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THE PASSENGER PIGEON
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Send all manuscripts and correspondence to the Editor; information for "Seasonal Field-Notes" should be sent to the Associate Editor or the appropriate Field-Note Compiler. Manuscripts that deal with information on birds in the State of Wisconsin, with ornithological topics of interest to WSO members, or with activities of the WSO will be considered for publication. All manuscripts submitted for possible publication should be typewritten, double-spaced, and on only one side of page-numbered typing paper. Illustrations should be submitted as photographs or good-quality drawings. Keep in mind that illustrations must remain legible when reduced to fit on a journal page. All English and scientific names of birds mentioned in manuscripts should follow *The A.O.U. Checklist of North American Birds (6th Edition)*. Use issues after Vol. 50, No. 1, 1988, as a general guide to style.

President's Statement

Funny you should mention the "Bird Atlas for Wisconsin." At the October 1993 WSO Board Meeting, Bob Howe provided an overview of the scope and demands of the project with the probable benefits to the Society, if the challenges of the project are assumed. Knowing that the "Bird Atlas" is a herculean task, the board never-the-less enthusiastically recommended that Bob look into the role that the Society could play in the project and the kind of support and assistance from other agencies in the State, such as the local bird clubs and the DNR, that would be available. The State of Wisconsin is blessed with talented, dedicated and enthusiastic birders that could generate an Atlas that would showcase not only our birds of Wisconsin, but the people that study and enjoy the presence of the birds in the state. The states that have completed the project describe the work as a labor of love. They report that the monumental effort to compile the document is a enlightening and satisfying experience that is only rivaled by the sense of accomplishment of completing the atlas.

On 11 June 1993, the Society lost one of its most ardent supporters with the passing of Charlie Nelson. My first memories of membership in the Benjamin F. Goss Bird Club come from the Christmas Counts with Charlie. His skill and dedication have influenced many and served as an incentive to others. As part of this legacy, the Society received a substantial gift from his estate. Charlie served as the 11th President of the Society from 1950 to 1951, where his talents to organize and leadership skills were shared with the Society in a time of need. The $15,000 gift is the single largest monetary gift to the Society and came as no surprise to those who knew Charlie and his wife Mary (who preceded him in death), as they were abundant in their interest and enormously generous in supporting the interests of birding in Wisconsin. The money has been placed in an account dedicated to Scholarship and Awards. This award will continue that legacy of commitment and the tradition he started long ago. Board members feel that an Award bearing the Charlie Nelson name would be a most fitting tribute to him while recognizing that his immediate presence is sorrowfully missed.

Preliminary results of the Convention Survey conducted by Bettie Harriman have been released. The majority of those that responded have endorsed the May meeting time while indicating that April and June alternatives would be acceptable if they coincided with reasonable birding opportunities at the convention site. It seems safe to conclude from the initial review of the survey that the experienced birder-led hikes are a primary reason for attending the convention, and that moving the meeting time away from the spring migration of passeriformes and shorebirds would detract from the convention's ability to attract participants. (A complete report of this survey will be presented at another time.) The May date obviously leaves those needing the time to do their

counts and bird studies little opportunity for compromise as this part of the spring migration is prime time for all birding interests. An easy fix for this problem seems elusive since the birding interests of all of the Societies members are important to the well being of the organization. One possible alternative would be to utilize the Bird Hikes organized and often led by Tom Schultz and Jeff Baughman to be held during May. This would accommodate those birders whose interests are in field trips assuring them optimal birding with the experienced observers. In turn, the convention could then be held at any time, where the hikes at the convention would be de-emphasized, or ancillary to the convention. We are working with this, and hope that you feel free to provide your input.

WSO will provide $1000 to help Defenders of Wildlife publish the Wisconsin version of "Watchable Wildlife," along with the Department of Public Transportation, the US Forest Service and other federal and state agencies. Although the publication includes all wildlife, the Board felt that the contribution to this publication is significant to the Society in both need and gesture. According to Noel Cutright, this monetary donation will help assure that a valuable resource will be published and the Society will receive recognition for its contribution. The Society needs the kind of recognition this publication provides as many of its readers will be from beyond the borders of the State. The publication is expected in May 1994, just is time to drop hints for this special yet inexpensive potential gift for the holiday season.

And, as I sign off, I hope that your birding experiences continue to be rewarding and that we see some new facies and many old friends at the May convention in Beloit when "birds of a feather flock together."

President

Editor's Message

It's hard to believe that "my" third issue of *The Passenger Pigeon* is off to the printer in Michigan and I am working on the fourth. My first year has been a wonderful learning experience and things are beginning to smooth out and no longer take so much of one of my most precious possessions . . . time.

I hope that you, the members of WSO, didn't notice that there was a change in editor at the beginning of this volume. I will feel that I have accomplished what I wanted if the transition was unnoticed. In other words, I hope that I have adequately filled the shoes of Stan Temple as editor. He is a hard act to follow and I think everyone would agree he did a tremendous job of improving our quarterly journal. We have a journal that we can be proud of, thanks to *all* of the past editors, and I hope that I can continue the tradition.

I am very committed to making *The Passenger Pigeon* the journal of WSO and to have it meet the needs and expectations of the members. Therefore, in response to some member requests and comments, I am making a slight change in the format and content of this issue.

You will find a new article from the Records Committee. This report has been appearing in the Badger Birder but the Records Committee and the WSO board agreed that it would be better served as a more permanent record. Therefore, starting with this issue, the "Records Committee Report" will appear in under this cover.

You will also see a slight change in the column "By The Wayside." Starting with this issue, the rare observation documentation will be separated from other interesting notes on behavior or other anecdotal information. This is at the request of several readers who felt that behavioral notes are buried by rare bird records and prefer not to wade through rare accounts to find those items they think are most interesting. By separating these two categories of information, we can do a little to please more members. I also hope that this change will encourage more members to submit documentation of interesting behavior or other field observations.

A note about timeliness. I hope this issue will get to members before the spring season starts. If it does, I will have met a goal. However, there are so many steps that are out of my control between now and then that it is hard to predict. I have taken the production from six months behind schedule when I assumed editor duties to six weeks behind schedule. I am out of breath and struggling.

Last: Please! Please! Please! I want your feedback! Let me know how I am doing! Give me your suggestions! *The Passenger Pigeon* is your journal. I'll do whatever I can to make it as usable and useful as possible. This can't be done without you.

Becky Tsuruga

Editor

Erratum

Received too late for publication in the last issue was a record of 2 American White Pelicans at Green Bay, Brown County, noted from late August 1992 through at least 2 January 1993 and possibly all winter by Ty and Ida Baughman. This was the state's first winter record of this species.

Bird Distribution in Wetlands Associated with Commercial Cranberry Production

*Bird distribution in wetlands associated with commercial cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*) production in Wisconsin is documented. Of 77 species observed, 7 were more frequently observed in cranberry beds than adjacent unmodified wetlands and 12 species were observed equally in both areas. This contrasts with 58 species which were absent from or infrequently observed in cranberry beds. These distributions were significantly different ($P < 0.05$, Spearman's rank correlation) when the most prevalent species were compared. Wetland bird distributions are significantly affected by activities associated with commercial cranberry production. These activities may also attract brown-headed cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*).*

by Eric E. Jorgensen and Lyle E. Nauman

In south-central Wisconsin there are over 3100 ha of commercial cranberries (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*) under cultivation (Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers Association 1989). Cultivation is typified by intensive management of discrete crop producing complexes within a wetland matrix. A complex includes many rectangular beds in which cranberries are grown. Although an individual bed may only be about 4 ha in size, they are placed side-by-side and connected by a network of roads, dikes and watered impoundments, forming a complex. Intensive management of this complex includes monoculture maintenance, biocide application, water manipulation, and continual human intrusion (US Army Corps of Engineers 1991). Cranberry monocultures have been maintained in productive condition for over 100 years (Eck 1990). This stability is a product of intensive management and the process of converting native wetland into a commercial cranberry bed. Conversion includes scalping of native vegetation and soils, ditching, diking, and sanding to provide drainage for the cranberry bed.

Conversion forms an induced edge with the adjacent native vegetation.

This research investigated the distribution of wetland birds in the modified wetlands associated with commercial cranberry production. Cranberry beds, impoundments and the edge between these habitats were studied.

IEP, Inc. (1990) studied bird communities at 3 cranberry production facilities in Wisconsin. This study was conducted too late in the season to successfully document many bird species (Connor and Dickson 1980) and the data were not quantified to account for area sampled. Even with these limitations Kalinich (1991), reviewing IEP, Inc. (1990), concluded that sedge meadow communities needed further protection. Klingbiel and Stang (1981) surveyed growers, producing a species list.

Study Areas

Five commercial cranberry production facilities were selected as study areas. These were all palustrine wetlands (Cowardin et al. 1979). Other habitat descriptions follow Eggers and Reed (1987). Detailed descriptions of the study areas are provided by Jorgensen (1992).

Two habitat types were sampled during this survey. The first was cranberry bed complexes, comprising a grouping of numerous cranberry beds, and adjacent habitats. Sub-habitats within this type included the bed complex (dikes, ditches, and the cranberry beds themselves) and adjacent semi-natural habitats. Semi-natural habitats were those areas within 100 m of the cranberry bed complexes which were essentially natural though their character was effected by close proximity to the cranberry beds. The second habitat type sampled included impoundments and their associated wetlands. These areas, although artificially created, were unaffected by day-to-day human activities near the cranberry bed complexes because they were located a long distance from the beds.

Methods

Birds and their associated habitats were surveyed. Habitats were characterized visually, grouped, and placed into major categories. All habitats within 100 m of the transect were included (Emlen 1971).

The bird survey was conducted according to the method of Emlen (1977). Sampling was conducted in the spring and summer of 1990. Sampling was done at dawn and dusk (Connor and Dickson 1980, Shields 1977). Morning sampling was initiated at sunrise and completed within 3 hours (Connor and Dickson 1980). Evening sampling was initiated within 3 hours of sunset and completed by sunset.

Transects followed existing dikes along the edge of the cranberry bed complex or impoundment. Two transects were run at each of 5 facilities and each was sampled 3 times within a 1 week period. This procedure was completed twice. Adverse weather conditions, including rain and wind, were avoided. Transect length varied from 1611 to 3134 m. This length adequately sampled most habitats within an area (Connor and Dickson 1980). Visual and auditory detection cues were used. Each cue was linked to habitat (Emlen 1971). Perpendicular distance of detections to the transect line,

Table 1. Major habitat types associated with transect surveys for birds at commercial cranberry production facilities in south-central Wisconsin, 1990.

Habitat	Percent occurrence on bed complex transects	Percent occurrence on impoundment transects
Cranberry beds	44.0	—
New cranberry beds	5.2	—
Ditches	5.3	3.7
Impoundment (open water)	5.8	20.1
Shallow marsh	0.5	10.0
Sedge bog	5.5	8.1
Sphagnum spp. bog	4.5	7.9
Ericaceous shrubs	1.6	1.7
Mature *Larix laricina*	—	9.1
Dead *Larix laricina*	—	11.2
Sedge meadow	10.0	4.2
Shrub-carr	2.6	8.5
Mown shrub-carr	3.4	—
Lowland forest	4.8	12.3
Gramineae meadow	6.1	1.3
Quercus community	—	0.7

angle of observation and detection distance were recorded (Eberhardt 1968, Anderson et al. 1979).

Index values of species occurrence were calculated based on number of individuals seen per 1000 m of transect sampled. Spearman's rank correlation was used to compare the similarity of the bird distributions observed in the bed complex, the seminatural area adjacent the complex, and the impoundments.

Results

Tabular results are only given for species which appeared to prefer or avoid a habitat or sub-habitat as defined by this research. Results for other species can be found in Jorgensen (1992). They are also available from the authors upon request.

Although all detections were recorded, the data presented only account for detections within 100 m of the transect. All habitats encountered were included in Table 1. Dikes were included under "beds" and were not separated as a distinct category on the impoundment transects. Index values were calculated (Tables 2–5) based on linear distance travelled.

Two index values are given for the bed complex sub-habitat on bed complex transects (Tables 2–3). One was the actual index value and the other was an "adjusted" index value. The "adjusted" index values are twice the index value given for the bed complex sub-habitat. This was done because 49.2% of the bed complex transects comprised cranberry beds (Table 1), a habitat which was utilized selectively. An appropriate comparison of the impoundment transects with the seminatural sub-habitat of the bed complex transects needed to consider this factor. The "adjusted" index value is the value which would apparently result if the cranberry beds were not present.

Species whose "adjusted" index value was less than or equal to the impoundment index value are listed in Table 2. Species whose "adjusted" in-

Table 2. Index values of birds which were observed infrequently within the edge associated with cranberry bed complexes on cranberry bed complex and impoundment transects.

Species	Bed complex transects	Adjusted bed complex transects	Impoundment transects
Bald Eagle	—	—	0.17
Black-capped Chickadee	0.76	1.52	1.55
Blue Jay	0.57	1.14	2.46
Great Horned Owl	—	—	0.20
Indigo Bunting	0.26	0.52	1.48
Marsh Wren	0.41	0.82	1.86
Osprey	—	—	0.18
Song Sparrow	4.16	8.32	9.94
Swamp Sparrow	2.48	4.96	8.53
Red-breasted Nuthatch	—	—	0.62
Tree Swallow	2.35	4.70	4.72
Wood Duck	0.83	1.66	2.01
Yellow-throated Vireo	—	—	0.36

dex value was at least twice the impoundment index value are listed in Table 3. These rather arbitrary designations were made based on the "adjusted" index value. The "adjusted" index value doubles the number of actual observations. This builds in a systematic bias toward higher values for the "adjusted" index. Because of this bias it seemed appropriate to set the index value relationships for inclusion in the table as we have done.

Tables 4–5 present data comparing habitat usage on sub-habitats within the cranberry bed complex transects. Actual index value are utilized. Species whose semi-natural sub-habitat index values by 2× are listed in Table 4. Species which had 1 matrix sub-habitat index value at least 2× the semi-natural sub-habitat index value are included in Table 5.

Species whose index value was less than about 0.3 birds per 1000 m of transect may not have occurred with adequate frequency to allow the categorization implied by Tables 2–5. Generalizations about such species are made conservatively.

On the cranberry bed complex transects, 36 species were observed using the complex sub-habitat, 20 species in the cranberry beds, 26 species on the dikes and 18 species in the ditches. This compares to the nearest semi-natural sub-habitat which contained 77 species. Transects through the impoundments documented 67 species (Jorgensen 1992).

Spearman's correlation coefficients for the 6–19 most prevalent species (Table 6) of the semi-natural area indicated that the bird species using the semi-natural sub-habitat were significantly related to the bird species using the impoundments ($P < 0.05$ for the 6–19 most prevalent species). The bird species using these habitats were not significantly related to the bird species using the bed matrix sub-habitat ($P > 0.05$ for 6–19 most prevalent species, except for the 6 species correlation between the bed complex sub-habitat and the impoundments).

Species which are primarily aerial were under-represented in the data. This included Cliff Swallow (*Petrochel-*

Table 3. Index values of birds which were observed frequently in the edge associated with cranberry bed complexes on cranberry bed complex and impoundment transects.

Species	Bed complex transects	Adjusted bed complex transects	Impoundment transects
American Bittern	0.29	0.58	0.28
Bank Swallow	0.41	0.82	—
Barn Swallow	3.28	6.56	0.41
Blue-winged Teal	3.11	6.22	0.36
Bobolink	1.20	2.40	—
Brewer's Blackbird	3.38	6.76	1.78
Brown-headed Cowbird	5.56	11.12	1.60
Clay-colored Sparrow	1.13	2.26	0.79
Cliff Swallow	6.07	12.14	1.64
American Crow	0.97	1.94	0.66
Common Grackle	0.66	1.32	—
Common Snipe	0.17	0.34	—
Eastern Meadowlark	1.32	2.64	—
European Starling	0.21	0.42	—
Field Sparrow	0.16	0.32	—
Greater Prairie Chicken	0.42	0.84	—
Green-backed Heron	0.63	1.26	0.41
Green-winged Teal	1.64	3.28	0.20
House Sparrow	0.11	0.22	—
American Kestrel	0.13	0.26	—
Killdeer	0.90	1.80	0.70
Least Flycatcher	0.43	0.86	0.41
Mallard	3.06	6.12	1.92
Northern Cardinal	0.14	0.28	—
Ovenbird	0.14	0.28	—
Pied-billed Grebe	0.16	0.32	—
Pileated Woodpecker	0.25	0.50	0.18
Prothonotary Warbler	0.22	0.44	—
Red-eyed Vireo	0.31	0.62	0.18
Red-shouldered Hawk	0.13	0.26	—
Ring-necked Duck	0.48	0.96	—
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	0.66	1.32	0.38
Savannah Sparrow	6.97	13.94	1.09
Sedge Wren	2.11	4.22	1.44
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0.44	0.88	—
Sora	0.32	0.64	0.18
Veery	0.47	0.94	0.17
White-breasted Nuthatch	0.23	0.46	0.18
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0.14	0.28	—
Yellow Warbler	0.27	0.54	—

idon pyrrhonota), Bank Swallow (*Riparia*), Tree Swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*), and Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*).

Discussion

The habitat types of the transects were similar but may differ in important aspects (Table 1). Impoundment transects completely lacked cranberry beds, but did include a comparable proportion of ditches. Typically the dikes associated with impoundments were more heavily vegetated. The habitats of the impoundments were more heavily influenced by sphagnum (*Sphagnum* spp.); on the other hand

Table 4. Index values of birds which were observed infrequently in the cranberry bed complex on cranberry bed complex transects.

	Sub-habitat			
	Bed Complex			
Species	Beds	Dike	Ditch	Semi-natural
American Bittern	—	—	—	0.20
American Goldfinch	—	0.07	—	1.31
American Robin	0.05	0.22	0.02	0.56
Belted Kingfisher	—	—	—	0.02
Black-capped Chickadee	—	—	—	0.34
Blue Jay	—	—	—	0.61
Bobolink	0.02	0.05	—	1.10
Cedar Waxwing	—	—	—	0.05
Chipping Sparrow	—	—	—	0.64
Clay-colored Sparrow	—	—	—	1.13
American Crow	—	0.12	—	0.62
Common Loon	—	—	—	0.03
Common Snipe	—	—	—	0.09
Common Yellowthroat	—	—	0.02	3.05
Cooper's Hawk	—	—	—	0.11
Double-crested Cormorant	—	—	—	0.15
Eastern Bluebird	—	—	—	0.15
Eastern Kingbird	0.19	0.06	—	0.84
Eastern Wood-Pewee	—	—	—	0.37
Eastern Phoebe	—	—	—	0.36
European Starling	—	—	—	0.21
Field Sparrow	—	—	—	0.16
Gray Catbird	—	0.02	—	0.83
Great Crested Flycatcher	—	—	—	0.72
Green-backed Heron	—	—	—	0.43
Hairy Woodpecker	—	—	—	0.17
House Sparrow	—	—	—	0.11
House Wren	—	—	—	0.11
Indigo Bunting	—	—	—	0.26
American Kestrel	—	—	—	0.13
Least Flycatcher	—	—	—	0.43
Lincoln's Sparrow	—	—	—	0.16
Marsh Wren	—	0.08	—	0.33
Northern Cardinal	—	—	—	0.15
Northern Flicker	—	—	0.02	0.23
Northern Oriole	—	—	—	0.08
Ovenbird	—	—	—	0.15
Pied-billed Grebe	—	—	—	0.16
Pileated Woodpecker	—	—	—	0.25
Prothonotary Warbler	—	—	—	0.22
Red-eyed Vireo	—	—	—	0.31
Red-shouldered Hawk	—	—	—	0.13
Red-tailed Hawk	—	—	—	0.26
Red-winged Blackbird	0.13	0.77	—	7.19
Ring-necked Duck	—	—	—	0.33
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	—	—	—	0.66
Sedge Wren	0.04	—	—	2.09
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0.05	—	—	0.28
Song Sparrow	0.02	0.34	0.22	3.37
Sora	—	—	0.05	0.27

(continued)

Table 4. *Continued*

Species	Sub-habitat			
	Bed Complex			
	Beds	Dike	Ditch	Semi-natural
Swamp Sparrow	0.24	0.11	—	2.20
Tree Swallow	—	—	—	0.07
Veery	—	—	—	0.47
Warbling Vireo	—	—	—	0.32
White-breasted Nuthatch	—	—	—	0.23
White-throated Sparrow	—	—	—	0.49
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	—	—	—	0.15
Yellow Warbler	—	—	—	0.27

Table 5. Index values of birds which were observed frequently in the cranberry bed complex on cranberry bed complex transects.

Species	Sub-habitat			
	Bed Complex			
	Beds	Dike	Ditch	Semi-natural
Bank Swallow	—	0.09	—	—
Brewer's Blackbird	2.06	1.02	—	0.11
Brown-headed Cowbird	0.65	2.71	0.07	1.02
Common Grackle	—	0.33	—	0.16
Great Blue Heron	0.02	0.02	0.16	0.07
Killdeer	0.11	0.49	0.02	0.03
Savannah Sparrow	3.74	1.55	0.38	1.22

Table 6. Spearman's rank correlation coefficients for birds on cranberry bed complex transect sub-habitats and impoundment transects.

Number of species in correlation calculation n	Correlation between complex and semi-natural sub-habitat	Correlation between bed complex and impoundment transects	Correlation between impoundments and semi-natural sub-habitat
6	0.29	0.64	0.83
7	0.48	0.74	0.86
8	−0.02	0.15	0.90
9	−0.31	−0.20	0.93
10	−0.03	−0.03	0.94
11	0.15	0.02	0.85
12	0.28	0.11	0.86
13	0.37	0.13	0.74
14	0.17	0.10	0.64
15	0.14	0.07	0.67
16	0.14	0.09	0.62
17	0.22	0.15	0.65
18	0.28	0.20	0.68
19	0.22	0.19	0.62

they also contained a higher proportion of shallow marsh and open water. The avian community is probably influenced by these differences (Harris et al. 1983) which may or may not be offsetting. Both transect types included a substantial amount of edge habitat. The edge presented by the presence of the cranberry bed complex was a high contrast, induced edge. Edges within the impoundments were of lower contrast because maintained dikes and roads did not dissect them.

Bird surveys were conducted on 2 types of habitat for 2 reasons. First was an attempt to document the avian species of each habitat. Second was to attempt to document whether the presence of the cranberry bed complexes affected the composition of the avian community.

Swamp Sparrows, a prevalent wetland species (Mossman and Sample 1990, and Hoffman 1990), and the abundant Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) were negatively impacted by the presence of the cranberry bed matrix (Table 2).

The edge associated with the presence of the cranberry bed complex attracted many species (Table 3). Edges typically produce an increase in species diversity (Beecher 1942, Thomas et al. 1979, Weller 1981).

The data presented in Tables 2–3 indicate how species are distributed throughout the ecosystem. The data presented in Tables 4–5 give a detailed look at species distribution in edge sub-habitats near the cranberry beds. From these data it is apparent that avian use of the cranberry bed complex is highly selective. Only 7 species (Table 5) seem to select for the bed matrix and an additional 12 species (Jorgensen 1992) seem to be indifferent to their presence. Fifty-eight species (Table 4) seem to select against the bed complex, though many of these do seem to select for (Table 3), or be indifferent to (Jorgensen 1992) the semi-natural sub-habitat adjacent the beds.

The avian community of the bed complex was dominated by a high proportion of Savannah Sparrows, Brewer's Blackbirds (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*), and Brown-headed Cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*) (Table 4). Of these, only Canada Geese did not seem to select for the bed matrix sub-habitat (Jorgensen 1992).

The bird species present in the impoundments was dominated by Red-winged Blackbird, Canada Goose, Song Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, and Common Yellowthroat. Of these, only the Swamp Sparrow and Song Sparrow seemed to select for this habitat (Table 2).

The bird species present in the impoundments were distinct from those of the semi-natural sub-habitats when individual species were considered. As a whole the bird species present in the impoundments were related to those of the semi-natural sub-habitats though neither of these was related to the highly modified bed complex sub-habitat.

In general, to birds, the bed complex sub-habitat seemed to be ecologically dry compared to the adjacent semi-natural sub-habitats. This is based on the substantial presence of Savannah Sparrows and Brown-headed Cowbirds. Savannah Sparrows are typically uncommon or absent in wetlands. When they do occur it is in mesic conditions (Bond 1957, Mossman and Sample 1990). Brown-headed Cowbirds are uncommon in wetlands

(Mossman and Sample 1990, Hoffman 1990). Both of these are prairie species.

There are clearly bird species which respond to the disturbance presented by on-going maintenance of commercial cranberry beds. Further research needs to be conducted on Wisconsin wetlands to determine the typical diversity and densities of birds. At some point it may be possible to determine if birds respond to any disturbance or only to specific disturbances.

A specific disturbance which may have far reaching implications was identified by Brittingham and Temple (1983); brood parasitism by Brown-headed Cowbirds may be implicated in the population declines of forest and prairie birds (Johnson and Temple 1990). Can Brown-headed Cowbirds affect wetland bird communities? Edges, especially high contrast edges, are associated with increased predation (Gates and Gysel 1978, Ratti and Reese 1988) and parasitism (Brittingham and Temple 1983, Johnson and Temple 1990) of birds. Cranberry bed matrices may produce a vector which allows Brown-headed Cowbirds to subsist in unusually high numbers within a wetland. The effect these cowbirds have on wetland birds needs to be investigated.

Acknowledgments

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A. W. Schorger: Naturalist and Writer

This paper was read before the Madison Literary Club in Madison, WI in 1979. The author gives an account of the professional life of his University of Wisconsin colleague, A. W. Schorger.

by Robert A. McCabe

Arlie William Schorger was born in Republic, Ohio, in 1884, educated at Wooster College and Ohio State University and culminated his academic training at the University of Wisconsin in 1916, with a Ph.D. in chemistry. He worked for the federal government in the IRS and the Forest Products Laboratory. Eventually he entered the business sector as an industrial chemist working for C. F. Burgess Laboratories, and the Burgess Cellulose Company of Freeport, Illinois. He was also associated with the Research Products Corp. of Madison. After his retirement and at age 67 he was appointed a professor of Wildlife Management at the University in 1951 and, from 1955 to 1972, he was professor emeritus. He was given a token salary which he returned to the department mainly for the purchase of books.

In 1917, he married Margaret F. Davidson of Fox Lake. They had two sons, William D. and John R. Mrs. Schorger was a friendly, gracious woman involved in civic and social activities of this city, and although she may never have received it, she deserved at least 50 percent of the Schorger honors and esteem. The hard work of maintaining a household and attending to family matters to provide a suitable environment for our author/naturalist certainly equalled the arduous efforts of her husband.

A. W. was a man difficult to get to know. He was selective in his friendships. I never heard him say he either liked or disliked anyone (except FDR). He seldom raised his voice, but he was capable of genuine anger. I have not seen a photograph either candid or professional that shows him smiling. This is a paradox since he had a wonderful sense of humor that was not restrained by puritanical concerns. He was frugal in the extreme: most of his latest writings were on the back side of ancient business letterheads. He was a social and political conservative, but he was not an extremist.

As a scholar he was diligent, thorough, untiring, meticulous and precise. He suffered ineptitude lightly,

and did not hesitate to make that fact known. He was not athletic, but he hunted and fished when these activities did not interfere with business or books. He could be vain and stubborn: had he been otherwise, a hearing aid in late years would have kept him in better touch with his surroundings. He could be as abrasive as a McCarthy-hearing lawyer one moment, and as gallant as Sir Walter Raleigh the next. There was virtually no natural phenomenon that did not elicit his curiosity, and no self-chosen chore exhausted his patience. He was in most respects a loner and a keeper of diaries.

After his wife died he was a lonely man. I offered to spend some evenings with him discussing early Americana, but he was not enthusiastic so I did to press the offer. He retreated more and more between the covers of books. He came to work at his office every day so his eyes were used during virtually all of his waking hours, the strain ultimately contributing to his loss of sight.

This then is a thumbnail sketch of our hero as I saw him.

After Schorger joined the staff of the Department of Wildlife Ecology, I visited with him every day that we were together. Our conferences lasted anywhere from five minutes to an hour. It was a learning process for me and on rare occasions for him. He was brought into all phases of departmental functioning. I asked him to teach a course in mammalogy, for which he was well qualified. The content of his lectures was as excellent as his delivery was uninspiring, so with his complete cooperation, he was weaned away from teaching. Those graduate students who were willing to make an effort to understand him and therefore to know him were abundantly rewarded. His rapport with the secretarial staff and faculty was outstanding.

He and I met on the common ground of ornithology, natural history, hunting, fishing, and books. I did not realize it at the time, but he shepherded me into the rank of elected member and then onto Fellow of the American Ornithologists Union. It frequently occurs that a member's name must be presented to the clan of Fellows two or more years in succession before the rank of Fellow is bestowed. On the initial failure to achieve approval for me, he took it as a personal defeat, and later to my astonishment related to me who supported my application and who did not. A candidate should not be privy to such information. The second try was successful, however. Later when A. W.'s personal involvement had faded and we were discussing professional politics, I told him that I deeply appreciated his confidence, but my election to Fellow was more of a tribute to his perseverance than to my ornithological skills. The point was not disputed. This episode underscores again the bulldog determination to have his will prevail.

Schorger held memberships in many scientific organizations in the natural sciences. He joined the American Ornithologists Union in 1913 and became a Fellow in 1933; the Wilson Ornithological Club in 1927 and became a life member in 1949; The Cooper Ornithological Society in 1928. His major interest in natural history was in the field of ornithology. A. W. was also a member of the Wildlife Society, the American Society of Mammalogists, the Audubon Society, AAAS, and The Nature Conservancy. In Wisconsin he was a charter member

of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, and a member and president (1942–43) of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters; as well as a member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society and the State Historical Society. He was not a casual joiner: he participated in the meetings of these organizations, and with manuscripts contributed to their scientific journals.

I first met A. W. Schorger in the fall of 1939. As a graduate student of Aldo Leopold's, and at his suggestion I joined a Madison bird club called the Kumlien Club. It was named after Thure Kumlien, an early Wisconsin naturalist who lived near Lake Koshkonong at Fort Atkinson. A. W. was one of the club founders. A major ritual at the onset of the meetings was for each member to present any aspect of ornithology that he regarded as interesting. Oddities of bird behavior and early arrivals were common contributions, as the recitations spread around the table. If a very early arrival was reported, all eyes focused on Schorger since he always challenged such observations, and the interrogation that followed was often as intimidating as it was brusk. Graduate students, particularly new initiates, were cowed into silence. On one occasion Elton Bussewitz, a very competent young ornithologist, reported seeing a Western Meadowlark near Poynette. This innocuous report came under immediate fire from A. W. "Were the birds singing?" Answer, "No." "Then how do you know they were Western and not Eastern Meadowlarks?" After a moment of apparent discomfort, Elton rallied and he replied simply,"I saw them at close range and the yellow of the throat extended up to the bill"—an indisputable reply. The expression on the faces of the younger members was that of a loud cheer. A. W. merely sat down.

I doubt if Elton actually saw the facial featherings of the Meadowlark that day: the observations were made in a habitat where Western Meadowlarks had been found for many years. We neophites revelled in Elton's fast thinking. In later years, however, we came to appreciate with equal, if not greater satisfaction, the important role Schorger played as the devil's advocate guarding the integrity of our club.

Several years later I had an occasion to collect an arctic Three-toed Woodpecker in Jefferson County during a rabbit hunt. I had the skin put up by a skillful preparator and deposited it in the Department of Wildlife Ecology's skin cabinet. It was a rare specimen and so I reported the observation at the next meeting of the Kumlien Club. Before my last words echoed across the room, A. W. was on his feet. "Did I realize that such a report requires that the specimen be produced?" Before I could open my mouth he fired question two: "Did you collect it?" I answered, slowly "Yes, of course." I had won my first skirmish in the field of ornithology.

As a naturalist, Schorger was one of the old school that regarded all sight records with skepticism—but a specimen in hand was a fact. A Brown Pelican, a rarity in Wisconsin, appeared on Lake Mendota in 1943. In true scientific form, it fell to A. W.'s collecting gun. Unfortunately, many of the local bird watchers had no opportunity to see the bird before it traded flesh and bone for cotton body and changed its habitat from lake to museum cabinet. Resentment ran high, but A. W. was more pleased with the record than ruf-

fled by the attitudes of local birdwatchers.

His interest in natural phenomenon made oddities, rarities and new records of any kind a particular fascination. Thus he investigated the fat content in the feet of gallinaceous birds to determine if those species having a greater resistance to cold had a higher fat content. Even as eminent a chemist as the late Conrad Elvehjem was drawn not the project. There were differences but none that provided a positive test of his hypothesis. None of the wild species tested had known cases of frozen feet. Comparisons between a native grouse like the Ruffed Grouse and the Mourning Dove would have been more enlightening, since the dove suffers frozen feet when it winters too far north.

In the mid 1950's Schorger learned that the last known specimen of a mountain lion, killed in Wisconsin near Appleton in 1857, and mounted in lifelike stance, could no longer claim as habitat the biology halls of Lawrence College. It was put on the college trash heap during a spring cleaning, from where it fell into the hands of a tavern owner in the northern part of the State. For a short while it was a gin mill conversation piece. The faded cougar, scuffed and scratched and reeking of cigarette smoke and stale beer was ransomed for science by A. W. for about $50. He had the hide removed from the manikin and the well-travelled skin made suitable for its now dignified and final resting place in a museum cabinet in the University of Wisconsin Department of Zoology. It was given the equally dignified designation as a type specimen for science named *Felis concolor Schorgeri.*

In A. W.'s research on the mammals of Dane County, which he published in the Transactions of the WASAL in 1973, there were four species that he coveted, but if any occurred in the areas he trapped, they eluded his capture devices. They were the bog lemming (*Synapotomys cooperi*); red backed mouse (*Clethrionomys gapperi*); star nosed mole (*Condylura cristata*); and the red squirrel (*Tamisciurus hudsonicus*). A. W. was certain the bog lemming was to be found in the tamarack swamps of eastern Dane County. A redbacked vole was captured, recorded, and then destroyed by one of my students in a local class exercise in the 1950's. Also L. B. Keith took 4 redbacked voles from the stomach of a Snowy Owl killed on Lake Mendota in February, 1961. The star nosed mole certainly could be here. I once found one dead at Sullivan 25 miles to the east in Jefferson County in 1936. The red squirrel is found in Sauk, Columbia, Jefferson and Dodge counties, all bordering on Dane County. But, A. W. searched in vain, in spite of the fact that between 1940 and 1970 he logged 16,544 trap nights.

Two of his indoor natural history projects that illustrate his dogged determination to finish what he started were in making a cross section of a single "hair" in the beard of a wild turkey, and in identifying the calcified tendons in the legs of gallinaceous birds.

On the turkey beard he spent hour on hour in an attempt to make a thin cross section slice of the single hairlike shaft. In all cases the slice or the shaft itself fractured. He went so far as to design and have built a cutting device, but it too failed. His next approach using chemicals as softening agents was more successful. The end

process was soaking a shaft in a wetting agent (common laundry detergent) for 24–48 hours prior to normal microtome cutting. The results, though interesting, were not commensurate with the sectioning effort. He just would not be deterred once he had made up his mind to see the project through, but in this case as in others he paid dearly in tender he could ill afford, namely *time.*

The calcified tendons in the legs of game birds (the same tendons we encounter in turkey drumsticks at Thanksgiving) became objects of investigation. A. W. was interested to see if there were patterns of size, shape, number, location etc. in the leg tendons among the various taxonomic groups of chicken-like game birds. He asked colleagues up and down the continent to send him legs of such birds as lived in their geographic areas. Many responded, and after shipments arrived, the legs were boiled until the muscles were soft enough to allow the tendons to be separated. Frequently, those of the smaller species were exceedingly small, very thin, almost transparent, and were well hidden in the musculature. Only laborious teasing of the cooked flesh, under magnification, released the elusive tendons. Each group of these calcareous splints from a given leg were dried and mounted one by one in relative leg position on file cards and filed for future reference. After a number of examinations A. W. suddenly discovered the presence of very tiny unattached tendons, and now the labor doubled and the completed dissections became suspect. Endless hours were spent and the task was unfinished when ill health called a halt to the boiling of bird legs. At times our laboratory and offices smelled as one staff person put it, like a lower east side delicatessen; I thought it was more like Colonel Sanders' kitchen at high noon. No one is likely to pick up this line of investigation and whatever progress was achieved will be lost.

Schorger's intellectual curiosity and his education in the physical sciences gave him a bent for innovation and hence invention. He held some 35 patents, primarily in the field of wood chemistry. To my knowledge, he pursued as a naturalist two fruitless lines of inventive reasoning. One concerned a genus of grass called *stipa* or needle grass, the florets of which on maturity have a long twisted tail called an awn. When the mature seeds leave the mother plant and are picked up in clothing, the spiral awn helps auger a sharp pointed seedhead toward sensitive skin, or if fallen on the ground, it bores into the soil surface. The spiral tail is widened or narrowed by atmospheric moisture. A. W. thought that this sensitivity could be calibrated as a measure of relative humidity. For weeks he measured the length of a group of erratically expanding or contracting awns against a commercial hygrograph before conceding defeat.

A second more pretentious undertaking occurred in the late stages of World War II. Sleeping bags were in short supply—down and feathers were difficult to obtain, and kapoc was the only organic alternative. A. W. conceived of using cattail fluff as a third possibility. He and his cohorts gathered a warehouse full of cattail heads, only to find that before they could develop a processing scheme, the demand for sleeping bag filler disappeared. When the warehouse had to be emptied, the fluff from millions

of cattails had been released by the action of an insect bore working on the stems, thus turning the building into a giant sleeping bag with tin exterior. He told this tale on himself.

I recall only *one* occasion when Schorger's assessment of a field occurrence was in doubt. In my opinion he was in error. In a paper in the ornithological journal, *The Auk,* 1929, he claimed to have seen a woodcock chick carried between the toes of an adult. The woodcock literature records the carrying of young by adults, but modern researchers, many of whom I know personally, who have spent far more time than those cited, and have not observed this kind of transport. Sheldon, summarizing such action in his book on the American Woodcock explains it thus: "It is possible that a hen woodcock suddenly flushed while brooding small chicks might accidentally catch a chick between its thighs and carry it a short distance." I agree completely with Sheldon.

How A. W.'s eye deceived him is difficult to understand, particularly since he was aware of the anatomy of Woodcock appendages. While very little is impossible in nature, the probability of this kind of behavior by Woodcock is very remote. I wish I had queried him about this occasion since he never mentioned it or volunteered an explanation.

Schorger wrote three books: (1) *The Chemistry of Cellulose and Wood* (1926). Only one edition of this volume appeared. How it fared as a reference work or as a textbook I do not know. I was unable to find a review. (2) *The Passenger Pigeon: Its Natural History and Extinction* (1955) was published by the University of Wisconsin Press. It is perhaps his best work, and it earned for him the 1958 Brewster Award of the AOU for a meritorious publication in the field of ornithology. (3) *The Wild Turkey: Its History and Domestication* (1966) was his most ambitious work.

He contributed to three other books. One was *Fading Trails,* a book on endangered American wildlife (1942), by Daniel B. Beard and others. For this effort A. W. was given one of the illustrations, an original black and white drawing of spruce grouse, executed by Walter Webe. It became his bookplate. Second, the section on the food habits of water birds and waterfowl in vols. 1 and 2 of Ralph Palmer's *Handbook of North American Birds* (1962 and 1976) was doubtless the least rewarding and certainly the most tedious. Third, the section on turkeys in A. Landsborough Thompson's *A Dictionary of Birds* (1964) was Schorger's. It is crisp and to the point.

His two-part work on the Birds of Dane County, published in the transactions of the WASAL (1929–31) could have been accorded hardcovers and thus given the dignity that such boards allegedly give to printed pages. The scholarship was worthy.

A. W. Schorger in 1951 also revised with updated records Kumlien and Hollister's *Birds of Wisconsin,* originally published in 1903. The revisions were brief but adequate. Much more could have been done, but as Schorger himself put it in the Introduction, "The added information has been held to a minimum in view of the comprehensive work on the birds of the State now in preparation by Owen J. Gromme of the Public Museum of Milwaukee."

The Passenger Pigeon book had been on the drawing boards of his mind for many years, and was perhaps initially stimulated by a talk he had as

a boy with his uncle in Ohio. The major underpinning for this effort, however, came from his searches among the weekly newspapers of the state, since Wisconsin was one of the last places to have pigeons nest in its forests. I watched the development of the manuscript and was consulted on many aspects that it contained, so I was surprised when A. W. asked me to review the finished product. I made a number of suggestions, of which all but one were minor. When I discussed these ideas with him, he rejected them in a very hostile manner and in a way that regarded my sincere effort as less than competent. Experience had taught me when to back off. As a parting shot, however, I let him know in terms not easily confused that he, who was in the best position, ought to philosophize in the summary and underscore this tragic loss of a species through avarice and greed of man. It is a lesson we must learn in a day when more and more species are approaching the threshold of extinction. The suggestion fell on deaf ears. The last sentence of the book, following page after page of historical and biological statistics on the Passenger Pigeon, reads, "A photograph of a nest with an egg occurs in Craig[84]." The superscript guides the reader to the bibliography. There was no last word, no summing up, it was as if the pen had run dry. The sensation to me was like watching a miner laboriously dig a shaft and just as he at last reached the mother load turned and walked away to dig another shaft in another mountain.

Professor J. J. Hickey of our Department was also asked to review the manuscript. Since his editorial experience was greater than mine, he doubtless had more suggestions to make. When we compared notes on our respective conferences with the author, we found that our experiences were identical. I never doubled-checked to see if A. W. used any of the suggestions that so thoroughly annoyed him, but this much is clear: neither Hickey nor I was ever asked to review any of Schorger's writings thereafter.

The reviews of the Passenger Pigeon book in scientific journals were on a whole complimentary to each lauding of the scholarly presentation, although one reviewer said, ". . . there is no attempt at fine or dramatic writing . . .". I am not sure I know exactly what that means, but if it means warmth and reflecting the personality of the writer, then I agree with the reviewer.

History, even the history of natural history, is the reordering and rearranging of vital statistics, observations, and opinions from diverse sources, and with great variation in age and credibility. More often than not, verification is impossible. The bits and pieces that provide a historical narrative can be held together by superscript citations to footnotes or the bibliography or the cohesive material can include the personal feelings of the writer. Perhaps this is the fine writing aspect that was earlier referred to. A. W. unfortunately did not use the latter style often enough in any of his writings. In spite of a dour demeanor, he could be a charming, & amusing person with an understanding and appealing way with words. Reviewers picked up this impersonal shortcoming as well in his next and largest contribution, *The Wild Turkey*. In this effort, he also entered a subject area with a voluminous literature including sev-

eral books, and also an ongoing research program by trained wildlife specialists. In general however, the book fared well.

During the developmental period of the manuscript, our daily meetings were frequently on various aspects of wild turkey ecology. When the task was completed, not one word of text did I see. In fact, Schorger allowed no one to act as a presubmission reviewer before it was delivered to the University Press to be considered for publication. The mistaken wounds created by the critique of *The Passenger Pigeon* manuscript ten years earlier had not healed despite the salve of friendship.

I was asked by my friend Tom Webb, Director of University Press, to recommend three persons knowledgeable on the wild turkey as prepublication critics. I gave him names of persons I considered to be the very best. The review copies were distributed, and on return all critics indicated that moderate revision was necessary. The blue-penciled copy, on its ultimate return to the author, put him into a state of shock, followed rapidly by resentment and bitterness. Instead of checking on the merits of the three-party critique, along with those of Tom Webb's staff, A. W. tried to find out who the reviewers were—to what end I am not sure. After several subtle attempts to have me help in this futile exercise, he asked me outright if I knew who they were. Reluctantly, I said I did, but in such a way that he knew no identification was going to follow. In apparent frustration, he then asked me point-blank, "Were you one of the reviewers?" I savored the question as I would a mouthful of earthworms. My answer was a simple "No."

I mention this painful episode for two reasons. First, because it shows how deeply he felt about the adequacy of his prose, and in addition that he regarded editorial changes as destructive to the order and system of his writing style. The second reason is a personal one, as it was the only time in almost 30 years association that our friendship was strained, from my end.

One of A. W. Schorger's major natural history contributions was a series of papers on the early records of plants and animals in Wisconsin. The data base for these papers were records extracted from the weekly newspapers of the state from their inception to 1900. A project from 1937–39 was initiated by Aldo Leopold and Schorger whereby a group of people would scan weekly newspapers county by county for any kind of natural history articles or news items. The project lasted for only three years, supported by WPA funds. Schorger continued, however, and single-handed (that is, with the help of Historical Library personnel) examined page by page all Wisconsin weekly newspapers up to 1900. His notes were written in longhand, and systematically filed for ready retrieval. He could have written additional papers from this backlog of data, but time ran out.

I know that he wanted to write a paper on the history of the axe, and one on the wild rice harvests in Wisconsin. He also left unfinished an investigation on the brown staining found on the teeth of shrews. A book of only fair quality by a Minnesota author on market hunting (i.e., the killing of wild animals for profit) scooped him on a subject he planned to exploit.

Schorger was made a member of the then State Conservation Commission in 1953. It was an excellent appoint-

ment by Governor Walter Kohler. He brought to the Commission a degree of professionalism that it had not had since Aldo Leopold's term, and has not had since. What was not known to the other commissioners and those who appeared before them was that A. W. could not hear all that transpired. I attended several sessions as an observer and took notes for him, but even this was not completely satisfactory, so his effectiveness was reduced. After he left the Commission in 1959, and after his wife died I was determined to have him obtain a hearing aid. No one in the Department of Wildlife Ecology thought it could be done. By gentle persuasion and rehearsed propaganda plus the fact that the appointment would be for both of us, he agreed to investigate. We went to the hearing clinic and were subjected to the standard tests. The results indicated that I was not without problems, but A. W. needed immediate attention. Before he could escape, the lady in charge made a plastic mold of his ear opening as a model for the sound receiver. No high-pressure sales pitch was given, and when we left the establishment I was elated. But in the weeks that followed I could not get him to return for additional consultation. When at last the hearing aid firm had to charge him $15 for the earmold that could have been part of a complete outfit, he was very annoyed. That ended the hearing aid episode and any chance of improving communication with those around him.

His writings and interest in natural history were based on books. He was an outstanding bibliographile, who compiled a substantial personal library of books on natural history and Americana. Whenever possible, I engaged him in conversation regarding editions, authors, rarities, booksellers, book binders, and where to search for information in the world of books. Book prices and auction catalogues were shared. He was as anxious to teach on these subjects as I was to learn. They were memorable experiences. When he donated his natural history library to the Department of Wildlife Ecology (in addition to a handsome endowment to sustain it), he asked me to appraise it for tax purposes. It was by indirection a compliment, and an admission that I had some competence in an area where heretofore A. W. was the principal authority. There were times when I felt that he used books as an escape as well as an intellectual exercise. Virtually all of his rapport with the world around him came through the written word. He had no television set and rarely if ever used the radio.

A. W.'s skill in the use of library facilities was self-taught and that skill challenged only once. Although he was at one time the president of Friends of the Library, he lost interest in and at times was even hostile toward the library because of a misplaced book. One morning on a regular stop at his office, I found him extremely agitated because he said he was "accused" by the rare book librarian of losing a book. I had seen the book several times so I had a mental picture of it. He asked me to accompany him to the rare book room that afternoon for a discussion on the missing book. The confrontation was not a pleasant one. The curator and his assistant were as adamant as Schorger was indignant. Finally we asked permission to inspect the place in the vault where the book should be. For the next 15 minutes all

four of us prowled the stacks. By chance I spotted the book two stacks from where it was supposed to be, and on a shelf near the ceiling. I got a ladder, checked to be sure, and called A. W. He also checked, and produced the book for the librarian, who to my surprise clasped the book to his bosom with criscrossed arms. His assistant asked if she could return it to its proper place—no, he wanted to look at it in his office. Schorger, who was livid, but relieved, asked if he was satisfied. With an affirmative reply, we left. No apology was offered by either party. A. W. and I walked part way back to the office in silence, and when conversation was resumed it was on other matters. The lost book was never mentioned again, nor was the library.

In addition to his books and parts of books, he wrote 172 papers dealing in the main with natural history subjects. In none of these did he have a coauthor. The papers were published in 19 different journals. He also produced 87 obituaries for the AOU. These were in fact abbreviated biographies that became part of a very valuable reference book on the lives of American ornithologists deceased. His terse impersonal style lent itself to this effort, but his own obituary excellently done by Joseph J. Hickey, was perhaps the longest of any published by the AOU.

A. W. Schorger became a member of this club in 1933 and presented the following papers:

1. Rafinesque, The Eccentric Naturalist (1933)
2. The Passenger Pigeon (1938)
3. Longfellow in the Annals of America (1945)
4. W. H. Hudson: Naturalist and Mystic (1952)
5. As the English Saw Us (1959)
6. Ambrose Bierce: Cynic (1968)

On two occasions I read poetry that he had written. I tried without success to find those examples. What I read was not humorous doggerel, but verse with classic rhyme, meter and stanza construction and the word pictures were pleasant to contemplate.

He waited too long to produce what he thought might be his *magnum opus.* He gave it the tentative title of *Prairie, Marsh and Grove: The Natural History of a Midwestern County.* This was later contracted to *The Natural History of Dane County.* I liked the original version. The manuscript bristled with facts, many often unrelated to Dane County or to other aspects of the text. I first suspected that the manuscript was in trouble when our secretary who was typing from his longhand sheets told me there were considerable errors in the writing. Misspelling, syntax peculiarities and inconsistencies in treatment of subject matter were examples. Since she had typed his earlier manuscripts, the contrast was disturbing, but there was little that could be done on substantive changes since he gave no one permission to review the paper. Although the manuscript was complete, A. W.'s health at the time had deteriorated to a point where he could not be expected to revise it. As a possible posthumous publication it ran into severe criticism by virtually all reviewers. At present it lies in limbo. The text could be broken into parts and the best published separately, or it could await a skilled naturalist and writer to undertake a complete revision. A final solution would be to publish as it is,

but this would be demeaning for the man who is regarded as the premier natural history historian of his day.

I found it difficult to treat A. W. Schorger, the naturalist and writer without looking at him as a friend. I don't know how others will judge him as a naturalist, writer, or person, and I don't really care. The bottom line in our relationship was that I admired him, I respected him, I was grateful to him, but most important of all, I had great affection for him.

This paper was not intended as an extended eulogy or comments at a delayed wake. I would however, like to close with words I have used before.

It is often said in jest or as a warning that "you can't take it with you," but A. W. Schorger did. His wry humor, his erudite scholarship, his dignified presence, his sense of history, and his friendship he took with him. His gift of pen and worldly goods, however, remind us constantly that a man of stature passed this way.

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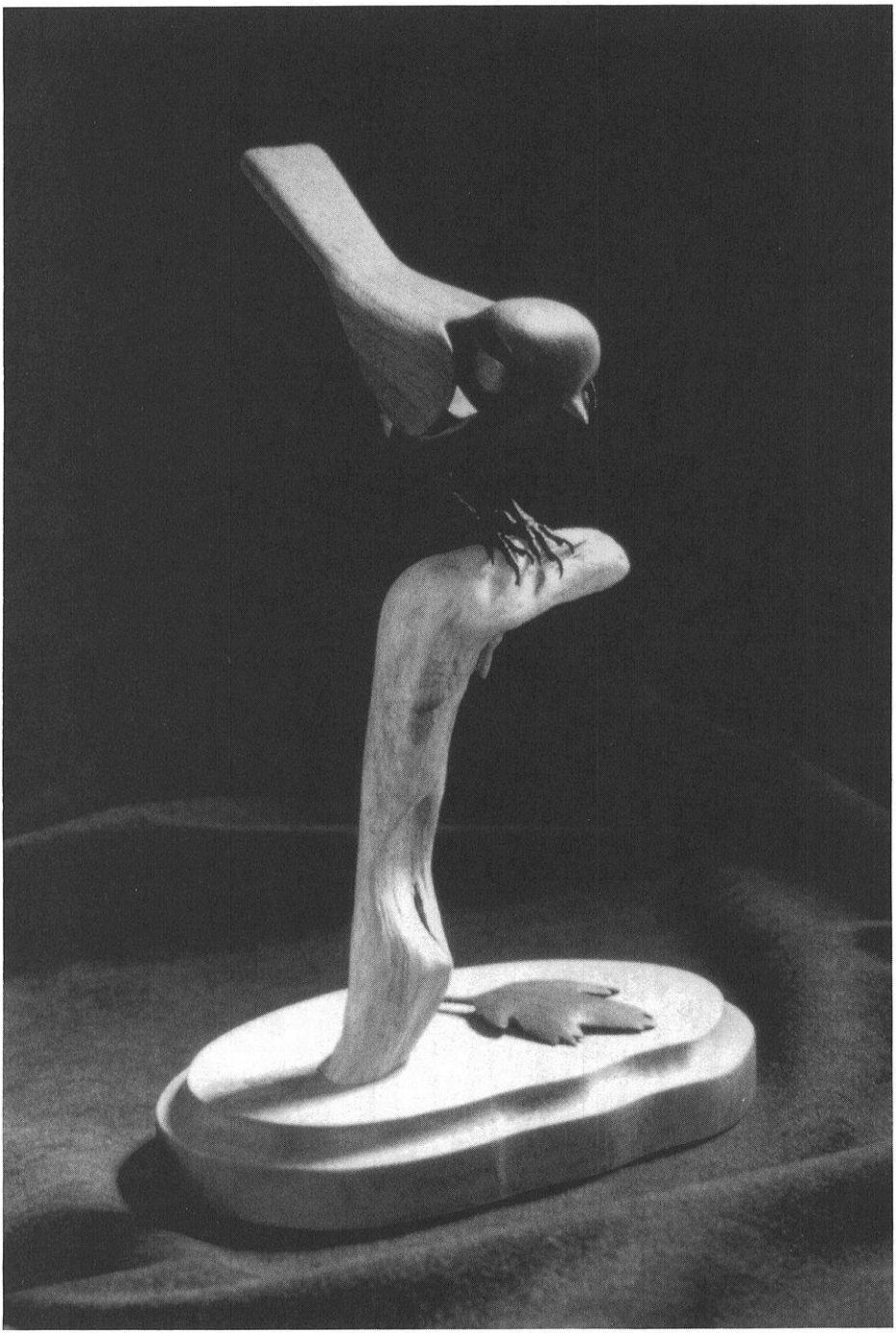


"Quality Air" (Black-capped Chickadee) *by Hollis Reich*

The Spring Season: 1993

by Laura L. Erickson

"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times." Dickens' *Tale of Two Cities* could have been set in Wisconsin in the spring of 1993, the year of the great flood. Virtually every observer who recorded anything about the weather noted cold, wet, miserable conditions throughout most of the season—indeed, the few who didn't mention the weather probably simply believed that if you can't say something nice, don't say anything at all. Fortunately, many observers provided vivid pictures of the season's meteorological conditions and how they affected bird migration. We heard from 95 individuals who recorded 301 species from 66 counties. Allen Shea is a hard act to follow, but I'll do my best to summarize the season as he would have.

From Portage County, Murray Berner reported, "March was mild early. Cold and dry 12th–18th, snow cover 10-inches plus throughout month. April quite cool first half with 15-inches of snow at mid-month. Persistent southerly winds the final week. May very cool—twelve days with rain totaling 6.25 inches. South winds from April continued through the 9th. Thereafter the wind direction west and north. Frost on April 29 burned young oak leaves. Stream and lake levels high through month. Diving ducks improved from 1992, with more normal numbers, low that they may be. A raptor movement was noted April 25–30. Flycatchers were late and low in numbers. Kinglet passage was light. Warbler migration was completely dominated by Yellow-rumped and Palm April 30–May 4. Warbler passage also on May 20 and May 28, when a very small, yet diverse movement of birds occurred. Sparrow migration was good."

Lance Tryggeseth reported from Iron County, "Another cool and rainy spring. Last big snow on 11 April—6 inches. Minor snow shower May 16!" From Barron County, Alta Goff wrote in early June, "I don't think spring has arrived yet! What a cool May! Had a hard time finding any concentrations of ducks . . . Had very few warblers at any time. Windy, wet, and cool."

This bleak picture was echoed throughout the state. Karen Etter Hale of Jefferson County wrote: "March—gray and snowy. April VERY WET, a

total of 7.5 inches precipitation. Significant flooding everywhere. May—cloudy and cool, except a hot spell May 6–12. Rain 3.95 inches." Although Ms. Hale did get to hear a Whip-poor-will for the first time ever from her house May 1, she added, "Seems like there is less bird song in mornings in our neighborhood this year."

Roy and Charlotte Lukes recorded Door County conditions: "Spring migration was generally 2 to 3 weeks later than usual. We had more snow in April than in any other month of winter. Total precipitation in April and May was 7.3 inches." But the Lukes found at least one benefit from the chilly moisture—"We still have giant white trilliums—still white!—on June 6. They've been in bloom for almost 1 month." Janine Polk found Eau Claire County's weather provided "a very late and cool spring in general. Birds were late in arriving. (For instance, I didn't see *any* bluebirds until the end of March, and they were scarce for a week or more after that; duck species were still arriving in the first half of April.) A few warm days in early May brought a big rush of many species, but even with that nudge migration continued to seem a little late through the month . . . In general, shorebird habitat that looked good and has had birds in past years was eerily empty for most of the spring."

The Worst of Times

The weather dampened the spirits of birders throughout the state. Daryl Tessen lamented, "Migration was late! Two or three weeks on an average. Warbler migration was very poor—only a trickle of birds. Shorebirds were terrible. Strange, as habitat was excellent—best in years."

Sam Robbins echoed the desolate picture: "Shorebirds were remarkably scarce in Columbia and Dane Counties, in spite of plentiful favorable habitat. Common species were way down in numbers. Rarities were virtually nonexistent. Most passerines were late in arriving. My best warblering was during a 15-minute interval in the UW Arboretum on May 19. My entire southern Wisconsin spring total for Chestnut-side was 2, Blackburnian = 1, Black-throated Green = 2, etc., etc."

Bill Hilsenhoff noted, also from Dane County, "In spite of, or perhaps because of abundant habitat, the shorebird migration was very poor." From Polk County, Joe Hudick said, "Waterfowl not too good. Area lakes stayed frozen well into April, then they seemed to leap over us. Plovers and sandpipers were non-existent. (With the) cold, wet weather and shorelines flooded, (they were) hard to find or they moved west this year. Shorebirds? Blah: I couldn't find any! Too much water."

Thomas Hunter of Trempealeau County agreed. "Everything seemed to be later this year than last. Poor shorebird migration. So much rain flooded all the usual spots."

Way up on Lake Superior in Douglas County, Robbye Johnson wrote, "Apparently El Nino is being a bad little girl again. None of us are fond of late winter storms—in early June! I thought that last spring and summer were cold, but we've got them beat and are headed for another non-summer . . ." From that other Great Lake bordering Milwaukee County, Mark Korducki wrote: "For the second consecutive

year, March arrived with warm weather. Unfortunately, as was the case in 1992, March ended up colder and snowier than normal. In fact, we had some of the worst weather of the winter in March . . . Many species were a few weeks behind schedule. Shorebird migration in Milwaukee was poor because there was too much water. Things improved in mid–May as the water receded a bit, but heavy rains quickly reversed this. Thrushes are known for 'staying' and they may have missed our part of the state. Veeries were down in number and I didn't get any large numbers of Swainson's or Gray-cheeked."

Most reporters were emphatic about the poor showing of shorebirds and warblers. Dennis Kuecherer of Monroe County wrote, "Terrible year for shorebirds in Monroe County. Not much for warblers either." Carroll Rudy, of Calumet County lamented, "Everything was late. Shorebirds never came—not even yellowlegs." Many normally common species were disturbingly rare. In Langlade County, Bernard Pickering found that "the numbers seen continues to decline." And Dick Verch, who birds Bayfield and Douglas counties, wrote, "Strange year. Very few raptors. Even kestrels are hard to find. Shorebirds were low in species and in numbers. They didn't linger in the area. Ducks left very early. No White-crowned or Harris' Sparrows. Black Terns didn't return until May 31. No Black-billed Cuckoos as of June 1."

A Few Highlights

That isn't to say that throughout the migration there weren't good things to see. Rare gulls turned up along the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior shorelines and even in La Crosse County, keeping the Records Committee on their toes. A Barrow's Goldeneye in Milwaukee was seen by many observers. And the state's second record of a nesting Great Gray Owl was recorded. In Polk county, Joe Hudick noted an excellent warbler migration—"best in several years."

According to Mark Korducki of Milwaukee, "One highlight was the strong NE winds on March 14–15 which produced many gulls of 7 species in the harbor. By month's end, there was a fair duck migration in progress.

"April followed suit with below normal temperatures and very wet weather. Inland waters were very late to open up. The Coast Guard impoundment opened early and was very productive for waterfowl at the end of March and early April. It seemed as though more dabblers moved along the lake as many inland waters were frozen over. A mild low pressure front on April 8 brought in good numbers of passerines—kinglets, Fox Sparrows, Brown Creepers, etc. The next few weeks were cool and wet with only a trickle of migrants. Mild weather on the weekend of April 23–25 brought in 8 species of warblers, gnatcatchers, wrens, thrushes, sparrows, etc. An excellent sparrow migration occurred on April 28.

"May 4 and 5 were above normal, and there was an excellent migration. The first two weeks of May were warmer than normal. Good waves occurred in Central Wisconsin on May 8–9, but these thunderstorms didn't come our way and the movement was only fair. I had the best wave of the season on May 17–18. Until the end of the month, the migration seemed

prolonged as I still had 12 species on May 31. Overall, I would classify the migration as less than spectacular as the only significant wave with an abundance of birds was on May 17–18. The migration was late and very prolonged. The second half of May seemed better than the first half, at least as far as total birds. The 'waves' in the early part of the month were good for diversity but the total numbers were low."

Philip Ashman noted, "It was a cold, wet spring in the Madison area in 1993. The wet weather and late thaw created numerous ponds throughout the county which made excellent habitat for waterfowl and shorebirds. However, the waterfowl migration was not as spectacular or as early in Dane County this year when compared to last year, but still there were fair numbers of most species with the exception of Green-winged Teal and Northern Pintail. The shorebird migration appeared to be late and spotty (I assume that the abundance of habitat created a wide dispersal of species) . . . April was fairly slow for new migrants . . . Columbia County ponds opened between April 4 and 10, late compared to recent past years . . . However, there were numerous flooded fields, so waterfowl were able to find open water. Because of this abundance of habitat it was an excellent migration for waterfowl this spring . . . The mid to late April migrants (e.g. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Winter Wren, both kinglets, Hermit Thrush) seemed to have prolonged movements probably due to the inclement weather and late thaw which did not allow them to move north as fast as normal . . . May 18th was especially good for flycatchers, vireos, and warblers; I saw 21 species of warblers at Picnic Point with a lot of individuals of most species. In general, the warbler migration seemed later than normal. Many more species of ducks than usual lingered into late May and early June . . . This is probably due to a combination of lots of habitat, high water levels, and the late emergence of marsh vegetation which make the birds more visible."

Judy Haseleu, who lives in Washington and birds in Washburn County noted: "I think we had what could be called 2 waves of warbler migration with lots of trickling in between and around. It wasn't a constant flow, probably because of the cold weather. The first wave came in early May as usual. Then the weather held back the blossoming trees so the second wave came with the blossoms toward the end of May." Ms. Haseleu was luckier with shorebirds than just about anyone this year. "Because of the great wetness and flooded fields the shorebirds were more spread out, stopping in unusual places rather than the usual. About the middle of May shorebirds started coming in greater numbers. At Theresa, the two times I was able to get there, there were so many Leasts, Semipalmated Sandpipers, Dunlin, and Semipalmated Plovers, it looked like the ground was moving. The shorebirds were still coming through here June 2."

The Best of Times

In true Dickensian fashion, the silver lining to all the murky clouds was improbably glorious. For on a few of the days when birding was good, it was extraordinary. Carroll Rudy noted in Calumet county, "Biggest warbler migration I've seen in years. Thousands of Cape Mays! Tennessees, Redstarts,

Chestnut-sides also in large numbers . . . Bonaparte's Gull numbers were phenomenal! Every flooded field was covered with them. I only saw a few thousand, but if they covered every mud flat as heavily as the ones near roads the tally must have been incredible. They stayed a week and vanished, every one—not one left for May count."

In Portage County, Murray Berner noted, "May 8 began the period's peak warbler movement, continuing through the 11th. The 8th was the peak: 268 birds/19 species; 67% Yellow-rumped and Palm."

Dane County seemed to be the center of an enormous wave. Bill Hilsenhoff wrote, "May 8 was a super day for passerines, the best I've experienced in years." Randy Hoffman noted, "The 8th of May produced the best group of migrants I have seen in 15 years. It was more than a wave—a miniature tsunami (tidal wave) would be a better description. I understand this event was local. Early a.m. on the 8th there was a thunderstorm. I birded Mazomanie Bottoms from 7 to 11 and estimated seeing over 3000 migrants."

David J. Lauten wrote, "Wisconsin was fortunate to be on the warm side of a large low pressure system that brought in migrants by the horde. I had only enough time to bird until noon on both Saturday the 8th and Sunday the 9th. They turned out to be two of the best migrant days I ever witnessed. On Saturday I spent my morning solely at Mud Lake in Columbia County and tallied 84 species, including 21 warbler species. On Sunday we went to the very flooded Mazomanie Bottoms. Due to high water levels access was limited—but this was not too much of a problem because the birds were dripping off the trees. It was spectacular! We essentially stood in 2 places, saw 22 species of warbler and 67 species total. The mosquitoes had just hatched; many were not very mobile yet and were all over the grassy path and low to the ground. The warblers responded to them by coming through the underbrush and landing on the path, not 20 feet from us, and gleaning and picking mosquitoes off the ground! It was a rare morning of *no* cramped warbler neck. Warblers typically found high in the trees, such as Bay-breasted, Cape May, and Blackpoll, were walking around on the ground right in front of us. Just spectacular!"

In Douglas County, Robbye Johnson "struck it rich on May 23 in thick fog. I walked the length of Wisconsin Point over a period of about 6 hours, going back for my car every 1/2 mile or so. Warblers, vireos, Empidonax flycatchers, and kinglets dripped from every tree (20 species of warblers). The beach had actual shorebirds (not just birds on the shore!) At the end by the lighthouse I was treated to excellent looks at a Western Kingbird, and finished the day with 87 species on the Point, wondering what was out there in the fog that couldn't be seen."

The worst of times, the best of times—the spring of 1993 had it all.

Reports (1 March–31 May, 1993)

Red-throated Loon.—First reports April 4 in Sheboygan (Tessen) and Manitowoc (Sontag). Additional reports from Ozaukee, where 5 appeared April 22, and last report in Dane May 4 (Hoffman).

Common Loon.—First report March 28 in Dane (Evanson). Most reported normal numbers, but Thiessen saw 141 in Dane April 5, be-

fore ice-out on many lakes. Reported at the end of the period in Douglas, Bayfield, Vilas, Burnett, Polk, Price, Taylor, and Door Counties.

Pied-billed Grebe.—First report in Dodge March 13 (Burcar) and Dane March 28 (Hilsenhoff). Present in 18 scattered counties at the end of the period. Most judged normality below average or absent—no one reported above average numbers.

Horned Grebe.—First reported in Milwaukee March 9 (Mueller). Johnson reported over 300 in Douglas April 29. Most reported above normal numbers. Still present in Douglas May 24, and through the end of the period in Door and Ozaukee.

Red-necked Grebe.—First report March 31 in Monroe (Kuecherer). Reports from 12 counties throughout. T. Schultz reported 10 in Green Lake May 17. Present at the end of the period in Burnett.

Eared Grebe.—Reports with supporting details from Columbia, Dane, Dodge, and Dunn. Earliest documented report was April 27 in Dane (Robbins). Still present May 31 in Dane and Dodge, and Polk reported a pair in Dunn and Ashman reported 3 in Columbia at the end of the period.

American White Pelican.—First report in Trempealeau April 18 (Hunter). Recorded in 8 western counties and in Brown and Door in the east, in above average numbers. Remained through the end of the period in Douglas, Trempealeau, and Brown.

Double-crested Cormorant.—Reports from 34 counties, first in Brown March 22 (Mead). Over 200 were counted each in Green Lake (T. Schultz), Bayfield/Ashland (Verch), and Manitowoc (Sontag), but many reported it absent or below normal, and no one reported above normal numbers. Present in 16 counties at the end of the period.

American Bittern.—Reported in 25 counties (13 through the end of the period), mostly in the northern half of the state, and mostly in normal numbers. Ziebell reported 11 in Winnebago on May 8. First report April 17 in Monroe (Kuecherer).

Least Bittern.—Reported in 10 counties, mostly the southern half, beginning May 8 in Winnebago (Ziebell). Present at the end of the period in Burnett and Winnebago. Of two observers recording normality, one judged numbers normal, the other reported it absent.

Great Blue Heron.—Reported in 56 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. On March 29, Diehl counted 86 in Dodge. Present at the beginning of the season in Wood, Sauk, Dane, Washington, and Milwaukee.

Great Egret.—Reported in 24 counties beginning April 7 in Polk (Hudick). Other northern counties were St. Croix, Shawano and Brown. Half recording normality found it absent or below normal. Present at the end of the period in 9 counties, as far north as Pierce and Outagamie.

Snowy Egret.—Duerksen found 3 on April 18 in Richland. Remaining reports all in May in LaCrosse, Winnebago and Brown. Remained through the end of the period in Brown (Tessen).

Little Blue Heron.—Burcar and Hansen reported one April 25 in Dane Co. Present through May 9.

Cattle Egret.—Recorded in above average numbers in 12 counties in the southern half, beginning April 24 in Trempealeau (Hunter). On May 18 Burcar reported 18 in Iowa. On May 23, Soulen reported 17 in Winnebago, where still present at the end of the period.

Green-backed Heron.—Reported in mostly normal numbers in 38 counties throughout the state and through the end of the period, beginning April 19 in Racine (DeBoer) and Sauk (Burcar).

Black-crowned Night Heron.—Reported in 14 central and eastern counties and Bayfield, Ashland, and Trempealeau, in mostly normal numbers, beginning April 6 in Winnebago (Ziebell). Recorded through the end of the period in Door, Manitowoc, Winnebago, and Green Lake.

Yellow-crowned Night Heron.—Reported only in Dane May 3 (Robbins) and May 8 (Hoffman).

Tundra Swan.—Present at the beginning

of the period in Sauk (Burcar). The main migration occurred between March 28 and April 15, but many scattered May sightings. On April 10, 2400 counted in Portage (Berner), over 3000 in Marathon (Belter), and well over a hundred each in Columbia, Dane, and Wood. Last reported in Monroe May 27 (Kuecherer).

Trumpeter Swan.—Three tagged birds present in Sauk from winter through March 2 (Burcar). Robbins reported one in Dane March 26. Birds reported in Marathon, Polk, Burnett, and Barron were likely reintroduced, though no details were given to indicate whether they were tagged or how they were otherwise distinguished from Tundra Swans.

Mute Swan.—Present throughout the season in Douglas, Ashland, Dane, and Racine, and at the beginning of the season in Portage, Winnebago, and Milwaukee. Also reported in Burnett, Shawano, Calumet, Sauk, Dodge, Washington, and Waukesha.

Greater White-fronted Goose.—6 individuals reported March 27 in Columbia (Tessen). Later reports in Dunn, Outagamie, Monroe, Washington, and Dane, and last seen May 29 in Chippewa (Polk).

Snow Goose.—Present from the beginning of the season in Winnebago (Nussbaum). Additional reports from Barron, Outagamie, Brown, Manitowoc, La Crosse, Columbia, Dodge, Washington, and Dane, all before May 7. Three observers noted this species as absent—no one else reported normality.

Canada Goose.—Reports from 58 counties throughout, in mostly normal to above normal numbers. Numbers between 2000 and 5000 reported between April 3 and 30. First goslings noted in Door May 16 (Lukes).

Wood Duck.—Present throughout the period in Portage, Winnebago, and Calumet. Reports from a total of 50 counties in mostly average numbers, remaining in 29 counties through the end of the period.

Green-winged Teal.—First report March 17 in La Crosse (Dankert). Reports from 46 counties; still present in 11 scattered counties at the end of the period.

American Black Duck.—Present throughout the period in Bayfield, Ashland, Door, Winnebago, Manitowoc, Dane, and Milwaukee, and for at least part of the season in 23 additional counties. Five reporters recorded normal numbers—the same number found it absent or below normal.

Mallard.—Reported in 59 counties, in mostly normal numbers, throughout the season. Ziebell recorded 2000 on March 1 in Winnebago.

Northern Pintail.—One survived the winter in Trempealeau (Hunter). Reports from 24 counties—90% of normality reports listed it as absent or below normal.

Blue-winged Teal.—First report March 18 in La Crosse (Dankert). Reported in 47 counties, remaining in 25 through the end of the period. Most judged numbers normal.

Northern Shoveler.—Present at the beginning of the period in Winnebago and Dane. Recorded in 38 counties, remaining in 12 through the end of the period. Observers were evenly divided on normality.

Gadwall.—Present at the beginning of the period in Dane. Reports from 32 counties. Present at the end of the period in Burnett, Oconto, Winnebago, Manitowoc, Columbia, and Dodge.

American Wigeon.—Present at the beginning of the period in Sheboygan and Dane. Reports from 38 counties, normality averaging slightly below normal. The LaValleys counted 63 in Douglas April 25. Present at the end of the season in Bayfield, Ashland, Vilas, Burnett, Barron, Winnebago, Manitowoc, and Columbia.

Canvasback.—First reports March 19 in Milwaukee (Gustafson) and Dane (Burcar). Reported in 31 counties. Five reporters found numbers between 250 and 500, all between March 23 and April 12. Half found it absent or below normal; a third found it above normal. Last report May 22 from Columbia (Ashman).

Redhead.—First report from Milwaukee March 4 (Korducki). Reports from 33 counties; more than half judged it to be absent or below normal. Kuecherer reported 650 in Monroe April 11 and Burcar reported 350 in Dane April 22. Still present in Winnebago, Green Lake, and Columbia at the end of the period.

Ring-necked Duck.—Present at the beginning of the period in Door, Portage, and Dane. Reports from 44 counties, remaining in 9 counties in the northern half of the state and in Columbia at the end of the period, and in Fond du Lac at least until May 30 (Nussbaum). One third reported below average numbers.

Greater Scaup.—Present at the beginning of the season in Door, Winnebago, and Milwaukee. Reports from a total of 24 counties. Still present in Brown and Milwaukee at the end of the period. Korducki counted over 6500 in Milwaukee March 18. Most report normal numbers.

Lesser Scaup.—Present at the start in Manitowoc, Dane, and Milwaukee. Biggest numbers (up to 500) through April. Present through May 31 in Bayfield, Ashland, Burnett, Calumet, Brown, Manitowoc, Columbia, Dane, and Milwaukee.

Harlequin Duck.—Reports in Milwaukee between March 3 April 16. Korducki reported 3 on March 26.

Oldsquaw.—Present at the beginning of the period in Door, Manitowoc, and Milwaukee. Additional reports from Kewaunee and Ozaukee.

Black Scoter.—First reported in Milwaukee March 4 (Korducki); additional reports through March 28. First reported in Ozaukee April 7 (Robbins); additional reports through May 17. Reported April 24 in Marathon (Belter).

Surf Scoter.—Reports from Milwaukee and Ozaukee between March 4 (Korducki) and May 18 (Frank).

White-winged Scoter.—Reports of normal or above normal numbers from Milwaukee and Ozaukee between March 18 and April 22. Reports from Douglas, Bayfield, and Ashland May 14–28.

Common Goldeneye.—Present at the beginning of the season in 13 counties throughout. Ziebell counted 700 March 1 in Winnebago. Many judged numbers below average. Reported in 40 counties, remaining through May 31 in Door (Lukes) and Brown (Tessen), and as late as May 28 in Douglas (Soulen).

Barrow's Goldeneye.—Reports accepted by the Records Committee in Milwaukee between March 15 and March 17.

Bufflehead.—Present at the beginning of the period in Door, Winnebago, Sheboygan, and Milwaukee. Reports of mostly normal numbers from 46 counties. Remained through late May in many locations and through the end of the period in Barron (Goff) and Brown (Tessen).

Hooded Merganser.—Present at the beginning of the season in Outagamie and Winnebago. Reported in 41 counties, in normal to below normal numbers. Remained in 13 counties through the end of the season south to Sauk, Dane, and Milwaukee.

Common Merganser.—Found throughout the season in Bayfield, Ashland, and Door. Present at the beginning of the season in 14 counties in the southern half, and at the end of the season in Douglas, Price, Vilas, and Winnebago (Nussbaum). Reports from a total of 47 counties, in normal numbers.

Red-breasted Merganser.—Present at the beginning of the season in Door, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and Milwaukee. Reports from 37 counties, in mostly normal numbers. Sontag counted 256 April 5 in Manitowoc. Present at the end of the period in Burnett, Bayfield, Ashland, Door, Winnebago, and Manitowoc.

Ruddy Duck.—Present in Winnebago at the beginning of the season (Ziebell). First elsewhere in Dane March 8 (Ashman). 200 in Winnebago April 11 (Ziebell), and fully 1000 in Green Lake April 17 (T. Schultz). Reports from 25 counties; four observers listed as absent or below normal. Present at the end of the period in Winnebago, Manitowoc, Green Lake, Columbia, and Dane.

Turkey Vulture.—Reported in mostly normal numbers beginning March 27 in Washington (Domagalski) and Douglas (LaValley). Reports from 45 counties throughout, remaining in 26 though the end of the period.

Osprey.—First report April 6 in Wood (Stout). Reported from 29 counties, remaining in 17 through the season. Two reported it absent; four judged average numbers.

Bald Eagle.—Present at the start of the season in 22 counties. Reports from 40 counties

altogether, in normal numbers. Peaks of 8 and 9 reported from Douglas, Marathon, and Iowa between March 17 and April 7. Hudick reports 2 or 3 nests in Polk.

Northern Harrier.—Present throughout the season in Winnebago (Ziebell). Reports from 46 counties. Two-thirds judged numbers normal.

Sharp-shinned Hawk.—Present in Polk, Barron, Pierce, Dunn, Taylor, Door, Winnebago, and Calumet at beginning of period. Reports from 42 counties, in mostly normal numbers. Remained in 15 counties, mostly northern half but as far south as Washington, through end of season.

Cooper's Hawk.—Present throughout the period in 10 counties as far north as Polk, Taylor, and Door. Reports from 39 counties in average and above average numbers. Nest in Dane (Tessen).

Northern Goshawk.—Present at the beginning of season in Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Taylor, Marathon, Door, Columbia, and Dane. Reports from 16 total counties in mostly normal numbers, remaining at end of period in Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Taylor, and Door.

Red-shouldered Hawk.—Present at beginning of season in Sauk (Burcar). First elsewhere on March 6 in Trempealeau (Hunter). Reported in 23 counties in mostly normal numbers, remaining in 6 counties at the end of the season in a band between Polk and Washington. Nesting reported in Portage (Jacobs) and Dunn (Polk).

Broad-winged Hawk.—Only March report on the 26th in Door (Dee). First April reports on the 16th in Door (Lukes) and Langlade (Pickering). Reports mostly of normal numbers—Dee reported 200 in Door on April 17. Remained in 11 counties in the northern half through end of period.

Red-tailed Hawk.—Reports from 58 counties in mostly normal numbers throughout the season.

Rough-legged Hawk.—Present in 15 counties at the beginning of the period. Reports from 36 counties in mostly below average numbers, though Rotiroti reported 15 in Marathon April 25. Last reported in Dane May 1 (Robbins) and Langlade May 3 (Pickering).

Golden Eagle.—Only report April 17 in Wood (Stout).

American Kestrel.—Present in 27 counties at the beginning of the period, as far north as Barron, Taylor, Oconto, and Door. Reports through the season from 56 counties in mostly normal numbers.

Merlin.—First report March 27 in Rock (Tessen). Reports from 16 scattered counties. Remained in Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, and Door through the end of the period. Nesting in Ashland, and a noisy pair at Wisconsin Point in Douglas from April 21 through May 23 (Johnson). Three of six observers judged numbers below normal or absent.

Peregrine Falcon.—Reported throughout the season in Milwaukee, and nesting in La Crosse. Additional reports from Douglas, Burnett, Brown, Green Lake, Sheboygan, Dane, and Racine. Four of six recording normality reported it absent.

Gray Partridge.—First report March 9 in Columbia (Burcar). Additional reports in Green Lake, Washington, Iowa, Dane, and Marathon, where it was reported through the end of the period (Rotiroti). Notably absent in Calumet and Portage.

Ring-necked Pheasant.—Reports of fairly normal numbers from 37 counties throughout the season, as far north as Douglas, Taylor, Oconto, and Door. Absent in Calumet and Portage.

Ruffed Grouse.—The vast majority found below normal numbers, reflecting the low ebb of its population cycle. Reports from 42 counties north of the southernmost tier of counties.

Greater Prairie-Chicken.—Reports in Taylor, Marathon, and Portage. Maximum counts of 6 in Taylor (Armbrust), 10 in Marathon (Belter), and 17 in Portage (Berner). Has it disappeared from Burnett, Clark, and Wood?

Sharp-tailed Grouse.—Reports only from Burnett, Price, and Taylor, where Armbrust found 31, which he reported as normal.

Is this another case of a dwindling range, or incomplete coverage?

Wild Turkey.—Reported in 24 counties, mostly south of Shawano, but also Burnett, Florence, and Door. Burcar counted 225 in Iowa March 19; increasing rapidly in eastern Portage (Berner).

Bobwhite.—Reported in Eau Claire, Portage, Monroe, Marquette, Winnebago, Richland, Sauk, Iowa, Dane, Rock, and Walworth. Berner counted 7 in Portage March 30.

Yellow Rail.—Only April report on the 19th in Milwaukee (Diehl). This bird required rehabilitation. Reports be several observers between May 8 and 28 in Winnebago, May 9–24 in Oconto (Smith), and 3–5 individuals in Green Lake May 21 (T. Schultz).

King Rail.—First report May 11 in Dodge (Burcar). Additional reports, all through May 24, from Columbia, Fond du Lac, Oconto, and Trempealeau. Reported absent from Calumet.

Virginia Rail.—First report April 22 in Green Lake (T. Schultz). Reports from 22 counties, remaining through the end of the period in Bayfield, Ashland, Burnett, Trempealeau, La Crosse, Vernon, Crawford, Winnebago, Calumet, Green Lake, Columbia, and Dane.

Sora.—First report April 17 in Fond du Lac (Mueller). Reports from 37 counties; 6 observers judged it absent or below normal. Remained in 20 counties at the end of the period.

Purple Gallinule.—Report from May 8 in Kenosha by Hoffman was well documented, but the origin of this bird is still being investigated by the Records Committee. At least 18 Purple Gallinules have found their way to Wisconsin since the mid-1800's.

Common Moorhen.—Only April reports the 25th in Brown (Mead) and beginning the 28th in Outagamie (Nussbaum). Other migrants reported in La Crosse, Columbia, and Dane. Remained through the end of the period in Oconto, Marathon, Winnebago, and Calumet.

American Coot.—Present at the beginning of the season in Winnebago, Dane, and Milwaukee. Reported from 38 counties, mostly in below normal numbers. Migration seemed to peak around April 17, when Ashman reported 200 in Columbia and T. Schultz reported 3000 in Green Lake. Reports in 11 scattered counties at the end of the season.

Sandhill Crane.—First report March 5 in Walworth by Parsons, who counted over 300 on March 29. Hale counted 214 in Jefferson March 27. Reported in 47 counties in normal to above normal numbers, remaining in 21 counties at the end of the season.

Black-bellied Plover.—Reports from 17 counties beginning May 1; present at the end of the period in Manitowoc (Sontag).

Lesser Golden Plover.—Reported between May 1 in Dane (Robbins) and May 25 in Fond du Lac (Nussbaum); additional sightings in Douglas, Trempealeau, Green Lake, Columbia, Washington, and Racine.

Semipalmated Plover.—Reports in below normal numbers from 21 counties beginning with several on May 8. 55 counted by Domagalski on May 25 in Washington. Present at the end of the season in Washington (Domagalski) and Dane (Burcar).

Killdeer.—First reported in Milwaukee March 8 (Korducki). Reports of normal to slightly below normal numbers in 56 counties through the season.

Greater Yellowlegs.—First report April 15 in Washington (Domaglaski). Reports from 32 counties. Most reporters indicated absent or below normal numbers. Present at the end of the period in Door (Dee).

Lesser Yellowlegs.—First report April 10 in Dane (Hilsenhoff). Reports from 34 counties through May 26. Most reporters indicated absent or below normal numbers.

Solitary Sandpiper.—First reports April 28 in Racine (DeBoer) and Washington (Domagalski). Reports from 32 counties, most reporters indicating below average numbers. Present at the end of the period in Barron and Portage.

Willet.—First reports April 26 in Milwaukee (Gustafson) and Sauk (Burcar). Additional re-

ports from Monroe and Manitowoc, and last reported in Dunn May 17 (Polk).

Spotted Sandpiper.—First report from Dane April 20 (Burcar); reports of mostly normal numbers from 40 counties, remaining in 17 counties through the end of the period.

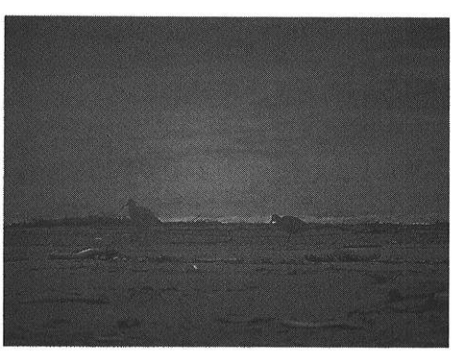
Upland Sandpiper.—Reports of normal to below normal numbers from 23 counties, beginning April 23 in Shawano (Peterson). Present through the end of the period in Bayfield, Ashland, Burnett, Langlade, Door, Portage, Monroe, and Winnebago.

Whimbrel.—First report in Outagamie May 17 (Harriman). Other reports from Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Marinette, Door, Kewaunnee, Manitowoc, and Dane. On May 23, about 200 were found in 4 flocks in Kewaunee and Manitowoc (Mueller). Last seen May 29 in Dane and Marinette.

Hudsonian Godwit.—First report May 14 in Dane (Gustafson). Additional reports, all before May 23, in Douglas, Chippewa, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, and Columbia.

Marbled Godwit.—Only April report on the 17th in Green Lake (T. Schultz). May reports from Bayfield/Ashland (Verch spotted 16), Shawano, Outagamie, Manitowoc, Ozaukee, and Columbia, and last seen in Marathon May 26 (Koza).

Ruddy Turnstone.—Reported in 11 counties beginning May 9, and through May 31 in Brown, Manitowoc, Winnebago, and Dane. On May 9, Ziebell counted 400 in Winnebago, and on May 25, Sontag counted 450 in Manitowoc, though he judged overall numbers below normal. Disturbingly missing from Bayfield, Ashland, and Milwaukee.



Whimbrel and Hudsonian Godwit at Wisconsin Point 23 May 1993. *photo by Robbye Johnson.*

Red Knot.—Only reports May 23 from Douglas (Johnson), Winnebago (Soulen), and Dodge (Tessen), and May 30 in Winnebago (Nussbaum). Notably absent from Bayfield, Ashland and Manitowoc.

Sanderling.—First reported May 11 in Manitowoc (Nussbaum). Additional reports from Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Brown, Dane, Racine, and Winnebago. Present through the end of the period in Winnebago (Ziebell) and Manitowoc (Tessen).

Semipalmated Sandpiper.—Reports beginning May 9 in 21 counties. Remained through the end of the period in Bayfield, Ashland, Oconto, Brown, Winnebago, Manitowoc, Washington, Milwaukee, and Dane. Burcar reported 60 in Dane May 31.

Western Sandpiper.—1 reported May 12 in Shawano without supporting details. The only other record was of 4 on May 13 in Columbia (Hoffman).

Least Sandpiper.—Overwhelmingly judged to be absent or below normal. Recorded beginning May 2 in 27 counties. Remained through the end of the season in Winnebago, Dane, and Milwaukee.

White-rumped Sandpiper.—First report May 16 in Washington (Domagalski). Other sightings from Bayfield/Ashland, Oconto, Winnebago, Manitowoc, Fond du Lac, Columbia, Dodge, and Dane, remaining through the end of the season in Dane, Dodge, and Washington, and as late as May 30 in Fond du Lac (Nussbaum).

Baird's Sandpiper.—Reported in Dane on May 11 (Hansen) and May 15 (Burcar). Also reported in Ozaukee and last in Oconto May 24 (Smith).

Pectoral Sandpiper.—First report April 20 in Racine (DeBoer). Records from 16 counties through May 26. Found no further north than Barron, Marathon, and Oconto. All but one

normality reporter judged this species absent or below normal.

Dunlin.—Only April sighting in Milwaukee the 28th (Gustafson). Reported in 20 counties in mostly below normal numbers, remaining through the end of the period in Oconto, Brown, Winnebago, Manitowoc, Dane, and Milwaukee.

Stilt Sandpiper.—Only reports on May 17 in Dunn (Polk) and Washington (Domagalski), and on May 30 in Fond du Lac (Nussbaum).

Ruff.—Only reports May 4 in Outagamie (Nussbaum and Peterson).

Short-billed Dowitcher.—Reported in mostly below normal numbers in 20 scattered counties, beginning May 8 in Winnebago (Nussbaum). Polk counted 51 May 17 in Dunn.

Long-billed Dowitcher.—Reported May 15 in Columbia (Hoffman) and Ozaukee (Bontly), May 17 in Oconto (Smith), and May 21 in Milwaukee (Hall).

Common Snipe.—Present at the beginning of the season in Washington (Domagalski) and Iowa (Burcar). Records from 41 counties, 14 through the end of the season, all in the northern two-thirds of the state. Four reporters found it absent in their areas, and one reported below normal numbers.

American Woodcock.—First report March 25 in Richland (Duerksen). Recorded in 42 counties in mostly normal numbers through the season.

Wilson's Phalarope.—Only April report beginning on the 20th in Burnett (Hoefler). Migrants reported in Oconto, Eau Claire, Outagamie, Fond du Lac, Ozaukee, Washington, Dodge, and Dane. Remained through the end of the period in Burnett, Winnebago, and Calumet, where Rudy reported 12 individuals in a nesting colony.

Franklin's Gull.—First report May 5 in Winnebago (Ziebell). Also recorded in La Crosse, Dane, Washington, and Manitowoc, where it remained through the end of the season (Sontag).

Little Gull.—Only April record on the 26th in Racine (DeBoer). On May 17 and 18, recorded in Milwaukee (M. Korducki), on May 19 the second record for the Ashland area, at Whittlesey Creek in Bayfield County, was reported (Verch), and beginning May 25 through the end of the period one individual in Manitowoc (Sontag).

Bonaparte's Gull.—First report March 28 in Ozaukee (Diehl). Many observers throughout the state found numbers well above normal, with several reports ranging in the hundreds. On April 24, Diehl counted 1300 in Washington, April 30 Domagalski counted 1200, and May 31 Rudy reported no less than 5000 in Calumet. They remained in many places for weeks. Reported in 37 counties, remaining through the end of the season in Bayfield, Ashland, Door, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and even Dane (Ashman).

Mew Gull.—The Records Committee accepted reports from Milwaukee March 2–19 (Korducki, Frank, Peterson, Hall) and from Ozaukee March 20 (Boldt).

Ring-billed Gull.—Reports of normal to above normal numbers in 44 counties throughout the season.

Herring Gull.—Reports of normal numbers in 40 counties throughout the season.

Thayer's Gull.—The Records Committee accepted records of a second year bird April 3 in Sheboygan (T. Schultz), a first year bird April 11 in La Crosse (Dankert), and an adult April 24 in Manitowoc (Mueller).

Iceland Gull.—The Records Committee accepted reports of a third year bird March 12 and 13 in Milwaukee (Gustafson and Boldt), an adult March 14 and 15 in Milwaukee (Nussbaum, T. Schultz, and Korducki), an adult April 2 in Ozaukee (Green), a third year bird April 3 in Sheboygan (T. Schultz), an adult May 2 in Manitowoc (Sontag), and a second year bird on May 9 in Ozaukee (Korducki).

Lesser Black-backed Gull.—The Records Committee accepted a report May 27 in Milwaukee (Gustafson).

Glaucous Gull.—Reported at the beginning of the season in Douglas and Manitowoc. Other reports from Shawano, Door, Kewaunee,

Winnebago, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Racine, and La Crosse, and on May 11 in Dane (Burcar).

Great Black-backed Gull.—Several reports from Milwaukee March 2, March 14 (T. Schultz), and March 15 (Korducki), from Manitowoc between March 5 and April 26, and Outagamie May 8 (Korducki).

Caspian Tern.—First reports April 9 in Milwaukee (Bontly) and Manitowoc (Sontag). Recorded in normal numbers in 24 counties, remaining in Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Door, Manitowoc, Winnebago, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, and Dane through the end of the period.

Common Tern.—First reports April 16 in Milwaukee (Cowart and Hall). Recorded in 18 counties in mostly normal numbers. Sontag counted 350 in Manitowoc April 17, and Verch counted over 200 in Ashland/Bayfield April 18. Remained in Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Door, Winnebago, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and Milwaukee through the end of the season.

Arctic Tern.—The Records Committee is defering judgement about a report May 8 in Ozaukee, pending review of the literature.

Forster's Tern.—First report April 14 in Monroe (Kuecherer). Reports from 26 counties north to Douglas and Vilas, with opinions about normality varying widely. Recorded through the end of the season in Trempealeau, Green Lake, Winnebago, Manitowoc, Washington, and Milwaukee.

Black Tern.—First recorded April 27 in Washington (Haseleu). Reporters were evenly divided on whether numbers were normal and above or below normal and absent. On May 14, Hilsenhoff recorded 77 in Columbia. Recorded in 30 counties, remaining in 14 at the end of the period.

Rock Dove.—Recorded in 52 counties in normal numbers throughout the season.

Mourning Dove.—Recorded in 56 counties in normal numbers throughout the season.

Black-billed Cuckoo.—Depressingly absent from much of the state. First recorded May 6 in Brown (Mead). Reports from only 18 counties, remaining in Douglas, Burnett, Langlade, Door, Green Lake, Richland, Sauk, Dane, and Washington through the end of the season.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo.—Absent from much of the state, with reports from only 9 counties, beginning May 10 in Milwaukee (Bontly). Remained through the end of the season in Green Lake, Outagamie, Marathon, and north to Douglas (LaValley).

Eastern Screech-Owl.—Reported in normal numbers from 12 counties, as far north as Taylor and Oconto.

Great Horned Owl.—Reported in mostly normal numbers from 43 counties throughout the state.

Snowy Owl.—Reported in Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Taylor, Marathon, Langlade, Winnebago, Columbia, Dodge, and Sheboygan. Last reports April 14 in Winnebago (Ziebell), April 15 in Marathon (Rotiroti) and May 1 in Sheboygan (Baade).

Northern Hawk Owl.—Reported from the beginning of the season through March 4 in Douglas (Johnson) and on March 17 in Oneida (Reardon). This is an unmistakeable bird, but because of its rarity, documentation should be sent to the Records Committee.

Barred Owl.—Reported from 43 counties in normal to below normal numbers throughout the season.

Great Gray Owl.—The Records Committee accepted reports from March 23 in Iron (Kessler) and April 25 in Ashland (Merkel).

Long-eared Owl.—Only one report all season—May 15 in Columbia (Tessen). We hope this is a result of poor coverage rather than a population crash, though at least one Milwaukee observer who normally finds it did not find any.

Short-eared Owl.—Only two reports all season—April 18 in Ozaukee (Cowart) and May 29 in Vilas (Baughman). Careful observers in Bayfield/Ashland and in Calumet did not find any.

Saw-whet Owl.—Reports from only nine counties—Burnett, Vilas, Marathon, Shawano,

Oconto, Calumet, Dane, 6 found in Portage March 18 (Jacobs), and 5 young banded May 17 in Price by L. Gregg (fide Hardy).

Common Nighthawk.—March 31 report needs supporting details—this is two weeks before the earliest state record and is assumed to be an odd woodcock. Even April reports should include a note about whether they were seen or heard. April birds were recorded on the 17th in Taylor (Armbrust) and the 27th in Dane (Evanson). Berner tallied 75 in Portage May 25, Domagalski reported 663 in Washington May 29, and Hudick reports many migrating by day near the end of the month in Polk. Reported in 38 counties, with at least 7 reporters judging below average numbers, and it was noticeably absent from Dunn.

Chuck-will's-widow.—The Records Committee accepted a report from May 29 in Oconto (Peterson).

Whip-poor-will.—First reported April 28 in Door (Lukes) and Brown (Wierzbicki). Reported in 27 counties in below normal numbers, 3 observers listing it absent. Present at the end of the season in Bayfield, Ashland, Burnett, Polk, Price, Taylor, Door, Green Lake, Richland, and Washington.

Chimney Swift.—First reported April 22 in Dane (Ashman). Reported in 49 counties in mostly normal numbers.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird.—Only April report the 29th in Milwaukee (Zehner). Reports from 43 counties. LaValley counted 14 on May 29 in Douglas; Dee counted 20 in Door on an unspecified May date. Few reporters recorded hummingbirds, three specifically reported it absent, and three others judged it below average.

Belted Kingfisher.—Reported from the beginning of the season in Pierce, Trempealeau, Dane, and Ozaukee. Reported in 51 counties in mostly average numbers, though 4 observers judged it absent or below normal.

Red-headed Woodpecker.—Reported from the beginning of the season in Taylor, Monroe, Richland, Iowa, and Dane. Reports from 43 counties throughout the season, in below average numbers. Seven reporters judged it absent or below normal.

Red-bellied Woodpecker.—Reported from 45 counties as far north as Burnett, Taylor, Langlade, Oconto, and Door in mostly normal numbers.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.—First report March 21 in Dane (Burcar). Reported in 49 counties—over a third of reporters judged it absent or below normal.

Downy Woodpecker.—Reported in 51 counties in average numbers.

Hairy Woodpecker.—Reported in 51 counties in average numbers.

Black-backed Woodpecker.—Only report from May 29 in Vilas (Baughman).

Northern Flicker.—Reported from the beginning of the season in Trempealeau, Monroe, Green Lake, Sauk, Iowa, and Dane. Reported in 56 counties—75% found it in normal numbers.

Pileated Woodpecker.—Reported from 42 counties throughout in normal numbers.

Olive-sided Flycatcher.—First reports May 8 in Sauk (Robbins) and Ozaukee (Frank). Reported from 20 counties, remaining until the end of the season in Douglas, Burnett, Polk, Vilas, and south to Fond du Lac and Washington (Domagalski). Four of six judged normality average; two found it absent.

Eastern Wood-Pewee.—One report April 21 had no supporting details and would be assumed to be a starling unless it was actually seen. Reported May 1 in Columbia (Tessen); the bulk of migration occurred beginning May 8. Reported in 46 counties in mostly normal numbers.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.—First report May 8 in Winnebago (Nussbaum). Reported in normal to above normal numbers in 16 counties, remaining through the end of the period in Vilas, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Milwaukee(!) (Bontly and Korducki) and Dane(!) (Ashman).

Acadian Flycatcher.—Reported in 9 counties in normal to above normal numbers beginning May 9—reports were all south of Sauk and Sheboygan. Remained in Sauk, Iowa, Dane,

and Washington through the end of the season, and singing in Sheboygan May 26.

Alder Flycatcher.—First reported May 4 in Milwaukee (Korducki). Reports from 27 counties, remaining in 13 through the end of the period. Reporters evenly divided on normality.

Willow Flycatcher.—First report May 8 in Winnebago (Ziebell). Reported in 20 counties, remaining in 11 north to Burnett (Soulen).

Least Flycatcher.—First and only April report beginning April 28 in Door (Lukes). Reported in 48 counties in normal to below normal numbers, remaining in 24 counties through the end of the season.

Eastern Phoebe.—First reports March 28 in La Crosse (Lesher) and Dane (Burcar). Reported from 54 counties in normal numbers.

Great Crested Flycatcher.—First report in Washington April 20 (Haseleu). Reports from 52 counties in normal numbers.

Western Kingbird.—Only report May 23 in Douglas (Johnson).

Eastern Kingbird.—First report April 26 in Door (Dee). Recorded in 51 counties in somewhat normal numbers, though 5 reporters considered it below normal, and one found it completely absent.

Horned Lark.—Reported throughout the season, in 48 counties, in average numbers. Several March flocks numbered over 100. On March 6, Armbrust counted 354 in Taylor.

Purple Martin.—First report April 15 in Taylor (Armbrust). Found in 42 counties—four observers judged numbers to be below normal, and three specifically listed it as absent.

Tree Swallow.—First report March 21 in Vernon (Dankert). Reported in 57 counties. Two thirds of reporters judged numbers to be normal, one third judged numbers below normal. Belter counted 400 in Marathon April 27.

Rough-winged Swallow.—First reported April 9 in Dane (Robbins). Reported in 47 counties in mostly normal numbers.

Bank Swallow.—Several reports April 24. Reported in 40 counties in normal to below normal numbers.

Cliff Swallow.—First reported April 17 in Milwaukee (Bontly). Reported in 43 counties, in mostly normal numbers. On May 8, Berner counted 400 in Portage, and on May 13, Belter counted over 300 in Marathon.

Barn Swallow.—First report April 10 in Racine (DeBoer). Reported in 57 counties in mostly normal numbers. Ziebell counted 270 in Winnebago on May 8.

Gray Jay.—Reports from Oneida, Forest, and Florence, and in Douglas, Price, and Vilas through the end of the season. On May 15, 9 young reported in Price (Hardy).

Blue Jay.—Reported in 60 counties in normal numbers. Korducki found hundreds in Milwaukee on May 8.

American Crow.—Reported in 63 counties in normal to above normal numbers, with a migration peak between March 14 and 20.

Common Raven.—Reported in 24 counties extending south to Monroe (Kuecherer), Wood (Stout), Portage (Berner), and Outgamie (Tessen).

Black-capped Chickadee.—Reports from 58 counties in normal numbers. Rotiroti counted 52 in Marathon on May 8.

Boreal Chickadee.—Only reports were from Oneida March 1 (Robbins) and Vilas beginning March 3 through the season (Baughman).

Tufted Titmouse.—Reports at the beginning of the season from Richland, Iowa, and Dane. Additional reports from Grant, Sauk, Columbia, Green, Rock, La Crosse, north to St. Croix. Noted at the end of the season only in Dane.

Red-breasted Nuthatch.—Reported in 40 counties, in below normal numbers, four observers reporting it altogether absent. Present at the end of the season south to Dane and Sauk.

White-breasted Nuthatch.—Reported in 53 counties in mostly normal numbers.

Brown Creeper.—Present at the beginning of the season in 15 counties from Bayfield south to Dane, and reported in 39 counties in mostly normal numbers. Reported through the end of the season in Bayfield, Ashland, Vilas, Taylor, Langlade, Door, Portage, Outagamie, and Calumet.

Carolina Wren.—As many as 4 individuals reported from the beginning of the period through May 4 in Door (Dee). Additional reports from Grant May 19 (Hoffman) and May 29 (Tessen), Dane April 24 (Hilsenhoff) and April 27 (Robbins), Ozaukee March 6 (Peterson), and Milwaukee May 15 (Gustafson).

House Wren.—First reported April 12 in Kenosha (Bishop) and April 13 in Polk (Hudick). Reports from 50 counties in mostly normal numbers.

Winter Wren.—Present in Washington at the beginning of the season (Domagalski). Reported in 34 counties in mostly normal numbers, remaining at the end of the period in 10 counties south to Calumet.

Sedge Wren.—First reports April 28 in Milwaukee (Korducki and Gustafson) and in Waushara (Nussbaum). Reported in 34 counties in normal and below normal numbers, though Ziebell somehow counted 166 May 8 in Winnebago. Remained in 17 counties through the end of the season.

Marsh Wren.—One overwintering individual reported from the beginning of the season in Washington through March 7 (Domagalski). First report of a migrant April 26 in La Crosse (Dankert). Recorded in 29 counties in mostly below normal numbers. Ziebel managed to count 230 on May 8 in Winnebago. Remained in 16 counties through the end of the season.

Golden-crowned Kinglet.—Present at the beginning of the season in Door, Calumet, Washington, and Dane. Reported in 37 counties in normal numbers, and remaining in Iron, Vilas, amd Door through the end of the season.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet.—Present at the beginning of the season in Calumet (Rudy). The first normal migrants to appear didn't show up until April 9 in Milwaukee (Korducki). There were reports from 45 counties in mostly normal numbers, and birds remained through the end of the season in Iron and Vilas.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.—Several observers first recorded on April 21. Reported in normal to above normal numbers in 31 counties extending north to Burnett, Marathon, Oconto, and Door. Remained through the end of the season in 13 counties north to Polk, Marathon, and Door. Berner reports numbers in Portage have declined steadily the past 3 years.

Eastern Bluebird.—Reports throughout the season in Iowa, Dane, Columbia, and Calumet. Recorded in 51 counties; 40% of observers judged below normal or absent, two reporters found above average. Poor early nesting success in many locations due to cold weather.

Townsend's Solitaire.—One report, from the beginning of the season through March 28 in Door (Lukes).

Veery.—First reported April 30 in Washington (Domagalski). Recorded in 38 counties in mostly normal numbers, remaining in 19 counties through the end of the season.

Gray-cheeked Thrush.—April 17 report included no details—this would represent a record early date for the state so supporting data is necessary. Reports from 33 counties, beginning May 1 in Washington (Domagalski), in normal and below normal numbers. Present through the end of the season (!) in Barron (Goff).

Swainson's Thrush.—First report April 18 in Door (Lukes), and April 19 in Langlade (Pickering). Reported in 44 counties in mostly normal numbers. On May 15, Tessen counted 20 in Dane; on May 23, Zehner counted 20 in Milwaukee. Present through the end of the season in 9 counties extending south to Milwaukee (Breihan).

Hermit Thrush.—Present at the beginning of the season in Dane (Hansen). Reported in 40 counties, in Burnett, Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Iron, Vilas, Price, and Marathon through the end of the season, in mostly normal numbers.

Wood Thrush.—First report, April 10,

would break the state record by seven days, but no supporting details were included. Acceptable reports beginning April 24 from 38 counties, with 75% reporting normal numbers, and 25% finding below normal or absent.

American Robin.—Present at the beginning of the season in 15 counties as far north as Douglas, Bayfield, and Ashland. Reported in normal and below normal numbers from 61 counties. Belter counted over 250 in Marathon April 10.

Varied Thrush.—The only report was of one visiting a feeder in La Crosse March 1 (Peterson).

Gray Catbird.—An unusually early report April 19 in Taylor (Armbrust). Next reported April 28 in Milwaukee (Korducki). Found in mostly normal numbers in 54 counties.

Northern Mockingbird.—Reports from Manitowoc, Sauk, Dane, Racine, and Kenosha, and even north to Douglas (Perala).

Brown Thrasher.—First report April 3 in Door (Lukes). Recorded in 50 counties in normal numbers.

American Pipit.—First reported April 28 in Milwaukee (Gustafson). Also in Washington May 13–25 (Domagalski) and May 18 (Haseleu), in Douglas May 14 (Johnson), in Dane May 14 (Robbins) and May 15 (Tessen), and in Dunn May 15 (Robbins).

Cedar Waxwing.—Reported from the beginning of the period in Polk, Barron, Langlade, Trempealeau, Outagamie, Green Lake, Washington, and Milwaukee. Reports from 38 counties in mostly normal numbers. On March 9, Nussbaum counted 180 in Outagamie; on March 30, Hudick counted 250 in Polk.

Northern Shrike.—March reports in 21 counties south to Iowa and Dane. Last seen April 3 in Douglas (Johnson) and April 4 in Portage (Stout).

Loggerhead Shrike.—Because of its endangered status and the potential for confusing it with the Northern Shrike, supporting details should be provided, especially with March sightings. The only ones reported this season were March 9 in Milwaukee (without details), March 25–26 in Pierce (without details), and May 22 in Marathon (J. Rotiroti).

European Starling.—Reported from 59 counties throughout the season in normal numbers.

White-eyed Vireo.—Reports beginning May 1 in Rock (Tessen). Also reported in above average numbers in Sauk and Milwaukee, and Burcar reports through the end of the season in both Iowa and Dane.

Bell's Vireo.—First seen in Iowa May 10 (Burcar) and May 22 in Dane (Gustafson). Reported in Iowa through the end of the season.

Solitary Vireo.—First reports April 25 in Milwaukee (Gustafson and Korducki). Recorded in 27 counties, remaining in Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Vilas, and Barron through the end of the season.

Yellow-throated Vireo.—First report an extremely early one in Outagamie beginning April 25 (Anderson and Petznick), next reports not until many appeared on May 4. Recorded in 39 counties, with opinion divided on numbers. Remained through the end of the season in 15 counties north to Polk, Burnett, Douglas, and Vilas.

Warbling Vireo.—First report May 1 in Walworth (Tessen). Reported in 44 counties throughout in normal numbers.

Philadelphia Vireo.—First report May 5 in Manitowoc (Sontag). Reported in 14 counties, in fairly normal numbers though three observers listed as absent. Remained through the end of the season in Washington (Domagalski).

Red-eyed Vireo.—First recorded May 5 in Brown (Wierzbicki). Reports of normal numbers in 51 counties.

Blue-winged Warbler.—First reported by several observers May 1. Recorded in average and below average numbers in 33 counties, remaining in Polk, Dunn, Pierce, Portage, Green Lake, Richland, Sauk, Columbia, Iowa, and Dane through the end of the season. Polk reported one from Clark May 8, and says it's becoming increasingly common in Eau Claire.

Golden-winged Warbler.—First reported by several observers May 3. Reported in 35 counties in average and below average numbers, remaining in Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Iron, Burnett, Polk, Barron, Marathon, and Oconto through the end of the season.

Tennessee Warbler.—First reported May 1 in Dane (Tessen). Reports from 44 counties, with opinion divided on normality. Still present at the end of the season in Douglas, Taylor, Oconto, Portage, Iowa, and Dane.

Orange-crowned Warbler.—First reported April 24 in Milwaukee (Korducki). Reports from 21 counties in below average numbers. Last reports May 23.

Nashville Warbler.—First reported April 23 in Door (Lukes). Recorded in normal and below normal numbers in 41 counties, remaining at the end of the season in 12 counties as far south as Monroe and Portage.

Northern Parula.—First reports May 1. Found in 24 counties—almost half of normality reporters judging it absent or below normal. Remained in Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Vilas, and Door through the end of the season.

Yellow Warbler.—First report April 25 in Milwaukee (Korducki). Recorded in 51 counties in mostly normal numbers.

Chestnut-sided Warbler.—First report April 30 in Marathon (Hoeft). Recorded in 46 counties, remaining in 19 through the end of the season. On May 8, D. Nussbaum counted 22 in Winnebago; on May 18, Ashman counted 20 in Dane.

Magnolia Warbler.—First report May 1 in Outagamie (Anderson and Petznick). Records of mostly normal numbers from 39 counties, remaining in Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Iron, Vilas, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, and Sauk through the end of the season.

Cape May Warbler.—First report April 30 in Marathon (Hoeft). Reported in 37 counties in mostly average numbers. Remained through the end of the season in Vilas and Milwaukee (!) (Korducki).

Black-throated Blue Warbler.—First report May 5 in Milwaukee (Korducki). Reported in below average numbers in 15 counties mostly in the eastern half, remaining at the end of the season in Vilas (Baughman).

Yellow-rumped Warbler.—First report April 4 in Portage (Berner)—he counted 130 May 8. Hoffman counted 850 May 8 in Dane. Reported in mostly normal numbers in 51 counties, remaining in 10 counties extending south to Portage and Manitowoc through the end of the period. Female in Manitowoc gathering nesting materials May 17 (Nussbaum).

Black-throated Green Warbler.—First report April 27 in Dane (Burcar). Numbers normal and below normal. Reports from 31 counties, remaining in 11 counties south to Portage, Calumet, and Washington through the end of the season.

Blackburnian Warbler.—First report May 1 in Kenosha (Bishop). Recorded in 34 counties in mostly normal numbers, remaining in Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Iron, Vilas, Door, and Milwaukee (!) (Zehner).

Yellow-throated Warbler.—Reports beginning May 6 in Grant, Iowa, Rock, and Milwaukee. Recorded at the end of the season in Iowa, and the one Tessen heard singing in Grant may have been breeding.

Pine Warbler.—Reports beginning April 24 in Milwaukee (Korducki) and Portage (Berner). Recorded in 24 counties in somewhat below normal numbers, remaining in Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Vilas, Burnett, Polk, Portage, and Door.

Prairie Warbler.—Report in Dane May 2–8 did not include supporting details. Many observers saw one in Sheboygan between May 18 and the end of the period.

Palm Warbler.—First report April 16 in Douglas (LaValley). Reported in 42 counties in below normal numbers. On May 8, Hoffman counted 50 in Dane. Remained through the end of the season in Burnett, Douglas, and Vilas.

Bay-breasted Warbler.—First reports May 6. Domagalski reported 20 on May 23 in Washington. Reports from 44 counties, last on May 29. Opinion was divided on normality.

Blackpoll Warbler.—First report May 6 in Rock (Burcar). Reports in 32 counties, many of above normal numbers, through May 31.

Cerulean Warbler.—First report May 6 in Rock (Burcar). Reports in 14 counties north to Marinette on May 15 (Mead), and Polk, where it was recorded from May 8 through the end of the period (Hudick). Also remained through the period in Green Lake and Sauk, and at least through May 29 in Grant, where Korducki counted 25 on May 16.

Black-and-white Warbler.—First reports April 24 in Ozaukee (Mueller) and Columbia (Ashman). Reported in mostly normal numbers in 44 counties, remaining in 12 counties as far south as Iowa and Dane through the end of the period.

American Redstart.—First report May 3 in Iowa (Burcar). Reports of normal to above normal numbers in 54 counties through the end of the season.

Prothonotary Warbler.—First reports May 3 in Iowa (Burcar) and Racine (DeBoer). Reported in 14 counties north to Burnett (Hoefler), Polk (Hudick), Outagamie (Nussbaum) and Calumet (fide Rudy). Through the end of the season in Trempealeau, La Crosse, and Iowa.

Worm-eating Warbler.—First found April 24 in Milwaukee by Korducki, who relocated probably the same bird May 3. Reported in Dane May 8 (Hoffman), and in Sauk by several observers between May 15 and 20.

Ovenbird.—First reports April 28 in Milwaukee (Bontly and Korducki) and Racine (DeBoer). Reported in mostly normal numbers in 55 counties.

Northern Waterthrush.—Reports from April 25 in 39 counties, in mostly below normal numbers. Remained through the end of the season in 10 counties, south to Winnebago.

Louisiana Waterthrush.—First report April 22 in Portage (Berner). Reports from 15 counties north to St. Croix, Marathon, and Shawano. Remained through the end of the season in Dunn, Eau Claire, Sauk, Iowa, Columbia, and Portage, where Berner reported an adult feeding young.

Kentucky Warbler.—Reports from Dane May 2 (Hilsenhoff), Racine May 10 (DeBoer), 4 in Grant May 11 (Ashman), Manitowoc May 15 (Peterson), Iowa May 19 (Robbins), Fond du Lac May 23 (Soulen), Door beginning May 24 and remaining through the season (Dee), 5 in Grant May 29 (Tessen), and Milwaukee beginning May 31 (Korducki).

Connecticut Warbler.—First report May 7 in Dane (Hansen). Additional reports from LaFayette, Iowa, Dane, Sauk, Racine, Milawaukee, Ozaukee, Green Lake, Calumet, Manitowoc, Douglas, and Vilas, the only county where it was recorded through the end of the period (Baughman).

Mourning Warbler.—First report May 4 in Ozaukee (Diehl). Reports from 32 counties in mostly normal numbers, remaining in 17 through the end of the season.

Common Yellowthroat.—Only April reports beginning the 28th in Milwaukee (Gustafson) and Dane (Hilsenhoff). Reported from 59 counties in mostly normal numbers. On May 8, Ziebell counted 52 in Winnebago.

Hooded Warbler.—Female in Winnebago April 30 (Harriman) and an individual in Walworth May 1 (D. Tessen). Later reports from Milwaukee, Washington, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Portage, Shawano, Brown, and from Dane (Ashman) and Door (Dee), the two counties where it remained through the end of the season.

Wilson's Warbler.—First report April 25 (!) in Dane (Hansen). All other reports in May, from 32 counties. Most observers found normal numbers, but two found above average, and four found below average or absent. Migration was extremely late, and it remained through the end of the season in Bayfield/Ashland, Wood, Winnebago, Sheboygan, and Milwaukee.

Canada Warbler.—First reported by many May 8. Reported in 31 counties, with most observers reporting normal numbers, but one found above average and five found below normal or absent. Remained at the end of the season in Burnett, Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Vilas, Door, Manitowoc, Washington, and Milwaukee.

Yellow-breasted Chat.—First reports on May 10 in Iowa (Burcar) and Ozaukee (Diehl),

and on May 11 in Door (Lukes). Additional reports in those counties, Milwaukee, and Dane, where it remained through the end of the season (Ashman).

Summer Tanager.—Three reports. Mueller found in Manitowoc May 1–4, Strelka found in Milwaukee May 6, and Hoffman found two in Dane May 8.

Scarlet Tanager.—First report April 25 in Milwaukee (Korducki). Recorded in 44 counties in mostly average numbers, though 4 observers judged it below normal. Remained in 25 counties through the end of the season. Pair nesting in Door came to feeder for oranges (Lukes).

Western Tanager.—This rare vagrant visited the Milwaukee feeder of Mrs. Karon from winter through April 30. Robbins reports one visiting a suet feeder in Dane May 1.

Northern Cardinal.—Reports in mostly normal numbers through the season in 51 counties. No reports from any of the northern tier counties except Bayfield/Ashland, where Verch found below normal numbers.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak.—First report April 29 in Green Lake (T. Schultz). Reports of average to above average numbers in 56 counties. Hoffman counted 28 in Dane May 8.

Blue Grosbeak.—The Records Committee accepted a report of one May 10–11 in Portage County (Borchardt).

Indigo Bunting.—First reports May 1 in Outagamie (Nussbaum, Anderson, Petznick). Hardy reported a maximum of 11; opinions of normality divided. Reports from 56 counties.

Dickcissel.—Reports from only five counties. Reported May 17 in Walworth (Parsons), May 24 in Sauk (Soulen), May 26 in LaFayette (Castelein), and May 29 in Green, Lafayette, and Rock (all Tessen). Notably absent from 3 normal sites in Monroe (Kuecherer).

Rufous-sided Towhee.—First reports March 27 in Door (Dee) and March 31 in Milwaukee (Gustafson). Recorded in 43 counties. Average and below average numbers.

American Tree Sparrow.—Reported at the beginning of the season in 23 counties north to Polk, Barron, Taylor, Langlade, Oconto, and Door, and in 43 counties altogether. Many judged numbers lower than normal. Last report May 18 in Door (Lukes).

Chipping Sparrow.—Found in mostly normal numbers in 47 counties, beginning April 2 in Door (Lukes).

Clay-colored Sparrow.—First report April 27 in Barron (Goff). Recorded in 31 counties in mostly normal numbers, remaining in 17 counties south to Columbia and Dane (!) through the end of the season. Unexpectedly absent in Calumet and Milwaukee.

Field Sparrow.—First reports March 30, in Ozaukee (Cowart) and Crawford, La Crosse, and Vernon (all J. Dankert). Reported from 40 counties in mostly normal numbers, remaining through the season in 28 counties, north to Douglas and Burnett.

Vesper Sparrow.—First reports April 5. Reports from 37 counties, remaining in 19 through the end of the season. Half of those reporting normality recorded below average or absent.

Lark Sparrow.—First reported April 19 in Bayfield/Ashland (Verch). All other reports from May, from Dunn, La Crosse, Monroe, Sauk, Iowa, and Rock. Last report of 2 in Rock May 29 (Tessen).

Savannah Sparrow.—Reports from 48 counties beginning March 30 in mostly normal numbers. On May 8, Rotiroti counted 104 in Marathon and Ziebell counted 260 in Winnebago.

Grasshopper Sparrow.—First reports April 30 in Green Lake (T. Schultz) and Trempealeau (Hunter). Reported in 22 counties north to Polk, Marathon, and Oconto. Remained in Polk, Trempealeau, Portage, Door, Green Lake, Iowa, and Dane through the end of the season.

Henslow's Sparrow.—Reported May 1 in Richland (Duerksen), May 3 in Milwaukee (Korducki), May 5 in Green Lake (T. Schultz), May 13 in Marathon (Belter), and May 23 in Green Lake (Tessen) and Fond du Lac (Soulen and Mueller). Remained through the end of the sea-

son in Green Lake and Richland. Notably absent from Outagamie.

LeConte's Sparrow.—First reports April 28 in Milwaukee (Gustafson) and April 29 in Burnett (Hoefler). Additional reports in Winnebago, Shawano, Marathon, Vilas, Douglas, Bayfield, and Ashland. Remained through the end of the season in Burnett, Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, and Marathon.

Sharp-tailed Sparrow.—Only reports from Burnett May 20 (Korducki) and May 25 (Peterson).

Fox Sparrow.—First reports March 28. Found in 41 counties, and last reported May 20 in Kenosha (Bishop). Numbers mostly average or below average. Berner counted 32 in Portage April 18.

Song Sparrow.—Reported from the beginning of the season in Sauk, Dane, Milwaukee, and Racine. Reported in 57 counties, in normal numbers. Ziebell counted 360 in Winnebago May 8.

Lincoln's Sparrow.—First reports April 28 in Dane (Hansen) and April 30 in Dodge (Strelka). Recorded in 21 counties in mostly below normal numbers, with three observers reporting it absent. It remained in Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, and Vilas through the end of the season.

Swamp Sparrow.—Reported at the beginning of the season in Sauk (Burcar) and Milwaukee (Korducki). Burcar also reported the only other March report, in Dane March 11. Recorded in 47 counties in mostly normal numbers. Ziebell counted 350 in Winnebago May 8.

White-throated Sparrow.—Present at the beginning of the season in Dane, Milwaukee, and Racine. Reported in 51 counties in mostly normal numbers, though many reports later than normal—still present in Dane May 29 (Ashman). Remained at the end of the season in 12 counties south to Portage.

Golden-crowned Sparrow.—One remained in Sheboygan through April 18 (Reif).

White-crowned Sparrow.—Present at the beginning of the season in Racine (DeBoer). Reports from 27 counties, though 6 reporters said it was absent, and others found below average numbers. Last reports May 26.

Harris' Sparrow.—Reported in Douglas May 8–14 (Johnson), Oconto May 14, Marathon May 18–20 (Belter and Rotiroti), and Iron May 24 (Tryggeseth).

Dark-eyed Junco.—Present at the beginning of the season in 33 counties north to Iron (Tryggeseth). Reported in normal and above normal numbers in a total of 51 counties, remaining well into May in many locations and until the end of the season in Bayfield/Ashland, Vilas, and Barron. Oregon race male seen March 21 in Vernon (Dankert).

Lapland Longspur.—Reported at the beginning of the season in Dunn and Dane. Other reports in Oconto, Door, Portage, Winnebago, Dodge, Iowa, and Racine through May 18. Mostly below average. Berner counted 120 in Portage April 20.

Snow Bunting.—Reported at the beginning of the season in 12 counties, and in 22 counties total. 200 counted in Burnett April 19 (Hoefler). Last report May 24 in Iron (Tryggeseth).

Bobolink.—First reports April 23 in Sheboygan (Brasser) and April 30 in Green Lake (T. Schultz). Reports from 50 counties. Eight reporters judged numbers normal, two found it above normal, and six found it below normal or absent.

Red-winged Blackbird.—Present at the beginning of the season in Iowa, Dane, Milwaukee, and Racine. Reports from 61 counties in mostly normal numbers.

Eastern Meadowlark.—First report March 2 in Oconto (Smith). Reported in 54 counties in mostly normal numbers. On May 5, Belter tallied over 25 in Marathon.

Western Meadowlark.—Reported from the beginning of the season in Dane and Iowa (both Burcar). The first March record was the 27th in Rock (Tessen). Reported from 32 counties; half of observers reporting normality found below normal numbers, though it seems to be gaining in Pierce (Carlsen).

Yellow-headed Blackbird.—First reports April 18 in Dodge (Diehl) and Winnebago (M. Schultz). Reported in 28 counties; five observers noted normal or above numbers, three noted below normal. May 8, Ziebell counted 620 in Winnebago. Reported from 12 counties through the end of the season.

Rusty Blackbird.—First report March 18 in Dane (Burcar). 440 counted in Dodge April 18 (Diehl). Reports through May 8 in 27 counties. One report indicated it present through the end of the season in Barron, but included no supporting details.

Brewer's Blackbird.—First reports March 26 in Monroe (Kuecherer) and March 27 in Rock (Tessen). Reported from 33 counties, remaining at the end of the season in 13 counties south to Barron, Wood, Portage, Winnebago, and even Racine (Diehl). Most reported normal numbers, but notably absent in Calumet and Sheboygan.

Common Grackle.—Present at the beginning of the season in Price (Hardy). Reported from 62 counties in normal numbers.

Brown-headed Cowbird.—First reports March 5 in Washington (Haseleu) and Milwaukee (Korducki). Reported from 59 counties in normal and above normal numbers.

Orchard Oriole.—First report April 30 in Ozaukee (Cowart). Reports in Dunn, Wood, Monroe, Marquette, Columbia, Rock, Door, Calumet, Milwaukee, Racine, and it remained in Trempeleau, Iowa, Dane, and Ozaukee through the end of the season.

Northern Oriole.—First seen by many observers May 1. Reported from 56 counties in mostly normal numbers—one reporter found above normal, and two found below normal. On May 8, various observers counted 15 to 40 individuals.

Pine Grosbeak.—The only record was in Iron, where present from the beginning of the season through March 24 (Tryggeseth).

Purple Finch.—Present at the beginning of the period in 18 counties. Reports from a total of 38 counties, mostly in below normal numbers, with four observers reporting as absent. Remained at the end of the season in 12 counties south to Portage.

House Finch.—Reports from 53 counties, in ever increasing numbers—75 in Portage (Berner), 88 in Winnebago (Ziebell), "too many" in Walworth (Parsons). A pair resides on the UW-Superior campus in Douglas (Johnson).

Red Crossbill.—Reports from Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Vilas, Shawano, Portage, Sauk, and Washington. Latest reports May 8 in Sauk (Robbins), 10 in Shawano between May 15 and 17 (Peterson), and in Vilas through the end of the season (Baughman).

White-winged Crossbill.—Scattered reports from Douglas, Vilas, Florence, Portage, Washington. Last report May 9 in Vilas (Reardon).

Common Redpoll.—Reports from March in Dunn and Langlade, and from the beginning of the season through April 16 in Door (Lukes).

Pine Siskin.—Reports from 33 counties, most observers finding normal or below normal numbers. Remained through the end of the season in 11 counties south to Wood. Evidence of nesting in Dane in mid–May (Ashman).

American Goldfinch.—Reports from 60 counties throughout the state and throughout the season in normal and above normal numbers. On May 8, Rotiroti counted 129 in Marathon.

Evening Grosbeak.—Reported in mostly below normal numbers in 15 counties south to Marathon, Shawano, and Door.

House Sparrow.—Reports from 53 counties. Three observers noted decreasing numbers, perhaps due to the increase in House Finches.

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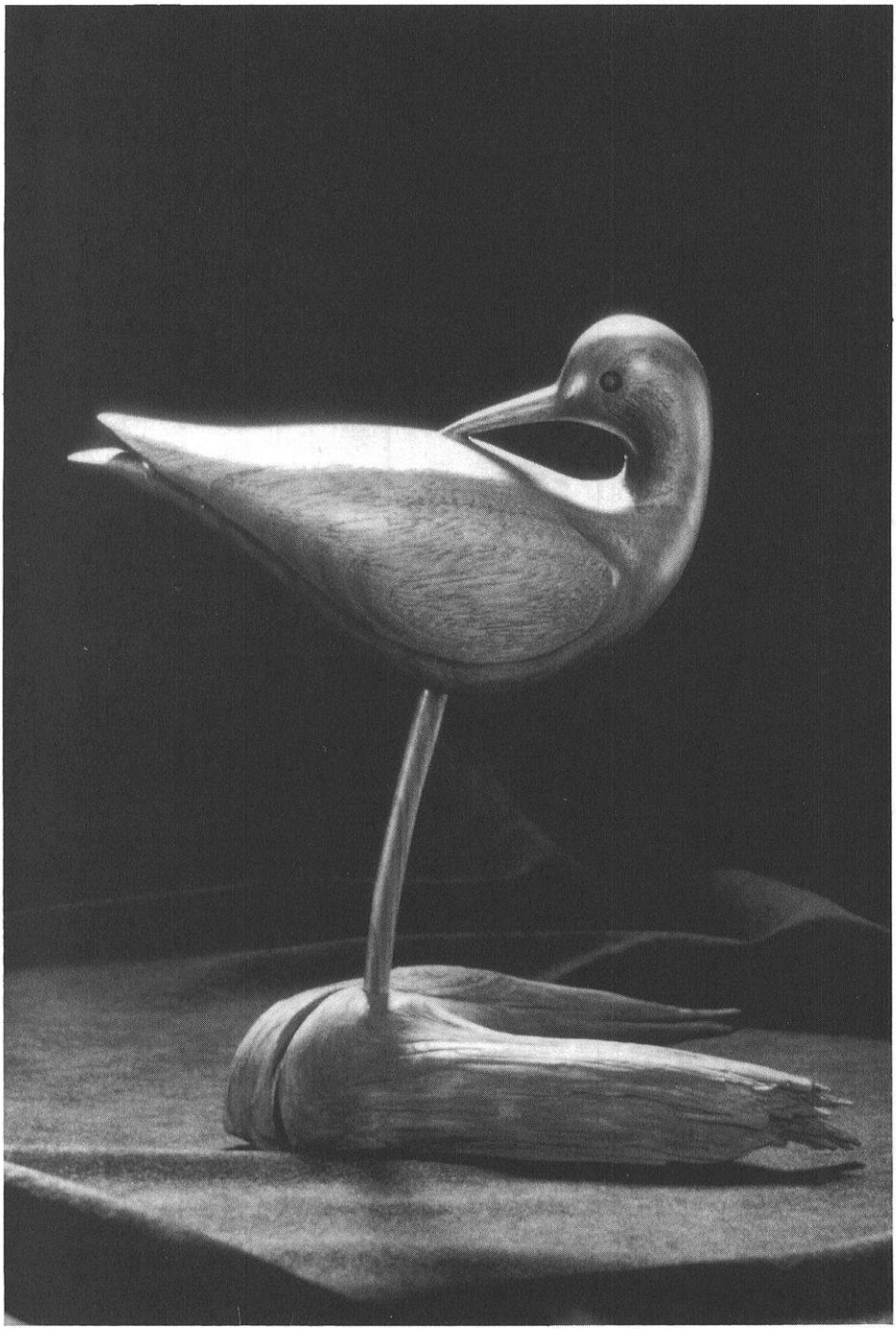

Solitary Sandpiper *by Hollis Reich*

Big Day Counts: 1993

by Jim Frank

The 24 Big Day Counts completed this year are the highest number ever for Wisconsin demonstrating increasing fascination with this challenge. Rewards weren't as great this year with only 3 counts surpassing 170 species (7 last year) and 6 counts surpassing 160 species (10 last year). Hoffman and Peterson found 178 species in the usual strongly represented northwestern part of the state. Their list included 28 warblers, 6 vireos, and 9 hawks. Equaling the 178 total were Baughman and Schultz in their usual south central region count. Their day was highlighted by 25 warblers, 4 rails, 4 grebes, and 13 sparrows. An equally impressive list of 177 was submitted by Hoffman and Shea from south central Wisconsin. Their highlights include Thayer's Gull, Summer Tanager, 16 shorebirds, and 5 gulls.

The 256 species total from all counts is an average number, down a bit from last year's 262. In addition to Thayer's Gull, some of the more interesting sightings were Greater White-fronted Goose, Surf Scoter, Black Scoter, Long-eared Owl, Mockingbird, Yellow-throated Warbler, and Prairie Warbler.

Details of the counts follow; italicized species were unique to the 1993 Big Day Counts, italicized groups were the largest number of that group seen on 1993 counts.

Northwestern Region

Hoffman, Peterson, 5/24/93, 178 species—Hampered by heavy rain and wind, they covered Tamarack Creek, Trempealeau NWR, Tiffany Bottoms, Meridean, Wilson's Pond, Sarona Ponds, Solon Springs Barrens, Hwy P, Wisconsin Point, and Crex Meadows. They noted Red-necked Grebe, Horned Grebe, American White Pelican, Trumpeter Swan, White-winged Scoter, Common Goldeneye, Red-shouldered Hawk, Sharp-tailed Grouse, King Rail, White-rumped Sandpiper, Baird's Sandpiper, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Bell's Vireo, Prothonotary Warbler, Connecticut Warbler, Lark Sparrow, 3 grebes, 4 herons, 2 swans, 12 ducks, *9 hawks,* 3 rails, 13 shorebirds, 1 owl, *7 woodpeckers, 9 flycatchers,*

Table 1. Details of the counts.

Observers	Date	Area	Time	Sky	Wind	Temp	Car miles	Foot miles	Species
Hoffman, Peterson	5/24/93	NW	0:01–21:45	Clo.	N 25	59–42	398	5	178
Baughman, Schultz	5/18/93	SC	0:05–20:30	P.Cl	? ?	44–70°	379	4	178
Hoffman, Shea	5/15/93	SC	0:04–21:45	P.Cl	NW20	48–61°	365	4	177
Mead, Norris, Mead, Naniot, Eichhorn	5/15/93	NE	2:00–20:30	Fair	E 15	50–60°	244	4	165
Peterson, Miller, Mikabige, Petznick	5/17/93	NC	3:00–20:30	Fair	NE10	32–60°	328	5	164
Burcar, Korducki	5/11/93	SC	2:45–22:30	Fair	N 10	65–80°	360	5	160
Tessen	5/15/93	SC	0:00–20:00	P.Cl	NW25	68–48°	375	2	150
Korducki	5/18/93	SE	5:30–16:45	Clo.	S 10	54–68°	160	4	146
Peterson, Peterson	5/15/93	NC	3:30–20:00	P.Cl	W 20	45–60°	278	4	145
Diehl	5/17/93	SE	4:18–19:39	P.Cl	? ?	35–59°	232	3	145
Polk, Robbins	5/15/93	NW	3:00–21:30	Fair	NW20	38–60°	?	2	144
Diehl	5/10/93	SE	4:00–20:15	P.Cl	SW10	55–70°	238	2	143
Frank	5/20/93	SE	3:50–15:15	Clo.	SE10	48–70°	180	5	141
Tessen	5/29/93	SW	5:00–19:00	P.Cl	SE10	45–65°	385	2	138
Frank	5/14/93	SE	3:50–17:00	P.Cl	SW20	50–72°	242	6	137
Hudick, Schmidt	5/20/93	NW	4:30–21:00	P.Cl	N 10	32–55°	356	2	136
Peterson	5/12/93	NC	4:00–19:30	Fair	N 25	50–70°	345	3	134
Korducki	5/17/93	SE	4:00–18:15	Clo.	SW 5	49–55°	68	5	132
Peterson	5/02/93	SC	5:30–19:30	Clo.	S ?	45–70°	254	4	127
Brouchard, Rudy, Erickson	5/21/93	NE	3:00–21:00	Fair	W 5	49–68°	23	?	125
Nussbaum	5/7/93	NE	3:30–19:45	Rain	NE 5	52–65°	271	3	124
Frank, Woodmansee, Mahler, Malone, Septon	5/15/93	SE	3:50–15:30	P.Cl	SW15	48–68°	?	3	123
Nussbaum	5/03/93	NE	3:55–19:10	Rain	SE 5	56–66°	230	3	118
Peterson	5/26/93	NW	4:30–20:15	P.Cl	N 10	45–65°	410	2	118
Nussbaum	5/01/93	NE	3:15–19:15	P.Cl	NE20	44–64°	266	4	112
Tessen	5/02/93	SC	6:30–17:30	P.Cl	3 20	50–65°	200	3	112
Peterson	5/07/93	NC	4:00–20:00	?	? ?	?	240	2	111
Peterson	5/06/93	SW	4:30–20:00	P.Cl	S 8	48–75°	328	4	102

7 thrushes, 6 vireos, 28 warblers, 9 sparrows, 9 blackbirds, and 4 finches.

Polk, Robbins, 5/15/93, 144 species—Their Loon Watch birdathon took them to Augusta, Fall Creek, Eau Claire, Menomonie, Meridean, and Jim Falls, in Eau Claire, Dunn, and Chippewa Counties. Noteworthy birds included Horned Grebe, Red-shouldered Hawk, Bobwhite, Water Pipit, Louisiana Waterthrush, Lark Sparrow, Orchard Oriole, 2 grebes, 3 herons, 10 ducks, 5 hawks, *4 galliformes,* 12 shorebirds, 2 owls, *7 woodpeckers,* 6 flycatchers, 5 thrushes, 4 vireos, 18 warblers, 10 sparrows, *10 blackbirds,* and 2 finches.

Hudick, Schmitt, Honetschlager, 5/20/93, 136 species—Their big day included visits to Polk Co., Interstate Park, Sand Lake, Washburn Co., Spooner Hatchery, Wisconsin Point, Crex Meadows, and Fish Lake. In the process, they discovered American White Pelican, Trumpeter Swan, White-winged Scoter, Red-shouldered Hawk, Olive-sided Flycatcher, 2 herons, 2 swans, 12 ducks, 7 hawks, 6 shorebirds, *7 woodpeckers,* 5 flycatchers, 5 thrushes, 3 vireos, 20 warblers, 8 sparrows, 8 blackbirds, and 5 finches.

Peterson, 5/26/93, 118 species—While birding Crex Meadows, Wisconsin Point, Brule River, and Caroline, he found American White Pelican, Canvasback, Common Goldeneye, Sharp-tailed Grouse, *Whimbrel,* Ruddy Turnstone, Connecticut Warbler, Sharp-tailed Sparrow, 2 herons, 8 ducks, 3 hawks, 7 shorebirds, 6 woodpeckers, 5 flycatchers, 3 wrens, 3 thrushes, 4 vireos, 19 warblers, 9 sparrows, 7 blackbirds, and 4 finches.

North Central Region

Peterson, Mikabige, Miller, Petznick, 5/17/93, 164 species—With stops at Navarino Wildlife Area, Stockbridge Indian Reservation, Atkinson Marsh, Barkhausen Nature Preserve, Woodland Dunes, and Manitowoc they found American White Pelican, Snowy Egret, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Louisiana Waterthrush, Le Conte's Sparrow, Dark-eyed Junco, Red Crossbill, 5 herons, 13 ducks, 6 hawks, 12 shorebirds, 2 owls, 7 *woodpeckers,* 6 flycatchers, 4 wrens, 6 thrushes, 4 vireos, 23 warblers, 12 sparrows, 9 blackbirds, and *6 finches.*

Peterson, Peterson, 5/15/93, 145 species—Also following a trail from Navarino Wildlife Area, to Stockbridge Reservation, Atkinson Marsh, Woodland Dunes, and Manitowoc, they found Ruddy Turnstone, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Kentucky Warbler, Le Conte's Sparrow, Dark-eyed Junco, Red Crossbill, 4 herons, 9 ducks, 5 hawks, 11 shorebirds, 1 owl, 6 woodpeckers, 4 flycatchers, 4 wrens, 5 thrushes, 3 vireos, 22 warblers, 12 sparrows, 8 blackbirds, and *6 finches.*

Peterson, 5/12/93, 134 species—During a trip through Shawano Co., Kewaunee Co., Manitowoc Harbor, and Woodland Dunes, he noted Ruddy Turnstone, Western Sandpiper, Le Conte's Sparrow, Red Crossbill, 1 heron, 10 ducks, 4 hawks, 10 shorebirds, 2 owls, 5 woodpeckers, 5 flycatchers, 3 wrens, 5 thrushes, 4 vireos, 18 warblers, 11 sparrows, 9 blackbirds, and 5 finches.

Peterson, 5/7/93, 111 species—Birding Shawano Co., Green Bay, Woodland Dunes, and Manitowoc yielded Tundra Swan, Mockingbird, 2 herons, 11 ducks, 4 hawks, 7 shorebirds, 7 *woodpeckers,* 4 flycatchers, 3 wrens, 3 thrushes, *3 mimids,* 2 vireos, 10 warblers, 10 sparrows, and 8 blackbirds.

Northeastern Region

Eichhorn, Mead, Mead, Naniot, Norris, 5/15/93, 165 species—Their birding took them to Peshtigo Marsh, Oconto Marsh, Brown Co. Reforestation Camp, Atkinson Marsh, Green Bay Wildlife Sanctuary to find American White Pelican, Snowy Egret, Cattle Egret, Red-shouldered Hawk, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Dickcissel, Dark-eyed Junco, 7 herons, 13 ducks, 6 hawks, 15 shorebirds, 3 owls, 7 *woodpeckers,* 5 flycatchers, 4 wrens, 7 *thrushes,* 5 vireos, 23 warblers, 10 sparrows, 8 blackbirds, and 2 finches.

Brouchard, Rudy, Erickson, 5/21/93, 125 species—Their "Woodland Dunes-only" count found King Rail, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Sharp-tailed Sparrow, *Fox Sparrow,* 4 herons, 5 ducks, 3 hawks, 3 rails, 5 shorebirds, 5 woodpeckers, 7 flycatchers, 4 wrens, 5 thrushes, 2 vir-

eos, 21 warblers, 10 sparrows, 6 blackbirds, and 3 finches.

Nussbaum, 5/7/93, 124 species—His count included visits to Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Woodland Dunes, Point Beach State Park, Collins Marsh, High Cliff State Park, Shiocton, Outagamie Co. Wildlife Area, Mosquito Hill, Bubolz, Neenah, and Menasha. Birds sighted included Horned Grebe, Tundra Swan, Canvasback, Greater Scaup, Common Goldeneye, Orchard Oriole, 5 herons, 18 ducks, 4 hawks, 4 shorebirds, 6 woodpeckers, 3 flycatchers, 4 wrens, 6 thrushes, 18 warblers, 6 sparrows, and 8 blackbirds.

Nussbaum, 5/3/93, 118 species—Visits to Woodland Dunes, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Point Beach State Park, Shiocton, Outagamie Co. Wildlife Area, Mosquito Hill Nature Center, Neenah, and Menasha produced sightings of Horned Grebe, Tundra Swan, *Greater White-fronted Goose,* Greater Scaup, *Willet,* Mockingbird, Dark-eyed Junco, 5 herons, 18 ducks, 4 hawks, 9 shorebirds, 5 woodpeckers, 2 flycatchers, 4 thrushes, *3 mimids,* 11 warblers, 7 sparrows, and 6 blackbirds.

Nussbaum, 5/1/93, 112 species—This early big-day included stops at Outagamie Co. Wildlife Area, Mosquito Hill, Shiocton, Green Bay, Bay Beach, Thousand Islands, Bubolz Nature Preserve, Oshkosh, Neenah, and Menasha. Records of note were Tundra Swan, Canvasback, Greater Scaup, Common Goldeneye, Dark-eyed Junco, 5 herons, *19 ducks,* 6 hawks, 6 shorebirds, 5 woodpeckers, 2 flycatchers, 3 thrushes, 10 warblers, 7 sparrows, and 5 blackbirds.

Southwestern Region

Tessen, 5/29/93, 138 species—A swing through Sugar River, Avon Bottoms, Cadiz Springs State Park, Yellowstone Lake State Park, Governor Dodge State Park, Wyalusing State Park, Arlington Ponds, AW Ponds, and Horicon NWR produced Eared Grebe, Bobwhite, White-rumped Sandpiper, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Acadian Flycatcher, Tufted Titmouse, *Carolina Wren,* White-eyed Vireo, Bell's Vireo, Yellow-throated Warbler, Kentucky Warbler, Prothonotary Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Dickcissel, Lark Sparrow, Orchard Oriole, 5 herons, 11 ducks, 4 hawks, 7 shorebirds, *2 cuckoos,* 6 woodpeckers, *9 flycatchers, 5 wrens,* 6 thrushes, 5 vireos, 13 warblers, 8 sparrows, *10 blackbirds,* and 2 finches.

Peterson, 5/6/93, 102 species—Stops at Honey Creek, Green Co., Rock Co., and the Columbia Co. ponds found Horned Grebe, Tufted Titmouse, Yellow-throated Warbler, 10 ducks, 5 hawks, 7 shorebirds, 2 owls, 6 woodpeckers, 4 flycatchers, 4 thrushes, 2 vireos, 14 warblers, 10 sparrows, and 8 blackbirds.

South Central Region

Baughman, Schultz, 5/18/93, 178 species—They birded Rush Lake, Horicon NWR, Grand River Marsh, French Creek Wildlife Area, Baxter's Hollow, PF Prairie, Goose Pond, North Kettle Moraine, Sheboygan, and Lake Michigan. They listed Horned Grebe, Red-necked Grebe, Eared Grebe, Cattle Egret, Northern Bobwhite, Yellow Rail, King Rail, Acadian Flycatcher, Tufted Titmouse, Prairie

Warbler, Louisiana Waterthrush, Henslow's Sparrow, Le Conte's Sparrow, Orchard Oriole, 4 grebes, 7 herons, 13 ducks, 6 hawks, 4 galliformes, 4 rails, 12 shorebirds, 3 owls, 6 woodpeckers, 8 flycatchers, 6 thrushes, 5 vireos, 25 warblers, 13 sparrows, *10 blackbirds,* and 4 finches.

Hoffman, Shea, 5/15/93, 177 species—Contending with gusty winds, they visited Grand River Marsh, Snake Creek, Horicon NWR, Jersey Flats, Mauthe Lake, Greenbush, Sheboygan Harbor, Theresa Marsh, Horicon NWR, Lake Maria, Columbia Co. ponds, Baxter's Hollow, County PF, and Mazomanie Bottoms. Interesting birds included Red-necked Grebe, Wild Turkey, King Rail, Marbled Godwit, Hudsonian Godwit, Western Sandpiper, *Stilt Sandpiper, Long-billed Dowitcher,* Franklin's Gull, *Thayer's Gull,* Acadian Flycatcher, Tufted Titmouse, Louisiana Waterthrush, Connecticut Warbler, Hooded Warbler, *Summer Tanager,* Lark Sparrow, Henslow's Sparrow, Orchard Oriole, 6 herons, 14 ducks, 5 hawks, 3 rails, *16 shorebirds, 5 gulls,* 3 owls, *7 woodpeckers,* 6 flycatchers, 4 wrens, 6 thrushes, 5 vireos, 27 warblers, *2 tanagers,* 12 sparrows, *10 blackbirds,* and 2 finches.

Burcar, Korducki, 5/11/93, 160 species—Their day took them to Mazomanie, Thousand Rocks Prairie, Governor Dodge State Park, Tower Hill State Park, Baxter's Hollow, PF Prairie, UW Arboretum, Nine Springs Sewage Ponds, Columbia Co. ponds, AW Pond, Lake Maria, and Horicon NWR. Their best included Red-necked Grebe, Eared Grebe, Cattle Egret, Tundra Swan, Canvasback, King Rail, Glaucous Gull, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Tufted Titmouse, White-eyed Vireo, Yellow-Throated Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Louisiana Waterthrush, Lark Sparrow, Henslow's Sparrow, Orchard Oriole, 3 grebes, 7 *herons,* 2 swans, 15 ducks, 4 hawks, 3 galliformes, 3 rails, 13 shorebirds, 4 gulls, 3 owls, 6 woodpeckers, 7 flycatchers, 5 thrushes, 4 vireos, 10 sparrows, 9 blackbirds, and 2 finches.

Tessen, 5/15/93, 150 species—Covering Mud Lake Wildlife Area, Indian Mounds Park, PF Prairie, Baxter's Hollow, UW Arboretum, Arlington Ponds, Grassy Lake, Beaver Dam ponds, Horicon NWR, Theresa Marsh, Milwaukee Coast Guard Impoundment, and Scuppernong, he located King Rail, *Lesser Golden Plover,* Hudsonian Godwit, Franklin's Gull, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, *Long-eared Owl,* Water Pipit, *Worm-eating Warbler,* Louisiana Waterthrush, *Lapland Longspur,* 5 herons, 9 ducks, 7 hawks, 3 rails, 15 shorebirds, 4 gulls, *2 cuckoos, 4 owls,* 5 woodpeckers, 6 flycatchers, 5 thrushes, 3 vireos, 15 warblers, 9 sparrows, 9 blackbirds, and 2 finches.

Peterson, 5/2/93, 127 species—An early May visit to Honey Creek, Law's Bottoms, Picnic Point, Columbia Co. ponds, Horicon NWR, Manitowoc, and Two Rivers produced Horned Grebe, Cattle Egret, Canvasback, Red-shouldered Hawk, Glaucous Gull, Lark Sparrow, *Rusty Blackbird,* 4 herons, 15 ducks, 4 hawks, 3 galliformes, 9 shorebirds, 4 gulls, 6 woodpeckers, 3 flycatchers, 3 wrens, 2 thrushes, 1 vireo, 10 warblers, 12 sparrows, and 9 blackbirds.

Tessen, 5/1/93, 112 species—Another early Big Day included birding

at Darien Park, Fairfield, Storr's Lake Wildlife Area, Grassy Lake, Swan Pond, UW Arboretum, Arlington Ponds, Mud Lake Wildlife Area, and Lake Wisconsin. Sightings of note included Horned Grebe, Canvasback, White-eyed Vireo, Hooded Warbler, 1 heron, 15 ducks, 5 hawks, 7 shorebirds, 5 woodpeckers, 3 flycatchers, 3 thrushes, 3 vireos, 13 warblers, 9 sparrows, 6 blackbirds, and 2 finches.

Southeastern Region

Korducki, 5/18/93, 146 species—Birding in Lincoln Park, Kettle Moraine North, Theresa Marsh, Washington Co. Ponds, Milwaukee River Parks, and the Milwaukee Coast Guard Impoundment, he found Greater Scaup, Red-shouldered Hawk, Peregrine Falcon, Little Gull, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Water Pipit, White-eyed Vireo, Prairie Warbler, Connecticut Warbler, Hooded Warbler, 4 herons, 11 ducks, 7 hawks, 11 shorebirds, 4 gulls, 5 woodpeckers, 7 flycatchers, 6 thrushes, 4 vireos, 27 warblers, 10 sparrows, and 8 blackbirds.

Diehl, 5/17/93, 145 species—Areas visited included Cedarburg Bog, Riveredge Nature Center, Belgium Pond, Harrington Beach State Park, Port Washington Harbor, the Milwaukee Coast Guard Impoundment, Wind Lake Sod Farm, and Vernon Marsh. He found *Black Scoter,* Marbled Godwit, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Connecticut Warbler, Orchard Oriole, *White-winged Crossbill,* 4 herons, 9 ducks, 4 hawks, 12 shorebirds, 1 owl, 6 woodpeckers, 7 flycatchers, 3 wrens, 4 thrushes, 4 vireos, 23 warblers, 11 sparrows, and *10 blackbirds.*

Diehl, 5/10/93, 143 species—Birding stops were at Cedarburg Bog, Riveredge Nature Center, Belgium Pond, Harrington Beach State Park, Port Washington Harbor, Minooka Park, Wehr Nature Center, Holy Hill, AW Ponds, and Horicon NWR. Interesting birds were Canvasback, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Yellow-breasted Chat, 5 herons, 14 ducks, 7 hawks, 3 galliformes, 8 shorebirds, 5 woodpeckers, 5 flycatchers, 3 wrens, 5 thrushes, 4 vireos, 17 warblers, 10 sparrows, and 8 blackbirds.

Frank, 5/20/93, 141 species—Stops at Cedarburg Bog, KK Ponds, Harrington Beach State Park, Belgium Pond, Kletzsch Park, Estabrook Park, Lincoln Park, Schlitz Audubon Center, Virmond Park, Concordia College, Ulao Parkway, Port Washington Harbor, Riveredge Nature Center, and Theresa Marsh, yielded Horned Grebe, Ruddy Turnstone, Orchard Oriole, 3 herons, 11 ducks, 3 hawks, 3 galliformes, 14 shorebirds, 2 owls, 4 woodpeckers, 5 flycatchers, 3 wrens, 6 thrushes, 4 vireos, 22 warblers, 9 sparrows, and 9 blackbirds.

Frank, 5/14/93, 137 species—Birding Cedarburg Bog, KK Ponds, Belgium Pond, Kletzsch Park, Estabrook Park, Lincoln Park, Schlitz Audubon Center, Virmond Park, Concordia College, Ulao Parkway, Port Washington Harbor, Riveredge Nature Center, Theresa Marsh, Horicon NWR, and AW Pond produced Horned Grebe, Red-necked Grebe, Orchard Oriole, 3 grebes, 4 herons, 9 ducks, 6 hawks, 8 shorebirds, 1 owl, 4 woodpeckers, 4 flycatchers, 3 wrens, 5 thrushes, 3 vireos, 22 warbler, 9 sparrows, and *10 blackbirds.*

Korducki, 5/17/93, 132 species—In a "Milwaukee County only" count, he found Greater Scaup, Peregrine Falcon, Little Gull, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, White-eyed Vireo, Connecticut Warbler, 3 herons, 11 ducks, 4 hawks, 10 shorebirds, 4 gulls, 2 owls, 5 woodpeckers, 8 flycatchers, 5 thrushes, 5 vireos, 23 warblers, 8 sparrows, and 6 blackbirds.

Frank, Mahler, Malone, Septon, Woodmansee, 5/15/93, 123 species—Confining their birding to Ozaukee County, they stopped at Cedarburg Bog, Hawthorne Hills, Fredonia, Belgium Pond, Harrington Beach State Park, Riveredge Nature Center, Port Washington Harbor, and Ulao Parkway, they noted Horned Grebe, Surf Scoter, Orchard Oriole, 1 heron, 9 ducks, 6 hawks, 11 shorebirds, 2 owls, 3 woodpeckers, 4 flycatchers, 5 thrushes, 3 vireos, 22 warblers, 7 sparrows, and 8 blackbirds.

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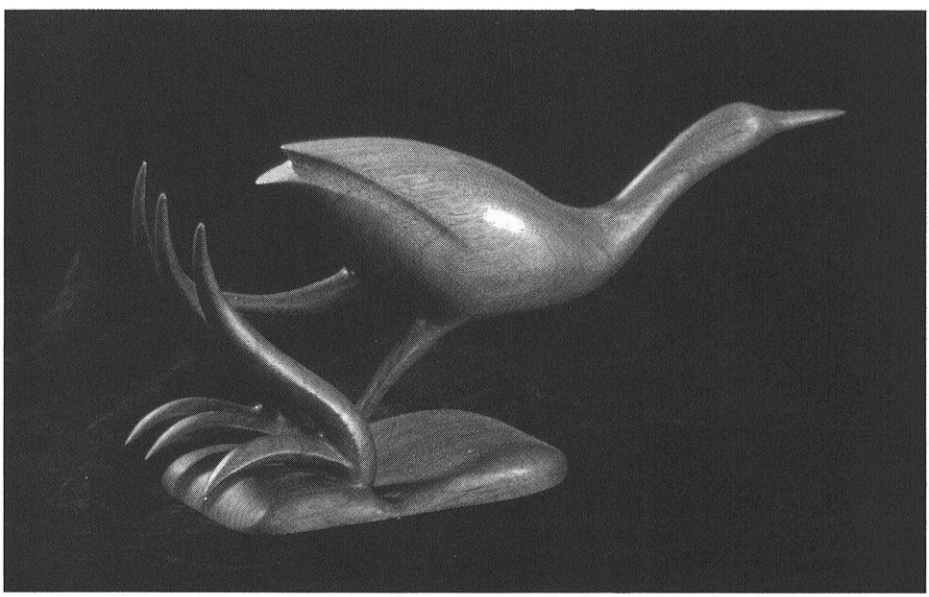

Least Bittern *by Hollis Reich*

Meadowlark *by Cary Hunkel*

May Day Counts: 1993

by Jim Frank

The 24 May Day Counts conducted this year represent an average number of counts over the past ten years. Leading the list for participation were Winnebago (26 individuals), Oxbo/Fifield (26), and Marathon (21). Seven counts exceeded 150 species with Winnebago once again leading the way with an astounding 191 species on an early date of May 8th, a May Day Count record! Racine/Kenosha reported a list of 171 species followed by Oconto with 170, both very impressive counts. The other counts with lists greater than 150 species were Milwaukee/Ozaukee (166), Marathon (160), Plymouth (156), and Waukesha (153).

This years 244 species compares to 245 in 1989, 244 in 1990, 242 in 1991, and 245 in 1992. Most species of hawks were reported with greater frequency this year for uncertain reasons. The one notable exception is the Red-shouldered Hawk, reported on only 2 counts this year in contrast to 5 counts in each of the last 4 years. The increased reports of flycatchers, hummingbirds, and vireos are probably a reflection of a more seasonal May migration than recent years. Cormorant and Wild Turkey reports reflect managed population increases for both species in the state in recent years. To no one's surprise, House Finches continue to increase in frequency, eluding only the northwestern-most counts. The most distressing report (or lack of reporting) is the total absence of Yellow-billed Cuckoos on all 24 of the May Counts for the second straight year.

The most interesting sightings include Yellow Rails in Oconto and Winnebago Counties, a Thayer's/Iceland Gull in Racine/Kenosha, a Glaucous Gull in Winnebago County, a Black-backed Woodpecker in Vilas County, a Boreal Chickadee in Vilas County, and a Loggerhead Shrike from Plymouth.

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Table 1. Details of the counts.

Name of Count	Date	Time	Sky	Wind	Temp	Observs.	Parties	Species
Ashland/Bayfield	5/21	04:00–16:00	Clear	NW 8	45–60°	12	2	122
Burnett Co.	5/24	04:21–21:51	Clo.	NW 15	40–52°	2	1	121
Vilas Co.	5/29	02:30–23:00	Clear	NW 5	30–68°	3	1	133
Oxbo/Fifield	5/22	07:00–17:00	P.Cl.	E 3	62–54°	26	15	92
Taylor Co.	5/15	04:30–21:30	P.Cl.	N 15	42–52°	3	2	114
Marathon Co.	5/15	03:45–21:00	P.Cl.	NW 20	45–55°	21	13	160
Portage Co.	5/08	07:00–16:00	Clear	SE 15	55–80°	16	5	117
Shawano Co.	5/15	03:00–21:00	P.Cl.	W 20	45–60°	5	4	128
Oconto Co.	5/24	00:15–21:00	Clo.	S 15	49–63°	3	2	170
Calumet Co.	5/15	04:30–20:00	Clear	NW 25	40–60°	8	5	111
Winnebago Co.	5/08	04:30–22:30	P.Cl.	SE 10	59–74°	26	15	191
Fond du Lac Co.	5/15	03:45–18:00	Clear	W 15	42–60°	18	7	145
Shiocton	5/15	06:30–16:30	P.Cl.	NW 10	44–56°	12	2	90
Horicon	5/08	06:00–16:30	Clear	? 0	61–83°	13	8	129
Milwaukee/ Ozaukee	5/15	04:00–16:00	Clear	? 12	56–62°	14	7	166
Racine/Kenosha	5/08	00:00–21:00	P.Cl.	SE 15	55–80°	10	7	171
Plymouth	5/15	07:00–17:00	P.Cl.	NW 20	47–64°	16	8	156
Waukesha Co.	5/08	04:30–17:30	P.Cl.	? 8	52–80°	?	?	153
Oconomowoc	5/08	05:00–23:00	P.Cl.	SW 5	58–84°	19	13	139
Washington Co.	5/08	04:00–22:00	Clear	SE 15	54–80°	6	3	128
Manitowoc Co.	5/22	04:30–21:00	Clear	SW 15	53–72°	11	7	145
Rock Co.	5/08	07:00–22:00	Clear	? 16	68–86°	18	?	78
Lafarge	5/02	06:30–20:00	Rain	SW 8	55–60°	9	4	92
Kewaunee Co.	5/16	05:28–15:53	P.Cl.	W 10	41–65°	1	1	79

Table 2. Species found on 5 or more counts in Northern Wisconsin.

Species	Ashland/Bayfield	Burnett Co.	Vilas Co.	Oxbo/Fifield	Taylor Co.	Marathon Co.	Portage Co.	Shawano Co.	Oconto Co.	# of Counts 1993	# of Counts 1992	# of Counts 1991	# of Counts 1990	# of Counts 1989
Common Loon	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	X	9	9	5	8	11
Pied-billed Grebe	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	17	20	13	16	15
Double-crested Cormorant	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	—	X	14	12	12	8	11
American Bittern	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	16	17	13	15	16
Least Bittern	—	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	5	5	4	4	3
Great Blue Heron	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	21	22	22
Great Egret	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	11	10	7	10	11
Green-backed Heron	X	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	20	20	21	19	21
Black-crowned Night-Heron	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X	7	6	7	8	8
Mute Swan	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	3	4	7
Canada Goose	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	22	20	21	19
Wood Duck	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	22	24	20	22	21
Green-winged Teal	X	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	13	13	10	11	10
American Black Duck	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	7	9	7	6	5
Mallard	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	22	21	22
Northern Pintail	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X	7	7	6	5	0
Blue-winged Teal	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	22	23	21	22	20
Northern Shoveler	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	14	14	14	14	10
Gadwall	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	8	8	4	7	9
American Wigeon	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	—	—	8	6	8	8	11
Redhead	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	5	5	9
Ring-necked Duck	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	10	10	7	8	9
Greater Scaup	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	6	6	1	2	1
Lesser Scaup	X	—	—	—	—	X	X	—	—	9	9	9	12	8
Bufflehead	X	—	—	—	—	X	X	—	—	7	5	3	7	6
Hooded Merganser	—	X	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	9	9	7	7	8
Common Merganser	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	4	3	4
Red-breasted Merganser	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	2	5	5

(continued)

Table 2. *Continued*

Species	Ashland/Bayfield	Burnett Co.	Vilas Co.	Oxbo/Fifield	Taylor Co.	Marathon Co.	Portage Co.	Shawano Co.	Oconto Co.	# of Counts 1993	# of Counts 1992	# of Counts 1991	# of Counts 1990	# of Counts 1989
Ruddy Duck	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	7	10	10
Turkey Vulture	—	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	X	16	19	15	11	16
Osprey	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	15	13	8	7	11
Bald Eagle	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	11	10	8	7	5
Northern Harrier	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	21	18	12	15	14
Sharp-shinned Hawk	—	—	X	X	—	X	X	—	X	14	17	7	9	10
Cooper's Hawk	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	—	X	11	9	7	9	12
Broad-winged Hawk	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	17	18	11	11	13
Red-tailed Hawk	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	22	24	21	20	21
American Kestrel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	22	21	21
Ring-necked Pheasant	—	X	—	—	—	X	—	X	X	17	13	13	15	13
Ruffed Grouse	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	14	14	14	14	16
Wild Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	5	4	3
Virginia Rail	X	—	—	—	—	X	X	—	X	10	8	5	7	8
Sora	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	18	23	15	20	15
Common Moorhen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	6	4	4	4	4
American Coot	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X	15	16	13	17	15
Sandhill Crane	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	22	23	18	18	18
Semipalmated Plover	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	X	X	8	13	7	6	11
Killdeer	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	21	21	21
Greater Yellowlegs	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X	9	13	8	13	10
Lesser Yellowlegs	—	—	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	14	12	7	14	13
Solitary Sandpiper	—	X	—	—	—	X	X	—	X	13	10	10	13	9
Spotted Sandpiper	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	21	21	18	18	19
Upland Sandpiper	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	6	6	6	6	8
Least Sandpiper	X	—	—	X	—	X	—	X	X	14	16	9	12	13
Dunlin	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	9	4	8
Short-billed Dowitcher	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	X	—	5	8	6	5	6
Common Snipe	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	19	18	15	19	17
American Woodcock	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	21	17	10	18	11
Wilson's Phalarope	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	6	10	4
Bonaparte's Gull	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	10	8	7	7	7
Ring-billed Gull	X	X	X	—	—	X	—	X	X	19	17	19	14	14
Herring Gull	X	—	X	X	—	X	X	—	X	16	9	7	9	10
Caspian Tern	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	9	6	5	7	7
Common Tern	X	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	X	12	9	7	10	10
Forster's Tern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	9	9	10	14	7
Black Tern	—	X	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	17	19	16	16	17
Rock Dove	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	23	22	21	22
Mourning Dove	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	22	22	23
Black-billed Cuckoo	—	X	—	—	X	—	—	—	X	10	11	10	8	14
Eastern Screech-Owl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	6	3	3	5	5
Great Horned Owl	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	17	19	11	16	15
Barred Owl	—	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	X	12	14	6	12	10
Common Nighthawk	—	X	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	14	9	13	9	16
Whip-poor-will	—	X	—	X	X	X	—	X	X	13	7	8	8	12
Chimney Swift	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	22	22	20	20	22
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	18	16	15	13	14
Belted Kingfisher	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	21	23	17	18	21
Red-headed Woodpecker	—	—	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	21	20	17	19	21
Red-bellied Woodpecker	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	18	19	16	17	20
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	12	11	8	10	10
Downy Woodpecker	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	23	22	21	23
Hairy Woodpecker	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	22	19	21	21
Northern Flicker	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	22	22	22
Pileated Woodpecker	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	X	9	11	9	10	9
Olive-sided Flycatcher	—	X	X	—	—	X	—	—	X	5	4	4	9	3
Eastern Wood-Pewee	—	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	X	19	10	13	13	16
Alder Flycatcher	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	X	X	5	2	2	1	8
Least Flycatcher	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	19	21	18	20	19
Eastern Phoebe	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	21	23	19	20	19
Great Crested Flycatcher	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	22	24	20	21	21
Eastern Kingbird	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	23	22	21	21
Horned Lark	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	21	21	17	18	19

(continued)

Table 2. *Continued*

Species	Ashland/Bayfield	Burnett Co.	Vilas Co.	Oxbo/Fifield	Taylor Co.	Marathon Co.	Portage Co.	Shawano Co.	Oconto Co.	# of Counts 1993	# of Counts 1992	# of Counts 1991	# of Counts 1990	# of Counts 1989
Purple Martin	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	20	23	19	19	21
Tree Swallow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	22	22	21
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	21	24	17	20	21
Bank Swallow	X	—	X	—	—	X	—	X	X	19	20	16	14	16
Cliff Swallow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	21	16	13	16	16
Barn Swallow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	22	21	22
Blue Jay	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	22	22	23
American Crow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	22	22	23
Common Raven	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	8	8	8	5	8
Black-capped Chickadee	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	22	22	23
Red-breasted Nuthatch	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	14	12	7	15	10
White-breasted Nuthatch	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	22	21	23
Brown Creeper	—	—	X	X	—	—	—	X	X	10	8	6	0	13
House Wren	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	22	21	23
Winter Wren	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	X	X	12	10	7	5	9
Sedge Wren	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	16	17	13	16	10
Marsh Wren	—	X	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	15	16	11	14	7
Golden-crowned Kinglet	—	—	X	—	—	—	X	—	X	10	3	4	6	6
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	X	—	—	—	—	X	X	—	X	16	15	7	14	15
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X	14	15	14	14	15
Eastern Bluebird	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	24	21	22	21
Veery	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	X	X	18	18	15	20	17
Gray-cheeked Thrush	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	9	8	7	10	4
Swainson's Thrush	X	—	—	—	X	X	—	X	X	17	14	13	14	11
Hermit Thrush	X	X	X	X	—	X	—	—	X	14	14	10	12	13
Wood Thrush	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	21	21	19	19	19
American Robin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	22	22	23
Gray Catbird	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	23	22	21	23
Brown Thrasher	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	23	21	20	21
Cedar Waxwing	—	—	X	—	X	X	X	—	X	15	16	14	13	15
European Starling	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	23	22	22	23
Solitary Vireo	X	—	X	—	—	X	—	X	X	13	9	6	9	9
Yellow-throated Vireo	—	X	X	X	—	X	—	X	X	18	13	14	12	16
Warbling Vireo	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	X	21	22	20	19	16
Philadelphia Vireo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	8	6	7
Red-eyed Vireo	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	22	19	21	17	19
Blue-winged Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	12	13	10
Golden-winged Warbler	—	X	—	—	X	X	—	X	X	14	14	9	13	16
Tennessee Warbler	X	X	X	—	—	X	—	X	X	18	18	16	15	17
Orange-crowned Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	X	—	8	3	4	7	9
Nashville Warbler	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	X	19	20	16	18	18
Northern Parula Warbler	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	10	12	4	9	10
Yellow Warbler	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	20	21	22
Chestnut-sided Warbler	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	20	18	17	18
Magnolia Warbler	X	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	19	17	16	19	16
Cape May Warbler	—	—	X	—	—	X	X	—	—	16	14	12	10	13
Black-throated Blue Warbler	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	6	7	4	2	7
Yellow-rumped Warbler	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	22	18	22	20
Black-throated Green Warbler	X	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	19	19	16	17	18
Blackburnian Warbler	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	19	19	14	16	13
Pine Warbler	X	—	X	X	—	X	—	X	X	9	6	8	6	9
Palm Warbler	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	21	22	12	19	17
Bay-breasted Warbler	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	—	X	15	13	12	13	14
Blackpoll Warbler	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	—	—	11	9	14	10	11
Cerulean Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	7	3	8
Black-and-White Warbler	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	19	19	16	20	21
American Redstart	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	22	21	18	19	20
Prothonotary Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	6	1	0	3	7
Ovenbird	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	22	19	20	21
Northern Waterthrush	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	20	19	11	16	12
Connecticut Warbler	—	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	5	3	2
Mourning Warbler	X	X	X	—	—	X	—	X	X	14	8	11	8	11
Common Yellowthroat	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	22	24	20	21	22
Wilson's Warbler	X	—	—	—	X	X	—	—	X	12	14	10	15	12

(continued)

Table 2. *Continued*

Species	Ashland/Bayfield	Burnett Co.	Vilas Co.	Oxbo/Fifield	Taylor Co.	Marathon Co.	Portage Co.	Shawano Co.	Oconto Co.	# of Counts 1993	# of Counts 1992	# of Counts 1991	# of Counts 1990	# of Counts 1989
Canada Warbler	X	X	X	—	—	X	—	—	X	15	14	13	7	9
Scarlet Tanager	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	17	17	16	17
Northern Cardinal	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	22	23	20	20	22
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	24	22	22	23
Indigo Bunting	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	19	20	20	18	19
Rufous-sided Towhee	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	20	19	18	18	17
Chipping Sparrow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	22	22	21
Clay-colored Sparrow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	15	12	11	10	12
Field Sparrow	—	X	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	17	18	17	18	19
Vesper Sparrow	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	X	17	17	15	16	15
Savannah Sparrow	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	22	21	19	21	19
Grasshopper Sparrow	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	10	9	8	6	7
Song Sparrow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	22	20	23
Lincoln's Sparrow	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	—	X	10	12	5	5	12
Swamp Sparrow	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	21	21	19	20	19
White-throated Sparrow	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	22	23	15	21	18
White-crowned Sparrow	—	—	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	16	21	13	19	15
Dark-eyed Junco	—	—	X	—	—	X	X	X	—	9	5	3	6	7
Bobolink	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	21	22	20	19	19
Red-winged Blackbird	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	22	22	23
Eastern Meadowlark	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	22	22	22	19	18
Western Meadowlark	—	X	—	—	X	—	X	—	—	11	15	11	16	12
Yellow-headed Blackbird	—	X	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	15	19	15	16	17
Brewer's Blackbird	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	13	14	12	14	16
Common Grackle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	22	21	23
Brown-headed Cowbird	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	22	21	23
Orchard Oriole	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	4	4	3
Northern Oriole	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	24	22	21	22
Purple Finch	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	17	17	13	13	9
House Finch	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	22	19	16	12	11
Pine Siskin	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11	10	6	18	4
American Goldfinch	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	22	22	23
Evening Grosbeak	X	—	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	6	7	3	4	4
House Sparrow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	24	21	22	23

Table 3. Species found on 5 or more counts in Southern Wisconsin.

Species	Calumet Co.	Winnebago Co.	Fond du Lac Co.	Shiocton	Horicon	Milwaukee/Ozaukee	Racine/Kenosha	Plymouth	Waukesha Co.	Oconomowoc	Washington Co.	Manitowoc Co.	Rock Co.	Lafarge	Kewaunee Co.
Common Loon	—	X	—	—	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pied-billed Grebe	—	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	—
Double-crested Cormorant	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X
American Bittern	—	X	X	—	X	—	X	X	X	—	—	X	—	—	X
Least Bittern	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Great Blue Heron	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Great Egret	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	—	—	X	—
Green-backed Heron	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—
Black-crowned Night-Heron	—	X	X	—	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
Mute Swan	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	X	—	—	X	X	—	—
Canada Goose	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wood Duck	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—
Green-winged Teal	—	X	X	—	—	—	X	X	—	—	X	—	—	X	—
American Black Duck	—	X	—	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
Mallard	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

(continued)

Table 3. *Continued*

Species	Calumet Co.	Winnebago Co.	Fond du Lac Co.	Shiocton	Horicon	Milwaukee/Ozaukee	Racine/Kenosha	Plymouth	Waukesha Co.	Oconomowoc	Washington Co.	Manitowoc Co.	Rock Co.	Lafarge	Kewaunee Co.
Northern Pintail	X	X	—	—	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—
Blue-winged Teal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Northern Shoveler	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	X
Gadwall	—	X	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X
American Wigeon	—	X	—	—	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redhead	—	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ring-necked Duck	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Greater Scaup	—	X	—	—	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	—	—
Lesser Scaup	—	X	X	—	—	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—
Bufflehead	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Hooded Merganser	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	X	—	X	—	—	—	—
Common Merganser	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red-breasted Merganser	—	X	—	—	—	X	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	X
Ruddy Duck	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey Vulture	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
Osprey	—	X	—	X	—	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	—	X	—
Bald Eagle	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	X	—
Northern Harrier	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sharp-shinned Hawk	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	—	—	—	—
Cooper's Hawk	—	X	—	—	—	X	X	—	X	—	X	X	—	X	—
Broad-winged Hawk	—	X	X	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
Red-tailed Hawk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
American Kestrel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ring-necked Pheasant	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ruffed Grouse	X	—	X	—	—	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X
Wild Turkey	X	X	X	—	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	—	X	—
Virginia Rail	—	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Sora	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	—	—	—
Common Moorhen	—	X	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Coot	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	—
Sandhill Crane	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—
Semipalmated Plover	—	X	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
Killdeer	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Greater Yellowlegs	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesser Yellowlegs	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	—
Solitary Sandpiper	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—
Spotted Sandpiper	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
Upland Sandpiper	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
Least Sandpiper	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	X
Dunlin	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short-billed Dowitcher	—	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
Common Snipe	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	—	X	—
American Woodcock	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	—
Wilson's Phalarope	X	X	X	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonaparte's Gull	—	X	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	X
Ring-billed Gull	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X
Herring Gull	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	—	—	X
Caspian Tern	—	X	—	—	—	X	X	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	X
Common Tern	—	X	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	X	—	—	X
Forster's Tern	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	—	X	—	X	X	—	—	—
Black Tern	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
Rock Dove	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mourning Dove	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Black-billed Cuckoo	—	X	X	—	—	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	X	—	—
Eastern Screech-Owl	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	X	—
Great Horned Owl	—	X	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	—
Barred Owl	—	X	X	—	—	X	—	X	—	—	X	X	—	X	—
Common Nighthawk	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	—	—
Whip-poor-will	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	—	X	—	X	X	—	X	—
Chimney Swift	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	—	X	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—
Belted Kingfisher	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Red-headed Woodpecker	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Red-bellied Woodpecker	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—

(continued)

Table 3. *Continued*

Species	Calumet Co.	Winnebago Co.	Fond du Lac Co.	Shiocton	Horicon	Milwaukee/Ozaukee	Racine/Kenosha	Plymouth	Waukesha Co.	Oconomowoc	Washington Co.	Manitowoc Co.	Rock Co.	Lafarge	Kewaunee Co.
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	–	X	–	–	X	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Downy Woodpecker	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–
Hairy Woodpecker	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	X	X
Northern Flicker	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pileated Woodpecker	–	–	X	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
Olive-sided Flycatcher	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eastern Wood-Pewee	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–
Alder Flycatcher	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Least Flycatcher	X	X	X	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	–	–
Eastern Phoebe	X	X	X	X	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–
Great Crested Flycatcher	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	–	X
Eastern Kingbird	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	X	X
Horned Lark	X	X	X	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Purple Martin	X	X	X	–	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	X
Tree Swallow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	X	X	X	–	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bank Swallow	X	X	X	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cliff Swallow	X	X	X	X	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	–	X
Barn Swallow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Blue Jay	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
American Crow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Common Raven	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Black-capped Chickadee	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Red-breasted Nuthatch	–	X	X	–	–	–	X	–	X	–	–	X	–	–	–
White-breasted Nuthatch	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brown Creeper	–	X	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–	X	–	X	X	–
House Wren	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Winter Wren	–	X	–	–	–	–	X	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	X
Sedge Wren	–	X	X	–	X	X	–	X	–	X	X	–	–	–	X
Marsh Wren	–	X	X	X	X	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	–	X
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	–	X	X	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	X	X	–	X	–
Eastern Bluebird	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–
Veery	X	X	X	X	–	X	X	X	X	X	–	X	–	–	X
Gray-cheeked Thrush	–	X	X	–	X	X	–	X	X	X	–	X	–	–	–
Swainson's Thrush	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	X	X	X	X	–	–
Hermit Thrush	–	X	–	–	–	–	X	X	X	X	–	X	X	X	–
Wood Thrush	X	X	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–
American Robin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gray Catbird	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brown Thrasher	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cedar Waxwing	X	X	–	–	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	–
European Starling	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Solitary Vireo	–	–	X	–	X	X	X	X	X	–	X	X	–	–	–
Yellow-throated Vireo	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	–	–
Warbling Vireo	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Philadelphia Vireo	–	X	X	–	X	X	–	X	–	X	–	X	–	–	–
Red-eyed Vireo	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	–	X
Blue-winged Warbler	–	X	X	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	X	–
Golden-winged Warbler	X	X	X	–	X	X	X	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	X
Tennessee Warbler	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	–	–
Orange-crowned Warbler	–	X	–	–	X	X	X	–	–	X	–	–	X	–	–
Nashville Warbler	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	–	X
Northern Parula Warbler	–	X	–	–	X	X	X	X	–	X	X	–	–	–	–
Yellow Warbler	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chestnut-sided Warbler	X	X	X	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	–	–
Magnolia Warbler	X	X	X	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	–	X
Cape May Warbler	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	–	X
Black-throated Blue Warbler	–	X	–	–	X	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yellow-rumped Warbler	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–
Black-throated Green Warbler	–	X	X	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	X
Blackburnian Warbler	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	X	X	X	–	–
Pine Warbler	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	X	–	–	–	–	–
Palm Warbler	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–

(continued)

Table 3. *Continued*

Species	Calumet Co.	Winnebago Co.	Fond du Lac Co.	Shiocton	Horicon	Milwaukee/Ozaukee	Racine/Kenosha	Plymouth	Waukesha Co.	Oconomowoc	Washington Co.	Manitowoc Co.	Rock Co.	Lafarge	Kewaunee Co.
Bay-breasted Warbler	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
Blackpoll Warbler	X	X	—	—	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
Cerulean Warbler	—	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Black-and-White Warbler	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
American Redstart	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—
Prothonotary Warbler	X	—	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	X	X	—	—	—	—
Ovenbird	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
Northern Waterthrush	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	—
Connecticut Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Mourning Warbler	X	X	X	—	—	X	—	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	—
Common Yellowthroat	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	X
Wilson's Warbler	—	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	—	X	—	—	—
Canada Warbler	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
Scarlet Tanager	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X
Northern Cardinal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—
Indigo Bunting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—
Rufous-sided Towhee	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	—
Chipping Sparrow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Clay-colored Sparrow	—	X	—	—	—	X	X	—	X	—	—	X	—	—	X
Field Sparrow	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	—
Vesper Sparrow	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
Savannah Sparrow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
Grasshopper Sparrow	—	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
Song Sparrow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lincoln's Sparrow	—	X	—	—	—	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	—	—	—
Swamp Sparrow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
White-throated Sparrow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
White-crowned Sparrow	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	—	X	—
Dark-eyed Junco	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	—	—	X	—	—	X	—
Bobolink	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	—
Red-winged Blackbird	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Eastern Meadowlark	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Western Meadowlark	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	X	X	—	X	—	—	—
Yellow-headed Blackbird	X	X	X	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
Brewer's Blackbird	—	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
Common Grackle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brown-headed Cowbird	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Orchard Oriole	—	X	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	X	—	—
Northern Oriole	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Purple Finch	—	X	X	—	X	—	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	—
House Finch	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pine Siskin	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	X	—
American Goldfinch	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Evening Grosbeak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House Sparrow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 4. Species seen on 4 or fewer counts.

Species	Count
Horned Grebe	Winnebago, Milwaukee/Ozaukee
Red-necked Grebe	Burnett, Winnebago
Cattle Egret	Winnebago, Racine/Kenosha, Oconomowoc, Horicon
Trumpeter Swan	Portage, Marathon, Horicon
Canvasback	Winnebago, Racine/Kenosha
Oldsquaw	Milwaukee/Ozaukee

(continued)

Table 4. *Continued*

Species	Count
Surf Scoter	Milwaukee/Ozaukee
White-winged Scoter	Ashland/Bayfield
Common Goldeneye	Ashland/Bayfield, Winnebago, Plymouth
Northern Goshawk	Vilas, Oconto
Red-shouldered Hawk	Oconto, Shiocton
Rough-legged Hawk	Waukesha
Merlin	Oxbo/Fifield, Racine/Kenosha
Peregrine	Milwaukee/Ozaukee, Plymouth, Oconomowoc
Gray Partridge	Plymouth, Manitowoc
Greater Prairie Chicken	Marathon, Portage, Taylor
Sharp-tailed Grouse	Burnett, Taylor
Northern Bobwhite	Winnebago, Lafarge
Yellow Rail	Oconto, Winnebago
King Rail	Fond du Lac, Oconto
Black-bellied Plover	Ashland/Bayfield, Racine/Kenosha, Oconto
Whimbrel	Manitowoc
Marbled Godwit	Oxbo/Fifield
Ruddy Turnstone	Oconto, Plymouth, Milwaukee/Ozaukee, Manitowoc
Sanderling	Winnebago, Manitowoc
Semipalmated Sandpiper	Waukesha, Oconto
White-rumped Sandpiper	Oconto
Baird's Sandpiper	Oconto, Milwaukee/Ozaukee
Pectoral Sandpiper	Racine/Kenosha, Washington, Manitowoc
Long-billed Dowitcher	Winnebago, Milwaukee/Ozaukee
Thayer's/Iceland Gull	Racine/Kenosha
Glaucous Gull	Winnebago
Short-eared Owl	Vilas
Northern Saw-whet Owl	Oconto, Calumet
Black-backed Woodpecker	Vilas
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	Vilas, Winnebago, Manitowoc
Acadian Flycatcher	Waukesha, Fond du Lac
Willow Flycatcher	Winnebago, Oconto
Gray Jay	Oxbo/Fifield
Boreal Chickadee	Vilas
Tufted Titmouse	Waukesha, Oconomowoc
Carolina Wren	Racine/Kenosha, Waukesha, Milwaukee/Ozaukee
Mockingbird	Racine/Kenosha, Waukesha
Water Pipit	Winnebago
Loggerhead Shrike	Plymouth
Bell's Vireo	Horicon
White-eyed Vireo	Milwaukee/Ozaukee
Louisiana Waterthrush	Milwaukee/Ozaukee
Kentucky Warbler	Plymouth
Hooded Warbler	Shawano, Washington
American Tree Sparrow	Rock
Henslow's Sparrow	Racine/Kenosha
Le Conte's Sparrow	Winnebago, Shawano, Burnett, Vilas
Fox Sparrow	Plymouth, Lafarge, Oconomowoc, Horicon
Lapland Longspur	Winnebago
Red Crossbill	Shawano

Screech Owl *by Cary Hunkel*

North American Migration Count 1993—Wisconsin

by Jim Frank

The second North American Migration Count took place on May 8, 1993 in numerous states and counties across the country. This count differs from Wisconsin's usual May Counts in that this count attempts to count the numbers of individuals of each species (as you do on Christmas Counts). It differs from the Christmas Counts in that the count area is an entire county, *not* a 15 mile diameter circle. In addition, this count is taken on the same day across the country to in essence take a "snapshot" of the spring migration in North America. The premise is that *numbers* of birds will create useful comparative data for the future, something that merely ticking off species doesn't generate.

The count is held on the second Saturday of May, a time when some of the northern states haven't reached their migration peak, but still have early migrants lingering. The southern states may be past their peak, but late migrants may be reaching these areas. Because spring migration is so dynamic, counts have to be held on the same day to avoid repetitive counting. Obviously nothing is foolproof, we all are aware of how far birds can fly in a day's time, if they are on the move.

Hopefully, the numbers of individuals of each species shown here will be fascinating, and make one speculate as to the actual numbers that could be documented across the state with improved coverage. Though many birders have declined to participate because of concern that the early date of the count isn't the peak of the migration in their area, a look at the following data should show how much might be out there. Winnebago County's 191 species is the highest May Count in the state in 1993—taken on May 8. Marathon County's 153 is also very surprising for a northern county so early in May. (The 1994 North American Migration Count will be May 14.)

Compilers of the 1993 Wisconsin-North American Migration Counts are listed below. If you are interested in joining one of the counts, contact the compiler. If you are interested in initiating a count in a previously uncovered county, please join in and contact Jim Frank, 4339 W. Laverna Ave., Mequon, Wisconsin 53092. Even if you

count alone, the data is valuable since it is analyzed per party hour.

Clark Co. Ken & Jan Leupke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, Wis. 54479

Marathon Co. Ken & Jan Leupke, B-894 Eau Plaine Rd., Spencer, Wis. 54479

Taylor Co. Michael Riegert, N. 763 Oriole Dr., Stetsonville, Wis. 54480

Trempealeau Co. Ted May, Rt. 1 1803 Abrams St., Whitehall, Wis. 54773

Kenosha Co. Ron Hoffmann, Box 886, Kenosha, Wis. 53141

Outagamie Co. Gregg Kvaley, 2108 N. Ullman St., Appleton, Wis. 54914

Ozaukee Co. Jim Frank, 4339 W. Laverna Ave., Mequon, Wis. 53092

Winnebago Co. Tom Ziebell, 1322 Ceape Ave., Oshkosh, Wis. 54901

Dodge Co. Phyllis Johnson, W 12156 Johnson Rd., Columbus, Wis. 53925.

Jim Frank
4339 W. Laverna Ave.
Mequon, WI 53092

Table 1. Numbers of individuals of each species found on migration day counts.

Species	Clark Co.	Marathon Co.	Taylor Co.	Trempealeau Co.	Kenosha Co.	Outagamie Co.	Ozaukee Co.	Winnebago Co.	Dodge Co.	Total
Common Loon	—	5	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	9
Pied-billed Grebe	2	11	—	5	1	—	1	46	2	68
Horned Grebe	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
Red-necked Grebe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	22
American White Pelican	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Double-crested Cormorant	—	426	—	3	30	—	8	107	33	587
American Bittern	1	6	1	—	3	—	—	18	4	33
Least Bittern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Great Blue Heron	14	54	—	13	41	1	2	39	31	195
Great Egret	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	18	66	92
Cattle Egret	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	7	11
Green-backed Heron	2	9	3	6	6	6	2	24	3	61
Black-crowned Night-Heron	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	5	11
Tundra Swan	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Trumpeter Swan	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Mute Swan	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Canada Goose	14	48	6	16	138	4	50	118	42	436
Wood Duck	25	46	5	16	10	—	10	22	5	139
Green-winged Teal	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	12
American Black Duck	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	7
Mallard	92	180	9	16	96	7	46	389	107	942
Northern Pintail	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	5	—	12
Blue-winged Teal	43	104	2	15	14	—	20	124	74	396
Northern Shoveler	—	2	—	—	6	—	4	40	13	65
Gadwall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	27
American Wigeon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20
Canvasback	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Redhead	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	74	25	101
Ring-necked Duck	4	63	—	—	2	—	—	32	—	101
Greater Scaup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	11
Lesser Scaup	5	4	—	—	—	—	3	34	—	46
Scaup (sp.)	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	50	—	67
Common Goldeneye	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	—	19
Bufflehead	2	22	—	—	—	—	3	12	—	39
Hooded Merganser	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6
Common Merganser	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	6	—	9
Red-breasted Merganser	—	—	—	—	8	—	185	9	—	202
Ruddy Duck	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	101	11	116
Turkey Vulture	2	14	—	5	2	—	1	8	1	33
Osprey	1	13	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	18

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species	Clark Co.	Marathon Co.	Taylor Co.	Trempealeau Co.	Kenosha Co.	Outagamie Co.	Ozaukee Co.	Winnebago Co.	Dodge Co.	Total
Bald Eagle	4	11	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	19
Northern Harrier	25	49	7	1	2	1	8	14	6	113
Sharp-shinned Hawk	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	3	1	8
Cooper's Hawk	1	8	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	14
Northern Goshawk	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Broad-winged Hawk	19	3	2	—	1	—	1	2	1	29
Red-tailed Hawk	18	27	1	4	10	—	6	61	15	142
Rough-legged Hawk	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
American Kestrel	19	31	6	5	13	—	10	29	8	121
Gray Partridge	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Ring-necked Pheasant	—	2	—	—	7	—	1	87	23	120
Ruffed Grouse	4	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	11
Greater Prairie Chicken	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Wild Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Northern Bobwhite	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3
Yellow Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
King Rail	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Virginia Rail	—	—	1	3	1	—	2	9	—	16
Sora	2	23	2	5	12	2	9	94	16	165
Purple Gallinule	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Common Moorhen	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	1	9
American Coot	—	7	—	—	3	4	5	303	39	361
Sandhill Crane	32	90	—	2	1	2	12	183	25	347
Lesser Golden Plover	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Semipalmated Plover	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Killdeer	86	111	15	3	15	2	13	222	49	516
Greater Yellowlegs	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	17	—	21
Lesser Yellowlegs	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	54	3	67
Solitary Sandpiper	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	13
Spotted Sandpiper	7	6	—	1	1	—	2	17	—	34
Upland Sandpiper	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	5
Ruddy Turnstone	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	26
Sanderling	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	13	—	30
Least Sandpiper	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	—	18
Baird's Sandpiper	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pectoral Sandpiper	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	31	—	47
Dunlin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
'Peep' (sp.)	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	20
Short-billed Dowitcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	6
Long-billed Dowitcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
Common Snipe	10	12	2	—	3	—	4	26	8	65
American Woodcock	12	9	2	1	2	—	21	3	—	50
Wilson's Phalarope	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	7
Bonaparte's Gull	—	—	—	—	1003	—	32	21	—	1056
Ring-billed Gull	12	14	—	—	1080	25	45	3184	3	4363
Herring Gull	1	15	—	—	1440	—	46	1315	—	2817
Glaucous Gull	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gull (sp.)	—	—	—	—	800	—	250	1100	—	2150
Caspian Tern	—	—	—	—	12	—	28	5	—	45
Common Tern	—	—	—	—	47	—	41	12	2	102
Arctic Tern	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Forster's Tern	—	—	—	5	9	1	35	55	22	127
Tern (sp.)	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	20	—	170
Black Tern	1	45	—	—	4	—	—	37	1	88
Rock Dove	228	276	15	48	416	—	50	568	63	1664
Mourning Dove	170	159	18	13	151	6	35	612	62	1226
Black-billed Cuckoo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Great Horned Owl	1	6	—	1	1	—	2	2	1	14
Barred Owl	2	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	8
Short-eared Owl	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
Common Nighthawk	33	2	—	5	—	1	—	10	1	52
Whip-poor-will	9	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	14
Chimney Swift	34	22	3	28	130	1	43	152	17	430
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	11	—	15
Belted Kingfisher	5	11	3	2	7	—	4	13	—	45

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species	Clark Co.	Marathon Co.	Taylor Co.	Trempealeau Co.	Kenosha Co.	Outagamie Co.	Ozaukee Co.	Winnebago Co.	Dodge Co.	Total
Red-headed Woodpecker	11	5	—	1	2	—	2	24	1	46
Red-bellied Woodpecker	3	2	—	4	4	—	2	18	3	36
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	2	4	1	5	3	—	—	1	1	17
Downy Woodpecker	10	22	1	2	4	—	6	49	7	101
Hairy Woodpecker	10	8	—	4	2	—	—	11	4	39
Northern Flicker	28	56	11	12	16	3	8	91	8	233
Pileated Woodpecker	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Olive-sided Flycatcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Eastern Wood-Pewee	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	8
Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Alder Flycatcher	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Willow Flycatcher	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Least Flycatcher	17	81	19	5	2	2	10	23	6	165
'Empidonax' (sp.)	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	2	2	15
Eastern Phoebe	31	27	2	8	1	—	2	21	—	92
Great Crested Flycatcher	10	36	3	6	2	1	4	31	3	96
Eastern Kingbird	41	44	10	7	2	1	9	62	16	192
Horned Lark	53	41	5	2	3	—	14	65	1	184
Purple Martin	—	—	—	—	93	—	10	238	—	341
Tree Swallow	230	394	77	26	6	3	85	1126	182	2129
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	14	22	—	7	—	—	12	42	—	97
Bank Swallow	13	102	—	—	41	—	8	440	25	629
Cliff Swallow	70	671	28	1	6	—	3	359	—	1138
Barn Swallow	161	124	36	18	79	—	30	678	20	1146
Blue Jay	215	187	23	37	54	9	24	314	56	919
American Crow	249	232	34	67	93	4	45	149	34	907
Common Raven	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Black-capped Chickadee	81	227	51	18	30	8	45	65	43	568
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
White-breasted Nuthatch	16	25	2	3	4	—	3	41	5	99
Brown Creeper	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	8
House Wren	18	32	4	14	4	—	25	117	64	278
Winter Wren	—	3	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	8
Sedge Wren	11	25	14	1	—	—	2	191	16	260
Marsh Wren	—	21	—	—	—	1	—	319	1	342
Golden-crowned Kinglet	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	6	—	12
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	1	1	—	4	—	25	33	2	67
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	—	10	—	6	—	—	8	26	4	54
Eastern Bluebird	23	14	6	4	9	—	3	37	4	100
Veery	—	3	2	—	—	—	4	13	—	22
Gray-cheeked Thrush	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	10	1	16
Swainson's Thrush	—	2	—	—	1	—	4	22	1	30
Hermit Thrush	6	5	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	16
Wood Thrush	13	23	4	—	1	1	8	16	14	80
American Robin	407	437	68	73	212	6	241	1451	155	3050
Gray Catbird	21	36	4	19	4	2	37	182	63	368
Brown Thrasher	24	29	1	10	4	—	8	48	8	132
American Pipit	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10
Cedar Waxwing	—	25	—	—	2	—	6	68	—	101
European Starling	426	495	125	29	184	1	95	1969	79	3403
Bell's Vireo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Solitary Vireo	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	7
Yellow-throated Vireo	7	11	—	2	—	—	1	5	1	27
Warbling Vireo	4	24	1	9	—	—	3	48	5	94
Philadelphia Vireo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Red-eyed Vireo	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	7	1	13
Blue-winged Warbler	1	—	—	1	2	—	3	6	1	14
Golden-winged Warbler	31	7	1	3	—	—	—	3	1	46
Tennessee Warbler	5	2	—	6	—	—	—	25	4	42
Orange-crowned Warbler	1	1	—	—	3	1	2	2	1	11
Nashville Warbler	—	22	51	4	—	—	18	67	8	170
Northern Parula Warbler	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	1	7
Yellow Warbler	84	139	17	11	4	3	9	142	48	457
Chestnut-sided Warbler	18	14	4	4	6	1	1	60	8	116
Magnolia Warbler	1	3	—	3	3	—	6	51	24	91

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species	Clark Co.	Marathon Co.	Taylor Co.	Trempealeau Co.	Kenosha Co.	Outagamie Co.	Ozaukee Co.	Winnebago Co.	Dodge Co.	Total
Cape May Warbler	—	30	—	2	—	—	10	41	4	87
Black-throated Blue Warbler	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	6
Yellow-rumped Warbler	60	211	32	24	5	—	8	232	119	691
Black-throated Green Warbler	1	7	—	—	1	1	5	30	8	53
Blackburnian Warbler	4	2	—	2	3	—	—	21	6	38
Pine Warbler	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	26
Palm Warbler	7	25	2	14	—	1	12	60	37	155
Bay-breasted Warbler	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	16	4	25
Blackpoll Warbler	—	2	—	2	1	—	2	14	—	21
Cerulean Warbler	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Black-and-White Warbler	30	7	11	3	2	—	6	67	8	134
American Redstart	16	13	2	7	4	—	1	66	13	122
Prothonotary Warbler	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ovenbird	353	80	43	2	—	6	10	18	7	509
Northern Waterthrush	4	11	3	2	2	—	9	17	4	52
Louisiana Waterthrush	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Mourning Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Common Yellowthroat	55	48	15	17	10	2	35	202	88	472
Wilson's Warbler	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	9
Canada Warbler	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	5
Scarlet Tanager	6	3	—	2	5	—	—	27	5	48
Northern Cardinal	15	45	—	15	27	8	31	133	31	305
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	48	83	6	12	9	—	11	98	28	295
Indigo Bunting	7	4	—	1	7	—	1	29	2	51
Rufous-sided Towhee	27	6	—	1	2	—	29	5	3	83
American Tree Sparrow	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Clay-colored Sparrow	29	61	1	—	—	—	8	6	—	105
Chipping Sparrow	200	111	52	25	7	1	74	205	21	696
Field Sparrow	24	12	—	9	4	—	26	5	—	80
Vesper Sparrow	4	6	—	3	—	—	6	8	1	28
Savannah Sparrow	224	158	72	10	1	—	36	504	1	1006
Grasshopper Sparrow	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	5
Le Conte's Sparrow	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Fox Sparrow	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4
Song Sparrow	288	263	62	43	9	1	77	734	102	1579
Lincoln's Sparrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	7
Swamp Sparrow	17	28	25	6	3	—	20	379	8	486
White-throated Sparrow	21	37	15	2	3	1	16	144	25	264
White-crowned Sparrow	2	10	—	—	4	—	7	7	8	38
Dark-eyed Junco	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
Lapland Longspur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	30
Bobolink	133	63	10	13	16	—	36	78	12	361
Red-winged Blackbird	1784	1469	417	240	96	5	343	4143	265	8762
Eastern Meadowlark	89	102	26	28	14	—	26	98	6	389
Western Meadowlark	5	7	1	2	—	—	3	8	3	29
Meadowlark (sp.)	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	16	—	19
Yellow-headed Blackbird	—	57	—	—	12	—	—	644	29	742
Rusty Blackbird	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	9
Brewer's Blackbird	40	78	62	1	10	—	3	5	2	201
Common Grackle	599	585	26	68	118	3	103	1846	113	3461
Brown-headed Cowbird	118	238	30	10	16	6	80	435	76	1009
Blackbird (sp.)	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	100
Orchard Oriole	—	—	—	8	2	—	3	2	—	15
Northern Oriole	42	67	3	19	23	2	12	155	27	350
Purple Finch	—	15	4	—	2	—	—	4	5	30
House Finch	52	15	—	10	20	2	16	210	15	340
Pine Siskin	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
American Goldfinch	315	229	37	73	114	5	35	409	78	1295
House Sparrow	539	827	127	32	79	—	54	2164	156	3978

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species	Clark Co.	Marathon Co.	Taylor Co.	Trempealeau Co.	Kenosha Co.	Outagamie Co.	Ozaukee Co.	Winnebago Co.	Dodge Co.	Total
Species	133	153	82	110	141	50	135	191	129	222
Individuals	7532	10719	1805	1402	7445	162	3057	30894	3055	66071
Parties	6	10	1	3	4	1	2	15	8	
Observers	13	19	1	6	8	1	3	26	13	90
Total Hours	61	96	17	17	43	8	27	137	84	490
Hours—Foot	4.7	24.5	—	10	38	8	4	43.5	60.3	
Hours—Car	56.0	71.7	17	7	5	—	23	93.5	23.5	
Hours—Owling	3.2	2.2	.2	1	—	—	1	1	—	
Miles—Foot	5	18	—	11	12	—	6	30	20	
Miles—Car	745	915	100	111	120	—	257	838	46	
Individuals/Hour	123	112	106	82	173	20	113	226	36	135

OMEN

An uncertain distant image
spotted on this warm day
made me stop the car . . .
a white post in the dry slough
where none had been before?
binoculars proved it was alive
for it raised one wing
before it dropped from sight
but no gull looks so white
or sits in such deep grass;
away we went, the dog and I
until I could better see
one snowy owl on a black stump
calmly watching the dog hurrying
past at twenty feet, clearly
more concerned at my approach
long white wings flashing as
it crossed a sea of autumn grass.

What brought you down so soon?
escaping from cold northern storm
or remembrance of these fields?
Well, welcome back, winter omen.

Robert W. Nero—October 1993.

"By the Wayside"

Observations of special interest include attempted forced copulation in Canada Geese, a late migration of Canada Geese, a Great Grey Owl nesting record, a Pine Warbler eating from feeders, and a partial albino Common Grackle. This section also includes an article documenting a Wood Duck nesting attempt in an open stick nest.

Observations of Attempted Rape (Forced Copulation) in Canada Geese

Milwaukee County Zoo—During a two year study of vocal and visual behavior, I witnessed three rape attempts (forced copulations) among members of the study flock. The study flock consisted of 14 wild-captured (captured at Silver Lake, Rochester, Minnesota, July 1981) and 18 zoo-raised, adult giant Canada geese (*Branta canadensis maxima*). Wild-captured study geese were captured as yearlings, judged by cloacal sex and age criteria (Hanson, H.C. 1965. The Giant Canada Goose. Southern Ill. Univ. Press, Carbondale.) and were entering their first breeding season at the time of these observations the following spring. All geese were pinioned, color-marked and lived within a 50 ha enclosure with a 0.5 hectare lake at the Milwaukee County Zoological Park, Milwaukee, WI, USA. Thirteen breeding pairs formed among the study birds. Three males and three females remained unpaired, reducing the possibility that a skewed sex ratio could be cited as cause for aberrant sexual behavior.

Copulation of Canada geese has been well described (Klopman, R.B. 1962. Sexual behavior in the Canada goose. The Living Bird, Cornell Univ. 1:123–129.). It normally occurs on the water and follows a period of mutual asynchronous neck-dipping by the male and female. After neckdipping, the male grasps the posterior base of the female's neck and pushes the front of her body down as he mounts and copulates. Post-copulatory displays (rearing, calling) by one or both geese may follow.

Rape attempts were observed 10 and 12 April 1982 (2 occurrences on the latter date), and all were observed on land. Three different unpaired two year old males were separately involved in the various rape attempts on paired females. Circumstances at initiation of all the attempts were strikingly similar and may indicate a common causal factor was involved. In each case, mated males of a pair were

involved in aggressive defense of a nesting territory boundary while the female of the pair fed within the territory interior 10–20 m away. Female feeding posture in each case was exaggerated and unusual, invariably a partial forward crouch with neck extended and tail high. Each unpaired male involved in these attempts was near the territory boundary directly behind the female and on the side away from the territorial male. In each case, the male abruptly shifted his attention from the defending male to the feeding female when she assumed this exaggerated posture. He then ran up from 15–20 m behind her, grasped the posterior base of her neck and pushed it downward while attempting to copulate. The females gave distress calls, flapped their wings and attempted to run. Territorial males quickly returned and drove the intruders away.

Rape (forced copulation) is a common breeding behavior in many duck species (Johnsgard, P.A. 1965. Handbook of Waterfowl Behavior, Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, NY.). Summarizing theories on selection for this behavior, D.F. McKinney (1975. The evolution of duck displays. Pp. 331–337. In: Function and Evolution in Behavior. G. Baerends, C. Beer and A. Manning, eds. Oxford Univ. Press, NY.) concluded that rape commonly occurs in polygamous species where male defense of the female is temporary and surplus unpaired males exist whose only breeding opportunity is via rape.

In Snow Geese (*Anser caerulescens*) it is reported that rape often involves multiple males, many known to be paired, and the females are usually on the nest at the time (Mineau, P. and F. Cooke. 1980. Rape in the lesser snow goose. Beh. 70:280–291.). Canada geese are largely monogamous with long-term pair bonds. Males are highly defensive of mates and nest sites, and pairs are dominant to individuals (Hanson 1965). Therefore, paired females should be unassailable by unpaired males and rape should be, and apparently is, rare. Only one author has previously reported rape in Canada Geese, and he failed to provide a detailed description of it (Klopman, R.B. 1958. The nesting of the Canada goose at Dog Lake, Manitoba. Wilson Bull. 70:168–183, and Klopman 1962.).

Within the genera *Anser* and *Branta,* only the Hawaiian Nene Goose (*Branta sandvicensis*), a very ancient derivative of the Canada Goose line, regularly copulates on land (Johnsgard 1965). During all observed rape attempts female posture and behavior was atypical of normal mating behavior. But, viewed from behind, the female's posture corresponded closely to female "copulation invitation postures" (Johnsgard 1965; Lorenz, K. 1951–53. Comparative studies on the behavior of the Anatidae. Aviculture Mag. 57:157–182, 58:61–72, 86–94, 172–184; 59:24–34, 80–91.) of Hawaiian Nene and Cape Barren (*Cereopsis novae- hollandiae*) geese, both of which breed on land. Implying that the mechanism might exist for geese and monogamous ducks, Konrad Lorenz wrote, "Males of many monogamous species respond promptly to copulation invitation by strange females. Major characteristics of invitation are a low crouching posture and immobility" (Lorenz, K. 1937. The establishment of the instinct concept. Transl. and repr. R. Martin 1970. Pp. 259–312. In: Studies in Animal and Human

Behavior. Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, MA.). This is the exact posture observe for all three females at the time of rape attempts. It seems probable based on the stereotypic pattern of male response (which implies a genetic fixed-action-pattern of behavior) to a common stimulus—female posture—in these observations that unpaired males involved in rape attempts merely responded to the archaic stimuli of an unintentional "copulation invitation" of the feeding female. Male response to these unintended "copulation signals" may be an anachronism, an innate response to sign stimulus no longer used in normal breeding, but still capable of eliciting a response in males observing it.

Copulation has been reported to require 15–30 sec (Klopman 1962) though my observations of 23 successful matings indicated a range of 3–15 sec (Whitford, P.C. 1987. The vocal and visual communication and other social behavior of giant Canada geese, *Branta canadensis maxima.* Ph.D. Diss. Univ. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, WI. 418 p.). Copulation attempts lasted 5–10 sec in rape attempts observed. The females' struggles probably would have reduced cloacal contact leaving insemination in question, but, success at sperm transfer cannot be ruled out without further investigation. Since the males involved were unpaired and entering their first breeding season, rape might prove a viable strategy for these individuals, as it is in Snow Geese. Or, this may represent only a vestigial response to stimuli associated with land mating patterns common to the ancestors of geese.

One question remains. Why hasn't this phenomenon been reported more often if it is a fixed-action-pattern? My best guess would be that it is rarely observed because unpaired males, along with yearlings and other nonbreeding birds, are generally excluded from nesting territories and territories commonly are adjacent to one another where populations are dense. Nonbreeding birds normally exist as a separate group from territorial breeders (Sherwood, G.A. 1966. Canada geese of the Seney National Wildlife Refuge. Ph.D. Diss. Utah State Univ., Logan, UT.) and little opportunity for rape observation would occur if one confined their attention to the territorial birds in a natural nesting situation.—*Philip Clason Whitford, Biology Dept., Capital University, Columbus, Ohio 43209*

Late May, Early June Canada Goose Movements

Manitowoc County—Each year at the end of May/first of June there is a substantial movement of geese along the shore of Lake Michigan. This year it "began" on 28 May and continued to about 8 June. One flock included over 130 birds. This year a white-collar-marked bird was found, but the numbers could not be determined. One year the flight included birds trapped in the Cape Girardeau area, Illinois. Daryl Tessen reported that the weekend of 5–6 June he also recorded a flight during the Breeding Bird Survey. This flight is curious and quite substantial.—*Charles Sontag, 801 N. 4th Street, Manitowoc, WI 54220.*

(Seasonal editor's note—I have frequently puzzled over flocks of geese moving along the south and north shores of Lake Superior throughout the first three weeks of June. Anyone else?)

Third Record of Nesting Great Gray Owl in Wisconsin

25 April 1993, Ashland County, 6 miles SE of Clam Lake—The female bird was first observed April 25, 1993 while apparently incubating eggs on an artificial "tire-type" nesting platform. Noted at this time was the very large rounded head ("earless"), the obvious facial "rings," and the yellow eyes and yellow bill. Observation time was limited to only a few minutes, from a distance of approximately 60 feet to avoid disturbing the bird.

The site was next visited May 2, 1993, when the bird was again in an incubating position. The nest tree was climbed to check the nest contents; it contained 1 newly hatched young and 3 eggs. The bird was checked again in May 9, 1993, when she was observed to still be sitting very low on the nest. On May 22, 1993, I returned with Kristine Melaas Merkel, Ken and Karen Luepke, and Connie Decker. The nest at this time contained 1 approximately 3-week-old owlet and 1 unhatched egg. No sign of the other 2 eggs was found in the nest or on the ground nearby. Despite several attempts at capture, the female owl proved rather shy and elusive and could not be caught. The owlet was banded and returned to the nest.

The location of this nest was approximately 1 mile west of the first Great Gray nest discovered in 1988. Because the female owl could not be caught, it is unknown if she was the same bird that nested in 1988, one of the offspring of the 1988 nest, a different, unbanded bird, or possibly a banded bird from another location. To date, this nesting represents the third breeding record for Great Gray Owls in Wisconsin.—*Keith J. Merkel, 201 N. Ash Ave., Marshfield, WI 54449.*

Figure 1. Adult Great Gray Owl 6 miles southeast of Clam Lake, Ashland County. *photo by Keith Merkel.*

Figure 2. 3-week-old Great Gray Owl in nest 6-miles southeast of Clam Lake, Ashland County. *photo by Keith Merkel.*

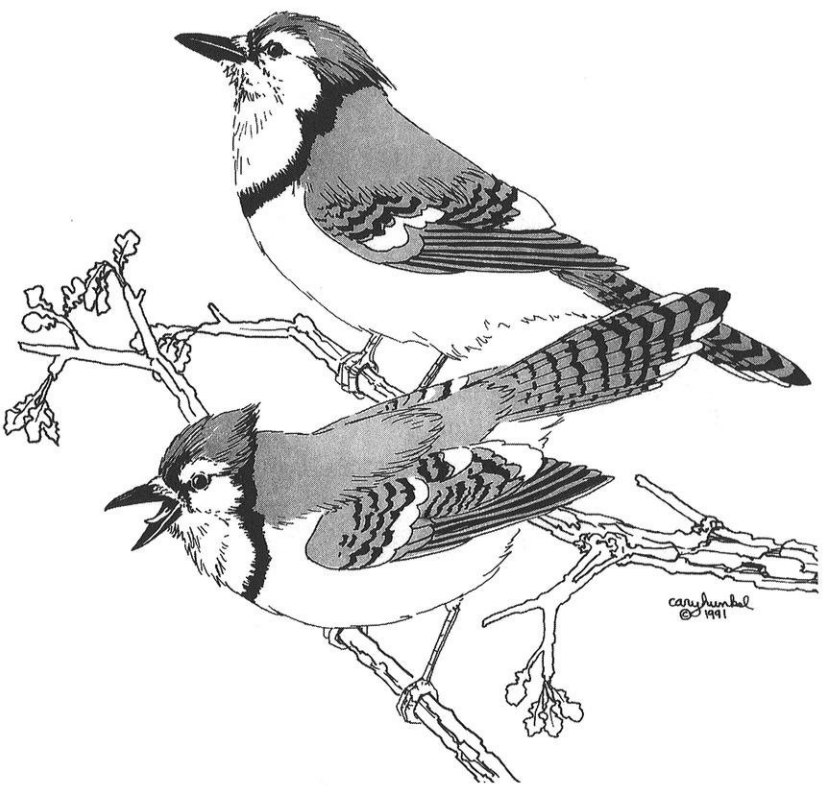
Pine Warbler Eating From Feeders

26 April 1993, Winnebago County, Oshkosh—On the morning of 26 April 1993, I noticed a Pine Warbler hopping about on my deck and occasionally fluttering up against the siding to take an insect or spider. Later in the afternoon I saw the same bird sitting on a perch at my tube feeder eating sunflower hearts with a group of about

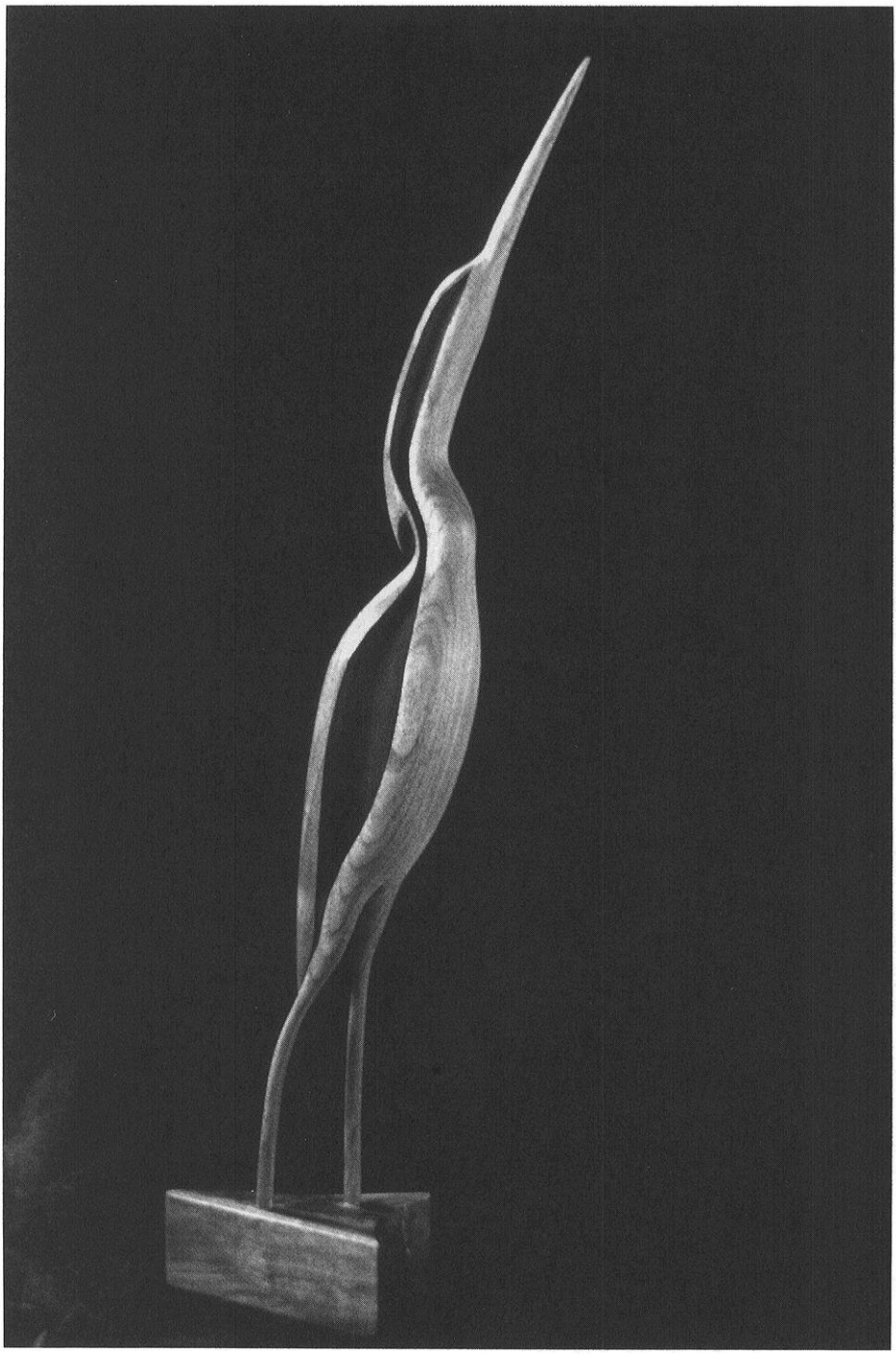
20 goldfinches. He showed no hesitancy in using the feeder, seemingly quite aware of how to get the seeds out of the feeder. During the afternoon he visited all four of my feeders. Three are tube style feeders, including one thistle feeder which contains a mix of thistle and sunflower hearts, and the other is a hopper style feeder. At all four feeders the warbler took sunflower hearts. *The Birder's Handbook,* by Ehrlich, et.al., states that when insects are scarce Pine Warblers will "take pine, grass, and forb seeds"—apparently even out of a feeder if necessary. During the time I was watching the bird, the weather was sunny, no wind, and 48 degrees.—*Bettie R. Harriman, 5188 Bittersweet Lane, Oshkosh, WI 54901.*

Partial Albino Common Grackle

18 April 1993, Walworth County—The most unusual thing I saw this year was on April 18. On the way to church in Walworth as I was observing the birds in the lawns coming into town I saw a Common Grackle with a white tail. I had to look twice but it really was white!—*Patricia Kyle, W9536 Lake Shore Rd., Sharon, WI 53585.*



Blue Jay *by Cary Hunkel*



Great Blue Heron *by Hollis Reich*

A Wood Duck Nesting Attempt in an Open Stick Nest

*A Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) hen was found nesting in an open stick nest in suburban southeast Wisconsin in 1990. The nest location may have been influenced by cavity competition and predation by suburban wildlife. Nest failure may have been in part due to a late, severe, snow storm.*

by William E. Stout and Joseph M. Rapp

Wood Ducks (*Aix sponsa*) typically nest in tree cavities and nest boxes (Prince 1968, Belrose 1980). Hall (1969) reported a Wood Duck nesting on top of a leaf and twig nest on a green-timber impoundment in New York; this is the only published record we found of this species using an open stick nest. Other unusual nest locations include chimneys (Bacon 1983, Stewart 1971), a rock fissure (Audubon *in* Bent 1923) and a cliff crevice (Carlton 1971), which simulate nest cavities, and in the open on the ground (Mason and Dusi 1983, Zipko and Kennington 1977) and on a muskrat house (McIlquham and Bacon 1988), which are similar to sites of ground nesting ducks. We document a Wood Duck nesting in an open stick nest and describe the nesting habitat.

Study Area and Methods

The Wood Duck nest was located in a suburban area of Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, a suburb of Milwaukee. We cover-typed land-use within a 1.5-km radius (706.9-ha) of the nest from 1990 aerial photos (1cm = 48m). The area was 46.6% natural (25.1% lowland hardwoods), 18.7% agricultural, 5.6% industrial, and 29.1% residential.

Results and Discussion

On 24 May 1990, we flushed a Wood Duck hen from an open stick nest 8.12 m high in a sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*). She perched in a tree approximately 40 m from the nest for 2 to 3 min. before leaving the area. The nest contained 10 eggs (Figure 1-a).

On 9 June, 2 eggs were almost completely pipped open, and 2 others were partially pipped (Figure 1-b), indicating that this was not just a dump nest. The 4 embryos were dead. The remaining 6 eggs showed no evidence of pipping activity or embryonic development. The hen was not seen in the

Figure 1. Ten Wood Duck eggs in the open stick nest on 24 May 1990 (a). Two eggs almost completely pipped open, and 2 others partially pipped on 9 June (b). Wood Duck nest in a sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) (c). Photographs by J. M. Papp (a and c) and W. E. Stout (b).

area at this time. Embryo development may have been affected by a severe snow storm on 10 May. The addled eggs could have been laid before 10 May and frozen during the storm. Eggs laid after that date would have continued with normal development, resulting in the observed pipped eggs. Eggs laid in a typical Wood Duck nest in a tree cavity would have been protected from the cold temperatures. Why the hen abandoned the nesting attempt at such a late date is unknown and unusual.

The nest tree was approximately 18 m tall with a DBH of 37 cm. The nest was below the canopy, supported by the first 3 main branches of the tree, and braced against the trunk, 27.4 cm diameter at nest height (Figure 1-c). Nest dimensions were 33 cm by 20 cm, 14 cm high, and the nest cup measured 18 cm by 14 cm, 8 cm deep. The nest was made of sugar maple twigs and few leaves, and was heavily lined with Wood Duck down. The nest was probably the start of a squirrel nest or an abandoned raptor or crow nest, as Wood ducks do not build their own nest or add any material other than down to an existing nest.

The nest was in a 12.5 ha mixed hardwood woodlot in which sugar maple and white oak (*Quercus alba*) were dominant based on the stratum rank method by Lindsay et al. (1961). Northern red oak (*Q. rubra*), basswood (*Tilia americana*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*), bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*) and blue beech (*Carpinus caroliniana*) also contributed substantially to vegetative cover and species richness. The nest tree was approximately 25 m from a 0.1-ha pond, 20 m from an intermittent stream and 75 m from the woodlot edge. Within the

woodlot there were 10 small pothole ponds, each about 0.1-ha in size, and at least 8 suitable Wood Duck nesting cavities (Belrose 1980) in a variety of tree species. A raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) was present in 1 of these cavities, and gray squirrels (*Sciurus carolinensis*) in 3 others. This unusual Wood Duck nesting location may have been influenced by competition for, and increased predation in, suitable nest cavities by increasing populations of suburban wildlife, i.e. raccoons and squirrels. The woodlot was surrounded by farmed wetlands, fallow fields, and residential and industrial areas. Also, it was 0.35 km from a lowland hardwood corridor.

Wood ducks may nest in the open more often than documented. While conducting nesting surveys, these types of nests may be overlooked for Wood Ducks and other cavity nesting birds, which also have nested in the open, i.e. Barrow's Goldeneyes (*Bucephala islandica*) (Edwards 1953, Scott 1952) and Black-bellied Whistling Ducks (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*) (Markum and Baldassarre 1989). Common Mergansers (*Mergus merganser*) nest primarily in tree cavities, but in the absence of suitable sites, will nest on the ground, on cliff ledges, and other atypical locations (Belrose 1980). Cavity nesters other than waterfowl also have been known to nest both on the ground and in stick nests. Barred Owls (*Strix varia*) prefer to nest in tree cavities, but also use old nests of other species (Bent 1938). Unusual Barred Owl sites include nesting on the ground at the foot of a lookout tower in Florida (Robertson 1959) and at the base of a bad snag in Michigan in 1985 (S. Postupalsky, pers. comm.), and on a ledge under a bridge between South Carolina and Georgia (Gibbs 1988). On rare occasions American Kestrels (*Falco sparverius*), while almost exclusively cavity nesters, will use an open nest of another bird (Bent 1938).

Acknowledgments

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Bald Eagle *by Cary Hunkel*

"By the Wayside"

Observations of rarities include Snowy Egret, Little Blue Heron, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Trumpeter Swan, Canada Goose, Harlequin Duck, Barrow's Goldeneye, Golden Eagle, Yellow Rail, Whimbrel, Ruff, Little Gull, Mew Gull, Thayer's Gull, Iceland Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Great Black-backed Gull, Arctic Tern, Great Gray Owl, Chuck-will's-widow, Black-backed Woodpecker, Acadian Flycatcher, Willow Flycatcher, Western Kingbird, Carolina Wren, Winter Wren, Marsh Wren, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Townsend's Solitaire, Northern Mockingbird, White-eyed Vireo, Brewster's Warbler, Yellow-throated Warbler, Pine Warbler, Prairie Warbler, Worm-eating Warbler, Hooded Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Summer Tanager, Western Tanager, Blue Grosbeak, and Common Grackle.

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*)

12 May 1993, La Crosse County, La Crosse River Marsh—I arrived at the marsh at 6:20 A.M. and walked onto the trail. The bird was perched on a log about 70 yards north. The log was in water, but the bird's yellow feet were visible as it occasionally shifted position. With my scope I saw the dark bill, thin end slightly decurved. There was a bare yellow area at the base of the bill. The eye was light yellow. The plumage was white, with long plumes visible on the head and back. It appeared very delicate compared to the Great Egret. The bird caught a fish, to our surprise, as it did not seem to be intently foraging. The fish appeared to be a large minnow. After about 3–4 minutes of viewing, the bird flew N-NW toward a flock of 15–20 Great Egrets. It landed among them. It appeared to be about 2/3 the size of the Great Egrets. It then flew again and we lost sight of it behind some willows.—*Jeff Dankert, 4402 Markle Rd. #7, La Crosse, WI 54601.*

Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*)

9 May 1993, Dane County, Indian Lake—I saw a Little Blue Heron at In-

dian Lake about 9:00 A.M. from 25 yards distance. This bird was an adult with all reddish head and neck, blue-gray back and breast plumage, gray bill with a black tip, and gray legs. The bird flew several times short distances but then returned to the north side of Indian Lake and was there when I left.—*Kay Burcar, 5136 Enchanted Valley Road, Cross Plains, WI 53528.*

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON (*Nyctricorax violaceus*)

3 May 1993, Dane County—One was scoped on the edge of a small farm pond near Crystal Lake, Roxbury, on May 3. Clearly seen at 150 yards was a dark back and breast, whitish patches on crown and cheek, yellow legs, and long d (seen by Foster and Robbins).—*Sam Robbins, 14 S. Roby Road, Madison, WI 53705.*

TRUMPETER SWAN (*Cygnus buccinator*)

2 March 1993, Sauk County—I saw three swans tagged with numbers 57KU, 61KU, and 74KU. These birds had been in the area since I first saw them on January 11, 1993.—*Kay Burcar, 5136 Enchanted Valley Road, Cross Plains, WI 53528.*

26 March 1993, Dane County—The DNR Trumpeter Swan Project people tipped me off to the presence of this bird near Middleton (before Lake Mendota lost its ice). Identified by black bill, large size, and voice.—*Sam Robbins, 14 S. Roby Road, Madison, WI 53705.*

HARLEQUIN DUCK (*Histrionicus histrionicus*)

14 March 1993, Milwaukee County, just south of Milwaukee Gun Club—Watching Buffleheads and Common Goldeneyes from car when 2 ducks flew and landed about 25 yards off shore. One had the striking white facial patterning of an adult male Harlequin Duck, just like the one that had been just northeast of the Northpoint parking lot in January and early February. In good light and clear air, sun at back, and at close range, it showed all the white patterning on the face and body, the rich slightly reddish brown on the flanks and in a line near the top of the head. The other duck was an immature male with a bit of mottling, showing the white pattern in front of the eye but just a hint of the other white head markings. The immature was obviously following the adult's actions and was subserviant when pecked at by the adult. I was surprised to find the same 2 inside the breakwater at McKinley boat launch on March 15 in the afternoon.

—*Lowell Hall, 2281 N. Lake Dr., Milwaukee, WI 53202.*

BARROW'S GOLDENEYE (*Bucephala islandica*)

15 March 1993, Milwaukee County, behind Pieces of Eight restaurant—While scoping gulls and ducks along the edge of an area of ice in the Milwaukee harbor, I noticed two female goldeneyes swimming towards me, both appearing to have all-yellow bills. Almost immediately they separated, and I continued to follow the duck coming closer. As it approached, I verified that at least this duck did indeed

have an all-yellow/gold bill, with a small dark smudge part way down the bill (not always visible). The bill was also stubby appearing, in comparison with the adjacent Common Goldeneye females. Also very obvious was its different head shape than the Common Goldeneye females. This female goldeneye had a very steep forehead, in contrast to the more gradual curve of other goldeneyes. It also did not have as high a point on the crown as the other goldeneyes. This duck's head appeared overall more rounded or oval. The brown head was very close in color to other goldeneye females, although possibly a slightly different shade of brown. In other respects, it resembled the other female goldeneyes, although very little white was visible along the side of the body, toward the back end. Many of the other goldeneyes were involved in courtship displays, but this female duck was ignored, even though it was in a group. I never did see the other female goldeneye that also appeared to have an all-yellow bill. That bird may have appeared that way as I only saw it briefly, headed directly at me.—*Dennis Gustafson, 15440 Linfield Lane, New Berlin, WI 53151.*

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)

17 April 1993, Wood County—The weather was clear and cold (30 degrees), with 2 inches of snow on the ground. The marsh was frozen with no open water. After finishing my Sandhill Crane count, I started for home, going east on Highway 54, 2 miles east of Highway 80 near Babcock. Crossing an open marsh I spotted a large dark "hawk" sitting atop a single tree stump. The bird was about 70 yards away. I identified it as an eagle by its large size. I observed the bird for 15 minutes using 8.5×44 mm binoculars and a 20× wide angle 77mm spotting scope. The bird was dark with a few whitish areas on the wings. I could not determine if it was a young Bald or a Golden Eagle. The bird then flew down to the ground, out of my sight, and then returned to its perch. I saw a white area on the tail and the tail had a broad dark band on the end. I moved the car further east to get better light. I then saw a definite golden nape on the bird. I watched the bird another 10 minutes and concluded it was an immature Golden Eagle.—*Gary Stout, 821 Williams St., Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494.*

Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*)

21 May 1993, Winnebago County—These were a real treat for convention-goers. Although I have heard these several times in Minnesota, I had never heard any in Wisconsin. Jack Kaspar's night trip to the marsh near Rush Lake produced 5 birds, all calling conveniently close to the road. The closest one, also the most persistent caller, sometimes had an unusual rhythm. Perhaps a third of the time it added an extra note to the "song." If one were putting it in musical notation, it would be a 7/8 rather than a 6/8 measure, with the series of evenly spaced notes containing one more note than usual.—*Tom Soulen, 1725 W. Eldridge Ave., St. Paul, MN 55113.*

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*)

23 May 1993, Kewaunee and Manitowoc Counties—On the afternoon of May 23, Anita Henning and I observed

4 flocks of Whimbrels, totaling approximately 200 individuals. The first flock numbered 70 to 80 birds, flying along the rocky perimeter of the Kewaunee Impoundment. These birds were about 75 feet away, flying from north to south. We noted the large 17–18 inch size including the downcurved 4–5 inch curlew bills, the dark brown upper surface of the back and wings, and the grayish breast and belly. The flock gave the mellow whistling call diagnostic of this species as they passed. 45 minutes later, we were at the Nashotah Beach in Two Rivers. Just offshore a second flock of 50 birds flew from south to north. 40 minutes later we arrived at the Manitowoc Impoundment. A smaller flock of 30 birds was seen leaving the impoundment, flying north. We spent another 50 minutes at that location. As we prepared to leave, we met Mark Korducki just arriving. After standing and talking with Mark for several minutes, a fourth flock numbering approximately 50 birds flew directly over our heads, coming from the north, calling as they flew.—*William P. Mueller, 1244 S. 45th St., Milwaukee, WI 53214.*

24 May 1991, 25–26 May 1993, Door County, Washington Island—On May 24, 1991, two flights of these birds were observed approaching the rocky, flat shore near our home, from far out over the lake. A total of about 180 birds landed at this site and rested for a day. They were not shy or flighty, like blue herons, but could be approached to within 100 feet and observed through 20-power binoculars. The striped crown, eye line, streaked throat and breast and long, down-curved bill were easy to see. Killdeer and Herring Gulls were nearby for size comparison.

On May 25, 1993, one flight of about 50 of these birds returned to the same shore location in front of our home. They were observed from 150 feet away with a Cassegran scope with 48× magnification over a period of several hours from mid-morning to mid-afternoon. I took some photographs through the scope but have not finished the roll of film. The birds could be heard calling with a monotone whistle when they would take flight for a moment and rearrange themselves on the shore. All of the physical features could easily be compared with the illustration in my National Geographic Society field guide. The eye line was boldest from the base of the dark, curved bill back to the dark eye. The two brown crown stripes were very evident, as were the black legs. I can't think of anything else they could have been, since they were about the same size as the Ring-billed Gulls which were roosting on nearby rocks. From now on I will keep a lookout the last week in May!—*Suzanne Dee, RR1 Box 122D, Washington Island, MN 54246.*

29 May 1993, Dane County, Nine Springs Lagoons—Initially it was seen standing next to a Ring-billed Gull—it was approximately the same size as the gull with an overall brown plumage, a faintly striped crown, a long decurved bill 2 1/2 times the length of the head and long, grayish legs. The bird flapped its wings once and showed more of the same brownish color with darker primaries. The only odd thing about the bird was that the head markings were dull compared to other Whimbrels that I have seen. The bird was seen at a great distance (greater than 500 feet) with a 30× telescope in

good light.—*Philip Ashman, 615 E. Johnson Street, Madison, WI 53703.*

Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*)

4 May 1993, Outagamie County, Bischoff Road near Shiocton—I was scoping a flooded field for shorebirds. The Ruff had a white head, neck, and underside. The breast was whitish but had a darker tinge to it. The face had a dark area on it. The white neck feathers puffed out, especially near the base. I could not see tufts on the head. Bill length was a little less than the length of the head. The back was spotted with gray and black. The bird was about the same size as a nearby Greater Yellowlegs.—*Don Nussbaum, 1544 Ames St., Neenah, WI 54956.*

Little Gull (*Larus minutus*)

17–18 May 1993, Milwaukee County—Adult with black hood, dark bill, and pale gray mantle. At rest, no black visible in the primaries. Smaller than Bonaparte's and dark underwings.—*Mark J. Korducki, 4410 So. 21st Street, Milwaukee, WI 53221.*

19 May 1993, Bayfield County, Whittlesey Creek—We were surveying gulls and waterfowl at the mouth of Whittlesey Creek. There were 15–20 Caspian Terns and several Bonaparte's Gulls on a sandbar and Ring-billed and Herring Gulls scattered around the shore and other sandbars. As we were scanning the Bay I caught a glimpse of a gull with a black head and black under-wings flying toward the spot where we were standing. I alerted the others to watch the bird and to determine characteristics. The bird flew directly over us at a height of about 20 feet. As it passed over I could see an extended hood (compared to Bonaparte's), a black bill and a lack of eye markings. The most obvious characteristic was the dark (almost black) underwings. This was set off by a white trailing edge to the wing. The remainder of the ventral portion of the bird was white as was the dorsal portion of the tail. The back and upper wings were a gray color. Size appeared similar to Bonaparte's. After passing over us the bird flew in circles near us for 2–3 minutes before flying off to the west. This represents only the second sighting in the Ashland area.—*Dick Verch, Biology Department, Northland College, Ashland, WI 54806.*

25 May through the end of spring, 1993, Manitowoc County—Another "regular" to the lake shore has become quite irregular this year. Only a single individual has been seen on 2 occasions in this reporting period on 25 and 26 May and only once subsequently. The bird is a first year with the 'M' pattern on wing and mantle. The small bill and crown spot help to seal its identification along with its small size. This bird has not vocalized, suggesting the absence of others in the immediate area. Indeed a very slow year on the lakeshore!—*Charles Sontag, 801 N. 4th Street, Manitowoc. WI 54220.*

Mew Gull (*Larus canus*)

2–14 March 1993, Milwaukee County, South Shore Yacht Club—On several occasions during the first two weeks of March I observed at least one adult Mew Gull. It was easily distinguishable from the Ring-billed Gulls by its smaller size, darker mantle, and greater amount of streaking on the

head. Closer examination revealed a dark, fairly large eye and the thin unmarked yellow bill. The white spots in the primaries were more prominent. Variations in the amount of head streaking made it seem likely that two different individuals were present even though I only observed one bird on each occasion.—*Mark Korducki, 4410 So. 21st Street, Milwaukee, WI 53221.*

20 March 1993, Ozaukee County, Port Washington Harbor—This gull was first picked out as it slept on the ice by its dark mantle, which was a few shades darker gray than several adjacent Ring-billeds. The tertial crescents were wider than on the Ring-billeds, but not as wide as on either Milwaukee Mew Gull. I have noticed that on Mew Gull much more of the length of the primaries is visible on the folded wing than on Ring-billed. Also, the tertials and secondaries usually form a sharp angle, concave-down, on the folded wing. They also often appear, when in folded position, to be carried well above the primaries, creating an area of shadow on the primaries, given proper lighting. Also, the scapulars and coverts often more distinctly visible than on Ring-billed. The net effect of all this gives the bird a much more angular appearance than Ring-billed. When this bird began preening, I also noted the thinner, shorter, unmarked yellow bill and dark eye. There was much dark gray feathering around the eye, and modest streaking on the crown and nape. In this regard it was more reminiscent of last year's Milwaukee birds than either of the current Milwaukee birds are. Finally, I found it odd how large this gull was, at most only an inch or so shorter than the adjacent Ring-billeds (male?).—*Brian Boldt.*

THAYER'S GULL (*Larus thayeri*)

3 April 1993, Sheboygan County, on Sheboygan River—When I first discovered this bird, I was scoping along a line of gulls that were standing along the concrete river bank across the river in downtown Sheboygan. The first thing to catch my attention was the folded primary wingtip, for each of the feathers had a small but fairly prominent white tip, showing up as a series of narrow crescents on the blackish wingtip. As I continued to watch the bird it began preening and stretching, and I got looks at the undersides of the outer wings, which were as I suspected—nearly pure white. There were only some small, non-distinct, slightly dusky patches near the tips of the outer primaries (below). The bill was fairly small compared to those of the nearby Herring Gulls, and the head was rather rounded in profile. The upper mantle was a pale to medium gray, while the rest of the "back" (wing coverts, tertials) was mottled with pale to medium brown. The eye was dark in color, and the legs were fleshy pink. I took a number of distant photos as it stood there. After perhaps 15–20 minutes, this bird started to fly, and the white underwings were very striking as it banked and soared over the river—it was very easy to pick this bird out among the other flying gulls. It eventually landed on the water, and I got even better looks at the above details.—*Thomas Schultz, N6104 Honeysuckle Lane, Green Lake, WI 54941.*

11 April 1993, La Crosse County, Lake Onalaska—From Nelson Park at

the north end of Lakeshore Dr. I scanned the small bay to my east and saw an immature gull sitting on the water. I immediately noted the folded tips of the primaries on the wings: they were light brown and white. The bird was noticeably larger than an adjacent Ring-billed Gull, about the size of a Herring Gull. Its bill was completely dark, and there was a smudge around the dark eye. The head, neck, folded wings and back were evenly mottled brown and gray, but the head looked darker than that of first year Herrings. I viewed the bird briefly with my binoculars before positioning my scope on the window for a closer look. I concentrated on the tops of the folded primaries and saw what I had seen before in greater detail: the primaries were a light brown color, with white edgings on the primaries and secondaries. The bill was entirely dark, and small; the head/bill proportions were similar to a Ring-billed. The bill was not as large or sturdy as that of a Herring. I rolled my window down more and waited for the bird to fly. It swam quietly near the Ring-billed adult for another 30–40 seconds, and then flew. The wing tips appeared white from below, almost as light as one of the white-winged gulls. The bird circled, and the upperwings also appeared light colored, with the primaries and secondaries appearing almost white. As it circled I saw the upper wings; the primaries and secondaries had thin black lines parallel to the feathers, like tick-marks. The coverts were progressively darker. The bird circled 5–6 times, and I observed a darker band on the end of its tail. As it flew and circled, I could alternately view the underwings and upperwings, and saw the light wing tips on both wings, and the very light primaries on the underwing. It then flew out of the bay, over the trees to the northwest, and I lost the bird.

There were no Herring Gulls in this bird's vicinity, but I had seen many first winter Herrings almost daily for over a month prior to this sighting, and I had seen first winter Herrings earlier that day. This bird was the size of a Herring Gull; it was larger than the adult Ring-billed Gull that was with it. Its folded primaries were strikingly lighter than those on first winter Herrings. Its bill was smaller than Herrings'; its head was smaller and more rounded than Herrings,' more like a Ring-billed.—*Jeff Dankert, 4402 Markle Road #7, La Crosse, WI 54601.*

24 April 1993, Manitowoc County, Two Rivers harbor—Dennis Schwartz and I found an adult Thayer's Gull at the Two River harbor—river mouth area, directly across the river from the Coast Guard station. I first noticed this ack of black or dark gray, and the overall *light* gray undersurface of the primaries. The bird landed among a group of approximately 15 Herring Gulls. We approached to within 75–80 feet and watched this bird for the next 15–20 minutes, during which time we noted the following points: The crown of the Thayer's was noticeably more rounded compared with the "flatter" crown of nearby Herrings, and the head still retained the dusky grayish-brown mottling, while the nearby Herrings had all molted to purely white feathering on the head. The bill of the Thayer's was yellow with a red spot at the gonys, but was slightly shorter and *thinner* than that of all nearby Herrings. I had time to compare this carefully. The iris was dark brown; that on

all Herrings nearby was yellow. The Thayer's very cooperatively stretched its wings and preened for several minutes, giving us very good looks at the undersurface of the primaries as well as the upper surface. The undersurface was gray—*not* black as in all the Herrings. The white "mirrors" on the upper surface were larger and greater in area than those on the Herrings. The legs and feet were pink, but I admit I forgot to compare the intensity of the *shade* of pink with that on the Herrings. The mantle was gray, but did not seem much darker than the Herrings. While this bird stood among the group of Herrings, it seemed a bit more "slightly built," and about 1–2 inches shorter overall. Much black was visible on the underside of the primaries of all the adult Herrings nearby.—*William P. Mueller, 1244 S. 45th St., Milwaukee, WI 53214.*

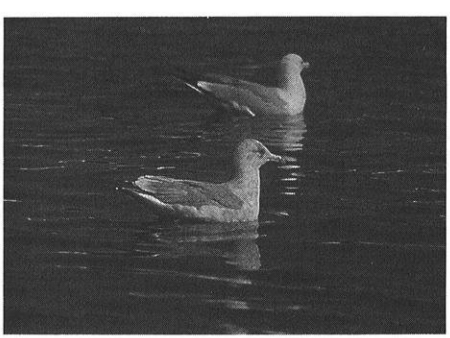
Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucoides*)

12 March 1993, Milwaukee County, South Shore Yacht Club—I first noticed a gull bathing near some boat docks. When I focused my scope on this gull and other gulls in the vicinity, I noted immediately it was one of the "white-winged" gulls, with no black or gray obvious on the wing tips. The gull was basically the size of the nearby Herring Gulls, but when a Herring Gull swam in front of it and direct comparison was possible, it was a little smaller than the Herring Gull. This was reinforced later, when seen in flight, as the bird was more slim, with narrower wings (but not shorter) than the Herring Gulls. The bird was mostly white, but very pale gray areas were visible on the back (coming into adult plumage?). The wings were all white as far as I could tell, unless some faint lines or marks were present, but not visible at a distance. The bill was all yellow, with no apparent other marks (no black tip as in younger birds). The eye was hard to see at this distance, but was not obviously dark (yellow?). The bill size was similar to a small Herring Gull. Most of the time of observation, the bird was bathing, but it would occasionally raise and flap its wings, showing that its wing was white, without the dark primary tips. This seemed to be a third winter Iceland Gull, an age I have not seen before. Its smaller size and slimmer wings are in marked contrast to the Glaucous Gulls I had seen earlier in the week and the following day. It was not an albino (yellow bill, gray areas on back). In flight, this gull was slim and light on the wing (narrower wing) compared to the much more robust Glaucous Gull with broader wings and a slower beat.—*Dennis Gustafson, 15440 Linfield Lane, New Berlin, WI 53151.*

14 March 1993, Milwaukee County, McKinley Marina—We (W.S.O. field trip) were scanning the big flock of gulls that were standing on a patch of floating ice, when someone called my attention to this individual with white wingtips. It was larger than the Ring-billed Gulls that were standing around it, but smaller than most of the Herrings. The mantle was gray in color (similar to the other gulls), the underparts were white, and the legs were pinkish. Unfortunately, the bird was sleeping so the bill and eye couldn't be seen. Eventually, however, it did raise its head for a moment, and several of us got to see the rather small bill, although at this distance (perhaps 200 meters) the eye color couldn't be de-

termined for certain. This bird was interesting, for as far as I could tell, the wingtips were pure white. Iceland Gulls that occur in North America (*kumlieni* race) generally have some amount of dusky or blackish markings on the outer primary tips, although the extent can be highly variable. As far as I know there have been no confirmed records for nominate Iceland Gulls (*L. g. glaucoides*) in North America, but they have all-white primaries, so this bird was most intriguing. When I got home, however, I re-read the article on Iceland Gulls (Zimmer, *Birding*–Oct. 1991) and learned that the *kumlieni* race can apparently sometimes lack any dark/dusky wingtip markings also, so that this character alone is not diagnostic for race. Incidentally, this gull flock also included a Great Black-backed and a Glaucous Gull—both also adults.—*Thomas Schultz, N6104 Honeysuckle Lane, Green Lake, WI 54941.*

2 April 1993, Ozaukee County, Port Washington harbor—I spotted an all-white gull (except for the mantle) sitting down. I watched for over an hour during which time he stood, flexed his wings more than once, and walked around. I finally left him still sitting. He had definitely all white wings—not a speck of black anywhere. Before consulting any books I decided he was slightly smaller than the nearby Herring Gulls and decidedly larger than the Ring-bills. When he flexed his wings they looked rather long and somewhat "pointed." His mantle was definitely a shade lighter than Herring and Ring-bills. I could see the red spot on the bill and his legs were pink. As one book stated, his wings folded well past his tail. His head was slightly different in shape than the other gulls but I couldn't say it was necessarily more rounded—but different. I'd heard that Kumliens was the only race seen here so I spent the whole hour plus being certain there was no dusky, black, or gray on the wing tips. I don't know if it was significant but it stayed a little removed from the other gulls, although they came near him a few times. It was too small for Glaucous—definitely smaller than Herring Gull. Mantle was definitely paler than Herring or Ring-bill. It was definitely larger than Ring-bill. Too big for Ivory and had pink legs.—*Robert Green, 249 Prairie Run, Grafton, WI 53024.*



3rd-year Iceland Gull, 3 April 1993, at Sheboygan. *photo by Thomas R. Schultz.*

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*)

27 May 1993, Milwaukee County, Bradford Beach—As I briefly paused to check the large number of gulls along the beach, I suddenly noticed one gull with a blackish mantle. This gull was the same size as adjacent Herring Gulls (definitely not any larger) and was in full breeding plumage. The body was white with a slate black mantle and wings. Once the wing was extended briefly, showing some contrast between the jet black wing tips and the

dark gray remainder of the upper wing surface. (Because of the cloudy, rainy conditions, I may not have noticed some brown feathering which Brian Boldt noted on the wing. I only had one quick glimpse of the extended wing.) Small white tips showed at the ends of the flight feathers and up on the first primary feather. The eye was not seen clearly because of the cloudy conditions, but may have been slightly darker than the bright yellow of the Herring Gull iris. The bill was yellow with a reddish orange spot on the lower mandible at the gonydeal angle. This is one point which easily distinguished this gull from the Great Black-backed Gull, that of bill size. The bill was similar in size to the Herring Gulls, unlike the much more massive bill of the Great Black-backed Gull. The other field mark, which was very obvious, was the bright yellow color of the legs and feet, completely unlike the Herring Gull and Great Black-backed Gull's pink legs and feet. One other point noted was that the wing tips extended well beyond the tail while at rest. The mantle was darker than the darkest race of Herring Gull.—*Dennis Gustafson, 15440 Linfield Lane, New Berlin, WI 53151.*

Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*)

15 March 1993, Milwaukee County, McKinley Marina—I arrived early for the WSO field trip and immediately located this very dark adult bird. The charcoal gray mantle was just lighter than the black primaries. Head, tail, and underparts were white. The huge bill was yellow with a red spot and the legs were pink. It was comparable in size to nearby Glaucous Gulls and towered over the Herring Gulls. It obliged by remaining for the field trip to arrive and was a life bird for many people.—*Mark Korducki, 4410 So. 21st Street, Milwaukee, WI 53221.*

18 March 1993, Manitowoc County, Two River harbor—I was checking ducks and gulls at the harbor. I saw a total of four Great Black-backed Gulls. Two were adults. This is the description of the immature birds. One had a black tip on its very large bill. The gull was much larger than the Herring Gulls it was with. The back was black, the wings were dark checkered. There was a black area in the middle of the end of the tail. Legs were pinkish. Dark eyes. The rest was mostly white.

The other gull looked exactly the same except the bill was black until it got a little lighter in color near the base. I did not notice the black on the tail of this one.

These gulls moved around several times. The size rules out any other dark-backed gulls.—*Don Nussbaum, 1544 Ames St., Neenah, WI 54956.*

22 March–26 April 1993, Manitowoc County—This was another reasonably good year for this species (unlike the other birds!). Several adult and subadult birds have been seen in this recording period extending from the winter quarter. The adult birds were easily seen often standing with the Herring Gulls. The black wing (dorsal) and mantle were striking. The "legs" were pink. The head was large/wedge-shaped, and the bill noticeably larger than that of the Herring Gulls. One adult bird was present that was not larger than the Herring Gulls, but its pink feet distinguished it from the Lesser Black-backed Gull. (This also

excluded the Yellow-footed Gull!) The birds were last seen 26 April.—*Charles Sontag, 801 N. 4th Street, Manitowoc, WI 54220.*

5 May 1993, Outagamie County near Shiocton—While searching in vain for the Ruff, we observed an adult Great Black-backed Gull. It appeared to be almost twice the size of nearby Ring-billed Gulls. The mantle was very dark gray and the legs were pink. Massive yellow bill with red spot. Head, tail, and underparts were white. It was a pleasant surprise to find this normally "maritime" gull at an inland location.—*Mark Korducki, 4410 So. 21st Street, Milwaukee, WI 53221.*

Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*)

8 May 1993, Ozaukee County, Port Washington Harbor—(ed. note: The Records Committee is deferring judgement on this sighting pending further review of the literature.) Soon after arriving at the harbor, I observed a tern which appeared different from nearby Forster's Terns. For a moment I assumed it was a Common Tern—but only for a moment. The bird was flying back and forth over the harbor inlet near the Harborside Motel, occasionally plunging into the water, then continuing its flight. Often, it was as close as ten to fifteen feet. I was able to observe the following marks repeatedly, which led me to identify it as an adult Arctic Tern: the bill was uniformly bright red in color, with no terminal marking or shading at all, and it was also very obviously thinner and shorter than the bills of the other two species of tern; the flight was more buoyant or effortless than nearby Forster's Terns (and later, Common Terns); this bird was strikingly grayish in color on the throat, breast, and abdomen, with a fairly distinct, contrasting white area beneath the eye; the upper wings were more uniformly "pale gray to the tip" from notes taken at the time of observation) than Common Terns observed later in another area of the harbor, though they lacked the brighter white areas noted on the upper wings of Forster's Terns; the dark marking on the trailing edges of the lower wing was much more confined than on the Common Tern, and formed a thin, blackish line, distinct but short. Both Mary Donald and I watched the Arctic Tern for some twenty minutes and then lost it. A few minutes later, we relocated it in the harbor marina where it was flying again, this time among Common Terns. The field characteristics and differences from Common and Forster's Terns remained clear and distinctive. After we left the area and while I was checking a Peterson guide, I realized that I had heard this bird make a relatively high-pitched and distinctly two-syllabled "kee-ya" call, less slurred, as Peterson notes, than the Common Tern's vocalizations. Brian Boldt and Mark Korducki, responding to my report, observed the Arctic Tern in the early evening of the same day at the same location.—*Roger H. Sundell, N64 W5719 Columbia Rd., Cedarburg, WI 53012.*

Great Gray Owl (*Strix nebulosa*)

23 March 1993, Iron County, County Highway A—Owl was perched 30–45 feet from roadway in broad daylight at 5:00 to 5:10 P.M. Physical description: Rounded head with no ear tufts; distinct white chin stripes; nearly uniform, dark gray color; distinct round

facial pattern in feathers, tail tapered to a "V," rather long for an owl. Behavior: rather docile, did not take flight even with the vehicle parked within 30–45 feet. Owl continued to watch right of way for prey until a second vehicle drove past, then the owl took flight by dropping down 3–4 feet and gliding across the roadway. The owl passed within 5–7 feet of my small GMC pickup, about even with the top of my hood. The owl perched again 45–50 feet on the other side of the road on a broken off snag 8–10 feet high.—*Greg Kessler, Box 588, Mercer, WI 54547.*

Chuck-will's-widow (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*)

29 May 1993, Oconto County, north of Hintz—At 4:30 A.M. I stopped where the bird was heard last year and the year before, along Highway H about 1 1/2 miles east of Highway R in Oconto County. One or two Whip-poor-wills could be heard calling off to the east and northeast. Shortly afterward a "will's widow" call could be heard repeatedly in the same vicinity as the "whip-poor-will" calls. There were brief pauses in the "will's widow" calls, but then they would begin again. Occasionally a "chuck-will's-widow" call could be heard, but this "complete" call was only heard 2 or 3 times. I left the area at about 4:45 A.M. with the "will's widow" call continuing off to the east.—*Mark S. Peterson, Box 53, Caroline, WI 54928.*

Black-backed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*)

23 April 1993, Douglas County, Stone's Bridge—I first heard, then located the bird and viewed him from a distance of about 15 feet as he foraged on some downed trees. He had white underparts, solid black back and a bright yellow cap.—*Robbye Johnson, 2602 N. 28th St., Superior, WI 54880.*

Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*)

23 May 1993, Portage County, Willow River State Park—Singing male in streamside oak canopy. Even olive-green above—crown, nape and back. Appeared white below. Distinct complete whitish eye-ring. Two white wing bars. Relatively long, broad bill. Lower mandible entirely pale orange-yellow. Song, given approximately 6/minute, a loud burst: pit-see'-o. Also uttered a fluttery twitter upon alighting from each foraging sally. Bird foraged constantly in upper canopy.—*Murray Berner, 31 Park Ridge Dr., Stevens Point, WI 54481.*

Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*)

31 May 1993, Burnett County, Crex Meadows—I have visited Crex Meadows many times in the past 30 years, but this was my first Willow Flycatcher there. It is not listed on the "official" Crex bird list. It called loud and clear quite close to the Main Dike Road north of Phantom Lake, although I could not see it. Alder Flycatchers were calling at the same time, and it was easy to distinguish the quality of the two calls, as well as the different inflection, the Willow's call having its very obvious accent on the *first* syllable.—*Tom Soulen, 1725 Eldridge Ave., St. Paul, MN 55113.*

Western Kingbird (*Empidonax difficilis*)

23 May 1993, Douglas County, Wisconsin Point—On the beach were two kingbirds. The first, an Eastern Kingbird, took off when it saw me. The other, same size and shape as the Eastern, flew out from his log perch, caught something, and returned to his perch in typical flycatcher fashion. His upper parts were gray, back greenish gray, throat and belly clear yellow, tail black. I shot two photos from 25 feet then watched as he flew down the beach. I made a point of looking for white on the edge of the tail. There was a thin clean white outer tail feather. The tail tip had no terminal white band as on an Eastern. There was also a thin black soft-edged line through the eye.—*Robbye Johnson, 2602 N. 28th St., Superior, WI 54880.*

Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*)

27 April through May, 1993, Dane County, Madison—I believe a pair to have nested three blocks from my home—heard frequently through May. A second singing bird heard several times one-half mile west of first bird.—*Sam Robbins, 14 S. Roby Road, Madison, WI 53705.*

Winter Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*)

Overwintering in Washington County—Several Winter Wrens lasted throughout the 1992–93 winter season in Washington County, and were last seen on March 2. They were likely killed in heavy snow and cold of early March. I did not see another Winter Wren until April 21.—*Bob Domagalski, W140 N8508 Lilly Rd., Menomonee Falls, WI 53051.*

Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*)

Overwintering in Washington County—One Marsh Wren survived the entire 1992–93 winter season north of Lowe's Lake along the Oconomowoc River. It was seen well on both March 2 and 7, and then not seen since the 7th. It was likely killed in extreme cold of early March. I had numerous good looks at this overwintering Marsh Wren, seeing such features as the thick white eye line, the dark upper back with strong white streaking, the rusty color of the upper wings and lower back, plus the longish tail. I often had good sight comparisons with the smaller, darker, and shorter-tailed Winter Wren.—*Bob Domagalski, W140 N8508 Lilly Rd., Menomonee Falls, WI 53051.*

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*)

31 May 1993, Burnett County, Crex Meadows—This is on the Crex list, (albeit in their rarest category), but I had never found any in Burnett Co. There was a pair at the north end of the refuge and another pair northwest of Fish Lake.—*Tom Soulen, 1725 W. Eldridge Ave., St. Paul, MN 55113.*

Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*)

20 February through 28 March 1993, Door County—Peggy Butchart at Thumb Fun Park just north of Fish Creek called to tell us about a bird in her yard that would sit in the cedar

trees (Arbor Vitae) and catch flies on the sunny south side of her house. She even videotaped it. It had been there since about Feb. 20. We went over to see it on Sunday, March 28, a beautiful spring day. We viewed the videotape and a couple of times in the recording it came close enough to the window that we could see the white eye-ring. Later we walked around the yard and eventually found it high in a 25′ tree. It flew to a smaller tree nearby and we saw the white edge of its tail. We were using 7×42 Zeiss binoculars and viewed the bird in good sunlight, from a distance of about 75′. The bird was there for about 1 minute then flew off again.—Charlotte Lukes, 3962 Hillside Rd., Egg Harbor, WI 54209.

Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)

24 April 1993, Sauk County, Bakken's Pond—Observed for 10 minutes with Darryl Covell in a partially open field with small evergreen trees (pines?) and several small shrubs/trees. It was a robin-sized bird, generally grayish to grayish brown from head onto back and down tail. Belly lighter colored (off-white). Bill was black and thrush-like: long, straight, and thin. Most notable was the long tail, with gray central feathers and very noticeable white outer tail feathers, especially in flight. Also in flight large white wing patches stood out on otherwise grayish wings. The only other species it could have been confused with is a shrike. However, there was no black mask, the bill was not decurved and pointed, and the wing patches were much larger than a shrike's. The bird was actively hunting insects from the ground and also perching in the small trees that were present.—*David J. Lauten, N3002 Tomlinson Rd., Poynette, WI 53955.*

31 May 1993, Douglas County, Mouth of the Brule River—A rather poor spring here—lots of rain and cool temperatures seemed to retard things a bit. The highlight was a Northern Mockingbird at the mouth of the Brule River on Memorial Day and throughout the week. It was seen hanging around the picnic area and parking lot. I saw this bird on Monday, May 31 and Tuesday, June 1.—*Ronald R. Perala, Rt. 1 Box 209-A, Brule, WI 54820.*

White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*)

10–19 May, 1993, Iowa County, Governor Dodge State Park—About 10:30 A.M. I heard this bird call near the northeastern end of Twin Lake. The bird was in a thicket of small plum and apple trees. I approached closer to where the bird was singing and after about 10 minutes, the bird flew onto an exposed apple tree limb where it remained for approximately one minute. I saw the white eye very well, the two white wing bars, the white throat and yellow sides, and the gray back. The bird continued to sing its "chip tee da dee" call during this entire 10–12 minutes. I heard this bird call again in the same location on May 11, 16, and 19.—*Kay Burcar, 5136 Enchanted Valley Road, Cross Plains, WI 53528.*

12–20 May 1993, Milwaukee County, Grant Park—The bird was clearly a vireo. Had seen Solitary, Warbling and Yellow-throated Vireos in previous week. Vireo form was in mind: slightly larger than most warblers, a little "thicker" (bulkier), with characteristic vireo bill (longer, thicker). Bird was

gray-green on top, white breast and underside. Two wing bars. Dull yellow on sides. Two features cinched it as a white-eye: 1) prominent patch of bright yellow on face between bill and eyes, and 2) eerie, zombie-like white eyes (reminded me of "bug-eyed" look of Yellow-eyed Juncoes I'd seen in Arizona mountains previous spring). One additional circumstance provided confirmation that this was a White-eyed Vireo: habitat. Bird was deep in a dogwood/chokecherry thicket at 6–8′ level, not in the treetops. Similar to Yellow-throated Vireo, but different in several ways: 1) no yellow throat—white, instead. Less yellow in general. 2) white throat and grayish head make yellow patch between bill and eye more prominent (stands out more in contrast) versus yellow eye-ring, patch, and throat of Yellow-throated. 3) Yellow-throated has black (dark) eye, not whitish eye.—*William Breihan, 3062 N. Cambridge Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53211.*

31 May 1993, Dane County, Lake Farm Park—I heard the "chip-tee da dee" call of this vireo on the lake trail. I psshed several times and briefly saw the bird before it returned to a dense brushy thicket. I saw the two white wing bars, the yellow sides, white throat and breast, and grayish back. The bill was short and thick.—*Kay Burcar, 5136 Enchanted Valley Road, Cross Plains, WI 53528.*

BLUE-WINGED × GOLDEN-WINGED (*Vernivora pinus* × *V. chrysoptera hybrid*)

8–31 May 1993, Portage County—Brewster's-type warblers this season included: a migrant white-breasted male at Iverson Park on May 8, a territorial yellow-breasted male at Tomorrow River May 20–31, and a singing white-breasted male near Poncho Creek on May 29.—*Murray Berner, 31 Park Ridge ive Valley*

I saw a Brewster's Warbler about 8:30 A.M., sunny morning, sun at my back in a growing back woods area, from 25–30 feet away in a tree about 30 feet up. It had a yellow cap, black eye stripe, white throat, and gray back, with a yellow area on breast and white below. It sang "tsee-dee" with a little pause in the second note, almost making it two notes. It perched and sang for 2–3 minutes, flew to the north side of the road, and sang again. The yellowish wingbars were not as yellow as illustrated in Robbins's field guide. The yellow area on the breast was also bigger than in the book, closer to the throat. I haven't seen it since. I have heard the Blue-winged Warbler song in that general area since, but haven't seen the bird. I've seen several hybrids in this valley since we moved here in the mid-1970's.—*Barbara Duerksen, Rt. 5, Box 710, Gillingham, WI 53581.*

YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER (*Dendroica dominica*)

7–30 May 1993, Iowa County, Tower Hill Park—I heard the "tee da tee da tee da ti ti ti ti call of this bird about 11:00 A.M. near the west side of the shot tower building. I looked for the bird unsuccessfully so walked on the trail to the east side of the building about 400 meters away and heard another bird calling with the same call from the north facing slope. I was convinced that I was hearing two separate individuals. I heard these two birds calling on May 10, 11, 14, 16, and 30. On May 30 I saw the bird sing from

the top of a white pine tree which was at eye level just 25 yards distant. I was standing on the east side of the shot tower building. I noted the brilliant yellow throat, black and white striping along the breast, white belly, black cheek patch and white eye line. The back was gray and wings had two quite prominent white bars. The bird continued singing from this perch where I observed it for about three minutes before it flew to an adjacent branch but still continued to sing. When I returned to the parking lot, I heard another bird singing this same song from the west side of the park along the river.—*Kay Burcar, 5136 Enchanted Valley Road, Cross Plains, WI 53528.*

8 May 1993, Sauk County, Baxter's Hollow—This bird was the size and shape of a warbler, 5–6″ long. Color pattern: bright yellow throat and upper breast; white belly and undertail coverts; triangular black patch below the eye and on the cheek, which ran down into black streaking on the sides of the breast and belly; a white line above the eye, which went back to a white ear patch; gray crown, back, wings, and tail; two white wingbars. It did not vocalize. It stayed primarily in the one tree, flitting from branch to branch, searching for food. In the same tree were several other warblers, including Blackburnian, Black-throated Green, and American Redstart, all involved in similar activities, but not interacting with each other.

The bright yellow throat and upper breast and plain gray back distinguish this species from all others in the eastern half of North America. The black and white facial pattern eliminate both Northern Parula and the western Grace's Warbler.—*David and Margaret Brasser, 813 Logan Avenue, Sheboygan, WI 53083.*

11 May 1993, Grant County, Wyalusing State Park—The song was heard repeatedly and consisted of 6–7 descending "chew" notes with a slight upturn at the end. The bird was seen at the top of a large deciduous tree: it was a largish warbler with dark legs; dark bill; black eye patch; white eye stripe; white neck patch; gray head, neck, back and wings (which had 2 whitish wing bars); grayish tail; bright yellow throat; black streaks on the sides and white belly and underparts. It remained on the same perch during the 2–3 minute observation. The tree was in a clump of mixed deciduous and white pines near the main lookout over the river. Later on in the day I could hear the bird from the Passenger Pigeon lookout as well. When singing its distinctive song it can not be confused with any other species. Otherwise the yellow throat, black eye patch and white neck patch separate it from Grace's Warbler (no records in Wisconsin) and a female Blackburnian Warbler.—*Philip Ashman, 615 E. Johnson Street, Madison, WI 53703.*

27 May 1993, Milwaukee County, St. Francis Seminary—The low pressure system that moved in during the night brought a good flight of passerines. I observed one warbler that was creeping along the tree limbs in a rather unique style. As I focused my binoculars, I was surprised to observe a Yellow- throated Warbler. The initial angle showed the bluish-gray back and prominent white wing bars. As the bird turned, I observed the lemon yellow throat, white eye stripe, and triangular black patch around the eye. This patch

fused directly into black streaking which ran along the flanks. The underparts were white.

This bird did not vocalize and may have been a female as this late warbler flight was dominated by females. The face pattern, yellow throat, and black streaking along flanks are unique to this species. Blue-gray unstreaked back also eliminates any remotely similar Dendroica.—*Mark Korducki, 4410 So. 21st Street, Milwaukee, WI 53221.*

Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica Discolor*)

18 May 1993, Sheboygan County, Kettle Moraine State Forest, Butler Lake Road—I heard the ascending "Buzz, buzz, buzz, buzz, buzz" call of the Prairie Warbler at Kettle Moraine State Park near Dundee. I then observed the bird for a period of half an hour from distances of less than 25 yards. I observed the bird several times through a spotting scope as it remained for several minutes in the same location. I noted the bright yellow breast and vivid black streaking along the sides. I also observed the black eye stripe and black stripe under the eye forming a yellow cheek patch. I also saw the rusty stripes on the olive-green back.—*Kay Burcar, 5136 Enchanted Valley Road, Cross Plains, WI 53528.*

(Seasonal ed. note: This extraordinarily cooperative bird was documented by many observers between 18 May and the end of the season.)

Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorus*)

24 April, 3 May 1993, Milwaukee County, Lincoln Park—While pishing at another bird, I noticed a warbler emerge from the raspberry tangle. My first impression was Orange-crowned because the back was fairly bright olive green. When the bird turned, I noticed the buffy striped head. This was a very cooperative individual and I had several excellent looks. The back was olive green and this color darkened on the wings. Head and underparts were a warm buff. Three black stripes ran the length of the crown and there was a black stripe through each eye. The flesh-colored bill was fairly large and spike-like. It fed on or near the ground and often pecked at clusters of dead leaves. I returned an hour later with Brian Boldt and Roger Sundell and located the bird again. We studied it extensively and Brian obtained several photos. 9 days later I observed what was most likely the same bird.—*Mark J. Korducki, 4410 So. 21st Street, Milwaukee, WI 53221.*

20 May 1993, Sauk County, Hemlock Draw—Mark Peterson and I saw and heard this bird near a rocky outcropping in the gorge. I briefly saw the striped brown and buff crown and the all-brown body with lighter tan breast. The bird called for about 2 minutes. It was foraging low in trees at approximately eye level.—*Kay Burcar, 5136 Enchanted Valley Road, Cross Plains, WI 53528.*

Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*)

22 May 1993, Door County, Egg Harbor—This was a "lifer" for me. I sat in our 2nd floor dining room/kitchen and watched birds at our feeders and bird baths. We have four different shallow pans of water on the lawn right at the edge of a weedy, brushy, wooded "island." At about 3:45 P.M. a warbler

came out of the low plants and hopped onto a bird bath. I immediately saw the bold black and yellow pattern on its head. I grabbed my Zeiss 7×42 Dialyt binoculars and noticed the big yellow cheek patches with the yellow continued over the forehead connecting the cheek patches. The black color was solid under its chin and continued around the ends of the cheeks to a black cap. Friends up at Gills Rock who see lots of warblers at their dripping bird bath had a Hooded Warbler a few years ago but we went there and never saw it. On May 23 I told a birder friend at church about the Hooded Warbler and she said she saw 6 of them in the cedars along the shore of Lake Michigan at Anclam Motel south end of Baileys Harbor, also on May 22. I asked her what time she saw them and she said 4 P.M., so there were at least 7 Hooded Warblers moving through the county that afternoon.—*Charlotte Lukes 3962 Hillside Rd., Egg Harbor, WI 54209.*

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT (*Icteria virens*)

11 May 1993, Door County, Egg Harbor—It was in our brushy front yard. Roy walked around behind the bird and flushed it toward us. It was very tame and sat still for us to see how big and "un-warbler-like" he was. We got a good look at the brilliant yellow throat and breast and the white line above the eye toward the bill.—*Charlotte Lukes 3962 Hillside Rd., Egg Harbor, WI 54209.*

SUMMER TANAGER (*Piranga flava*)

1–4 May 1993, Manitowoc County, along Meggar's Road—My brother-in-law, Joseph Klapperich, had an immature male Summer Tanager at several of his bird feeders from May 1–4. I did not see the bird myself, but I saw photographs he made with an autofocus 35 mm camera. While the camera did not have a telephoto lens, photos plainly show a first-year male that has the patchy yellow-and-red coloration often seen in these birds. They show the bird to be reddish-orange on the head, back, most of the wings and tail, and mostly yellow on the lower breast and belly. The pale, relatively thick tanager-type bill was evident—that is, thicker than a vireo's bill, and not as heavy as a grosbeak. The wings and tail were reddish orange, *not* black as in Scarlet Tanager, or of the Western Tanager. There were no wingbars. This bird fed at an orange, and also consumed sunflower seeds! It was, according to Joe, voracious! It chased other birds away from the feeder. The bird was, according to Joe, slightly shorter than the cardinals that often come to his feeders.—*William P. Mueller, 1244 S. 45 St., Milwaukee, WI 53214.*

6 May 1993, Milwaukee County, Schlitz Audubon Center—I saw the bird fly into a high tree branch (50–60 feet). I thought it was a Scarlet Tanager, but then I noticed that it did not have black wings. Although the bird stayed in the uppermost branches of the trees, there were not many leaves and I had a clear view of the bird for several minutes. It had no crest and no black on the face so I knew it couldn't have been a cardinal. And its sharp-pointed beak eliminated any of the crossbills or grosbeaks. The bird was a uniform red color over the whole body. I did not hear the bird sing. Size 5 1/2–6 1/2

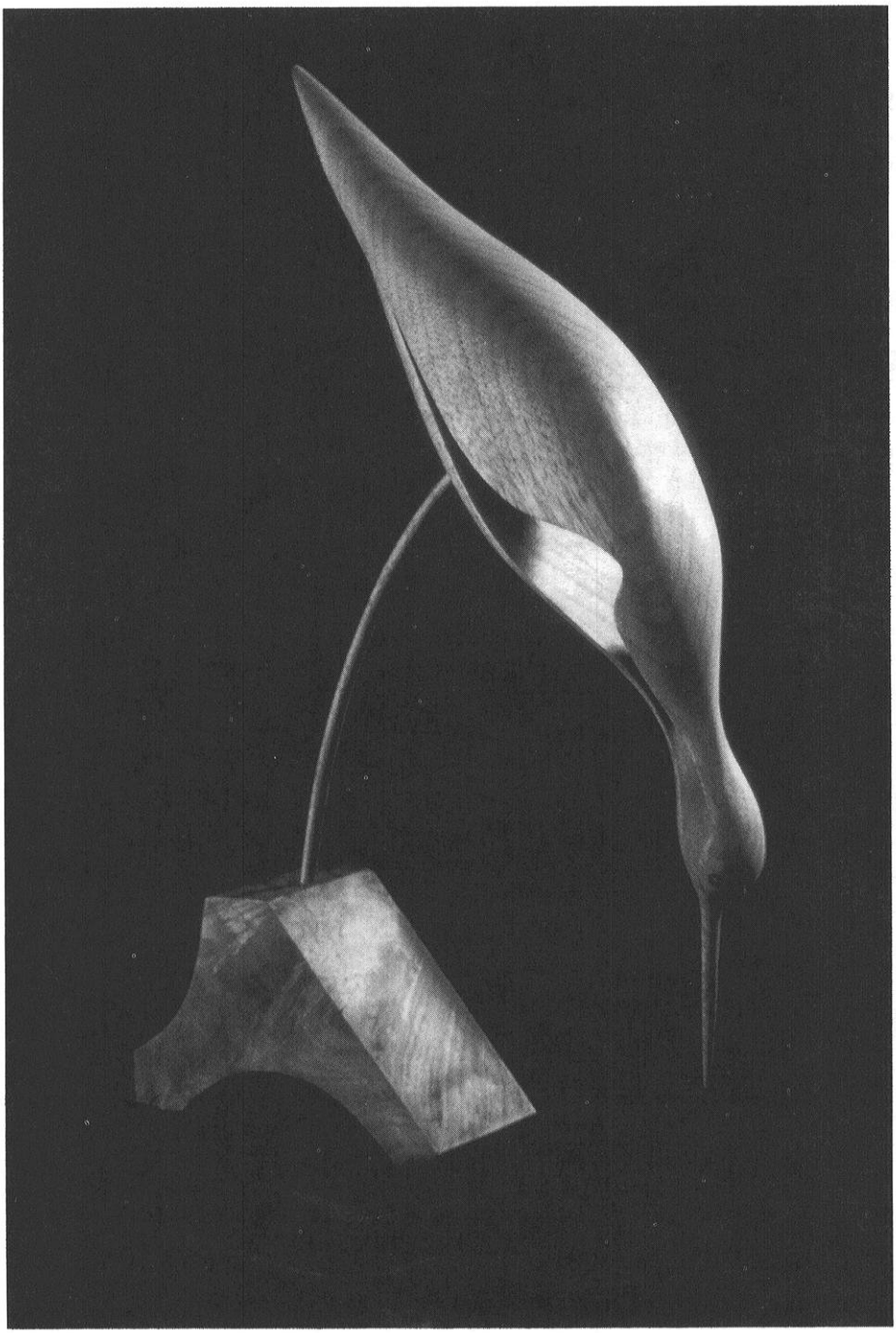
inches. Because the bird was so high, I did not get a good look at its leg color. The bill was light. I was using Bushnell 10×40.—*Jean M. Strelka, 8343 N. Green Bay Rd., Brown Deer, WI 53209.*

Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*)

1 May 1993, Dane County—On May 1, I followed up a call I received from Doris Chapman, rural Mount Horeb, about a breeding plumage male Western Tanager that had been at her suet feeder the past three days. I had a beautiful view of it (described in *The Country Today,* May 12, 1993). A most remarkable and distinctive bird!—*Sam Robbins, 14 S. Roby Road, Madison, WI 53705.*

Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*)

10–11 May 1993, Portage County, Amherst—Monday afternoon (May 10) brought three first sightings of the year in our yard: Northern Oriole, Indigo Bunting, and Scarlet Tanager. At 5:20 P.M. we first noticed an unusual bird on the lawn near the edge of the yard which is surrounded by white oak, maple, aspen, and scattered red and white pine. The bird was bright blue, mottled with some brown on the back, darker brown wing and tail feathers, and large reddish-brown wingbars. It was larger than an Indigo Bunting, with a larger, light gray bill. The bird was colored a deep blue, but not the iridescent blue of the Indigo Bunting. We observed the bird with a 9×30 binocular from 30–50 feet. It flew to a nearby brush pile briefly, and returned to the lawn to feed on the millet which we cast about for ground-feeders. After seven minutes it flew into the heavy cover. Twenty minutes later the bird was back feeding on the lawn. At 6:15 P.M., following the front which had pushed in the wave of migrants, a sudden shower dropped 1.1 inches of rain within an hour. Next morning, Tuesday, May 11, at 6:40 a.m. I was delighted to see the bird again perched on the brush pile. Another bird, a female (the color and markings of which I feel confirmed the identification of the species) picked at the millet in the lawn. The bird showed a small blue patch above a large reddish-brown wing bar, and a lighter blue rump patch. While the female was feeding, the male remained on the brush pile for two to three minutes. Only after the female flew into a maple tree did the male fly to the lawn briefly. I observed no interaction between the pair except the deference to the female feeding.—*David K. Borchardt, 10296 Yellow Brick Road, Amherst, WI 54406.*



Black-necked Stilt *by Hollis Reich*

WSO Records Committee Report—Spring 1993

A total of 33 records of 12 species were submitted for review by the WSO Records Committee for the spring of 1993. 26 were accepted and 3 decisions were deferred pending the acquisition of additional information. All contributors were notified of the committee's decisions by postcard or personal letter.

by Jim Frank

ACCEPTED

Barrow's Goldeneye—Identification of the female was based on the yellow, stubby bill, steep forehead, and rounded head shape in direct comparison to a female Common Goldeneye. *Milwaukee County:* March 15, Gustafson; March 16, Boldt; March 16, Hall; March 17, Korducki.

Mew Gull—Identification was based on a darker gray mantle than adjacent Ring-billed Gulls; a yellow, unmarked bill, thinner and shorter than the ringbills'; and a heavier brown smudging on the head creating a "hooded" appearance. There wasn't any thickening to the bill at the gonys. The legs were more yellow-green than yellow. Finally the white spots in the black primary tips were larger than those of the Ring-billed Gulls. *Milwaukee County:* March 2–14, Korducki; March 7, Frank; March 15, Peterson; March 19, Hall. *Ozaukee County:* March 20, Boldt. *Manitowoc County:* April 3, Peterson.

Thayer's Gull—The second year bird was identified based on the smaller bill, dark eye, and more rounded head profile than adjacent Herring Gulls. More significant was the notation of white tips to the dark dorsal side of the outer primaries, but nearly white underside of the primary tips. The bird was observed both standing and flying. *Sheboygan County:* April 3, Schultz.

This first year bird was observed to have light brown primary wing tips dorsally. The tips of the outer primaries had white edges. There wasn't significant contrast with the mottled brown of the mantle and secondaries

as one would expect with 1st winter Herring Gulls. The underside of the primaries in flight was described as white. Additional notation of a dark eye with periocular smudging, a dark band across the tail tip, and a smaller than expected dark bill confirmed the identification. *LaCrosse County:* April 11, Dankert.

The adult bird was identified based on the light gray underwing tips and large white "mirrors" in the upper primary tips. In direct comparison to Herring Gulls, it had a more rounded forehead, heavier gray-brown mottling on the head, a shorter and thinner yellow bill, dark eye, and slightly smaller size. The gray mantle wasn't much darker than the Herring Gulls' mantle color. *Manitowoc County:* April 24, Mueller.

Iceland Gull—The adult birds were identified based on light gray mantle color, white primary wing tips—dorsal and ventral, slightly smaller size than the adjacent Herring Gulls, more rounded head profile and slightly smaller yellow bill than the Herring Gulls. Finally, the folded wing tips extended well beyond the tail. *Milwaukee County:* March 14, Nussbaum; March 14, Schultz; March 14, Korducki. *Ozaukee County:* April 2, Green. *Manitowoc County:* May 2, Sontag.

The 3rd year birds were identified based on a slightly lighter gray mantle color relative to adjacent Herring Gulls with scattered brown mottled patches. The underwings were nearly pure white with small dusky markings near the tips. The upper primary tips were slate gray, not black. Again, the head profile was more rounded than the Herring Gulls. The bill was yellow with a red gonys spot. *Milwaukee County:* March 12, Gustafson; March 13, Boldt. *Sheboygan County:* April 3, Schultz.

The second year bird was the same size as adjacent Herring Gulls, but entirely white with brown flecking throughout. The folded wing tips projected well beyond the tail. Finally, the pink with black-tipped bill was similar in size to the Herring Gulls, the head more rounded in shape. *Milwaukee County:* May 9, Korducki.

Lesser Black-backed Gull—The adult bird was initially noted due to the almost black mantle and similar size to adjacent Herring Gulls. The wing tips were noted to be black, *darker* than the dark gray mantle, distinguishing this bird from Greater Black-backed Gulls. The yellow bill was the *same* size as the Herring Gulls, not larger as would be the case again in Greater Black- backed Gulls. Finally, the sighting was confirmed by observation of *yellow* legs, not pink. *Milwaukee County:* May 27, Gustafson.

Great Gray Owl—Identification took into account the large size, rounded head without ear tufts, white chin stripe, dark gray overall color, yellow eyes, and daylight hunting habits. Photos were submitted for both records; the second including a nest and youngster. *Iron County:* March 23, Kessler. *Ashland County:* April 25, Merkel.

Chuck-will's-widow—The vocalization-only identification of the expected "will's-widow" call is a reminder to be as elaborate in voice-only descriptions as in visual descriptions. Include numbers of syllables, rising or falling patterns of the sounds, cadence, louder-softer inflections, and sharp or slurred

notes. Without elaboration, the 3 syllable "will's-widow" might not be adequately distinguished from a 3 syllable "whip-poor-will." Inflections and cadence notations would be needed to separate these two calls on paper. *Oconto County:* May 29, Petersen.

Blue Grosbeak—A male in bright blue plumage was identified by large red-brown wingbars in addition to a larger size than expected for an Indigo Bunting. The more difficult to identify brown female was noted to have a red-brown wingbar and bluish patches on the shoulder and rump. *Portage County:* May 10–11, Borchardt.

Deferred

Purple Gallinule—Kenosha Co., May 8. This well described bird is undoubtedly a Purple Gallinule. Additional information is being gathered about its origin as it was seen on a game farm property with the suggestion that others of this species have been reported there in recent years.

Arctic Tern—Ozaukee Co., May 8. This difficult to identify species is well described in two documentations; but again more information is being collected from experts elsewhere in the country before a decision is made.

Not Accepted

Anhinga—Wood Co., May 16. This individual was seen soaring high above the observer. The head was described as small, but not specifically as small as the neck. The light colored bill was felt to be long, but distance and angle made detection of a pointed vs. hooked tip difficult to see. Though the tail was fanned and the bird was soaring, and in spite of much field guide emphasis on soaring anhingas, cormorants are on occasion known to soar, though it is not a typical behavior as it is in anhingas. A light colored tail band tip might also be noted on an anhinga. The description doesn't eliminate a possible cormorant.

Prairie Falcon—Columbia Co., April 4. A "small peregrine" sized falcon was seen flying low and perched atop a tree. The light brown plumage, vertical facial streak, and light supercilium are supportive of a Prairie Falcon. The 'richardsonii' race of the Merlin might be similarly described, though it would be expected to be a bit smaller than this bird seemed to be. Unfortunately, the axillary area was never visible during this observation to confirm this ID.

Lesser Black-backed Gull—Door Co., May 6. This bird was probably an adult Lesser Black-backed Gull. It was only seen swimming, some distance from seemingly similar-sized or slightly larger Herring Gulls. The mantle was much darker than the Herring Gulls. Unfortunately, contrasting black wing tips to dark gray mantle could not be noted and the bird wouldn't reveal leg color from the swimming position.

Chuck-will's-widow—Milwaukee Co., May 11. This report is of one of those infrequent visual observations of a rounded-winged goatsucker perched and in flight. It was decidedly larger than anticipated for a Whip-poor-will, making this sighting quite intriguing. White markings were not seen in the

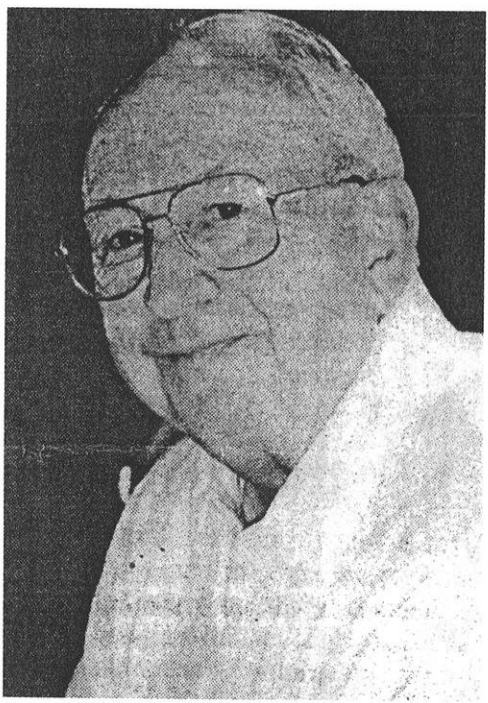
wings or tail, only as a throat band. Without notation of the distinguishing features between a female Whip-poor-will and a Chuck-will's-widow (the black throat vs. light brown throat), the report could not be confirmed on size alone.

Jim Frank
WSO Records Committee Chair

50 Years Ago in *The Passenger Pigeon*
Excerpts from Volume 5 (1943)

"The demand for back numbers of 'The Passenger Pigeon' has been steady and rather heavy. Thus there will be nothing to offer our members, now in the armed forces, when they return and wish to fill in the gaps. We have many interested members, now in the army, who cannot afford to continue their subscription for the duration, but will request a complete set of back numbers when they return. If you can locate any numbers of 'The Passenger Pigeon' prior to the January, 1944 issue, please mail them to the treasurer of the society, who will save them for this purpose."
"The Wisconsin Check List booklet containing migration charts is again selling rapidly. Since the supply is getting low and may be exhausted this season, members are advised to purchase their supply immediately. Members are still entitled to five for a dollar, whereas the price is twenty-five cents per copy to outsiders."

WILLIAM P. ARMBRUST
1922–1993



On August 22, 1993, we lost a dear friend and fellow birder. William P. Armbrust passed away suddenly while out for a walk with his closest friend. Many will recognize his name by the numerous contributions he made to the *Passenger Pigeon.*

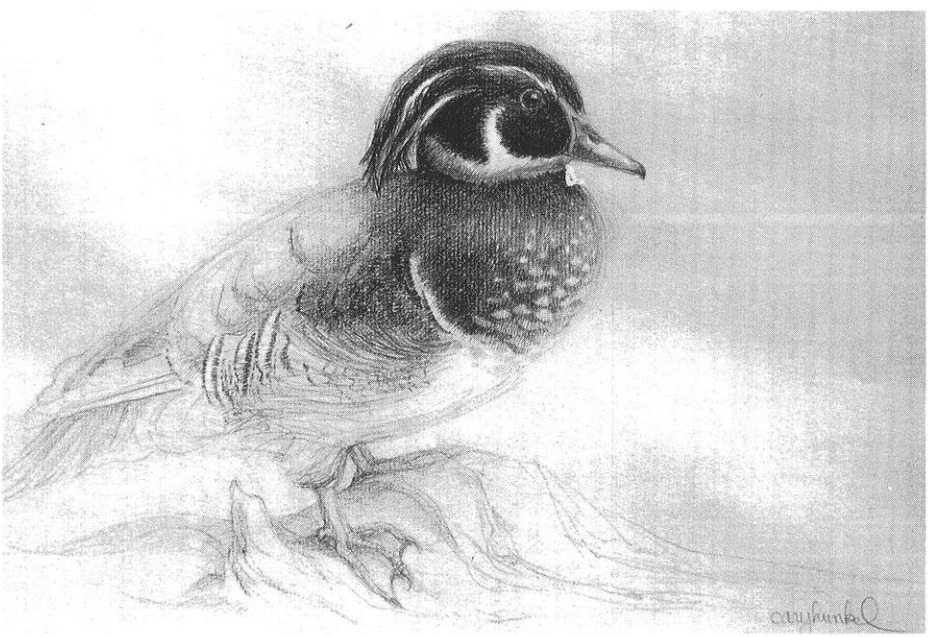
Bill was always active in many Christmas Counts as well as other bird counts in Taylor and Clark Counties throughout the year. He was a member of the Blue Bird Restoration Association of Wisconsin (BRAW), and also being the coordinator for Eastern Taylor County. He was committed to his Blue Birds. He was always willing to help anyone who asked, whether for a couple of houses or help to start an entire trail. He was instrumental in bringing Taylor County up to record numbers of Blue Birds.

Bill was faithful in turning in seasonal reports to WSO as well as being a supporter of the activities and a participant in field trips whenever possible.

In the past, Bill held different offices in the Chequamegon Bird Club, including President. His knowledge did not stop at birds. He was an expert on

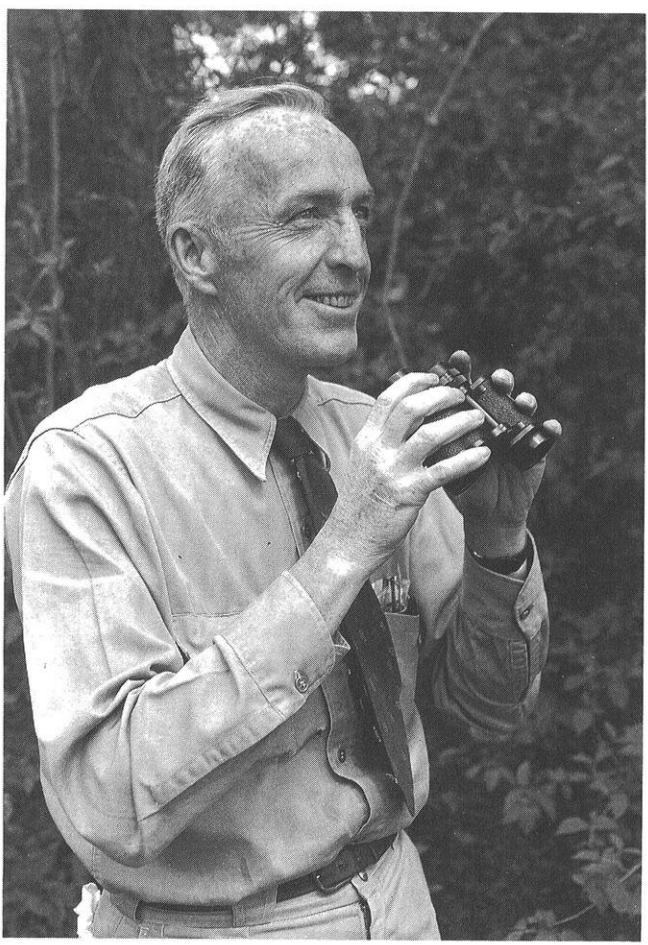
wild plants and flowers, plus he had the personality to share all this with others. The dedication and hard work he put into our Club goes beyond words. His presence will be missed as no one person will fill this void.

Sadly missed by the Members of the Chequamegon Bird Club.—*Connie Decker, 411 N. 3rd, Dorchester, WI 54425.*



Wood Duck *by Cary Hunkel*

JOSEPH J. HICKEY
1907–1993



Wisconsin lost one of its most distinguished ornithologists with the passing of Joe Hickey on August 31. Past President of WSO and the winner of the prestigious Golden Passenger Pigeon Award for his outstanding contributions to ornithology, as well as dozens of other local, state, national and international honors, Joe was a bird watcher who rose to the top of the profession of ornithology.

Joe's ornithological career started inauspiciously in New York City. A boyhood interest in bird watching, kindled by a scout leader, lead to membership in the

Bronx County Bird Club, where he birded and formed a lifelong friendship with another youthful bird enthusiast, Roger Tory Peterson. Joe went to college at NYU and majored in history. During the 1930's, while working in New York City (as a track coach at NYU and as a businessman at Consolidated Edison), Joe continued his avocational interest in birds and became active in the Linnean Society, which held meetings at the American Museum of Natural History. There, he met Ernst Mayr, one of the intellectual giants of modern biology, who encouraged Joe to become more scholarly in his pursuit of birds. Following Mayr's suggestion, Joe returned to night school at NYU and completed a degree in biology.

Joe first came to Wisconsin—and brought along his distinctive lifelong Bronx accent—in 1941 when Aldo Leopold invited Joe to work on a Masters degree at the University of Wisconsin. In 1943, he graduated and published *A Guide to Bird Watching,* a book inspired by his wife, Peggy, and begun on their honeymoon. Joe was on a roll. He was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship and earned his Ph.D. at the University of Michigan. After completing his thesis work on the use of bird-banding data in avian population studies, Joe returned to the University of Wisconsin as an assistant professor and then chaired the Department of Wildlife Management after Leopold's death.

His 28-year career at the University of Wisconsin was characterized by excellence in teaching, research and outreach. Joe loved classroom teaching and interacting with students. When they walked into his classes in wildlife ecology, students were greeted by tape-recorded bird songs. His lectures were charming, and enrollment in classes grew impressively. In 1976, the year of his retirement, the University gave Joe its highest teaching award, which he always said was his most appreciated honor.

His research on Peregrine Falcons and DDT catapulted Joe into the limelight of the 1960's budding environmental movement. His 1965 Peregrine Falcon conference made a major contribution to our understanding of the biology of this impressive bird. Joe's reputation made him a central figure in providing the ecological justifications for banning DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons in the U.S.

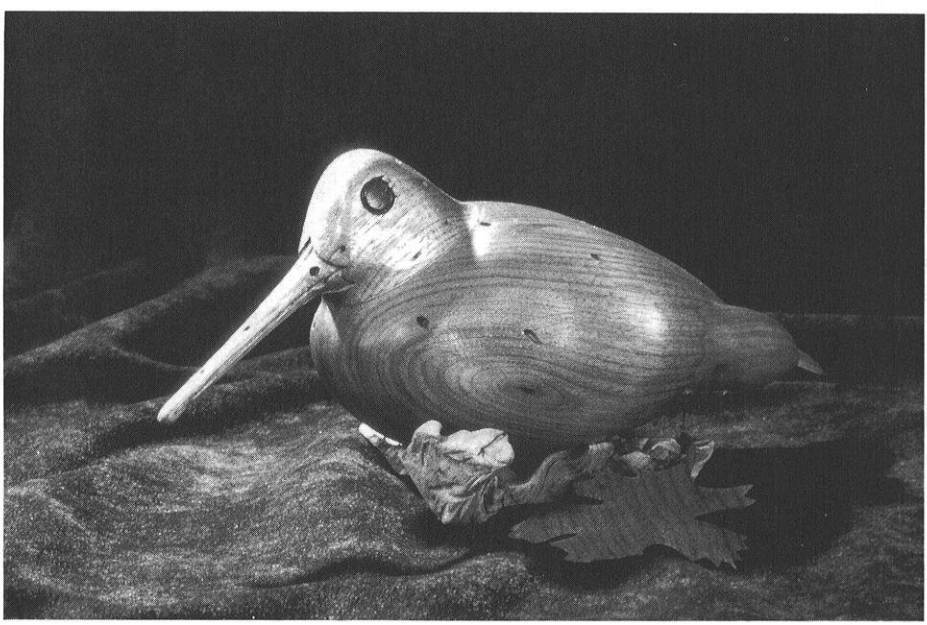
Joe was always active outside of the academic arena. He was president of the American Ornithologists' Union, a founder and secretary of The Nature Conservancy, and a member of boards of directors of National Audubon Society, the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology and dozens of other ornithological and conservation organizations. Many of these organizations gave Joe their highest awards in recognition of his accomplishments in ornithology and conservation.

One of Joe's most important professional contributions was editing. He edited several books, conference proceedings and journals, including *Proceedings of the 13th International Ornithological Congress* and the *Journal of Wildlife Management.* Joe took great pride in his editorial work, an activity that he shared with Peggy Hickey, who was a professional editor.

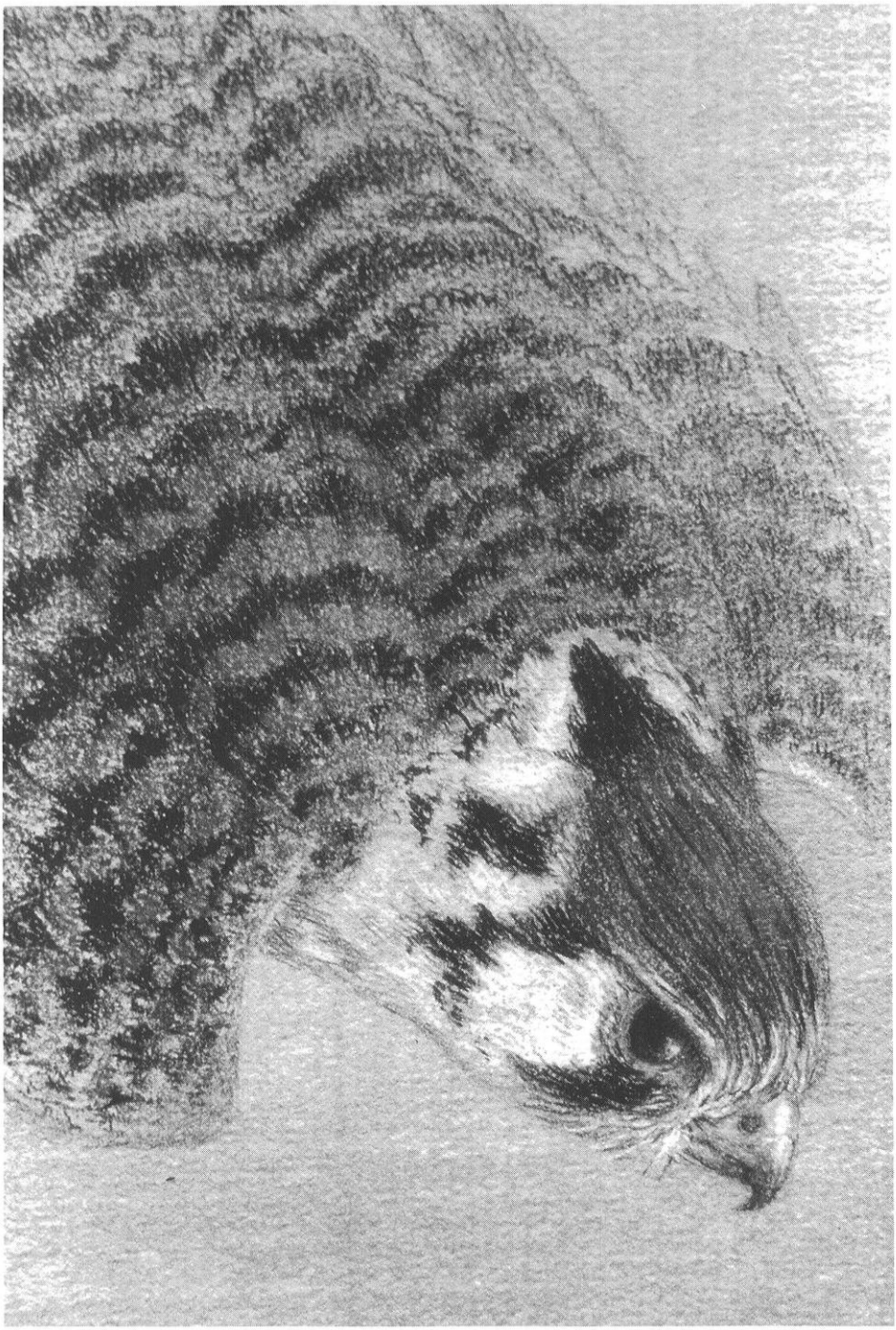
Joe began playing a role in my life and career in 1957 when a perceptive relative gave me a copy of *A Field Guide to Bird Watching,* in hopes that it might provide focus to my budding passion for birds. It did! Joe subsequently became

my hero in the 1960's because of his work with Peregrine Falcons, a bird that held a strong attraction for both of us. When he retired in 1976, Joe played a central role in selecting me to be his successor. I have greatly valued his friendship and advice over the past 17 years, and I still consider him to be my most important role model. As an Emeritus Professor, Joe regularly stopped by the Department of Wildlife Ecology to interact with colleagues and students. I miss his visits and our wide-ranging conversations very much.

A dedicated conservationist to the end, Joe requested that memorial gifts be sent to The Nature Conservancy, an organization he helped create.—*Stanley A. Temple, Department of Wildlife Ecology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.*



"Timberdoodle" (American Woodcock) *by Hollis Reich*



"The Bullet" (American Kestral) *by Cary Hunkel*

ABOUT THE AUTHORS AND ARTISTS

Connie Decker is an active birder and member of the Chequamegon Bird Club.

Laura L. Erickson is the hard-working compiler of the Spring field notes and author of *For the Birds: An Uncommon Guide*. She is working toward a Ph.D. in avian physiology and has received many awards and honors for her work in conservation.

Jim Frank has been one of WSO's most active contributors to Seasonal Field-Notes. He now assists WSO by compiling and summarizing the annual May Day Counts, Big Day Counts and Migration Day Counts and is the Records Committee Chair. He is a veterinarian in Milwaukee with an interest in avian medicine.

Cary Hunkel has her Masters of Fine Arts degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Her work has been shown at "Birds in Art" in Wausau.

Becky Isenring is an environmental review specialist with Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in the Bureau of Endangered Resources. She has a degree in Zoology from UW-Madison and is currently the editor of *The Passenger Pigeon.*

Eric E. Jorgensen is currently working on his Ph.D. in Wildlife at Texas Tech University in Lubbock, TX after completing his M.S. in Natural Resources at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point in 1992. He is studying rodent and reptile communities in the Chihuahuan Desert of New Mexico.

Robert A. McCabe is Professor Emeritus of Wildlife Ecology at UW-Madison and former President of WSO. He had the opportunity of being a graduate student of Aldo Leopold.

Lyle E. Nauman is a Professor at UW-Stevens Point and active in the field of Conservation Biology.

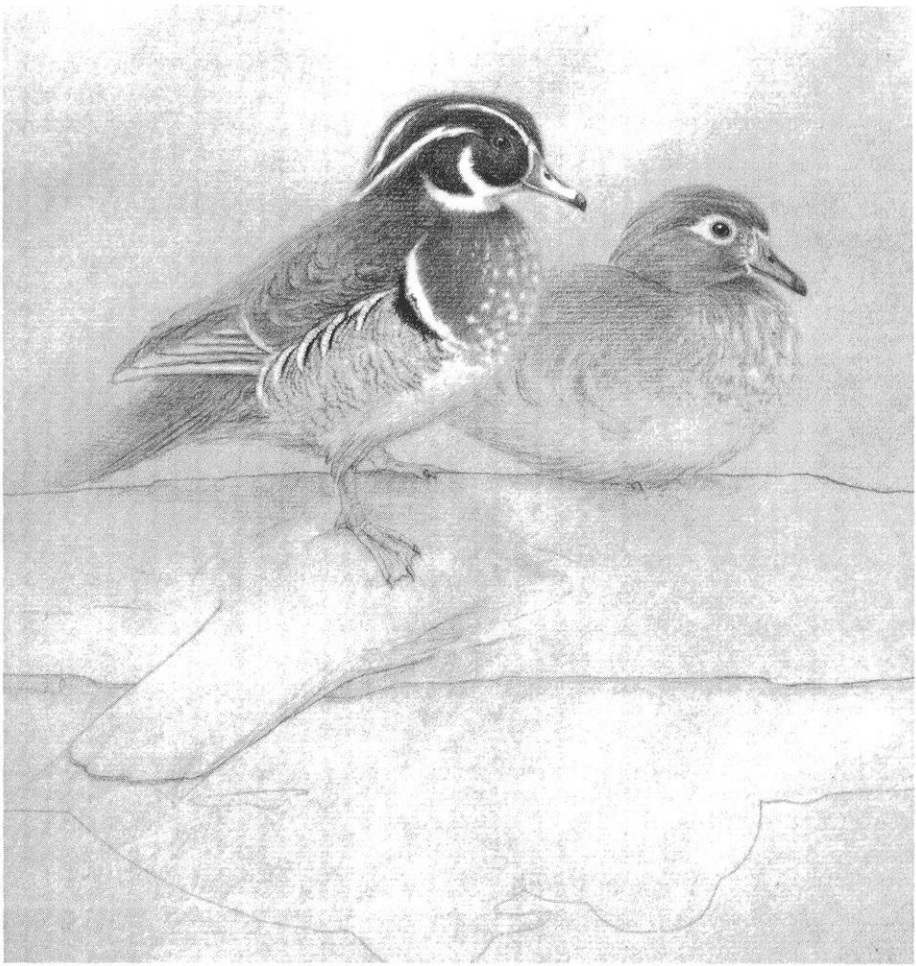
Robert Nero, resident of Manitoba, poet and frequent speaker on ornithological topics, is also author of *The Great Gray Owl: Phanton of the Northern Forest* and *Owls of North America*, nature stories for children.

Hollis Reich, a self-taught wood carver, resides in Minoqua. He is a member of the Lakeland Art League, and has taught his craft in various art education programs. He favors simplicity of form in his carvings, opting for natural finishes on his work.

Charles Sontag is WSO's current President and Professor of Biological Sciences at UW-Manitowoc. He holds an MS and PhD from UW-Madison and is an active birder statewide.

Thomas R. Schultz is a well-known Wisconsin wildlife artist and a frequent and generous contributor of his art to *The Passenger Pigeon*. He is also co-chair of WSO's Field Trip Committee.

Stanley A. Temple is a Professor of Wildlife Ecology at the UW-Madison. He has authored several WSO publications and has received WSO's Golden Passenger Pigeon Award and the 1993 Silver Passenger Pigeon Award.



Wood ducks *by Cary Hunkel*

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THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY FOR ORNITHOLOGY

The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology is an educational and scientific non-profit organization founded in 1939 "to encourage the study of Wisconsin birds." The Society achieves this goal through programs in research, education, conservation, and publication.

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