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The Passenger Pigeon

A Magazine of Wisconsin Bird Study



SUMMER
1964

NIGHTHAWK ON NEST
PHOTO BY FRANCIS T. RATLIFF

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COVER PHOTO: A misnamed bird is the Nighthawk: it's neither a hawk, nor does it restrict its activity to nighttime. Actually, it's a cousin of the Whip-poor-will, belonging to the goatsucker family. And it spends much time on the wing in the late afternoon and evening in its pursuit of insects. In addition, the Nighthawk is also a lousy nest-builder compared with other birds. The bird on our cover had her nest on the gravelly ground of the Rhinelander Paper Co. property. Other choice spots where Nighthawk nests can be found are on bare ground, the top of a rock, or on the flat gravel roofs of factories or office buildings.

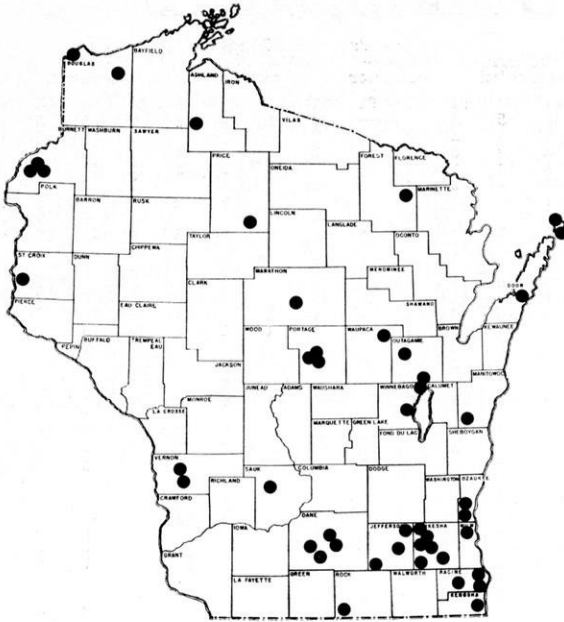
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THE 1963 SUMMER BIRD COUNT



By SAM ROBBINS

The scarcity of the Bluebird in Wisconsin is amply illustrated in the results of the 1963 summer bird count: the combined efforts of 71 observers, putting in 216½ party-hours on 46 separate counts, produced a total of only 53 bluebirds. Of the 174 species recorded on this count, the Bluebird was outnumbered by 76 other species. On the 1962 count, this species ranked 69th of 191 species, as 76 birds were found in 237 party-hours of observation. On the 1961 count it tied for 60th of 140 species, with 40 birds recorded through 114½ party-hours of investigation.

Bluebird Prediction

Douglas James has taken note that the winter of 1961-1962 had been somewhat less severe than several other recent winters in the south-eastern states, and that this had been reflected in an increase in numbers of Bluebirds recorded from southern states on 1962-1963 Christmas bird counts: "This past winter (1961-1962) the index to the population levels of Eastern Bluebirds jumped upward 9 percent south and east of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Even though this marks the first significant increase following a 4-year period of more or less steadily declining numbers, the population still averages only a slight 26 percent of the 20-year average abundance prior to the severe winter of 1957-1958." (1963 *Audubon Field Notes* 302). Prof. James went on to comment on more severe cold again during the winter of 1962-1963, and to predict that the 1963-1964 Christmas bird counts would probably show the small gain of the previous winter to be wiped out. (*Ibid* 303). By

	Downy wood-pecker			Eastern Kingbird			Traill's Fly-catcher			Least Fly-catcher			Wood Pewee			Catbird		
	61	62	63	61	62	63	61	62	63	61	62	63	61	62	63	61	62	63
Dousman 2	2	2	5	4	5	3			1	1	4	1	6	5	5	7	7	10
Dousman 2		1		8	4	2	3	1	2				5	1	3	10	14	8
Eagle	1		2	4	3	5	2	1	2		1	1	2	2	3	9	10	9
Hudson	10	11	3	8	14	5	1			3	2	2	22	17	23	23	23	29
Ixonia		1	1	2	4	3	4	2	4				1	2	2	5	3	5
Kiel	3	4	3	1	1	1				1	2	3	1	4	2	2	3	5
Leland	5	1	8				7	7	10				9	4	9	20	20	27
Madison 1	1	2	4	3	2		9	8	16	4	7	2	6	10	8	42	55	48
Monterey			3	4	4	11							2	2	2	8	8	4
Orfordville	2	2	3	3	5	3	1	1	2				1	1		8	12	9
River Hills	3	1	1	3	8	11	6	8	8				5	4	10	8	6	7
Saukville 1	1	2	6	9	10	11	9	16	20		3	4	2	5	7	13	22	22
Shiocton	2	6	2	4	6	6	1		4	2	5	7	6	15	12	6	9	8
Sturgeon Bay	4	5	7	7	7	9	1			4	2	2	12	8	6	3	18	9
Viroqua 1	2	3	1	1	1	2							13	12	10	7	9	9
Viroqua 2		2	3	2	1	2		3					1	1	3	2	7	9
	36	43	53	63	75	74	44	47	69	15	26	22	92	93	105	173	226	218
Appleton 1					16	14		11	9		7	6	12	7		11	8	
Appleton 2		3			6	10		6	10		2	2	4	3		12	7	
Fort Atkinson		4	1		7	4		2	3			2	3	1		15	11	
Grantsburg 1			1		11	3							2	1		9	5	
Grantsburg 2					2	1					1	2	2	2		3	4	
Grantsburg 3		3	1		42	10					5	1	15	12		15	11	
Kenosha		2	3		1	4			1				9	9		11	9	
Madison 2		2	4					2	2				3	2		20	14	
Ogema					1	2					29	15	7	8		11	1	
Oshkosh					7	11					1	2	2	1		5	4	
Saukville 2					2	2		5	3							4	5	
Stevens Pt. 1			2			1								2	4	8	6	
Verona 1		8	5		1								16	22	7	25	7	
Wash. Island 1		1	1		12	11						2	21	48		3	5	
Wash. Island 2					1	18			2					8				
	66	71		184	165		73	100		71	54		191	233		360	338	
1961-63 Change	47%			17%			58%			47%			14%			26%		
1962-63 Change	8%			-10%			37%			-24%			22%			-6%		

this reasoning, the severe southern cold of the winter 1962-1963 should produce a further decline in Wisconsin summer Bluebirds during 1963, and apparently this is precisely what happened.

This is only one of a number of significant observations that can be gleaned from the 1963 summer bird count, even though the statewide

Table 1. 1961-1963 Statistical Summary

Year	No. of Counts	No. of Observers	No. of Party-Hours	No. of Species	No. of Individuals
1961	29	44	114½	140	16,591
1962	54	89	237	191	40,657
1963	46	71	216½	174	31,552

participation did not quite match up to that of the previous year (see Table 1). Of the 46 counts taken in 1963, 31 came close enough to duplicating similar counts in identical areas in 1962 to offer good comparisons; 16 of these were inaugurated in 1961 and offer comparative figures for three consecutive years. Two of the 46 counts were re-takes of counts inaugurated in 1961 but missed in 1962; 13 were new counts which we hope will be repeated in future years.

Robin			Eastern Meadow-lark			Western Meadow-lark			Goldfinch			Savannah Sparrow			Vesper Sparrow			Chipping Sparrow		
61	62	63	61	62	63	61	62	63	61	62	63	61	62	63	61	62	63	61	62	63
9	16	18	4	4	9	1	1	3	5	5	8	6	5	8	4	3	4	3	2	7
20	29	26	12	8	3	2	2	2	4	7	9	16	16	8	17	9	14	3	3	4
8	9	14	1		4				1	4	8							3	4	4
14	30	47				69	81	80	17	19	33				26	34	50	9	9	11
6	5	13	3		5			4	6	6	6	2	2	37		1				1
3	5	4								1	18				2	2	1	1		
1	7	7	1						5	7	13				1			1		2
36	32	14			2				6	56	41							1		
9	8	7	1	5	6			3	5	10	34	2	3	5		1	3	3		
5	10	11	1	2	2	2	5	4	7	9	10		1	1	1	2	1			
69	67	96	26	23	36		1		5	8	5	39	37	56	2	2	4	4	2	8
19	25	52	9	20	27				15	7	15	45	32	35	19	5	13	5	13	11
22	41	23	12	11	14	1	1	2	12	5	23	22	13	20	18	4	7	1	2	2
21	23	23	2						1	2	3							7	3	4
10	7	7	1	4	4	2	5	3	7	14	12				3	6	7	2	1	3
12	17	15	7	5	8	7	6	3	1	2	5		2		4	6	3	4	6	3
264	381	377	80	82	120	84	102	104	97	162	243	132	110	170	97	75	107	43	45	61
46	59		21	41			7	7	22	26			85	47		18	12		1	2
42	21		21	31			10	10	8	30			61	93		11	7		2	
16	19		8	5			7	2	11	27						1				
10	12								1	3			3			5	2			
51	19			4			4			4									8	3
28	7						27		6	5						1			2	
74	57		15	4			9	11	10	26			3	11		1	9		3	8
8	5								9	4										
24	14			3	4				18	12			7	8					11	4
86	129			5	18		15	12	8	13			5	12		22	26		8	9
2			2	3					6	2			2			3	2			
25	42							3	1	2							2		1	20
	6							2	3								4			
36	104		10	21					6	5			6	5		2	4		3	14
2	33		3	19			1	3		6			3	24		1	6		4	21
781	904		170	270		183	156		271	408		285	370		141	181		88	142	
43%			50%			21%			151%			29%			10%			42%		
16%			59%			-15%			51%			30%			28%			61%		

Significance of Yearly Variations

Since the idea for the summer bird count project was conceived in 1961, we have looked forward eagerly to the time when sufficient data would be available to make some valid year-to-year comparisons. Only in the most tentative way can this be done this year, for three years is still precious little experience. Yet we have endeavored to start by listing each species that was mentioned by some participant as being significantly increased or decreased in his particular area, and tabulating all results for this species in the 31 counts that were repeats of 1962 counts (see Table 2). Such a reported change might mean: (1) no real local change, the difference merely reflecting varying weather conditions or "chance"; (2) a purely local change, occasioned by changing habitat or some unknown factor; (3) a regional change affecting some portion of the state, but not all of it; or (4) a change that is statewide, and perhaps even wider than that.

For instance, on the Hudson count the writer found only three Downy Woodpeckers in 1963, compared with 10 in 1961 and 11 in 1962. Yet the overall total for the 16 three-year comparison counts showed a net gain of 53 for 1963 against 36 in 1961—a gain of 47%; and the 31 two-year comparisons showed a slight (8%) gain from 66 in 1962 to 71 in

1963. Obviously, the Hudson figures do not point to a significant trend; the chances are that the birds just didn't happen to be in evidence when the 1963 count was taken.

Also, at Hudson the number of Eastern Kingbirds appeared to dwindle from 8 in 1961 and 14 in 1962 to 5 in 1963. Again, this change is not reflected in the overall totals (17% gain over 1961, 10% loss below 1962). Yet noticeable decreases also were reported on all three Grantsburg counts, and since these are the only count areas in that portion of Wisconsin that offer favorable Kingbird habitat, suspicions of a possible regional decline are aroused (though not confirmed, on such slim evidence!).

Mary Decker and Mary Donald noted a modest increase in Traill's Flycatchers at Saukville. When this was checked out, it was found that 13 stations reported small increases, while only two reported small decreases. Composite totals showed an increase of 37% over 1962, 58% over 1961. The sample is too small to warrant an authoritative conclusion, but the possibilities of a wide area of modest increase are evident.

At Ogema William Hilsenhoff noted that the Least Flycatcher numbers in 1963 were half of those of the previous year. A similar drop from 14 to 6 birds was noted by the party that canoed down the Brule River in the northwest corner of the state; but since their 1963 count did not start until mid-morning after much of the morning song period had elapsed, the Brule count has not been included in Table 2. Even so, enough other stations reported a slight decline to arouse suspicions.

The numbers of Wood Pewees showed a sharp increase on the two Washington Island counts. But the picture throughout the rest of the state is one of remarkable consistency. A similar picture of consistency holds for the Catbird; Hilsenhoff had noted a drop from 11 to 1 at Ogema, but this had been offset by a sharp increase from 7 to 25 at Verona, while other stations showed little variation.

Changes in Robin Population

Fluctuations in the Robin population are expected, partly because of spraying programs carried on in some communities, and partly because some flocking has begun to take place by late June, especially when there has been an early start to the nesting season. Observers at Hudson, Oshkosh, Stevens Point, Washington Island, Saukville and River Hills commented on sizable increases; decreases showed up on both Madison counts, two of the three Grantsburg areas, one of the Appleton studies, and Kenosha. The overall picture is a 43% increase over 1961, and a 16% gain over 1962.

After showing scarcely any fluctuation between 1961 and 1962, the Eastern Meadowlark took a whopping 50% jump this year; 17 counts showed increases—several of them sizable—while only 3 counts showed minor decreases. Interestingly enough, the Western Meadowlark did not follow this pattern at all; it showed a very modest increase in 1962 which was largely offset the following year.

The most vivid instance of a 1963 increase was with the Goldfinch. On only one of the 31 repeated counts was this species unrecorded, and on many of the 21 counts that showed increases over 1962 the gains were

substantial. Composite figures for repeated counts showed 1963 totals 51% over 1962 and 151% over 1961.

Does the Savannah Sparrow sing less when the morning temperatures are down in the forties? The two Appleton counts present an interesting contrast: one taken in a modest wind and low temperatures showed a drop from 85 birds in 1962 to 47 in 1963; a second count taken two days later in a different area, with less wind and temperatures in the high fifties, produced an increase from 61 to 93. The overall picture is one of substantial increase over much of the state. Even with the one large drop at Appleton, the 1963 statewide total exceeded that of 1962 by 30%, and if one were to disregard the one Appleton count, the overall increase would be 60%.

At Hudson numbers of Vesper Sparrows went from 26 in 1961 to 34 and 50 in succeeding years, while Louise Erickson noted sizable increases over 1962 at Kenosha and Washington Island. Yet nearly as many stations reported decreases as increases, so no definite pattern emerges.

It sounds impressive to say that the Chipping Sparrow numbers jumped 61% over 1962, or 42% over 1961. Actually, it is a case of large jumps at Stevens Point and Washington Island that give this impression, when at nearly all other stations the populations remained reasonably stable.

How Accurate Are The Figures?

This serves to illustrate what a mistake it would be to attach much accuracy to these figures. It seems highly unlikely that the population of a given species in our state would vary as much as 20% in any given year—much less 30%, 40%, 50%, or 60%. Much larger samples are needed in order to refine these percentages to a truer norm. Yet when birds like the Traill's Flycatcher, Eastern Meadowlark, Goldfinch and Savannah Sparrow show such large percentage gains in small samples, and at the same time show gains at the great majority of reporting stations, there is high probability that at least some sort of increase actually has taken place.

In the summary of the 1962 summer bird count (1963 **Passenger Pigeon 98**) mention was made of several species that appeared to have experienced significant fluctuations between 1961 and 1962. What happened to them in 1963? Figures for these are included in Table 3. There is the suggestion that both species of cuckoos staged a comeback following 1962 lows, but the statistical samples are so very small a few "chance" birds here or there could make a drastic change in the picture. The picture for both species of marsh wrens is confused—sharp gains in some areas and losses in others—but 1963 figures were generally larger than in 1961. The Field Sparrow retained most of the gains in 1963 that it had made in 1962, most fluctuations being minor.

Also included in Table 3 are the figures for the Black-capped Chickadee. This bird had been unusually scarce through most of the state during the winter of 1962-1963, giving cause to wonder if its summer population, too, would be reduced. Figures, of course, are much too fragmentary to be thoroughly authentic; but it would appear the summer population—if anything—was increased rather than decreased.

Relative Abundance Within Families

As the summer bird count progresses year by year and becomes more truly representative of the entire state, it should be possible to define more precisely the relative abundance of different species within the various families. When the status of birds is described, a procedure frequently followed involves taking one whole family, deciding which members of that family are most numerous and thus deserving the term "common" (or, in a few instances, "abundant"), then deciding which members

Table 3.

	Yellow-billed Cuckoo			Black-billed Cuckoo			Black-capped Chickadee			Long-billed Marsh Wren			Short-billed Marsh Wren			Field Sparrow		
	61	62	63	61	62	63	61	62	63	61	62	63	61	62	63	61	62	63
Dousman 1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	5	2	3	4				2	5	6
Dousman 2	3		1				5	8	8	4	1		2			2	5	9
Eagle	1			1	1						1					5	24	3
Hudson			1	3		9	4	2	6		2		1	13	8	22	23	26
Ixonia				4			5	11	1	2		2			1			2
Kiel	1		2				3	1	6		3	2	5	6		3	3	5
Leland		2	1	3	1		8	2	5	1					2	3	1	5
Madison 1				1		2	8	8	22		2	1		2	2	4	16	9
Monterey			2									15		7				2
Orfordville		1	1	1		1	2		1	1	6	2		4	4	2	5	4
River Hills			1	2	1	6	8	4	3	1	6	4		6		6	7	8
Saukville 1	7	2			5	4	7	3	13	1	9	2	10	15	4	5	9	8
Shiocton	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	3		6	5	1		
Sturgeon Bay							4	12	14				1			2		
Viroqua 1	4		2	2	1		1	1	8							8	14	13
Viroqua 2							1	1	2							2	3	5
	21	6	13	20	12	26	60	58	96	14	35	33	21	59	26	69	115	103
Appleton 1		1	1		1			1	1		14	2		18	12			
Appleton 2		1			1			2			10	10		18	21			
Fort Atkinson									1					2			4	5
Grantsburg 1		2	3		2	5					5	6		10	32			
Grantsburg 2						3												
Grantsburg 3					3			1	1			1		10	4		17	5
Kenosha								1	1		4	27		1	1		8	5
Madison 2					1			2	3		2	3						
Ogema					3	2		7	8					5	8			
Oshkosh												2		2	4			
Saukville 2											2	3					5	6
Stevens Pt. 1			1					1	2								1	
Verona 1		2	2					8	11								2	7
Wash. Island 1		4	6		3	1		28	13			1			1		3	1
Wash. Island 2		3	2			4		2	1								5	2
	19	28		26	41		111	138		72	88		125	109		160	134	
1961-3 Change	-38%			30%			60%			236%			24%			49%		
1962-3 Change	47%			58%			24%			22%			-13%			-16%		

are somewhat less numerous and deserving the designation "fairly common," and so on through "uncommon," "rare," "very rare" and "accidental." When the booklet, **Wisconsin Birds—A Preliminary Checklist with Migration Charts**, was being prepared, and the committee was dealing with the flycatcher family, the description "common" was chosen for the Eastern Kingbird, Phoebe, Traill's, Least and Wood Pewee; the Crested was labeled "fairly common," while the word "uncommon" was chosen for the Yellow-bellied and Olive-sided. For the 1960 revision, the Traill's was labeled "fairly common," while the word "uncommon" was chosen for "fairly common" while the Phoebe remained "common." But look at the composite figures for the Crested and the Phoebe during the three-year history of the summer bird count.

Year	Crested Flycatcher		Phoebe	
1961	120	(24 counts)	51	(17 counts)
1962	247	(41 counts)	105	(33 counts)
1963	197	(37 counts)	63	(18 counts)

It would appear that the status of these two birds should be reversed when the next checklist revision is prepared.

Table 4. Warblers in Northern Wisconsin

	Superior (1963; 1 count)	Brule (1961-3; 3 counts)	Clam Lake (1963; 1 count)	Loretta (1961; 1 count)	Ogema (1962-3; 2 counts)	Three Lakes (1962; 1 count)	Hiles (1962; 1 count)	Armstrong Creek (1963; 1 count)	Washington Island (1962-3; 4 counts)	Total
Black-and-white	1	8	18	3	12		9		5	56
Golden-winged	2	2	4		5					13
Tennessee		1								1
Nashville	3	22	24		14	2	34		1	100
Parula		28	5	2			1	2		38
Yellow	6		3	3	3		1		1	17
Magnolia		1	1				9			11
Cape May							1			1
Black-thr. Blue							1	1		2
Myrtle		4			4	6	5			19
Black-thr. Green		19	22	1	3	3	20	1	8	77
Blackburnian		24	9	3	5		11	1	1	54
Chestnut-sided	3	16	52	28	11	1	21	1	11	144
Pine		15								15
Palm						2				2
Ovenbird	16	5	72	39	21	3	30	15	28	229
No. Waterthrush		3	2			1	2			8
Connecticut						2	4	2		8
Mourning	4	10	50	2	6	2	12		1	87
Yellowthroat	19	24	19	13	11		16	4	7	113
Canada		13	1	2	1				1	18
Redstart	26	8	8	29	5			2	23	101

More Revisions Needed

Some revisions were made in the status of summer warblers in northern Wisconsin for the 1960 checklist revision. The data in Table 4 shows the wisdom of some of the changes that were made, and perhaps will point the way to some minor revisions that should be made in the future. Each column in Table 4 gives the average number of birds of each species per count that has been taken in that particular area during the past three years (example: at Brule 30 Parulas were counted in 1961, 33 in 1962, 21 in 1963; the average of 28 is included in Table 4). Different types of forest cover will of course feature different kinds of warblers; deciduous woods attract the Nashville and Mourning; jack pine is favored by the Nashville; white pine is home to the Black-throated Green and the Pine; spruce is preferred by the Magnolia, Blackburnian and Canada; cedar is popular with the Parula. In the relatively few count areas of northern Wisconsin that have been touched in the first years of

this project, various forest types are presented; and doubtless further refining will come as more areas are censused. But note how the Ovenbird stands out: among the top three warbler species everywhere except at Brule. Note how the Chestnut-sided may outnumber the Yellowthroat and the Redstart. See how numerous a bird like the Pine can be at one location, and how completely absent from other spots.

Rarities

The prime purpose of the summer bird count is not to see how large a list one can run up, nor is it to see how many rarities one can find. The measurement of population figures for a limited number of regular residents is basically more important. Yet the amount of field work that goes into a cooperative project of this sort is bound to produce a smattering of rarities, and has been pointed out in summaries of the first two years (1961 Passenger Pigeon 52-60 and 1963 Passenger Pigeon 91-102). These observations often help draw more precisely the summer ranges of the various species. The 1963 count has its share of noteworthy records:

Canada Goose: Four young on the Wausau count indicate breeding at that location; one on the Clintonville count is believed to be an injured bird; noted again at Grantsburg.

Goshawk: An individual was spotted in flight at Clam Lake. While this bird is probably a regular breeder in the northern counties, it is rarely seen.

Broad-winged Hawk: Recorded at Dousman 3, Fort Atkinson and Madison 1, all at or just beyond the fringe of their normal summer range.

Rough-legged Hawk: Never known to have bred in the state, this bird appears on the summer count for the second time in three years, being recorded on Appleton 1.

Wilson's Phalarope: The observation of a bird on Washington Island 1 stretches the normal summer range of this bird a bit.

Benaparte's Gull: One bird on Appleton 2 and 11 on Racine 2 are either exceptionally late spring migrants or unusual summer records.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: Present day breeding records for the state are scarce, and summer range not well defined. Thus singing males on the counts at Brule and Clam Lake are interesting.

Acadian Flycatcher: Surprising are two birds on the Washington Island 1 count and an individual at Hudson. Both are decidedly north of the normal range.

Red-breasted Nuthatch: It is not surprising to find this species on such northern counts as Superior, Brule, Clam Lake, Armstrong Creek, Washington Island and Sturgeon Bay, but it is mildly surprising to find one at Shiocton, and an even greater surprise to find one at Hudson—and quite removed from its favorite coniferous habitat, too.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Found for the third consecutive year at Hudson, which appears to be this bird's northernmost penetration.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Although not yet proven to be a Wisconsin breeder, two birds repeated on the Brule count, increasing the probability that a nest will some day be found.

Black-throated Green Warbler: Two birds were seen and heard singing on the Racine 2 count—far south of the northern counties where this bird is normally found in summer.

Cerulean Warbler: Repeated at Shiocton, as well as at Leland and Sullivan, giving further support to the belief that this bird can be found in various parts of central Wisconsin where there is suitable habitat.

Louisiana Waterthrush: Apparently we must not leave the southeastern corner of the state out, when drawing the summer range—birds were recorded both at Racine 2 and at Ives Grove. One was also recorded at Hudson, which must represent close to the northern range limit for the western edge of the state.

Connecticut Warbler: Two birds were recorded at Armstrong Creek. This is the part of the state where one is most likely to find this species, but summer records are so scanty that each is worthy of mention.

Yellow-breasted Chat: Noted on the Hudson count for the second time in three years. Also repeated at Madison 2, and noted at Sullivan.

Hooded Warbler: This bird makes its debut on the summer bird count with a bird reported on the Madison 1 count. Although southern Wisconsin has had various May and June records of this southern visitor in recent years, northern Illinois is listed as the limit of the nesting range, and the bird has never been known to nest in Wisconsin.

Dickcissel: Far north are seven birds on Grantsburg 3, and a bird on Washington Island 2.

Pine Siskin: Erratic and rare in summer, this bird was encountered in the far northwest at Superior and Brule.

White-winged Crossbill: After going unrecorded on the 1961 and 1962 counts, this bird showed up unexpectedly at Brule.

Grasshopper Sparrow: Infrequently reported from the northern counties, this species turned up on Grantsburg 1 and Washington Island 1, and was noted during the count period at Armstrong Creek.

Most Common Birds

When the first summer bird count was written up, a list was made up of the ten most numerous species as they appeared in the very limited coverage available that first year. A comparison of that list with the composite totals included in Table 5 shows that only one of the original ten has been replaced (Mourning Dove) with the improved coverage of the past two years. The ten most numerous species to be reported in 1963 were, in order: Redwinged Blackbird (1st in 1961), Common Grackle (2nd in 1961), Herring Gull (8th), Starling (4th), Robin (5th), House Sparrow (3rd), Song Sparrow (7th), Bank Swallow (29th), Cowbird (6th) and Crow (10th).

Another method of gauging the most common species is by determining which ones appear on the largest number of counts, and therefore spread over the entire state in varied habitat types. No species appeared on all 46 counts; noted on 45 counts were the Crow, Catbird, Robin and Song Sparrow; the Redwinged Blackbird showed up on 44 lists; present in 43 areas were the Blue Jay, Common Yellowthroat and Goldfinch; recorded at 42 points were the Flicker and Cowbird; the Wood Pewee was detected at 41 stations; and the Brown Thrasher and Common Grackle put in an appearance at 40.

More Observers Needed

The biggest question a reviewer faces in attempting to summarize this project is: How valid and valuable are the figures with which we deal? Because we are still dealing with such a small number of counts, and because there are inevitably some variables that cannot be completely controlled, we are impelled to place a large label "tentative" upon every conclusion or trend that has been mentioned in this summary. Time itself will add to the reliability of the project results. Each passing year will help in the process of sorting out the minor changes from the major ones.

What is needed further is the recruiting of many more participants, so that more areas of the state can be covered. Those who have taken

Table 5. 1963 Composite Totals

Species	Counts No.	Birds No.	Species	Counts No.	Birds No.
Common Loon	3	15	Chimney Swift	29	176
Pied-billed Grebe	6	34	Ruby-thr. Hummingbird ..	18	27
Great Blue Heron	16	145	Belted Kingfisher	21	43
Green Heron	21	58	Flicker	42	235
Black-cr. Night Heron	6	18	Pileated Woodpecker	9	17
Yellow-cr. Night Heron	1	3	Red-bellied Wdpkr.	11	31
Least Bittern	7	11	Red-headed Wdpkr.	25	79
American Bittern	6	12	Yellow-b. Sapsucker	5	31
Canada Goose	3	44	Hairy Woodpecker	20	52
Mallard	22	465	Downy Woodpecker	35	100
Black Duck	1	5	Eastern Kingbird	36	188
Green-winged Teal	1	1	Crested Flycatcher	37	197
Blue-winged Teal	24	158	Eastern Phoebe	18	63
American Widgeon	3	6	Yellow-b. Flycatcher	2	2
Wood Duck	14	130	Acadian Flycatcher	2	3
Ring-necked Duck	2	48	Trail's Flycatcher	22	115
Lesser Scaup Duck	1	1	Least Flycatcher	23	119
Ruddy Duck	1	5	Wood Pewee	41	299
Hooded Merganser	2	11	Olive-s. Flycatcher	2	8
Red-br. Merganser	2	11	Horned Lark	12	39
Turkey Vulture	1	1	Tree Swallow	34	411
Goshawk	1	1	Bank Swallow	21	874
Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	2	Rough-winged Swallow	14	61
Cooper's Hawk	1	1	Barn Swallow	30	277
Red-tailed Hawk	14	19	Cliff Swallow	14	215
Red-shouldered Hawk	8	11	Purple Martin	32	356
Broad-winged Hawk	3	3	Gray Jay	1	2
Rough-legged Hawk	1	1	Blue Jay	43	471
Marsh Hawk	10	15	Raven	4	47
Osprey	2	2	Crow	45	550
Sparrow Hawk	8	18	Black-cap. Chickadee	35	207
Ruffed Grouse	5	8	Tufted Titmouse	7	16
Bobwhite	2	13	White-br. Nuthatch	31	130
Ring-nk. Pheasant	21	112	Red-breasted Nuthatch	8	33
Gray Partridge	2	4	Brown Creeper	2	5
Virginia Rail	6	12	House Wren	37	282
Sora	5	8	Winter Wren	4	13
Common Gallinule	5	30	Long-b. Marsh Wren	19	112
Coot	3	32	Short-b. Marsh Wren	21	126
Killdeer	33	200	Catbird	45	467
Woodcock	8	13	Brown Thrasher	40	160
Common Snipe	5	6	Robin	45	1455
Upland Plover	8	26	Wood Thrush	26	110
Spotted Sandpiper	22	90	Hermit Thrush	3	29
Wilson's Phalarope	1	1	Swainson's Thrush	2	5
Herring Gull	8	2049	Veery	23	207
Ring-billed Gull	2	195	Eastern Bluebird	20	53
Bonaparte's Gull	2	12	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	4	9
Forster's Tern	1	1	Golden-cr. Kinglet	3	19
Common Tern	5	32	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	2
Caspian Tern	1	4	Cedar Waxwing	36	357
Black Tern	19	390	Loggerhead Shrike	3	3
Mourning Dove	39	467	Starling	33	1668
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	19	36	Yellow-throated Vireo	16	25
Black-billed Cuckoo	18	51	Solitary Vireo	2	12
Screech Owl	2	2	Red-eyed Vireo	37	310
Great Horned Owl	1	1	Warbling Vireo	32	106
Barred Owl	5	8	Black-&-White Warbler	12	62
Whippoorwill	7	12	Golden-winged Warbler	5	19
Nighthawk	8	13	Blue-winged Warbler	6	12

Table 5 (continued)

Species	Counts No.	Birds No.	Species	Counts No.	Birds No.
Nashville Warbler	7	71	Orchard Oriole	2	4
Parula Warbler	3	28	Baltimore Oriole	37	189
Yellow Warbler	37	229	Brewer's Blackbird	7	57
Magnolia Warbler	2	2	Common Grackle	40	2979
Bl-thr. Blue Warbler	1	1	Brown-headed Cowbird	42	795
Myrtle Warbler	2	11	Scarlet Tanager	21	85
Bl-thr. Green Warbler	7	68	Cardinal	31	131
Cerulean Warbler	3	10	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	32	174
Blackburnian Warbler	5	36	Indigo Bunting	38	279
Chestnut-sided Warbler	10	122	Dickcissel	8	45
Pine Warbler	1	20	Purple Finch	4	13
Ovenbird	24	281	Pine Siskin	1	1
Northern Waterthrush	4	6	Goldfinch	43	527
Louisiana Waterthrush	4	6	White-w. Crossbill	1	2
Connecticut Warbler	1	2	Rufous-sided Towhee	36	171
Mourning Warbler	9	84	Savannah Sparrow	21	409
Common Yellowthroat	43	430	Grasshopper Sparrow	12	27
Yellow-breasted Chat	3	4	Henslow's Sparrow	6	16
Hooded Warbler	1	1	Vesper Sparrow	26	223
Canada Warbler	3	15	Slate-colored Junco	1	7
Redstart	19	188	Chipping Sparrow	32	217
House Sparrow	29	1189	Clay-colored Sparrow	5	28
Bobolink	29	323	Field Sparrow	29	201
Eastern Meadowlark	28	296	White-throated Sparrow	6	102
Western Meadowlark	25	182	Swamp Sparrow	26	144
Yellow-hd. Blackbird	5	86	Song Sparrow	45	964
Redwinged Blackbird	44	4343			

Additional Special Reported During Count Period:

Common Egret
Blue Goose
Shoveler
Sharp-tailed Grouse
Sandhill Crane
King Rail

Dunlin
Short-eared Owl
Boreal Chickadee
Bell's Vireo
LeConte's Sparrow

part in the past three years know that it is not difficult to conduct a count, nor must one go far afield. The important thing is to pick an area that is small enough to be adequately covered, and one that can be repeated from year to year. One may choose a limited acreage that can be covered entirely by foot, or one may select a route that can be covered by car, with watching-and-listening stops every ¼-mile or so. The morning hours before 10:00 are usually best, for much of the bird song stops by that time, and one should try to duplicate the hours afield as closely as possible each succeeding year. This is an excellent project for local bird clubs—encouraging their members to organize non-overlapping count areas in their regions. But unlike the Christmas bird count, where the results of several parties are compiled into one total, the results from different parties should be submitted as separate summer counts.



DETAILS OF INDIVIDUAL COUNTS

1. Repeated from 1961 and 1962

Dousman 1: June 23; 4:45-10:00; clear, temp. 57, wind 3SE. 69 species, 579 individuals, including Least Bittern and Red-bellied Woodpecker.—Charles and Mary Nelson.

Dousman 2: June 22; 5:00-9:00; clear, temp. 48-70, wind slight. 63 species, 742 individuals, including Common Gallinule.—John Bielefeldt.

Eagle: June 23; 5:30-9:00; clear, temp. 50-72, wind 3-8SE. 56 species, 248 individuals including Red-bellied Woodpecker, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher and Blue-winged Warbler.—Ed and Kay Peartree.

Hudson: June 21; 5:00-9:00; clear, temp. 43-58, wind 2-5SE. 76 species, 1,205 individuals, including Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Acadian Flycatcher, Tufted Titmouse, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Blue-winged Warbler, Louisiana Waterthrush, Yellow-breasted Chat and Orchard Oriole.—Sam Robbins.

Ixonia: June 23; 5:30-8:30; clear, temp. 50-72, wind 3-8SE. 57 species, 422 individuals, including Common Snipe and Loggerhead Shrike.—Gordon Hammel.

Kiel: June 25; 7:00-10:00; hazy bright, temp. 74-80, wind calm. 39 species, 1,131 individuals, including Yellow-billed Cuckoo.—Irene Krostag.

Leland: June 30; 4:30-10:30; early fog, then clearing, temp. 65-85, wind slight. 65 species, 466 individuals, including Woodcock, Common Snipe, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Black-and-white, Golden-winged, Blue-winged and Cerulean Warblers and Louisiana Waterthrush.—David and Hazel Cox, Harold and Carla Kruse.

Madison 1: June 15; 6:00-9:00; clear, temp. 50-65, wind 5W. 55 species, 470 individuals, including Broad-winged Hawk, Common Tern, Blue-winged and Hooded Warblers.—William Hilsenhoff.

Monterey: June 26; 4:30-9:30; clear, temp. 60-79, wind slight. 42 species, 379 individuals, including Common Snipe.—Mrs. Arthur Gauerke, Mrs. Earl Sauer.

Orfordville: June 25; 6:00-10:00; sunny with haze, temp. 64-88, wind 5-10SE. 48 species, 244 individuals.—Mrs. Joseph Mahlum.

River Hills: June 19; 4:00-10:00; partly cloudy, temp. 64-80, wind 11-20SW. 59 species, 1,851 individuals, including Woodcock.—Mary Donald, Marian Urdan.

Saukville 1: June 25; 4:15-8:30; partly cloudy, temp. 60-76, wind slight SE. 79 species, 1,777 individuals, including Least Bittern, Ruffed Grouse, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Black-and-white and Mourning Warblers and Northern Waterthrush.—Mary Decker, Mary Donald.

Shiocton: June 12; 4:15-9:00; clear, temp. 40-52, wind 5-10. 85 species, 842 individuals, including Black Duck, Common Snipe, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Loggerhead Shrike, Nashville, Cerulean and Mourning Warblers, and Grasshopper Sparrow.—Mrs. C. Defferding, Mrs. Fred Tessen, Daryl Tessen.

Sturgeon Bay: June 15; 6:00-12:00; clear, temp. 70, wind S. 56 species, 403 individuals, including Virginia Rail and Red-breasted Nuthatch.—Clarence Anthes, Helen Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Walter Klug, Charlotte McCombe.

Viroqua 1: June 18; 5:00-10:00; clear, temp. 54-80, wind calm. 53 species, 290 individuals, including Tufted Titmouse and Blue-winged Warbler.—Viratine Weber.

Viroqua 2: June 23; 5:30-9:30; hazy then sunny, temp. 50-70, wind calm. 44 species, 281 individuals, including Bobwhite and Upland Plover.—Margaret Morse.

2. Repeated from 1962

Appleton 1: June 11; 4:00-8:45; partly cloudy, temp. 40-49, wind 10-18. 74 species, 964 individuals, including Cooper's and Rough-legged Hawk, Gray Partridge, Upland Plover, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Loggerhead Shrike, Northern Waterthrush and Mourning Warbler.—Mrs. C. Defferding, Mrs. Fred Tessen, Daryl Tessen.

Appleton 2: June 13; 4:15-8:30; cloudy with occasional rain, temp. 54-64, wind 3-9. 71 species, 833 individuals, including Least Bittern, Common Gallinule, Upland Plover, Bonaparte's Gull, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Mourning Warbler, Yellow-headed Blackbird and Henslow's Sparrow.—Sam Robbins, Daryl Tessen.

Brule: July 2; 9:45-4:00; partly cloudy, temp. 60-70, wind 15NW. 71 species, 606 individuals, including Sharp-shinned Hawk, Osprey, Yellow-bellied and Olive-sided Flycatchers, Winter Wren, Golden and Ruby-crowned Kinglets, Solitary Vireo, Parula, Magnolia and Pine Warblers, Pine Siskin and White-winged Crossbill.—John Degerman, Mr. & Mrs. Ken Magnuson, Susanne Magnuson, Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Klugow, Sam Robbins.

Fort Atkinson: June 25; 6:30-10:00; clear, temp. 60, wind 5-10. 55 species, 449 individuals, including Broad-winged Hawk and Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.—Elizabeth Degner, Mrs. Jerry Hausz.

Grantsburg 1: June 30; 5:15-10:30; clear, temp. 68-86, wind 1-10SE. 61 species, 1,018 individuals, including Canada Goose, Green-winged Teal, Ring-necked Duck, Virginia Rail, Common Snipe, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Yellow-throated Vireo, Yellow-headed Blackbird and Grasshopper Sparrow.—Norman and Evelyn Stone, Clarence and Harriett Wagman.

Grantsburg 2: June 29; 5:15-7:30; partly cloudy, temp. 70, wind slight SE. 37 species, 174 individuals.—Genevra Fornell, Madeline Huth.

Grantsburg 3: June 30; 5:00-10:00; clear, temp. 68, wind 10SE. 52 species, 465 individuals, including Dickcissel.—Ray and Helen Caldwell, Madeline Huth.

Kenosha: June 26; 4:00-10:00; clear, temp. 88, wind W. 76 species, 1,588 individuals, including Yellow-crowned Night Heron, American Widgeon, Woodcock, Upland Plover and Screech Owl.—Louise Erickson, Bob Fiehweg, Marc Madsen, John Saetveit, Bill Weber.

Madison 2: June 16; 6:00-10:00; clear, temp. 58-72, wind slight. 50 species, 206 individuals, including Least Bittern, Woodcock, Tufted Titmouse, Black-and-white Warbler and Yellow-breasted Chat.—Martha Lound.

Ogema: June 18; 5:00-10:00; cloudy, temp. 55-70, wind 0-10SW. 69 species, 512 individuals, including Hooded Merganser, Raven, Hermit Thrush, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Golden-winged and Myrtle Warblers.—William Hilsenhoff.

Oshkosh: June 17; 4:30-10:15; clear, temp. 53, wind calm. 49 species, 1,941 individuals, including Common Gallinule, Upland Plover and Yellow-headed Blackbird.—Gertrude Braun, Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Buckstaff.

Saukville 2: June 13; 6:00-10:00; cloudy with some rain, temp. 47-56, wind 0-5SW. 39 species, 201 individuals.—Harold Bauers.

Stevens Point 1: June 17; 4:15-10:30; clear, temp. 52-76, wind light. 53 species, 324 individuals, including Woodcock, Yellow-billed Cuckoo and Clay-colored Sparrow.—George Becker, Arol Epple.

Verona 1: June 28; 4:45-9:30; partly cloudy, temp. 65-75, wind 5N. 46 species, 293 individuals, including Bobwhite and Tufted Titmouse.—Thomas Ashman.

Washington Island 1: June 29; 4:00-10:00; clear, temp. 70-85, wind slight. 79 species, 1,437 individuals, including Loon, Red-breasted Merganser, Wilson's Phalarope, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Acadian Flycatcher, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Winter Wren, Swainson's Thrush, Blackburnian, Mourning and Canada Warblers, Grasshopper and White-throated Sparrows.—Louise Erickson.

Washington Island 2: June 30; 4:00-10:00; clear, temp. 70-88, wind slight. 65 species, 2,363 individuals, including Hooded and Red-breasted Mergansers, Caspian Tern, Winter Wren and Dickcissel.—Louise Erickson.

3. Repeated from 1961

Beaver Dam Lake: June 30; 6:00-10:00; clear, temp. 65-85, wind calm. 35 species, 439 individuals, including Least Bittern, Ring-necked and Ruddy Ducks, Common Gallinule, Common Tern and Yellow-headed Blackbird.—John Bielefeldt, Charles Nelson.

Verona 2: June 15; 7:00-10:00; clear, temp. 60-75, wind slight. 40 species, 216 individuals, including Tufted Titmouse and Chestnut-sided Warbler.—Mr. & Mrs. N. R. Barger.

4. New Counts

Armstrong Creek: Armstrong Creek township, Nicolet National Forest area, Forest county. 50 miles by car, 1 on foot. June 26; 7:30-3:30; clear, temp. 80, wind 5NW. 47 species, 244 individuals, including Loon, Raven, Parula, Black-throated Blue and Connecticut Warblers.—Carl and Dorothy Frister, Harry Teeslink.

Clam Lake: County highway "GG" north and east from Clam Lake to outskirts of Mellen, Ashland county. 19 miles by car. July 1; 6:00-10:00; cloudy, temp. 58-75, wind 5-15SW. 73 species, 957 individuals, including Goshawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Yellow-bellied and Olive-sided Flycatchers, Gray Jay, Winter Wren, Hermit and Swainson's Thrushes, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Solitary Vireo, Golden-winged, Parula, Magnolia and Canada Warblers, Slate-colored Junco.—Sam Robbins.

Clintonville: Residential sections of Clintonville, including airport and cemetery, Waupaca county. 200 acres on foot. June 19; 5:00-9:45; cloudy, temp. 62-70, wind 10. 41 species, 284 individuals, including Canada Goose, Upland Plover and Grasshopper Sparrow.—Jeff Rill, Mrs. Russell Rill.

Dousman 3: Paul Hoffman property near Dousman, Waukesha county. 30 acres on foot. June 23; 5:00-11:00; clear, temp. 58-70, wind 8E. 46 species, 108 individuals, including Broad-winged Hawk and Veery.—Emma Hoffmann.

Ives Grove: Evans Park, adjoining pasture and crop land east to Hwy. 94, Racine county. 350 acres on foot. June 18; 4:00-9:00; partly cloudy, temp. 59-79, wind 9E. 56 species, 774 individuals, including Red-bellied Woodpecker, Tufted Titmouse, Veery and Louisiana Waterthrush.—John Saetveit, Bill Weber.

Racine 1: Forest Park, Wood Road, County Line Road, Hansche ponds, county highway "C", Waterford ponds, Tichigan Refuge, Racine county. 15 miles by car. June 25; 4:00-10:00; clear, temp. 85, wind slight. 70 species, 912 individuals, including Least Bittern, Gray Partridge, Upland Plover, Screech Owl and Veery.—Louise Erickson, Bob Fiehweg, Marc Madsen, John Saetveit and Bill Weber.

Racine 2: Along Lake Michigan from Wind Point to Seven Mile Road, Racine county. 8 miles by car. June 27; 7:00-10:00; clear, temp. 85, wind S. 58 species, 1,598 individuals, including American Widgeon, Woodcock, Bonaparte's Gull, Forster's Tern, Black-throated Green Warbler, Louisiana Waterthrush and Orchard Oriole.—Louise Erickson, Bob Fiehweg, Marc Madsen, John Saetveit, Bill Weber.

Stevens Point 2: Deerwood, town of Hull, Portage county. 35 acres on foot. June 28; 7:10:00; clear, temp. 70-85, wind slight. 20 species, 182 individuals.—Jane Bickford.

Stevens Point 3: Rocky Run Boy Scout nature area and adjoining farmland, Portage county. 110 acres on foot. June 23; 5:00-9:00; clear, temp. 50-70, wind light S. 37 species, 75 individuals, including Yellow-billed Cuckoo and Black-and-white Warbler.—John Simonis.

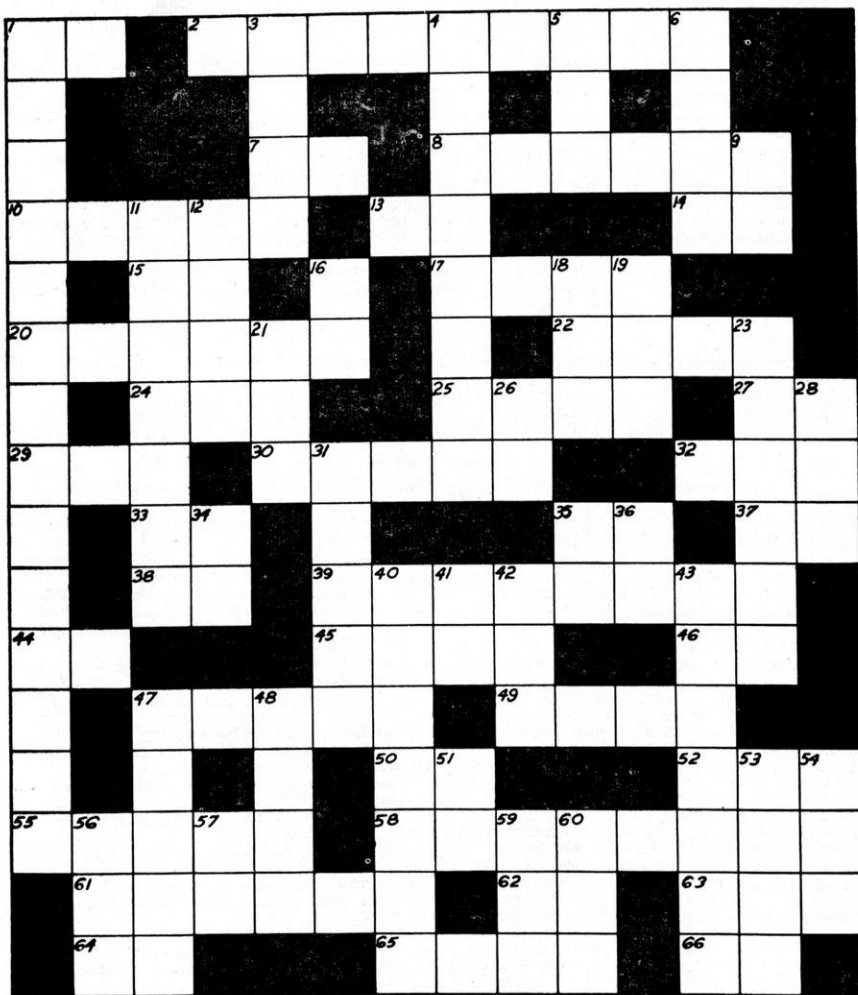
Sullivan: Deciduous upland woods and river bank near town, Jefferson county. 30 acres on foot. June 23; 6:15-10:15; clear, temp. 60-76, wind 5-9SE. 48 species, 280 individuals, including Turkey Vulture, Golden-winged, Blue-winged, Cerulean and Chestnut-sided Warblers and Yellow-breasted Chat.—Richard Sharp.

Superior: Billings Drive and Billings Park, following St. Louis River between Superior and Duluth, Douglas county. 9 miles by car. June 22; 4:00-10:00; cloudy to fair, temp. 35-60, wind 10-15. 64 species, 616 individuals, including American Widgeon, Osprey, Woodcock, Trail's Flycatcher, Short-billed Marsh Wren and Golden-winged Warbler.—Richard Bernard.

Wausau: Fern Island along Wisconsin River, Marathon county. 35 acres on foot. June 12; 5:45-10:00; overcast with occasional light showers, temp. 55-70, wind 5-8. 36 species, 333 individuals, including Canada Goose and Lesser Scaup Duck.—Emily Bierbrauer, Joan Williams.

Roberts, Wisconsin

CONSERVATION CROSSWORDS



PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION OF
TREES FOR TOMORROW CONSERVATION CAMP
EAGLE RIVER, WISCONSIN

Horizontal

1. Abbreviation "that is"
2. Term for resources that can be restored
7. Abbreviation "bachelor of arts"
8. Plant parts that are an aid in one of the greatest processes in transfer of solar energy and materials into forms very important to man
10. Soils may by action of wind, water, and other geological processes with much loss in value to mankind
13. After birth of Christ
14. Abbreviation for northeast
15. Abbreviation "in regard to"
17. That resource which the laws of conservation dictate "that man shall live **with** as well as live on"
20. In the winter deer are sometimes forced to browse on substandard foods that are hard to and result in malnutrition
22. A terrace on sloping land is as an trough on a roof

24. Plural and second person singular, present indicative of verb "be"
25. What element of deer habitat may become scarce and critical in winter in northern areas?
27. Abbreviation state of Virginia
29. Instrument used in separating heavy precious minerals from soil or rock materials by use of water and agitation
30. One of the renewable natural resources that is renewed by the process known as the hydrologic cycle
32. A color visible in tree leaves in fall
33. Singular present indicative of verb "be"
35. Alternative
37. Negation
38. Prefix meaning "with" or "joint"
39. To establish forest trees on land never before forested. To plant trees on land formerly forested is to "reforest"
44. To act
45. A U. S. Forest Service definition of conservation is "the greatest to the greatest number in the long run"
46. We (objective case)
47. One group of industries sponsoring Trees for Tomorrow
49. Female deer (plural)
50. One-half the width of an em
52. A resulting action of sun rays upon human epidermal tissue
55. A condition of water which lowers its quality for drinking
58. No natural resource can be considered separate and apart from other resources
61. To feel indignation at
62. Spanish "the"
63. Suffix meaning "salt" of an element in chemistry
64. Abbreviation "Eagle River"
65. A mixture of mineral and organic matter at the earth's surface that is one of the essentials for sustaining plant life
66. Abbreviation "Nova Scotia"
6. Equal
9. Abbreviation for element selenium
11. Material which is important as a part of the mixture as the earth's surface known as soil. Opposite to mineral
12. An important big game animal in Wisconsin
16. Latin "and"
18. Prefix meaning "new" or "recent"
19. Father
21. Fasten with stitches
23. Happening. Many have had a tremendous effect upon our natural resources. The philosophy of "short rich and long poor" in logging our forest stands may be said to have been one of the in the history of the forest resource
26. Word used to express a choice
28. "Much about nothing"
31. Wise saying that has been much used
34. Accordingly
35. Either
36. Prefix meaning once more
40. A fairly large area of land covered with trees. The represents one of the important resources considered in natural resource management or conservation
41. The first two letters in the 3 letter abbreviation indicating price of an item loaded on the carrier at point of origination but not delivered at expense of supplier
42. Queer
43. Wise resource management under the laws of good conservation dictates that a resource be managed in order to its yield for the benefit of mankind
47. Companies from the industry in Wisconsin also sponsor Trees for Tomorrow, Inc.
48. The Wisconsin River is termed the "hardest working river in the Nation" not because it is extremely, extremely deep, or the longest river, but because the water is controlled and used over and over again through a series of reservoirs and power dams
51. Does "conservation" mean "hoarding"?
53. Paper making is one of the that was originated by the Chinese
54. Surname of an American humorist
56. Before
57. Exists
59. Hawaiian floral arrangement
60. We can afford not to practice wise resource management with an expanding population and a generally declining storehouse of resources

Vertical

1. All renewable natural resources are and inter-related and, therefore, the management or treatment of one has effects upon the others
3. A river flowing from central Germany into the North Sea
4. A grouping of birds, animals, furbearers, fish, etc. considered as one of the main groups of renewable natural resources
5. Cry or call of the sheep

Bird Banding at Sauk City

By MRS. HENRY KOENIG

Our serious interest in birds began in 1949 and has increased with each passing year until it now dominates our lives completely.

It all started when we developed a full time feeding program which we carry on faithfully throughout the year, using about 25 feeders in the winter, and a reduced number in summer. Some feeders are on the patio covered with a fiber glass roof where the south side screens have been removed. When the winter birds are gone by early May we take down these feeders, roll up the slat curtains on the north and east sides, and put up screens for the summer. After gathering up countless bushels of sunflower hulls and cleaning the place the patio is again ready for human occupancy plus one Robin. I can truthfully say that in my opinion the patio was built primarily for the birds as a snug winter feeding area. They have two sources of water always available no matter how low the temperature.

Our second type of involvement with the birds occurred in 1959 when state and federal permits were granted to care for injured birds which were being brought here from the surrounding area including Madison and Baraboo. We have never been without a patient since then. At the present time we have four. A female Evening Grosbeak that is unable to fly has been with us two years this month (February). A Robin with a broken leg, brought almost three years ago when about four weeks old, rules this household. He was banded by some friends, but we were advised not to release him for various reasons. At first he ate worms, in fact \$35.00 worth the first winter, but even before that he had refused them periodically, so we had to resort to raw ground beef plus grapes and frozen moths. The Robin has never been caged and is at large in certain rooms. The other two patients are a pair of Purple Finches with wing trouble. They are improving daily and will be released any day. They and the Evening Grosbeak are free in the trees on the huge enclosed porch. Most birds are short term patients from a few hours to a day or so, or a week or a month, depending on the particular area.

Apply for Banding Permit

Our third and most recent venture came about in this way: whenever we attended a WSO convention some well known ornithologists of Madison urged us to apply for a banding permit. We were already so deeply involved with the birds that we thought we didn't have time to go into that. But in July, 1961, I applied for a permit and received it in November. My husband, Henry, managed to find time to make four traps and by January 1, 1962, we were ready for business.

Three of the traps were automatic and the other needed a string to be pulled to close the door. These traps required constant watching because of cats and squirrels and were not always satisfactory in cold, wet or snowy weather. Therefore, toward the end of the winter of 1962, Henry converted two of the window sill feeders into traps and we have continued to use them entirely.

The sill traps are at the bedroom windows and can be seen from the adjoining room or kitchen through the glass of the closed door. The feeders were converted into traps by the addition of a plastic curtain that can be raised to close the opening by pulling a string extending from the feeders into the kitchen where one is unobserved by the birds. Great care is required in removing the birds one at a time so they do not escape into the room. We find it best to trap only a few at a time, for too much commotion is hard on the birds.

Because our introduction to bird banding came the year of the great invasion of Evening Grosbeaks, we were thoroughly initiated and got quite a work out. No breakfast or noon meal was eaten in peace or without interruption. We got up to look at the traps while we ate and whenever the birds came we caught and banded them immediately.

The largest number of Evening Grosbeaks banded in one day was 62 on March 5, with second best of 58 on April 13 following a snow storm. The total number of these birds banded from January 1 to May 9, 1962, was 1,302.

Foreign Retraps

A rewarding feature of banding is the trapping of foreigners—birds already banded by someone else. The band number, species, sex if known, age, and date trapped are recorded and this information is sent to Patuxent Wildlife Research Center at Laurel, Maryland. After a time one is notified as to where, when, and by whom the birds were banded.

We were fortunate enough to trap 40 Evening Grosbeak foreigners in the first four months of 1962. These birds had been originally banded in Ontario, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. A foreigner from New Hampshire had been banded on February 20, 1954. This was the earliest banding date of any bird in the group.

During January, 1963, only one Evening Grosbeak appeared in this area, and we were able to band it January 17. It stayed here the rest of the winter but was very shy. In the years to come whenever Evening Grosbeaks appear in this part of the state we shall eagerly look for bands bearing our own numbers put on in 1962. That year we concentrated on Evening Grosbeaks for they don't come every year. We didn't do as much about the Purple Finches as we might have but from January 1 to May we did band 381 and took one foreigner.

Fifteen Evening Grosbeaks banded by us have been trapped in Ontario, Quebec, Maine, New York, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and four Purple Finches in Maine, Connecticut, and Manitoba.

In 1963 we banded 1,704 Purple Finches. The largest number banded in one day was 53 on March 13. A brown Finch, banded by us January 29, was caught in the still trap eight times on March 3 and once more the next day. It seems strange that only four foreigners were trapped and all were males. The first one was taken January 6 and again on the 19th, and also on March 9 and 16. It had been banded by J. H. Reisinger of Duluth, Minnesota, on April 30, 1961. The second foreigner was trapped February 8 and again on the 11th and 27th. It had been banded March 14, 1959, by S. S. Wilson of Deposit, New York. The third foreigner was caught February 28 and had been banded by Mrs. M. B.

Hickey of Madison, Wisconsin, on March 26, 1961. The fourth foreign Finch was trapped March 26 and was originally banded February 26, 1961, by Gary Kuyava of Duluth, Minnesota.

Of the 1,704 Purple Finches banded in 1963, seven were again trapped in January, 1964. And of the 381 Purple Finches banded during the first four months of 1962, five were again trapped here thus far this year (February, 1964) but were not trapped last year.

Three Purple Finches banded by us in January and March of 1962, returned two years in succession, in 1963 and 1964. Thirty-three different Purple Finches have returned since our banding began in 1962 and of these returns 30 were males and only three were females. Twelve of the males were listed as sex unknown at the time of banding because they were brown then, but had developed adult red plumage upon returning.

Last fall the first Purple Finch, a male, appeared September 17, 1963. The unusually cold weather and snow during December brought the birds to the feeders in numbers.

The first Evening Grosbeaks of the season, two females, came November 27, 1963. We banded 65 of them in December and 92 in January. They have not been numerous at any time, and the most we have counted was 35, but some show up daily for a short time.

Because of the lack of snow cover and the mild temperatures since mid-January, our banding has been almost zero during the past weeks. There seems to be no turnover of Purple Finches like in other years and, therefore, we constantly retrap our own banded birds. At this writing we have handled 386 such catches. Usually the threat of a snow storm or the period following snow brings the birds in to the feeders. No doubt other banders in this area were also eagerly awaiting a snow fall with the hope that it would bring in a new flock or fresh supply of birds. But after a few inches of snow a day ago the situation remains the same for no unbanded birds arrived.

April 1, 1962, we trapped a foreign female Evening Grosbeak which had originally been banded on December 22, 1959, in Pennsylvania. Imagine our surprise when on January 7, 1964, we again trapped this foreigner after two years. That was a real thrill.

We band regularly whenever possible and it is the teamwork of our banding program which helped take care of so many birds in a comparatively short time. The sill trap proved to be a real time and energy saver for one does not need to dress to go outside to use it.

No doubt trapping is flourishing in some parts of our state and country where snow fall has been heavy and regular. If banders there are trapping some of our banded birds we can look forward to reports on them from the bird-banding office at Laurel Maryland. Even though we live in the heart of this village on a rather busy corner, the birds don't seem to mind. May they continue to always come to brighten our lives.

215 Jackson Street
Sauk City, Wisconsin 53583



By the Wayside...

Yellow-billed Cuckoo in Dane County. I do have one record which is of interest—a Yellow-billed Cuckoo in Dane county on November 12. I believe that this is the latest date recorded for this species in Wisconsin. I was returning from a trip to northern Wisconsin and found the bird lying dead on a road just west of Madison in Dane county. The bird was only two feet from the center line of this heavily traveled road and had been dead only a very short time. The body was completely relaxed and the eyes were still clear and moist. The bird was in excellent condition and I gave it to Dr. Emlen for the University study collection.—William Hilsenhoff, Madison.

Purple Sandpiper. These two birds were observed at less than twelve feet. Although the light was only fair, I feel sure these were both Purple Sandpipers. They were feeding with Red-backed Sandpipers and Sanderlings. The Purple Sandpipers were much less afraid than the others and allowed me to get very close. They were in nearly the same plumage, very dark slate back and chest, and several intermittent, irregular stripes of brown on the sides of the belly. There was a definite orange color to the base of the bills and the bills were of medium length and decurved. The legs were bright yellow. In flight, the white rump-patch and white wing stripe showed well, as did the white belly. They traveled from rock to rock, phalarope fashion rather than by fluttering. Observed through 8x40 binoculars.—Bill Weber, Racine.

Black-billed Cuckoo Lands in Lake. On August 21, while watching swallows and Spotted Sandpipers skim over the waves, I heard and saw a splash. It was a Black-billed Cuckoo that had landed about 100 feet out in the lake. He looked surprised, but not panicked. He fluttered his wings and splashed toward shore. When about 20 feet off shore, he stopped struggling—I guess he was almost submerged—but he did make it.—Louise Erickson, Racine.

Snowy Owl at St. Germain. The only unusual item I have to record was the Snowy Owl on the 17th of August at Big St. Germain Lake in Vilas county. The facts are as follows: My 21 year-old son was alone at my cottage at Big St. Germain Lake. He heard Crows mobbing something. He walked toward the sound which was on the lake shore and a Snowy Owl, closely followed by Crows, flew very low and slowly over his head, down our cottage road and turned off into our woods where he was unable to follow further. I am aware there are no Wisconsin records for August but my son knows birds fairly well and is positive it was a Snowy Owl. It was white flecked with dusty, no ear tufts and fully plumaged. The hour was approximately 10:00 a.m.—Alfred S. Bradford, Appleton.

Red-necked Grebes in Winter Plumage at Ashland. Two Red-necked Grebes were seen November 6 (11 a.m.) and November 7 (11:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.) to the right of the bridge crossing the pond as you enter Prentice Park from Highway No. 2. I am quite familiar with this bird as every pond and lake in Alaska has one or two breeding pairs. One

learns its silhouette at a distance. However this is the first time I have seen it in winter plumage. The upper red neck was dusky but appeared slightly brownish in the morning light. . . . The white throat and ear patch, large size, make it positive. . . . A muskrat swimming at least a foot away did not frighten them. They spent little time submerged.—Janet Kozlowski, Ashland.

Possible Say's Phoebe. At about 9:30 a.m. on September 2, I noticed two birds perched on the clothes line approximately 30 feet from the house. I viewed them from the kitchen window against the sun, then went outside, but did not get as good a view; one later lit on the fence nearby. I spent about twenty minutes viewing the birds, using binoculars. They were about Catbird-size or a little smaller. Because of its smaller size, long tail, being slimmer and having a pink tint to the breast, I knew they were not Robins. They perched with tails hanging down, and one seemed less colorful than the other. Their breasts seemed more salmon-colored than rust. They were gray-chested. I checked my Peterson eastern field guide, and not finding any bird fitting their descriptions, I consulted my sister and her bird books. When we found the Say's Phoebe in Peterson's **Field Guide to the Birds of Texas**, I knew at once what my birds had been. This was a dark cloudy morning, the day after a bad storm in Iowa.—Mrs. John Brakefield, Evansville.

Wisconsin's only previous record of this western member of the flycatcher family is a very early specimen from the time of P. R. Hoy in the nineteenth century. Certain important details in this observation are lacking, so the record must remain hypothetical. But this species does occasionally wander east from its normal range in and west of the Great Plains, and has been recorded in Illinois, Indiana, New York and New England.—Autumn Seasonal Editor.



TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE Banded by
BERNARD BROUCHOUD, JR.

Townsend's Solitaire Banded in Manitowoc County. The Townsend's Solitaire was caught in a mist net about two feet from the ground. It was on its way to a hopper feeder containing only barley. This was at the Rahr Memorial School Forest just north of Point Beach State Forest. All field marks were perfect—it was unmistakable. I've never seen one on my several trips to the west, but I have five books in my library that illustrate and describe the bird.—Bernard N. Brouchoud, Jr., Michi-

CLUB NEWS

FORMATION OF A NEW AUDUBON CLUB

The Southwestern Wisconsin Audubon Club has just been formed at Platteville, Wisconsin. This club encompasses the area of Grant, Lafayette, and Iowa counties. Officers have been elected and project and program committees have been organized.

So far the membership is quite small. However, it is growing by leaps and bounds. Most of the members of the club are very active.

Some of the projects which the club has organized at present are: a Bluebird Trails contest open to all FFA, 4-H, and boy and girl scout troops in the three counties; selling wren houses to get money for scholarships for science teachers in the area to attend the Wisconsin Audubon Camp; sponsoring the National Audubon Society lecture series for school children during the day; helping with Christmas, May, and summer bird counts; setting up wildlife sanctuaries; and fighting roadside spraying.

It is hoped by the persons organizing the club that much more information about the wildlife in the unglaciated part of Wisconsin will be recorded in the near future.

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The officers of the club would like to invite any and all interested persons to join the club. The membership dues are \$2.00 single, \$5.00 family, and \$10.00 contributing.—Terrence N. Ingram, Platteville.

NOPEMING AUDUBON SOCIETY

We are a group of about 30 individuals who are interested in the conservation and preservation of our God-given natural resources. We organized just 3 years ago in April and hold monthly meetings, as well as field trips and cook-outs. During this past year we undertook several projects as a community service:

At Christmas we prepared a large window display in a store with the theme "Feed the Birds." Each member made a bird feeder and we suggested foods suitable for different species.

We bought a copy of **Birds of Wisconsin** by Owen Gromme and presented it to the Barron public library.

We borrow movies from the Wisconsin Conservation Department for viewing at our monthly meetings. We send them to the elementary school in town so they can use them at the same time.

We participate in the Christmas bird count (and this year in the May count) and we have field trips to Crex Meadows.

On April 17 we sponsored the Audubon movie, "The Land the Glaciers Forgot," by Rev. Howard Orians. About 300 people from Barron and surrounding area enjoyed the movie.

On May 10 we had our third annual "Mothers' Day Bird Watch and Breakfast Cook-Out" in the Barron city park. It is such an enjoyable affair that three of our charter families who have moved away are planning to attend—one from Huron, South Dakota, one from Madison, and one from Chippewa Falls!

Our members come from various churches, from all walks of life, some rural, some urban—but all bound together by a common interest in nature. It is a wonderful organization and we all look forward to the next meeting. Our most prominent member is Ernie Swift, whom we love and respect.

Perhaps some of these ideas could be used by other wildlife groups in the state.—Mrs. Glen Christianson, Barron.

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book reviews

LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN WOOD WARBLERS.

By Arthur Cleveland Bent. Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1963. Part 1, 367 pp., 44 plates, \$2.50; Part 2, 367 pp., 39 plates, \$2.50. Two-volume set, \$5.00.

LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN FLYCATCHERS, LARKS, SWALLOWS, AND THEIR ALLIES.

By Arthur Cleveland Bent. Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1963. 555 pp., 70 plates, \$2.75.

Dover Publications continues to issue exact photographic reprints of Bent's Life Histories Series, just as they promised to do a few years ago.

Life Histories of North American Wood Warblers is issued in this edition as a two-volume set rather than one volume as originally published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1953.

Life Histories of North American Flycatchers, Larks, Swallows, and Their Allies, originally published in 1942, is an exact duplicate of the original edition.

There is not much this reviewer can say about these books that hasn't already been said in reviews of previously published reprints during the last two years. Serious students of ornithology will want to have these editions as they become available simply because they are Bent books.—Nils P. Dahlstrand

New Editor of The Badger Birder

Miss Mary Donald is the new editor of **The Badger Birder**, WSO's monthly newsletter. She replaces Harold Liebherr, the first editor of the newsletter that was started in September, 1962.

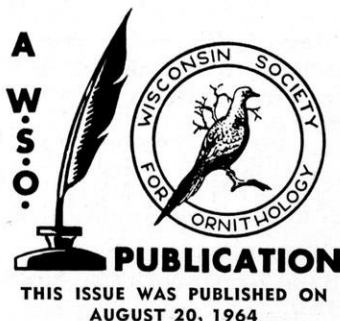
Miss Donald reminds all members that the "newsiness" of **The Badger Birder** depends on the items concerning birds and birders that we send her. She should have items by the 15th of the month for inclusion in the succeeding month's issue. Her address is: 6918 N. Belmont Lane, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53217.

NEWS . . .

Christmas bird count dates for this year will cover the period from Tuesday, December 22, 1964 through Sunday, January 3, 1965. It's not too early to be making plans for this event now. Compilers of last year's count will receive report forms and instructions from Sam Robbins about a month before the count period.

Antigo Audubon Club officers for 1964 are: Mrs. Earle S. Holman, president; Mrs. Myron Wandrey, vice president; and Mrs. Willard Hull, secretary-treasurer. Information about the club may be obtained

from the secretary at 335 Clermont Street, Antigo, Wisconsin 54409.





FIELD NOTES

By CHARLES A. KEMPER, M. D.

Autumn Season

August 16-November 30, 1963

As these notes are written, it is now spring of 1964. Already the first waves of shorebirds, waterfowl and finches have come and gone. A mountain of field notes has been ingested, catalogued, indexed, reviewed, perused, compared, analyzed, regurgitated a few times and thoroughly ruminated. This field notes editor can't help but hope that the reader will not object too much to the staleness of the material. It takes a long time and a lot of work to get into print.

An Interesting Season

Actually this was a very interesting season, though not really spectacular. No new birds were added to our Wisconsin list. But there were some outstanding records. The Red-necked and Western Grebes appeared. While these do occur sparingly over the years, we would consider these as somewhat rare. The Purple Sandpiper, a hundred years ago, was stated by Dr. Hoy to be "greatly abundant" at Racine. But this has not been confirmed by subsequent ornithologists. Kumlien and Hollister wrote in 1903 that they had never seen one in the state. They mentioned a specimen in the collection of the Oshkosh Normal School taken in Door county in May, 1881. A female was found at Wind Point, Racine county, November 8, 1942 by George Prins. It is most interesting that Ed Prins and his group saw and photographed two at the same place this November 11-13. The Laughing Gull, which 'til now, was on only the hypothetical list of Wisconsin birds, was reported from Racine for the third consecutive season, having been observed in May, photographed in summer, and noted as late as September 8 by Bill Weber. The possible sighting of Wisconsin's first Say's Phoebe of the twentieth century at Evansville on September 2 by Mrs. John Brakefield is intriguing. The Townsend's Solitaire made another one of its accidental Wisconsin appearances.

Rarities, however, represent only the fluff and not the substance of the season. More important questions are to be asked. What kinds of birds were scarce? Which kinds were more abundant?

To answer these questions, we must realize that our data is really too scanty to be of conclusive finality. But some trends may be apparent, if not real.

The Common Egret, I hope, is not really diminishing in numbers. But for some reason the past two seasons have seen the reports practically reach the vanishing point. The Cattle Egret, after a sensational and promising entry into our state, has apparently vanished. What became of it? Likewise, another newcomer, the Hawk Owl, which exploded into our state in 1962 in the fall and winter and even nested during the spring, has receded mysteriously. Although the DDT war on Dutch Elm disease has obviously affected Robins, another bird has been possibly even more effected. This is the Warbling Vireo, whose decrease in recent years has gone by almost unheralded. Two species, the Yellow Warbler and the Louisiana Waterthrush, may be decreasing, judging from the lack of reports. We would urge observers to make special care about reporting these particular species. The Northern Shrike was very scarce this fall. But this is never a regular visitor. Robins were again down in numbers, judging from the few comments received.

On the other side of the coin, species of greater than usual numbers gave us among others the Golden Eagle, Franklin's Gull, Snowy Owl, Nighthawk, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Water Pipit, Philadelphia Vireo, Tennessee Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Evening Grosbeak, Pine Siskin, Red Crossbill, White-winged Crossbill and Tree Sparrow. Florence Peterson in Waupaca county reported the most warblers she has seen in seven years. On the other hand, Daryl Tessen in Outagamie county said the warblers put on a poor show.

The Snowy Owl and Ruby-crowned Kinglet made new state record arrival dates.

A Prolonged Migration

For the fourth successive year, fall was a surprisingly prolonged warm season (with the exception of one very cold snap at about Thanksgiving). As a result, the fall migration was prolonged. There was a great long list of exceptionally late departures and eight new late records for the Wisconsin book. These were as follows: Upland Plover, Lesser Yellowlegs, Pectoral Sandpiper, Dunlin, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Wood Pewee and the Black-and-white Warbler.

The shorebird flight was under way by the first week in July, with a few stragglers still lingering into December—a full five months. The dry conditions in Wisconsin, as in many parts of the United States, dried up ponds and marshes producing ideal conditions for shorebirds in many places. Carl Richter and Daryl Tessen said the shorebird population was the best in many years.

Unfortunately, our usual waterfowl data from Horicon and Necedah were not available this fall for some reason. We hope in the future to correct this deficiency. Richard Bernard at Superior commented that ducks were poor in number and species. Of great interest to Wisconsin birders is the report in **Audubon Field Notes** of an immature Purple Gallinule found dead by a hunter near Towola, St. Louis county, Minnesota on November 11. There were no fall records for Wisconsin of this accidental straggler from the south. There is a photograph of one of these taken in the spring of 1956 by the Milwaukee Public Museum, but no definite Wisconsin specimens.

Sam Robbins has interesting comments about dowitchers. It will behoove observers to carefully listen to the call notes. Bill length and plumage are not at all reliable criteria for field diagnosis. To review, the Short-billed Dowitcher has a soft double or treble note often repeated in series, mindful of the Lesser and Greater Yellowlegs. The Long-billed Dowitcher produces one or two single, high-pitched loud notes. Peterson describes the note of the Short-billed as a trebled "tu-tu-tu," and the Long-billed note as a single, thin "keek," occasionally trebled. While the late Ludlow Griscom wrote to Sam Robbins that he felt the call notes were a reliable criterion, some writers have disputed this. The late Richard Wills wrote an excellent article in **The Passenger Pigeon**, Volume XX, November 3 on this subject. He personally "would discourage the use of flight or call notes in trying to distinguish the two species in the field."

The Snowy Owl invasion was impressive. See below.

Remarkable Passerine Waves

Although the weather was consistently mild throughout the season and exceptionally dry, there were a number of frontal systems that were responsible for some of the most remarkable passerine waves ever recorded.

Janet Kozlowski noted a pronounced wave of warblers on August 18 in Bayfield county. A substantial night flight occurred on August 23 and 24. I found 366 migrants dead under the TV tower on these two mornings. Mary Donald noted the first fall flight in southern Wisconsin on August 25. A second substantial mortality (168) occurred on September 2 and 3 in Eau Claire. On September 6 and 7, Professor Richard Bernard noted a strong movement of passerines at Superior. Helmut Mueller commented on a movement of 20,000 thrushes on September 7 at Cedar Grove. Heavy passerine movement was reported at Milwaukee by Mary Donald and at Appleton by Alfred Bradford from September 7-10.

Professor Bernard again found a heavy flight at Superior on September 13, this one particularly marked by large numbers of Red-breasted Nuthatches. N. R. Barger noted a sizable flight of Rose-breasted Grosbeaks in Madison, and Emma Hoffman noted quite a few Swainson's Thrushes, Brown Thrashers and Ovenbirds in Waukesha county.

Correspondence with Mrs. Janet Green revealed a heavy flight of migrants at the western corner of Lake Superior on September 18 and 19, when about a hundred birds were killed at the ceilometer and the TV tower at Duluth.

The big flight came through from September 18 to September 21 throughout Wisconsin. Listeners at midnight from Roberts to Green Bay on September 19 revealed a flight of millions of birds across the whole state of Wisconsin. This was heavier at the western side of the state where many thousands of birds lost their lives at the WEAU-TV tower (see **Audubon Magazine**, March-April, 1964, "A Tower for TV, 30,000 Dead Birds"). Sam Robbins commented that this was one of the most prolific barrage of night migrant chirps he ever heard.

Things were less clear-cut thereafter. In Beloit, Mrs. Joseph Mahlum refers to September 23-26 and September 30 as "busy days." The October

7-8 period was mentioned by Tom Nicholls in Madison, by R. B. Dryer in Poynette, by Emma Hoffman in Oconomowoc and by Mary Donald in Milwaukee. Nicholls mentions flights of White-throated Sparrows on October 16 and 23. The surprising total of 1,200 Pine Siskins was recorded at Cedar Grove on October 25.

In late October and November, Evening Grosbeaks moved in strongly throughout the state. Red Crossbills were present in fair numbers, but not too many reports of Redpolls, White-winged Crossbills and Pine Grosbeaks. A number of Bohemian Waxwings were reported.

In the following detailed summary, the Cedar Grove notes were submitted by Helmut Mueller. Coverage from the northern part of the state is greatly improved with increased reporting from Douglas, Ashland, Iron and Lincoln counties. It is noted with regret that Elizabeth Degner's notes from Jefferson county were missing and of course will no longer be received. As announced in the Summer, 1963, issue of **The Passenger Pigeon**, she died of a heart attack. She was a conscientious reporter.

LOON THROUGH DUCKS

Common Loon: Tom Ashman makes it three years in a row to come up with the last of the season, November 30, Dane county.

Red-necked Grebe: This rare transient was seen in Bayfield county on November 6 and 7 by Janet Kozlowski. See "By the Wayside."

Horned Grebe: Last noted at Bayfield county on October 1 by Janet Kozlowski. By the end of November, it was recorded in Milwaukee, Racine, Dane and Winnebago counties.

Western Grebe: Reported by Ed Prins at Wind Point, Racine county on November 10.

White Pelican: One report from Racine county on October 13 by Ed Prins.

Great Blue Heron: Donald Hendrick commented that this bird was more common this year than last in Lincoln county. It was last reported from Waukesha county on November 24 by Mrs. Earl Sauer.

Common Egret: Scarcity noted last fall season continued and worsened in 1963. Was it oversight that caused no reports this fall?

Cattle Egret: The third consecutive year of no fall records. Where is the anticipated population explosion of this species?

Green Heron: Last report was from Racine county, October 22, by Louise Erickson.

Black-crowned Night Heron: One noted on November 10, Outagamie county, by Daryl Tessen.

Yellow-crowned Night Heron: First noted in Ozaukee county on September 7, an immature feeding in Ehrlich's Park, by Louise Erickson, Bill Weber and John Saetveit. Again seen in Racine county on October 10 by Bill Weber and on October 15 by Louise Erickson.

Whistling Swan: Noted yet in Brown county by Ed Prins and in Chippewa county by Charles Kemper at end of season. The peak at Crex Meadows in Burnett county on November 23.

Canada Goose (Richardson's): N. R. Stone reported 47 of this small, light colored subspecies at Crex Meadows, Burnett county on October 6.

Snow Goose: Arrived at Crex Meadows on September 29. The peak was on October 27 and the last noted there was on November 15 by N. R. Stone. Noted in Brown county as late as November 30 by Ed Paulson. Over 10,000 were recorded at Bayfield on October 22 by Janet Kozlowski.

Green-winged Teal: Noted in Douglas county on November 16 by Richard Bernard and on November 10 in Brown county by Ed Paulson.

Blue-winged Teal: Reported on November 30 by Ed Paulson in Brown county.

Common Goldeneye: Noted by Sam Robbins in Douglas county on August 24.

White-winged Scoter: Noted November 29 in Milwaukee by Mary Donald.

Common Scoter: Skin of a female, shot by a hunter in Bayfield county on November 8, obtained by Bernard Klugow.

Ruddy Duck: One noted on August 30 in Columbia county by Sam Robbins is an interesting date since this is an uncommon summer resident. "Tremendous numbers" were reported by William Hilsenhoff on Lake Winnebago during fall . . . probably in excess of 50,000.

Hooded Merganser: Noted on August 24 in Douglas county by Sam Robbins. Seen as late as November 30 in Brown county by Ed Paulson.

VULTURES, HAWKS AND CRANES

Turkey Vulture: One in Sauk county on September 18 by Tom Soulen; two in Dane county on October 2 by N. R. Barger; one in Vernon county on October 6 by Viratine Weber; one in Waukesha county on October 17 by Emma Hoffman; one as late as November 10 in Brown county by Ed Paulson.

Goshawk: One in Rock county on October 4 by Melva Maxson; one as early as September 26 in Brown county by Ed Paulson and again on October 8; one in Outagamie county on November 24 by Alfred Bradford; noted in Douglas county between November 4 and 30 by Richard Bernard; six were seen on November 23 at Cedar Grove. It is interesting that at Duluth there was a tremendous Goshawk migration (Janet Green, Audubon Field Notes).

Sharp-shinned Hawk: Peak numbers on October 26 at Cedar Grove (163) and in Racine county (Bill Weber) same date. Numbers less than 50% of numbers recorded previous year.

Broad-winged Hawk: 184 seen in St. Croix county on September 20 by Sam Robbins in one hour. The weather conditions and the paucity of observation just probably allowed the great majority of birds to pass over unnoticed.

Swainson's Hawk: One seen at Cedar Grove on September 19.

Rough-legged Hawk: First noted on September 19 by Donald Hendrick in Lincoln county.

Golden Eagle: Again widespread sightings of this rare transient. Several October and November sightings of perhaps the same bird at Crex Meadows in Burnett county. One reported at Horicon, Dodge county, on September 15 by Tom Ashman. Sightings at Cedar Grove on October 28 and November 29.

Bald Eagle: The usual smattering of single birds and small groups in fall migration.

Osprey: Nine at Cedar Grove on September 27. Last reported on October 26.

Peregrine Falcon: Two peaks at Cedar Grove—twelve on September 27 and fifteen on October 2. Last seen on October 26.

Pigeon Hawk: Last one seen on October 26. Peak of 31 on September 27 at Cedar Grove.

Sparrow Hawk: Peak at Cedar Grove on September 27 of eighteen and ten on October 2.

Sandhill Crane: Widespread reports. Eight on August 24 at Crex Meadows, Burnett county by James Jackson; three in Bayfield county on November 27 by Janet Kozlowski are the latest Wisconsin records in 22 years; one in Wood county on November 23; also fall records from Waukesha, Marquette and Green Lake counties. A line on a map connecting these counties in general suggests the flight path of these birds from northwest to southeast in Wisconsin.

SHOREBIRDS

Semi-palmated Plover: One in Racine county on November 7 by Bill Weber missed tying the state departure record by one day.

Piping Plover: Noted at Superior on August 24 by Sam Robbins and on August 30 by Richard Bernard, and at Racine on August 25 by Bill Weber.

Golden Plover: Reports from St. Croix, Adams, Marinette, Douglas, Dane, Manitowoc, Outagamie and Ozaukee counties. Latest was November 15 in Dane county by Tom Ashman. This misses departure record by one day.

Black-bellied Plover: Widespread in central and eastern counties (Adams, Marinette, Sheboygan, Columbia, Manitowoc, Outagamie, Ozaukee and Sauk) but one from the west (Douglas). The previous state departure record of November 26 was broken by a bird lingering at Racine into December (Bill Weber); also lingered until November 21 in Columbia county (R. B. Dryer); November 19 in Marinette county (Harold

Lindberg); November 10 in Outagamie county (Daryl Tessen); November 9 in Douglas county (Richard Bernard).

Common Snipe: Remarkably widespread—nine November departure dates from Waukesha, Vernon, Sauk, Winnebago, St. Croix, Rock, Washington, Columbia, Outagamie and Ozaukee counties.

Upland Plover: One at Racine county on October 13 (Bill Weber) is later by seven days than previous state departure record.

Spotted Sandpiper: October 24 is late—recorded both in Marquette (Harold Lindberg) and Racine (Bill Weber) counties.

Willet: Four on August 19, one on August 22 at Racine (Bill Weber).

Great Yellowlegs: Unusually late dates. October 25 in Douglas county (Richard Bernard); November 10 in Burnett county (N. R. Stone); November 21 in Columbia county (R. B. Dryer).

Lesser Yellowlegs: One in Columbia county on November 19 (Tom Ashman) is a new state departure record.

Knot: One at Superior on August 24 (Sam Robbins); noted at Cedar Grove on September 17; Sheboygan county on August 25 and September 27 (Harold Koopman); five in Milwaukee on September 3 (Mary Donald).

Purple Sandpiper: Two seen closely and photographed at Racine, November 11-13, (Ed Prins et al). Third state record.

Pectoral Sandpiper: One in Columbia county on November 27 is a new Wisconsin departure record (Tom Ashman). Also noted on November 4, St. Croix county (Sam Robbins); November 10, Outagamie county, (Daryl Tessen) and November 21 in Columbia county, (R. B. Dryer).

Baird's Sandpiper: Manitowoc county (John Kraupa) and Douglas county (Sam Robbins) on August 24 are earliest dates. Last seen October 19 in Outagamie county by Daryl Tessen. Noted also in St. Croix and Ozaukee counties.

Least Sandpiper: Lingered until October 26 in Brown county (Ed Paulson) and until October 20 at Racine (Louise Erickson).

Dunlin: Four hundred-thirty were counted at Racine on October 21 and a few lingered until December (Louise Erickson), breaking the previous state departure record of November 26. Also lingered until November 16 in Douglas county (Richard Bernard) and November 10 in Outagamie county (Daryl Tessen).

Dowitcher: Sizable flocks were present in late August and early September, to wit: 18 in Kenosha county on August 18 (Bill Weber et al); 19 in Douglas county on August 24 (Sam Robbins); 36 in Dodge county on August 21 (Bill Weber); about 100 at the same location on September 2 (N. R. Barger). We then have no reports until September 29-October 6 in Vernon county (Margaret Morse) and then records from Columbia county, October 3 through 31 (R. B. Dryer). Sam Robbins has theorized that the birds in the early group were mostly Short-billed and the later birds were predominantly Long-billed, but positive evidence of this is lacking.

Stilt Sandpiper: Good records after a paucity in fall, 1962. Noted in Vernon county between August 4 and October 6 (Margaret Morse); one in Kenosha county on August 17 (Bill Weber et al); one in St. Croix county on August 23 (Sam Robbins); ten in Adams county on August 30 (Sam Robbins); one in Columbia county on August 30 (Sam Robbins); two in Racine county on September 2 (Elmer Strehlow).

Semipalmated Sandpiper: Two exceptional late reports—one in Outagamie county on October 19 by Daryl Tessen and one in Racine county on October 14 by Bill Weber.

Western Sandpiper: Interestingly, no reports this fall.

Sanderling: Peak of several hundred noted in Milwaukee on September 3-4 by Mary Donald. Lingered in Racine until November 27 (Bill Weber) tying the previous state record set in 1947 at the same place. It was still in Marinette county on November 10 (Harold Lindberg).

Northern Phalarope: Six seen in Lake Winnebago on August 26 by William Hilsenhoff. Also noted in Milwaukee, September 13-15 by Mary Donald.

GULLS, TERNS AND CUCKOOS

Laughing Gull: Bill Weber, who had been sighting and photographing these during the summer season, reported just one during the fall at Racine on September 8.

Franklin's Gull: Sam Robbins, who was surprised to see this species in large numbers when he moved to St. Croix county four years ago, then last year saw the numbers drop off sharply, reports large numbers again, with at least 75 birds on October 10 and 14. Reports also from Milwaukee on September 10 (Mary Donald) and at Racine on September 9, 17 and October 24 (Louise Erickson).

Forster's Tern: One on October 27 in Brown county (Ed Paulson) is a new state departure record.

Black Tern: One on October 13 in Brown county is also a new state record by the same observer.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: One on November 12 is an astonishing new state record, noted by William Hilsenhoff in Dane county. See "By the Wayside."

Black-billed Cuckoo: Last reported in Dane county on October 6 (Tom Ashman).

OWLS THROUGH WRENS

Long-eared Owl: A flock was observed in the pines of French Creek public hunting grounds the first week in November, Portage county, (Mrs. Leland Cuff).

Snowy Owl: This was another year for the invasion of Snowy Owls. The main thrust of the invasion into the United States seemed to be at the western end of the Great Lakes into Minnesota and Wisconsin. Meantime, reports to the east and west of us were not so impressive (**Audubon Field Notes**). Alfred Bradford saw one on August 17 in Vilas county, a record early date for Wisconsin and possibly for the United States. See "By the Wayside." The next report was on October 29 in Waupaca county (Mrs. Russell Rill). Altogether at least 42 sightings from 17 counties in November.

Saw-whet Owl: Quite a number in southern Wisconsin in the month of October. Single birds banded in Rock county (Melva Maxson) on October 13 and 28. Twenty-one banded at Cedar Grove from October 26 to 28.

Nighthawk: The usually large numbers seen in late August, the largest estimated at 10,000 in Burnett county on August 20 (N. R. Stone). It is interesting that Janet Green, reporting from Duluth, Minnesota, described a "river of Nighthawks one mile wide from the lake shore to the top of the bluff swept the city at about five p.m. on August 19." Richard Bernard reported a considerable flight over Superior, nearly 600 in twenty minutes (actually about one-fourth the number counted in the previous episode). Large numbers were observed by Charles Kemper in Chippewa county on September 19 and 20. The latest report was from Dane county on October 23 (John Bielefeldt).

Yellow-shafted Flicker: Seen at the end of the season in Brown county (Ed Paulson) and Outagamie county (Daryl Tessen).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: One still in Outagamie county on November 25 (Daryl Tessen).

Eastern Kingbird: One in Ozaukee county on October 7 (Mary Donald) is remarkably late.

Phoebe: Last reported in Waushara county on October 27 (Mrs. Merwood Chipman).

Say's Phoebe: See "By the Wayside."

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: One on October 5 at Cedar Grove is a new state record.

Trail's Flycatcher: Last reported on October 6 at Cedar Grove. Peak dates, August 20, Chippewa county, Charles Kemper, and on August 25 at Cedar Grove.

Least Flycatcher: Seen on September 28 at Waukesha (Mrs. Paul Hoffman) and at Cedar Grove on October 11. Peak on September 19, Chippewa county, Charles Kemper.

Wood Pewee: An October 25 observation at Racine (Louise Erickson) ties the state record set a year ago in Vernon county by Earl and Viratine Weber.

Olive-sided Flycatcher: Last noted September 26 at Cedar Grove.

Tree Swallow: No great concentrations were reported. The last date was November 23 at Cedar Grove.

Purple Martin: Latest date, October 4, at Brown county (Ed Paulson).

Black-capped Chickadee: This was not a year of great fall migration in Wisconsin. This contrasts to a report in **Audubon Field Notes** which tells of an invasion into Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, the mid-Atlantic Coast region and a great flight in New Hampshire.

Boreal Chickadee: One described in Lincoln county, November 25 (Donald Hendrick).

Red-breasted Nuthatch: Reported as numerous in Rock county (Melva Maxson), where 43 were banded. Peak of flight, September 26-27 at Cedar Grove. Not much Wisconsin comment on what was a widespread nationwide inundation.

House Wren: Last October 9, Cedar Grove.

Long-billed Marsh Wren: One on November 21 at Cedar Grove ties the state departure record.

MIMIC THRUSHES THROUGH SHRIKE

Mockingbird: One on September 18 in Outagamie county, Alfred Bradford; September 25 in Rock county (Mrs. John Brookfield).

Catbird: Many late dates—October 20 at Waukesha county (Mrs. Paul Hoffman); October 31, Chippewa county, Charles Kemper; October 26, Brown county, Ed Paulson; November 10, Milwaukee county.

Brown Thrasher: One on November 25 in Rock county by Mrs. Joseph Mahlum.

Robin: Peak migration at Cedar Grove on August 27-31. Few significant comments about relative numbers from reporters. Emma Hoffman in Oconomowoc said the estimated daily count this year reached only 150 for a high, while it was up to 1,000 in 1962.

Hermit Thrush: Peak of 142 banded at Cedar Grove on October 7. Last season on November 4.

Swainson's Thrush: Last seen October 28 at Cedar Grove; October 27, Outagamie county (Alfred Bradford); very high numbers in Chippewa county (Charles Kemper), 225 killed at WEAU-TV tower in Eau Claire between September 18-20; 296 banded at Cedar Grove on September 7.

Gray-checked Thrush: Arrived quite early in Rock county, August 26 (Mrs. Melva Maxson). Numbers up in Chippewa county. Last seen October 25 at Cedar Grove. Seventy-one killed at TV tower in Eau Claire between September 18-20.

Veery: Last October 6, Door county (Tom Ashman).

Townsend's Solitaire: One trapped and banded November 30, Manitowoc county, (Bernard Brouchoud, Jr.). See "By the Wayside."

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Record early arrival for state, August 24, Vernon county, (Earl and Viratine Weber). Last November 21, Cedar Grove.

Water Pipit: The flock of 135 birds seen in Racine county on October 13, (Bill Weber et al) is one of the largest concentrations reported in a number of years. Birds arrived on September 18 and remained until December. Reports also from St. Croix, Columbia, Waukesha and Washington counties.

Bohemian Waxwing: Fairly widespread Wisconsin reports but no large concentrations.

Northern Shrike: The only really definite record is of a bird in Marinette county on November 16 (Harold Lindberg). A shrike also seen in Brown county on October 8 (Ed Paulson) was probably a Northern Shrike, and if not, a Loggerhead is four days earlier than previous state arrival record.

VIREOS THROUGH WARBLERS

Solitary Vireo: Last report on October 21 at Cedar Grove. One hundred-thirty-one killed at TV tower in Eau Claire between September 18-20 (Charles Kemper).

Red-eyed Vireo: Two very late stragglers were banded at Cedar Grove on October 21. Peak September 18-20; 1,181 killed and collected at TV tower in Eau Claire, a monstrous total (Charles Kemper).

Philadelphia Vireo: Arrived August 26 in Chippewa county (Charles Kemper) and were present in record numbers: 696 casualties between September 18-20 in Eau Claire at the TV tower. Peak at Cedar Grove on September 19, and last there on October 8.

Warbling Vireo: Last one on September 6, Chippewa county (Charles Kemper). The numbers of this species is still way down. It probably has suffered as much as the Robin, if not more so, from insecticides and the Dutch Elm disease spraying.

Black-and-white Warbler: One on October 23 in Dane county beats the record by one day (Tom Ashman). Peak at Eau Claire, September 18-20, with 259 destroyed on those dates at the TV tower.

Prothonotary Warbler: Observed at Horicon, Dodge county (Louise Erickson et al) on August 21.

Golden-winged Warbler: Numbers up at Chippewa Falls (Charles Kemper)—down at Cedar Grove. Last date September 20, Chippewa county. Peak September 18-20, with 22 dead birds at Eau Claire TV tower.

Tennessee Warbler: A bird in Rock county on November 16 (Melva Maxson) ties state departure record. There was one reported on October 27 at Cedar Grove; one on October 25 in Outagamie county (Daryl Tessen). There were record numbers present this fall in Chippewa county (Charles Kemper). Migration began on July 25. Numbers killed on the nights of September 18-20 at Eau Claire TV tower was a whopping 959. Many October dates throughout the state.

Orange-crowned Warbler: August 25 is surprisingly early for a fall arrival in Milwaukee (Mary Donald).

Nashville Warbler: One at Outagamie county on October 29 (Daryl Tessen) is quite late. Eight counties reported October departure dates. One hundred-seven birds killed at TV tower on September 18-20 in Eau Claire (Charles Kemper).

Parula Warbler: Arrived August 19 in Milwaukee (Mary Donald). Few reports. One at Cedar Grove on September 15; 2 at Chippewa Falls on September 17.

Yellow Warbler: Some scanty data, suggestive of lowered numbers.

Magnolia Warbler: Last date for the state, October 16, Rock county, (Mr. and Mrs. Dryer, Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews). A record 1,346 picked up dead on September 18-20 at Eau Claire TV tower (Charles Kemper). More, I dare say, than most field ornithologists will see in a lifetime.

Cape May Warbler: Two hundred-forty-one picked up at TV tower in Eau Claire on September 18-20. Last date, October 2, Cedar Grove.

Black-throated Blue Warbler: One in St. Croix county on September 19 (Sam Robbins). This bird is quite uncommon in the western part of the state. One seen in Milwaukee on October 21 (Mary Donald) ties the state departure record.

Myrtle Warbler: Two late November dates, one November 22, Chippewa county (Charles Kemper), and one November 29, Milwaukee county (Mary Donald).

Black-throated Green Warbler: Last dates, October 10 at Milwaukee (Elmer Strehlow), and at Cedar Grove. Fifty-six casualties at Eau Claire TV tower, September 18-22 (Kemper).

Blackburnian Warbler: Last date, October 1 in Chippewa county (Charles Kemper). Thirty-one casualties at TV tower in Eau Claire on September 18-20.

Chestnut-sided Warbler: Eight hundred-fifty-eight killed at TV tower on nights of September 18-20 in Eau Claire (Charles Kemper). Last date, October 17, Cedar Grove.

Bay-breasted Warbler: One on October 17 in Rock county (Melva Maxson) is a late date. Arrived in Chippewa county (Charles Kemper) on August 23. One on October 19 in Racine county (Louise Erickson) is a record for departure. This species hit hard by TV tower in Eau Claire—965 killed on two nights of September 19 and 20 (Charles Kemper).

Blackpoll Warbler: Recorded on October 16 at Rock county (Melva Maxson) and at Cedar Grove on October 19; 446 casualties at Eau Claire TV tower on September 18 and 20 (Charles Kemper).

Pine Warbler: One on October 29 in Racine county (Louise Erickson). This is exceptionally late.

Palm Warbler: Three hundred-twenty-nine casualties at TV tower on September 18-20 in Eau Claire (Kemper). August 20 is a new record Wisconsin arrival (Mary Donald), and October 31 is quite late but not a record departure for Chippewa county (Charles Kemper) and Rock county (Mrs. John Brakfield).

Ovenbird: Nine hundred-fifty-six taken as toll on the nights of the big flight at the Eau Claire TV tower (Charles Kemper). Good numbers noted at Cedar Grove where the last was seen on October 11.

Northern Waterthrush: October 28 is a late date—seen at Cedar Grove. One in Dane county on October 16 (Tom Ashman).

Louisiana Waterthrush: One late report comes from Oconomowoc on September 19 from Ed Peartree.

Connecticut Warbler: Last seen on October 3, Milwaukee county (Mary Donald); October 2 at Cedar Grove and October 19 and 25 in Racine county (Louise Erickson).

Mourning Warbler: Last noted at Cedar Grove on October 9.

Yellowthroat: One on October 10 in St. Croix county (Sam Robbins) and a very late one on November 7 at Racine (Bob Fiehweg).

Yellow-breasted Chat: One noted in Waukesha county on August 20 (John Bielefeldt).

Wilson's Warbler: No reports later than September 26, Cedar Grove.

ORIOLES, FINCHES AND SPARROWS

Orchard Oriole: Late bird in Madison on September 27 (Tom Ashman).

Scarlet Tanager: Last date was October 7 at Cedar Grove.

Cardinal: One unusual report of young still being fed on October 14 in Racine county (Mrs. Stoffel, fide Louise Erickson).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: One in Waukesha county on October 26 (Irma Chipman) is an exceptionally late date.

Indigo Bunting: Last dates, October 6 in Outagamie county (Daryl Tessen), and October 7 at Cedar Grove.

Evening Grosbeak: By November this bird had invaded the U.S.A. from northern California to Los Alamos, New Mexico, to Oklahoma City to the Great Smokies, to New York state (see **Audubon Field Notes**). In Wisconsin, populations seemed to build up from the east. The first report came from Brown county, October 7 (Harold Wilson). A flood of reports moved rapidly thereafter throughout the entire state. Of further interest in this regard, Duluth, which is next door to Superior, reported small flocks since the middle of summer.

Purple Finch: Substantial numbers at Cedar Grove as early as September 18. Persisted all fall.

Pine Grosbeak: November 3 in Cedar Grove. Mid-November in Marinette county (Harold Lindberg); November 18 in Vernon county (Viratine Weber); November 23 in Forest county (Carl Richter).

Common Redpoll: First noted at Cedar Grove on October 12; Douglas county on October 19 by Richard Bernard, and in St. Croix county on October 28 by Sam Robbins.

Pine Siskin: Good numbers, widespread. Peak of 1,200 at Cedar Grove on October 25.

Red Crossbill: Started August 18 in Madison (Tom Soulen); late August records from Door county (Louise Erickson); Washburn county, August 23 (James Jackson), and in Marinette county (Harold Lindberg); September 29 in Vilas county (Mary Donald); October 27 in Sauk county (Louise Erickson); November dates in Waupaca, Racine, Ozaukee and Rock counties.

White-winged Crossbill: August 13-25 at Door county (Louise Erickson); Vilas county on September 29 (Mary Donald); November 7 in Racine county (Bill Weber and Bob Fichweg); November 8 in Waupaca county (Mrs. Russell Rill); November 15 in Milwaukee county (Ed Prins); November 10 at Cedar Grove.

Savannah Sparrow: Peak at Cedar Grove on October 11.

Le Conte's Sparrow: Single birds in St. Croix county on October 2 and in Burnett county on October 11 (Sam Robbins).

Henslow's Sparrow: Very late bird at Racine on October 29 (Louise Erickson).

Tree Sparrow: An increase in numbers noted in Vernon county by Miss Margarette Morse. Increase noted by Charles Kemper in Chippewa county.

Chipping Sparrow: Very late date, November 16, Milwaukee county (Mary Donald).

Clay-colored Sparrow: Last noted on October 16, St. Croix county (Sam Robbins).

Harris' Sparrow: The normal number of birds in northern and western counties and a scattered few elsewhere in the state.

White-crowned Sparrow: Arrived on September 20 at Chippewa county (Charles Kemper), Cedar Grove, and Racine (Louise Erickson).

Lincoln's Sparrow: An early bird in Door county, August 19 (John Saetveit and Louise Erickson).

Snow Bunting: Widespread and common. Earliest noted in Door county, October 1 (Harold Wilson).



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