, Dowitcher, (and Stilt Sandpiper) as possibilities, each of these species having similar breast coloration. The bill on our bird was as decurved or more so than the Dunlins'.

The Curlew Sandpiper called once, giving an unfamiliar but distinctive soft, gentle "chir-rup," a note unlike the Dunlins' calls.

When we were finally able to flush the bird, we both observed clearly the white, unmarked rump that distinguishes Curlew Sandpiper from Dunlin. Although our bird was not in full spring plumage, we were confident of our identification before we saw the bird fly. Observation of the white, unmarked rump confirmed our judgement.

Previous experience with the species: Sundell: full spring plumage sighting at Bombay Hook NWR, Delaware, May, 1968. Donald: full spring plumage on Wiley Rd. in Jefferson County in May, 1970.

Roger Sundell

Hermit Warbler

Date: April 27, 1982 - Time: 6:45 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.

Location: Kaukauna, Wisconsin

While walking through our yard I noticed a small bird flitting in a row of pine trees bordering the yard. My first reaction, with unaided eye but within 10 feet of the bird, was that I was seeing a warbler, possibly a Black-throated Green, but an unfamiliar looking Black-throated Green. The head was bright yellow, except for a bit of dark gray extending a short way up the back of the neck, a black bead of an eye, and a black chin and throat. The black did not extend beyond the throat. I raced into the house for my wife and binoculars, and with these, at from 10 to 20 feet, we made the following observations: white underparts, from the border of the throat to the tail, including the underside of the tail - 2 white wing-bars - and white outer tail feathers (obvious when the top of the tail could be seen. Wing color and back were dark gray to gray. While my wife kept an eye on the bird, I went for a camera and bird guide (to confirm what we thought we were seeing). After shooting a roll of film, and observing the bird for approximately 45 min., he flew off. The viewing was in full sunlight, with the sun at our backs, providing excellent illumination. The bird behaved in "typical" warbler fashion, flitting constantly from branch to branch, sometimes into the air for several feet and back to the tree, presumably feeding (there were numerous small black flying insects around the yard).

The bird, to our amazement, considering his normal range, was a Hermit Warbler.

Voice description: an occasional low "chip" or "cheep".

Habitat: He spend most of the 45 minutes of viewing time in our neighbor's row of pines (probably *Pinus sylvestris* - Scotch Pine).

Comparison with similar appearing species: Black-throated Green has a greenish back and top of head - black extending from chin to breast and sides - yellow cheeks. The observed bird contrasted by having a much less extensive patch of black (just chin and throat), bright yellow on the entire head (except for the dark patch low on the back of the head — and gray rather than green upper body color.

Distance: 5 - 20 feed

Optical equipment: 7 x 35 binoculars

Weather: clear, bright sunshine, a slight S.E. breeze, temperature in the upper 40°'s F.

Previous experience with species: a blur that passed our boat (a pelagic trip off San Diego), heading out toward sea (a similar lost soul), and identified as a Hermit Warbler by trip leaders.

Other members of observation party: Paula Minkebiga

Books, illustrations, advice consulted: Peterson, Robbins, Bent

Dan Minkebiga

1412 Joan Ct.

Kaukauna, WI 54130

Swallow-tailed Kite

Date: May 31, 1982 — Time bird seen: 3:00 - 3:05 p.m.

Location: Corner of Hwy. 16 and Lac LaBelle Dr., Oconomowoc, WI

I observed the kite flying overhead on three separate occasions; May 31st, June 6th and 8th. The kite was observed for a duration of three to five minutes per sighting. The bird was flying low, at about forty feet on June 8th. It was a clear day enabling me to get a good look at the distinguishing markings. The kite had white underparts (body), white head, and white upper wing as well as black lower wing and a black forked tail. It appeared to be carrying something in its talons.

The last two sightings were in the vicinity of Oakwood and Greenland Avenues in Oconomowoc. The kite has also been spotted by numerous less experienced birders who called members of the W.S.O. to report the sightings.

Voice description: none

Habitat: flying

Comparison with similar appearing species: nothing similar in comparison

Distance: 75 yards ±

Optical equipment: 7 x 35 binoculars

Weather: cloudy 5 to 10 mph wind, visibility fair

Other members of observation party: Mrs. Richard Sharp

Other observers known to have independently identified this bird: Mr. Dave Engen, 6-8-82, Mr. Quinn Pleyte, 6-8-82

Books, illustrations, advice consulted: Petersons Field Guide, Birds of North America.

Richard Sharp

135 Madison Avenue

Oconomowoc, WI 53066

Ruff

Date: May 7, 1982 Time bird seen: 1:30 to 1:45 p.m.

Location: eastern edge of Horicon Marsh along Highway 49.

As I just began driving Highway 49 across Horicon Marsh, I chanced to

note a medium sized shorebird feeding in a small puddle by the entrance sign (eastern end of marsh). Because its size did not look right, I stopped the car. The darkish bill and legs, otherwise looking like an oversized Pectoral interested me. After backing up the car, I almost immediately felt I had a male Ruff, still in winter plumage. It was just finishing bathing-preening so the oval patches on the tail could easily be seen. Also noted were the brown scaly back, black bill, yellow-orange legs (seen now in better light), and larger size than adjacent Lesser Yellowlegs and Pectoral Sandpipers and Solitary Sandpiper. I sat and watched it for 15 minutes, even though I was heading for LaCrosse and the convention.

Daryl Tessen
2 Pioneer Park Place
Elgin, IL 60120

The Great Door County Swallow-tailed Kite Episode

On Saturday, May 15, 1982, my wife and I stopped for lunch about noon at the Hitching Post, a bar and restaurant located at the north end of Glidden Drive (also County Hwy. T) where it intersects with Whitefish Bay Road about 2 miles east of the Village of Valmy in Door County. The proprietor, Mr. William Koepp, described seeing a Swallow-tailed Kite across the road from his place about an hour earlier. He had watched it for several minutes hunting along the edge of the woods, he used binoculars and identified it from Peterson Field Guide. He said the Kite made two passes into a tree within the woods, emerging both times with a nestling, probably robin, which it proceeded to eat while perched in a tree. At this point, I had reservations about the identification but didn't press the matter.

Then on Sunday, May 16, while driving past the Hitching Post about 11:00 a.m., this bird appeared cruising along the woods edge at tree-top height; it was apparently hunting and without question in my mind, or anyone else's who was there, was indeed a Swallow-tailed Kite. At this time the bird was wheeling and diving at robins and grackles. At one point it dove at something unseen and struck a roadside utility wire, but was unhurt. Two other cars of people also stopped to watch, since the bird was flying back and forth across a busy road and its spectacular appearance was hard to miss. I took several photographs, so did Mr. Koepp, and so did at least one other onlooker at this point. Will report on the photos later. The Kite seemed unafraid; it swooped as near as 50 feet to the assembled watchers.

How can we be wrong on identification? Goshawk-sized but narrow pointed wings and long forked tail; graceful, buoyant flight; white head and body; black back and tail; there's nothing else like it. Peterson's description "like a giant Barn Swallow" is very apt.

I saw Roy Lukes at Bailey's Harbor about 2:30 on Sunday afternoon and gave him a report; he immediately grabbed his telephoto and left for Whitefish Bay. I don't know yet whether he found the bird or not.

Once more the Kite appeared in the same neighborhood, this time at approximately noon on Monday, May 17. My wife and I and a friend watched it for about five minutes as it harassed a group of grackles and coursed the woods edges and brush patches in the neighborhood. We had to leave in mid-afternoon on Monday, May 17, so for all I know it may still be there. At least 20 people saw the Kite to my knowledge. I'm sure it must have been

a life-list first for most of us. I hope Roy Lukes found it; he said he's seen Swallow-tailed Kites in Florida.

The specific area where all this took place is in section 16, T28N R27E, Town of Sevastopol, Door County, Wisconsin. The bird was seen in the general area between Lake Michigan and County Highway T along Whitefish Bay road.

May 16 and 17 produced outstanding warbler waves on both sides of Door county.

James B. Hale

Western Tanager

Date: May 10, 1982 - Time bird seen: about 8:30 a.m. for 1 or 2 minutes.

Location: Putnam Park, Eau Claire

On Monday, May 10, I arrived at Putnam Park at about 8:00 a.m. It had rained heavily the night before, and one of the best spots in the park (where five days earlier I had seen a Hooded Warbler) was **filled** with warblers and other small birds. At about 8:30, I looked almost directly above my head and saw a tanager-sized bird about 30 or 40 feet up. It was bright yellow below with an orange throat and a tanager-shaped bill. The light was rather poor (I was looking into a very bright overcast sky), but as the bird moved around I could see the blackish wings with broad pale wing bars. The anterior, broadest wing bar was somewhat yellowish. The bird kept itself at such an angle that I could not get any color on the head other than the orange on the throat. After a minute or two the bird flew up the ridge and landed about 200 feet away in full side view. From here I could see the black back and wings; the prominent wing bars; light underside, side of neck and nape; and darkish head that contrasted with the neck. I could not see the yellow rump. After a few seconds the bird flew off.

Habitat: moist mixed woods

Comparison with similar appearing species: No other similarly sized bird with this combination of field marks.

Distance: 35 - 200 feet

Optical equipment: 8 x 40 binoculars

Weather: bright overcast

Previous experience with species: familiar with other Eastern Orioles and tanagers.

Books, illustrations, advice consulted: Robins Field Guide, Bent Life Hist's, Peterson's Field Guides

Janine Polk
3410 Stein #6
Eau Claire, WI 54701

Save the Wetlands for the Cranes

**Mary and
Charlie Nelson**



HELP WANTED

The Bureau of Endangered Resources is conducting surveys of current and former nesting areas of Red-necked Grebes, Double-crested Cormorants, Great Egrets, Piping Plovers, Forster's Terns, Common Terns, Caspian Terns, Barn Owls, and Loggerhead Shrikes. Anyone knowing of positive or possible breeding sites (past or present) for any of these species is urged to contact Sumner Matteson or Michael Mossman, Department of Natural Resources, Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707. (608-267-7480).

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