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Madison, Wis.: Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Spring 1986

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The Passenger Pigeon



Spring, 1986 — Volume 48, No. 1



A MAGAZINE OF WISCONSIN BIRD STUDY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY

The Wisconsin Society For Ornithology, Inc.

IN THIS ISSUE

Volume 48, No. 1

Spring, 1986

| | Page |
|---|-------------|
| President's Message | 1 |
| By Noel J. Cutright | |
| The 1985 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts | 2 |
| By William L. Hilsenhoff | |
| Harriers, 1984, A Reproductive Disaster | 17 |
| By Don G. Follen, Sr. | |
| Barn Owl in Clark County | 21 |
| By Don G. Follen, Sr. | |
| Swainson's Hawks | 22 |
| By Don G. Follen, Sr. | |
| House Wrens -- A Population Explosion | 23 |
| By Lawrence Davis, D.V.M. | |
| Field Notes | 24 |
| By Bill Volkert | |
| May Day Counts - 1985 | 38 |
| Big Day Counts - 1985 | 39 |
| By the Wayside | 41 |
| In Memoriam, Donald Hendrick | 47 |
| Letters to the Editor | 48 |
| Index 1985, Volume 47 | 49 |

Volume 48, No. 1

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Cover Photo: Gray Catbird photo by Stephen J. Lang

THE PASSENGER PIGEON, (ISSN 0031-2703) is published quarterly by the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, W. 330 N. 8275 West Shore Drive, Hartland, WI 53029. Second-class postage paid at Hartland, WI and additional mailing offices. Membership and annual dues: Single \$12, Family \$15, Sustaining \$25, Life \$200, Patron \$750, Library \$18. Send Membership dues to membership chairman, Alex F. Kailing, W. 330 N. 8275 West Shore Drive, Hartland, WI 53029. Send manuscripts to the editor, Charles A. Kemper, 733 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729. Back issues available at \$2 each from Alex Kailing, W. 330 N. 8275 West Shore Drive, Hartland, WI 53029.

POSTMASTER - Send Change of Address to WSO, W. 330 N. 8275 West Shore Drive, Hartland, WI 53029.

President's Message

I recently decided that I wanted to communicate officially with the entire membership of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology. It has been an honor to serve on the WSO Board since 1981 as the Publicity Chairperson, last year as Vice President, and now as the President. I hope that I can continue to serve energetically to help our organization to improve.

In the next few paragraphs I want to share with you some of our "behind the scene accomplishments" and some of the things that I would like WSO to pursue in the future. I'll then offer an invitation.

Our Steenbock and Scholarship Accounts together now total over \$12,000 so that WSO has been able to provide about \$1,000 annually in recent years to deserving applicants. A major thrust of this activity is to encourage original research on Wisconsin birds by both beginners and professionals. The Scholarships and Grants Committee, ably chaired by Fran Hamerstrom, actively solicits your application.

Publications are a visible cornerstone of the Society. Members receive the **Passenger Pigeon** and **Badger Birder**, and these are truly your publications. Your manuscripts and notes to the **Pigeon** and **Birder** form their lifeblood and keep them vigorous. I encourage you to use them to communicate with your fellow birders. Whatever our backgrounds, training, interests, and capacities may be, I believe that we all want to learn more and develop as observers of birdlife. A good and energetic journal and newsletter, ones that everyone supports and uses, can contribute to this development.

The Supply Department is Wisconsin's leading source of ornithological and nature-related publications. Chuck Gilmore works tirelessly to obtain the materials you want. Items that WSO publishes such as the field checklist, migration graph checklist (to be revised soon), **Favorite Bird Haunts**, and the more recent **Birds of the Baraboo Hills** and **Apostle Islands** are important Society accomplishments.

Acceptance of and resulting sale of our bird slide programs have been great, with many reaching our schools. However, we can do more on the educational front. We must be willing to devote time to help youth appreciate and learn about birds. Seeing more young faces at our conventions would be a great joy. The so-called "backyard birdwatcher" is an ever-growing segment of our population. The Society must do more to reach this group by providing them with educational information and by trying to attract them as new members.

I could go on and talk about many other activities such as our checklist research project, our adding the Chairperson of the Records Committee to the Board, or our Honey Creek lands, but I want to stop now and listen to you, WSO's members. After all, the officers are elected to serve the membership. What do you want? What should we be doing that we aren't? What can be done to attract new members and to stimulate "old" members to become more active in Society functions? What don't you like and what do you like about WSO? Regardless of the topic, whether it be field trips, research, education, publications, hotline, convention, Honey Creek, Supply Department, bird records, membership, publicity, awards, conservation, or some other subject, let me hear from you. I promise to answer each card or letter. Consider nothing too trivial or too earth-shattering.

Noel J. Cutright

The 1985 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts

By William L. Hilsenhoff

In 1985 the onset of winter was early and severe, and by the beginning of the Christmas Count period almost all lakes and rivers were frozen, and all but the southeast corner of the state was blanketed by deep snow. Predictably, the half-hardy migrants that often linger had fled to the south and the number of species found on Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts was the lowest since 1977, when similar conditions prevailed. Only 125 species were found, but it is interesting to note that among the most common species (Table 3) there were slightly more that occurred in above normal numbers than occurred in below normal numbers. There were no species new to the Wisconsin Christmas Counts, but two species, a Northern Hawk Owl at Brule and a Townsend's Solitaire at Ephraim had been found on only two previous counts. Seen for only the fourth time on a Wisconsin Christmas Count was a Three-toed Woodpecker at Gilman, which was thoroughly documented, including an on-the-spot sketch of the bird. There were three other reports of this species, but for two of them the documentation was inconclusive and we did not receive documentation for the third. Also found for only the fourth time were Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, and incredibly they were found on three different counts. Three species were seen for only the fifth time. These included 2 Double-crested Cormorants at Green Bay, 2 Common Barn Owls at Luck, and an Osprey at Sauk City. The only other rarity was a Carolina Wren at Milwaukee. This is the tenth Christmas Count record for this species, and the first since 1976 when a severe winter drove this species from the northern limits of its range. Other notable sightings include a Common Loon at Milwaukee, a Black-crowned Night Heron at Green Bay, Tundra Swans at Ephraim and Madison, a Blue-winged Teal at Racine, a Golden Eagle at Hixton, a Merlin at Poynette, 4 Hermit Thrushes at Milwaukee, a Varied Thrush at Poynette, a Yellow-rumped Warbler at Madison, and a Hoary Redpoll at Shiocton.

Seventeen of the more common Christmas Count Birds were at least 30% more numerous than in the previous 8 years (Table 3), and six of them were at least twice as abundant. Two species, the Blue Jay and Northern Shrike occurred in extraordinary numbers. The 14618 Blue Jays was more than 5000 greater than the previous high total for this species. Blue Jays like corn, and perhaps the large amount of corn that remained unpicked in Wisconsin fields enticed Blue Jays to remain in Wisconsin. In 1976, 1978, and 1981 we had exceptional invasions of Northern Shrikes, with an unprecedented total of 193 in 1981. In 1985 we found 278 Northern Shrikes, which probably moved south because of a crash in the lemming population in Canada. Another species, the Horned Lark, also was found in record numbers. This was probably mostly the result of heavy snow forcing them to roadsides where they were easily seen, but I wonder why this migratory species did not have the good sense to fly a little farther south.

Three non-migratory southern species, the Northern Cardinal, Red-bellied Woodpecker, and Tufted Titmouse all occurred in well above normal numbers. All three are attracted to feeders where they can be easily counted, and would be more inclined to come to feeders when heavy snow buried some of their food supply. This is probably the main reason for the increase in Northern Cardinals and Tufted Titmice, but these increases may also reflect larger populations that resulted from a succession of mild winters and increased winter bird feeding. Northern Cardinal numbers on

Christmas Bird Counts have shown a steady increase over the years, and the numbers found in 1983 and 1985 were about 60% greater than in any previous year. Tufted Titmouse populations reached a peak in Wisconsin in 1966, and even with recent increases, numbers are only about 40% of the 1966 peak. Red-bellied Woodpeckers on the other hand seem to be expanding their range and increasing in numbers. A record number were found in 1985, and this number is three times the number found in 1966, when Tufted Titmice were at their peak. Their range now extends to all but the extreme north and northeastern parts of the state.

Record numbers of Great Horned Owls and a near record number of Eastern Screech Owls can be attributed to a greater emphasis on listening for owls in the pre-dawn hours. The use of tape players to attract Screech Owls has been very successful, with 81 found on the Madison count in spite of a -16°F temperature. Other species that were unusually common were mostly visitors from the north seeking more abundant food. These include the Northern Goshawk, Common Raven, Bohemian Waxwing, Common Redpoll, Pine Grosbeak, and Evening Grosbeak. Although residents in Wisconsin, the record number of Black-capped Chickadees can probably also be attributed to migrants from farther north as well as to their attraction to feeders. The record number of Hairy Woodpeckers is very likely the result of a steady increase in the population. Almost three times as many were found in 1985 as in 1970.

There were 80 counts recorded in 1985. Their locations are reported in Figure 1 and Table 1, and details of the counts are reported in Table 2. Three more counts were made, but they are not reported. The Horicon Count arrived after the compilation had been completed, and counts at Woodland Dunes Northwest and Clyde covered a minimal time span that was much less than the required 8 hours. Six other counts that were made last year were not repeated, but three new counts (Highland, Hixton, and Maiden Rock) and five counts repeated from 1983 or earlier took their place. Centers of some counts have apparently been shifted and some overlapping of counts may have occurred. We will try to correct these problems before next year's count.

Most of the counts were carried out under sunny skies and light winds, but temperatures were frequently very cold (Table 2). The results are summarized in Tables 3 and 4. In both tables the counts are arranged from northwest to southeast. Table 3 ends with a column that compares numbers found in 1985 with an average for the previous eight years and is corrected for differences in total party hours. There were only 8 counts that reported 50 or more species. In Madison 75 were found, followed by Poynette with 66, Newburg with 65, and Milwaukee with 63. Appleton reported 58 species, Sauk City 54, Green Bay 53, and Kenosha 52. A summary of the birds found on the counts follows.

Waterfowl: Because of the general shortage of open water, waterfowl numbers were down. Canada Goose numbers were extremely low and other common species were 7 to 35% below normal. One exception was the 8% increase in American Black Ducks, which is good because their population has been declining in recent years. Most of the uncommon ducks occurred in about normal numbers, but the number of Gadwalls declined dramatically. No grebes were seen, and it is the first time since 1947 that a Pied-billed Grebe was not seen on any Wisconsin Christmas Count.

Hawks and Eagles: Bald Eagle numbers were down somewhat, probably because all of the larger rivers were mostly frozen, with open water extending only a few miles below dams. It was an excellent year for Accipiters, especially Northern Goshawks and Cooper's Hawks. Red-tailed Hawks were slightly more numerous than usual, but numbers of the Rough-legged Hawk, American Kestrel, and Northern Harrier were low.

Grouse, Pheasants, etc.: Numbers of all species were well below normal, and since Ring-necked Pheasants and Gray Partridges are usually easy to find when there is a heavy snow cover, it is likely their populations have declined. However, the unusual amount of standing corn could have concealed many of them.

Gulls: Numbers of Herring and Ring-billed Gulls were very low due to the lack of open water. Sightings of significant numbers were confined to counts bordering on Lake Michigan. No Bonaparte's Gulls were seen, except during the period at Hales Corners.

Owls: It was an excellent year for Great Horned Owls and Eastern Screech Owls, as indicated earlier. Other species occurred in about normal numbers, but Long-eared and Short-eared Owls were much less abundant than usual.

Common Feeder Birds and Woodpeckers: All species commonly seen at feeders (excluding finches) and all woodpeckers, most of which also frequent feeders, were found in well above normal numbers.

Open Country Birds: There were record numbers of Horned Larks, normal numbers of meadowlarks and Snow Buntings, and the lowest number of Lapland Longspurs in at least 20 years. Since all of these species are attracted to manure spreads and roadsides when there is heavy snow, these differences seem to defy explanation.

Creepers and Kinglets: Numbers of both the Brown Creeper and Golden-crowned Kinglet were extremely low this year.

Thrushes, Shrikes, and Waxwings: There were record numbers of Northern Shrikes and near record numbers of Bohemian Waxwings, but American Robins and Cedar Waxwings were somewhat less abundant than they usually are on Christmas Counts.

Sparrows and Blackbirds: It was a poor year for sparrows and an extremely poor year for blackbirds, and all species occurred in substantially below normal numbers. This was probably because heavy snow covered most of their food supply, causing them to migrate farther south.

Finches: It was a great year for some finches and a poor year for others. There was an excellent invasion of Pine Grosbeaks, Common Redpolls, and Evening Grosbeaks, which penetrated even into the southern counties, but both species of crossbills were very rare and numbers of Pine Siskins and Purple Finches were well below normal in all areas of the state. Only the American Goldfinch was found in about normal numbers.

Blanchardville (66); 2½ mi SW of Blanchardville; David Willard, Bird Div., Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL 60605

Bowler (24); 2 mi. W of Jct. Hwys. N & O; Mark Peterson, Box 53, Caroline WI 54928

Brule (3); Jct. Hwys. B and 57; Bernard Klugow, Box 13, Brule, WI 54820

Cadiz Springs (67); Cadiz Springs State Park; Mark Peterson, Box 53, Caroline, WI 54928

Caroline (25); 1 mi. E of Caroline; Mark Peterson, Box 53, Caroline, WI 54928

Chippewa Falls (11); Jct. Hwys. 178 & S; C.A. Kemper, 733 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729

Cooksville (69); Cooksville; John Wilde, Rt. 1, Box 429, Evansville, WI 53536

Cornelia (61); Cornelia; Terrence Ingram, 300 E. Hickory St., Apple River, IL 61001

Dancy (23); 3 mi. NW of Dancy, Don Helgersen, 1401 Becker Rd., Marshfield, WI 54449

Durand (30); Hwy. DD 3 miles N. of Durand; C.A. Kemper, 733 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729

Ephraim (21); Hwy. A 3 mi. S of Hwy. 42; Roy & Charlotte Lukes, 3962 Hillside Rd., Egg Harbor, WI 54209

Fifield (5); Fifield Post Office; Thomas Nicholls, 2160 Draper Ave., Roseville, MN 55113

Fond du Lac (51); Jct. Tower & Cody Rds.; Thomas Schultz, Route 2, Box 23, Green Lake, WI 54941

Fort Atkinson (73); Jct. N. Main and Sherman Ave.; Richard Wanie, 4, Fort Atkinson, WI 53538

Fremont (45); Jct. Hwys. I & HH SW of Fremont; Daryl Tessen, 2 Pioneer Park Place, Elgin, IL 60120

Gilman (13); 1¼ mi. W of Miller Dam; Sam Robbins, 512 E. Broadway, Medford, WI 54451

Grantsburg (7); Jct. Hwys. 70 & 48; Clarence Wagman, P.O. Box 166, Grantsburg, WI 54840

Green Bay (28); Jct. Allouez Ave. & Webster Ave.; John Jacobs, Neville Public Museum, 210 Museum Place, Green Bay, WI 54303

Green Lake (47); Jct. Hwy. J and Swamp Rd.; Thomas Schultz, Rt. 2, Box 23, Green Lake, WI 54941

Hales Corners (78); S. 27th St.; John Idzikowski, 418 E. Plainfield Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53207

Highland (59); Iowa-Grant county line at Irish Hollow; Larry Dolphin, Blackhawk Lake Recreation Area, Rt. 1A, Highland, WI 53543

Hixton (40); T23N, R5W, S-32; Tim Risch, Rt. 1, Box 158A, Hixton, WI 54635

Holcombe (12); Chippewa-Rusk County Line 1 mile E. of Hwy. 27; C.A. Kemper, 733 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729

Hudson (29); Afton, MN; Boyd Lien, 5148 29th Ave. S, Minneapolis, MN 55417

Joel (9); Joel; Neil Nilssen, Rt. 1, Box 1D, Clear Lake, WI 54005

Kenosha (80); Hwy. 158 1 mile E of I-94; Ron Hoffmann, Box 886, Kenosha, WI 53141

Kettle Moraine (56); Hwy. DD W of Auburn L.; Bill Volkert, Rt. 3, Campbellsport, WI 53010

Kickapoo Valley (57); Jct. Hwys. 131 & T; Eric Epstein, Rt. 2, Box 100, Norwalk, WI 54648

LaCrosse (39); LaCrosse County Courthouse; Frederick Leshner, 509 Winona St., LaCrosse, WI 54603

Lake Geneva (75); 42° 15' Lat., 88° 30' Long.; G.M. Culp, Rt. 3, Box 1, Lake Geneva, WI 53147

Lakewood (19); Jct. Hwy. T and FR 2117; John Woodcock, 1718 Cedar Grove Dr., Apt. 3A, Manitowoc, WI 54220

Luck (8); Jct. 180th St. & 180th Ave. N of Centuria; Howard Jorgenson, Luck, WI 54853

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

Maiden Rock (31); ¼ mile E. of Hwy. 183 on town road T24N, RISE, S-16,21; Randy Hoffman, 504 Marguerite St., Waunakee, WI 53597

Medford (14); 1½ mi. NE of Whittlesey; Sam Robbins, 512 E. Broadway, Medford, WI 54451

Merrill (18); NE corner of S-31, NW of Merrill; Alan Rusch, 3342 Westview Lane, Madison, WI 53713

Milwaukee (77); Jct. Port Washington Rd. & Hampton Ave; Jim Frank, 5442 N. Bay Ridge, Whitefish Bay, WI 53217

Mount Horeb (65); Mount Horeb; Bette Johnson, Rt. 1, Blue Mounds, WI 53517

Nelson (32); Jct. Hwys. I and D; C.A. Kemper, 733 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729

Newburg (76); Jct. Hwy. 33 & Lakeland School Rd.; David Borneman, Riveredge Nature Center, P.O. Box 26, Newburg, WI 53060

New Richmond (10); 2 mi. E of Boardman; Joseph Merchak, 231 13th St. S., Hudson, WI 54016

Oconomowoc (72); not given; Edward Peartree, 36516 Lisbon Rd., Oconomowoc, WI 53066

Oshkosh (49); Jct. Hwys. 21 & 41; Thomas Ziebell, 1021 Wisconsin St., Oshkosh, WI 54901

Oxbo (6); Jct. Hwys. 70 & EE; Maybelle Hardy, Rt. 1, Box 263, Park Falls, WI 54552

Peshigo (20); Harmony Corners; Harold Lindberg, 311 Emery Ave., Peshtigo, WI 54157

Phelps (15); Jct. FR 2199 and FR 2533 2 miles S. of Phelps; Bill Reardon, 7848 Hwy. D, Eagle River, WI 54521

Plymouth (55); Jct. Hwy. 23 & Country Aire Rd.; Harold Koopmann, 415 Caroline St., Plymouth, WI 53073

Poynette (63); Jct. Hwys. 51 & CS; Mark & Sue Martin; Goose Pond Sanctuary, W7468 Prairie Lane, Arlington, WI 53911

Racine (79); S of Franksville; Mrs. Rose Wrikton, 1515 Plainfield Ave., Racine, WI 53403

Randolph (70); Hwy. P midway between Cambria & Randolph; Charles Gilmore

Rhineland (17); Jct. Lincoln & Davenport Streets; Guy David, 2903 Oak Ridge Circle, Rhineland, WI 54501

Richland Center (58); Jct. Hwys. O & OO SE of Richland Center; Robert Hirschy, U.W. Center-Richland, Richland Center, WI 53581

Sauk City (64); 2 mi SE of Witwen; Kenneth Lange, Devil's Lake State Park, Baraboo, WI 53913

Shawano (26); 1 mi. E, 3 miles S. of Jct. Hwys. 22 and 29; Mark Peterson, Box 53, Caroline, WI 54928

Shiocton (44); Jct. Hwys. M & 54; James Anderson, MHNC, Rt. 1, Rogers Rd., New London, WI 54961

Solon Springs (4); Jct. Hwys. 51 & M; Bernard Klugow, Box 13, Brule, WI 54820

Spencer (34); Jct. Hwys. 153 and F; Janice Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479

Stevens Point (43); Old Main Building, University of Wisconsin; Michael Rewey, 2024 Clark St., Stevens Point, WI 54481

Stockbridge (50); Kloten Swamp, about 3 miles SE of Stockbridge; Ronald Zahringer, N5514 Long Rd., Hilbert, WI 54129

Sturgeon Bay (27); Sturgeon Bay; Adrian Freitag, 940 N. 3rd Ave., Sturgeon Bay, WI 54225

Three Lakes (16); 6 miles E. of Three Lakes, Bill Reardon, 7848 Hwy. D, Eagle River, WI 54521

Trempealeau (38); NE corner of Trempealeau; Curt Wilda, Marinuka Dr., Galesville, WI 54630

Waukesha (74); Jct. Brookhill Rd. (old ZZ) and Hwy. D; John Bielefeldt, 1215 Lambeth, Waukesha, WI 53186

Wausau (22); Thomas St.; Emily Beerbrauer; 1611 9th St., Wausau, WI 54401

Wautoma (46); Mount Morris; Delbert Greenman, Rt. 1, Box 263, Redgranite, WI 54970

Willard (33); 1 mi. E and 1 ½ mi. S of Willard; Sam Robbins, 512 E. Broadway, Medford, WI 54451

Wisconsin Rapids (36); Jct. Golf Course Rd. and Pepper Ave.; Michael Rewey, 2024 Clark St., Stevens Point, WI 54481

Woodland Dunes NE, SW, SE (52, 53, 54); on a map; Bernard Brouchoud, P.O. Box 763, Manitowoc, WI 54220

Table 2. Details of the Counts.

| Name of Count | Date | Hours A.M. P.M. | Sky | Snow (in) | Wind dir. vel. | Temp. °F Low High | Readers Observed | Weather in Field | Parties in Field | Total Party Hours | Hours Not Listening |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Adams | D-21 | 7:15-4:15 | Fair-Cloudy | 15 | W 2 | -22 14 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 29 | 0 |
| Appleton | D-21 | 8:15-4:45 | Fair | 15 | W 0-5 | -15 10 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 40 | 1 |
| Arcadia | D-29 | 5:00-4:30 | Fair | 12 | NW 5-10 | -5 10 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 1 |
| Arpin | D-22 | 5:30-5:30 | Fair | 10 | WSW 5-15 | 12 23 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 17 | 1 |
| Ashland | E-21 | 8:00-4:30 | PCI-Cloudy | 14 | W 7-12 | -6 11 | 0 | 14 | 5 | 42 | 0 |
| Baraboo | D-26 | 7:00-5:30 | Cloudy | 16 | SE 5-20 | 10 15 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 17 | 1 |
| Bayfield | E-27 | 8:00-4:00 | Cloudy-PCI | 25 | NW 5-18 | 6 14 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Beetown | D-21 | 7:15-5:00 | Fair-MCI | 11 | Calm | 20 30 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 19 | 0 |
| Beloit | E-21 | 7:00-4:00 | Fair | 7 | NW 5 | -8 20 | 4 | 23 | 11 | 53 | 0 |
| Black River Falls | E-30 | 5:00-5:00 | Fair-Cloudy | 24 | SSW 10 | -7 30 | 25 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Blanchardville | D-20 | 8:00-5:00 | Fair | 8 | NW 0-5 | -8 8 | 0 | 3 | 27 | 2 | 0 |
| Bowler | D-18 | 7:00-4:00 | Fair-PCI | 16 | WNW 10-20 | -15 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Brule | D-23 | 8:00-5:00 | Cloudy-Snow | 23 | WNW 2-15 | 14 22 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 21 | 2 |
| Cadiz Springs | J-1 | 8:30-4:30 | Fair-PCI | 8 | SW 0-10 | 0 25 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Caroline | D-21 | 8:30-4:30 | Fair-PCI | 10 | W 5-10 | -20 12 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Chippewa Falls | D-28 | 7:00-4:30 | Most-Cloudy | 21 | W 0-5 | -10 8 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| Cooksville | J-1 | 7:00-4:30 | Fair-PCI | 9 | SSW 0-10 | 11 27 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| Cornelia | D-22 | 7:45-4:30 | Fair-PCI | 11 | SW 5 | 20 30 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 26 | 0 |
| Lancy | J-3 | 7:00-4:00 | Fair-PCI | 19 | NNE 0-5 | 18 20 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Durand | E-21 | 7:00-4:30 | Fair | 13 | S 0-5 | -15 11 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 34 | 0 |
| Ephraim | E-21 | 7:30-4:15 | Fair-Cloudy | 10 | W 8-10 | 0 12 | 24 | 22 | 14 | 33 | 0 |
| Fifield | D-26 | 8:00-4:00 | MCI-PCI | 14 | SSW 0-20 | 0 16 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| Fond du Lac | J-5 | 7:00-3:30 | Fair | 15 | W 15-25 | 5 20 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 17 | 0 |
| Fort Atkinson | J-5 | 8:00-4:30 | Fair | 18 | SW 10-15 | 0 13 | 0 | 19 | 6 | 24 | 0 |
| Fremont | D-23 | 8:30-4:00 | Cloudy | 13 | SW 0-7 | 22 32 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Gilman | D-28 | 8:15-4:45 | PCI-Cloudy | 14 | W 5-15 | -12 14 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 22 | 1 |
| Grantsburg | E-21 | 8:00-4:30 | Cloudy | 17 | SSW 5-8 | -17 2 | 1 | 15 | 7 | 44 | 0 |
| Green Bay | D-21 | 8:15-5:00 | Fair-MCI | 11 | WSW 4-12 | -18 11 | 7 | 26 | 13 | 61 | 2 |
| Green Lake | D-28 | 8:45-3:30 | Fair | 16 | W 10-15 | -9 10 | 0 | 14 | 5 | 30 | 1 |
| Hales Corners | E-22 | 5:45-4:15 | Cloudy-PCI | 3 | WSW 0-5 | 18 31 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 49 | 1 |
| Highland | E-21 | 7:30-5:00 | Fair-PCI | 18 | NW 0-10 | 0 14 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 20 | 0 |
| Hixton | E-31 | 7:45-5:00 | PCI-Fair | 20 | N 10-15 | 14 21 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 21 | 3 |
| Holcombe | E-29 | 7:30-4:15 | Cloudy | 21 | SSW C-5 | 9 20 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Hudson | J-1 | 7:30-4:15 | Most-Cloudy | 12 | SE 6 | 12 18 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 18 | 0 |
| Joel | J-4 | 8:00-4:50 | Cloudy | 19 | NW 5-7 | 4 16 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 33 | 1 |
| Kenosha | E-20 | 5:00-5:00 | Fair | 1 | NNW 0-8 | 3 18 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Kettle Moraine | J-4 | 7:00-4:10 | Rain-Snow | 20 | WNW 10-20 | 22 26 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 25 | 0 |
| Kickapoo Valley | E-28 | 8:00-3:30 | Fair-Cloudy | 15 | SW 10-20 | -7 12 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| LaCrosse | E-21 | 7:00-4:30 | Fair-Cloudy | 13 | S 0-14 | -15 10 | 0 | 20 | 10 | 67 | 0 |
| Lake Geneva | D-29 | 7:00-5:00 | Fair | 15 | NW 5 | 10 15 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 40 | 1 |
| Lakewood | J-1 | 7:30-4:15 | Cloudy | 18 | SW 10 | -3 17 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Luck | D-21 | 7:30-4:30 | PCI-Cloudy | 20 | SE 10-15 | -15 10 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 3 |
| Madison | D-21 | 2:00-5:00 | Fair-PCI | 18 | SW 0-8 | -10 12 | 18 | 50 | 30 | 225 | 25 |
| Malden Rock | E-23 | 4:00-5:00 | Snow-Cloudy | 14 | WNW 5-35 | 32 34 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 3 |
| Medford | J-1 | 8:15-5:00 | Cloudy | 14 | E 5-15 | 9 29 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 45 | 2 |
| Merrill | E-27 | 8:15-4:45 | PCI-Fair | 17 | NW 17-23 | 2 11 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 1 |
| Milwaukee | D-21 | 5:30-4:30 | Fair | 3 | W 10 | -1 15 | 11 | 28 | 14 | 90 | 3 |
| Mount Horeb | D-29 | 7:00-4:00 | Fair | 20 | W 10-15 | 0 20 | 20 | 26 | 15 | 49 | 3 |
| Nelson | J-4 | 7:30-4:00 | Most-Cloudy | 15 | NW 5 | 21 27 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 44 | 0 |
| Newburg | D-21 | 12:00-4:30 | Fair-PCI | 3 | W 0-8 | -10 10 | 27 | 50 | 20 | 153 | 7 |
| New Richmond | D-21 | 7:35-4:30 | Fair-Cloudy | 13 | WNW 5-10 | -13 12 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 21 | 0 |
| Oconomowoc | D-29 | 7:00-5:00 | Fair | 30 | SW 15-25 | 8 19 | 2 | 15 | 6 | 41 | 1 |
| Oshkosh | D-28 | 7:00-4:30 | Fair-PCI | 14 | W 11-20 | -2 13 | 4 | 13 | 9 | 49 | 0 |
| Oxbo | E-18 | 8:00-4:30 | Fair | 27 | WNW 5 | -15 4 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 20 | 0 |
| Peshigo | J-4 | 7:30-4:00 | Cloudy | 12 | NW 5-10 | 20 32 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| Phelps | E-21 | 7:45-2:45 | Fair-Cloudy | 14 | WSW 0-5 | -12 8 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Plymouth | E-21 | 7:00-4:00 | Fair-MCI | 12 | WNW 10-25 | -7 11 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 0 |
| Foyette | J-4 | 3:00-5:00 | Snow | 20 | N 5-15 | 25 28 | 10 | 28 | 11 | 79 | 5 |
| Racine | J-4 | 7:00-4:30 | Cloudy | 8 | Var. 3-8 | 20 30 | 2 | 19 | 6 | 60 | 0 |
| Randolph | E-30 | 8:00-4:30 | PCI-Cloudy | 2 | NW 5-15 | 5 20 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Rhineland | E-28 | 7:00-4:00 | Fair-Cloudy | 30 | SSW 10-20 | -5 10 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 21 | 0 |
| Richland Center | E-28 | 8:00-5:00 | Fair-Cloudy | 15 | W 1-5 | 7 9 | 18 | 27 | 12 | 65 | 1 |
| Seuk City | E-28 | 4:00-5:00 | Fair-Cloudy | 16 | W 0-12 | 1 15 | 2 | 32 | 12 | 102 | 9 |
| Shawano | E-28 | 8:00-5:00 | Fair-PCI | 20 | W 10-25 | -10 15 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 34 | 1 |
| Shiocton | D-26 | 7:00-4:30 | Snow-Cloudy | 18 | SW 10 | 5 17 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 26 | 0 |
| Solon Springs | D-31 | 8:00-5:00 | Fair | 10 | W 4-5 | 1 31 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 26 | 2 |
| Spencer | D-22 | 7:30-5:00 | Cloudy-MCI | 15 | SW 5-20 | 21 35 | 7 | 14 | 6 | 33 | 10 |
| Stevens Point | E-21 | 7:15-4:30 | Fair | 14 | S 0-5 | -22 11 | 6 | 23 | 10 | 47 | 2 |
| Stockbridge | D-27 | 7:30-4:30 | Cloudy | 14 | W 0-5 | 8 22 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 16 | 0 |
| Sturgeon Bay | E-21 | 7:15-4:00 | Fair-PCI | 10 | NW 10 | -4 9 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 19 | 0 |
| Three Lakes | E-22 | 8:00-4:00 | Cloudy | 15 | NW 5-10 | 10 24 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Trempealeau | J-4 | 7:15-4:30 | Snow-Cloudy | 15 | NW 0-15 | 21 26 | 8 | 26 | 9 | 60 | 0 |
| Waukesha | E-21 | 5:15-5:00 | Fair-PCI | 3 | N 0-5 | -8 15 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 31 | 5 |
| Wausau | J-5 | 7:30-4:00 | Cloudy-Fair | 18 | NW 15-20 | 5 15 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 21 | 0 |
| Wautoma | E-30 | 8:30-0:00 | PCI-MCI | 15 | W 5-20 | 1 20 | 23 | 9 | 0 | 29 | 2 |
| Willard | D-21 | 8:00-4:45 | Part-Cloudy | 12 | E 0-8 | -22 6 | 0 | 16 | 7 | 41 | 1 |
| Wisconsin Rapids | E-21 | 7:45-4:00 | Fair | 14 | S 0-5 | -21 13 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 19 | 0 |
| Woodland Dunes NW | D-28 | 8:00-4:00 | Fair | 19 | SW 10-15 | -1 4 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 67 | 0 |
| Woodland Dunes SE | D-21 | 8:00-4:00 | Fair | 15 | NW 5-4 | 5 8 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 27 | 0 |
| Woodland Dunes SW | D-22 | 8:00-4:00 | Cloudy | 12 | Calm | 20 30 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 0 |

Table 3. The 60 most common species. (Northwest Wisconsin).

| | Bayfield | Ashland | Emule | Solon Springs | Fifield | Oxbo | Grantsburg | Luck | Joel | New Richmond | Chippewa Falls | Holcombe | Gilman | Medford |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|-------|---------------|---------|------|------------|------|------|--------------|----------------|----------|--------|---------|
| Count Number | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Canada Goose | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 15 | * | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wood Duck | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| American Black Duck | .. | 74 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mallard | 9 | 38 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | 107 | 27 | 40 | .. | .. | .. |
| Common Goldeneye | .. | .. | 7 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 5 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bufflehead | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Common Merganser | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bald Eagle | .. | 1 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cooper's Hawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Northern Goshawk | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Red-tailed Hawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Rough-legged Hawk | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| American Kestrel | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gray Partridge | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ring-necked Pheasant | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ruffed Grouse | .. | 10 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Herring Gull | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rock Dove | 5 | 124 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 57 | 58 | 193 | 250 | 31 | 6 | 103 | 47 |
| Mourning Dove | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 16 | .. | .. | 23 |
| Eastern Screech Owl | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Great Horned Owl | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | * | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Barred Owl | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Belted Kingfisher | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Red-headed Woodpecker | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Red-bellied Woodpecker | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Downy Woodpecker | 8 | 12 | 26 | 10 | 28 | 35 | 39 | 32 | 4 | 25 | 6 | 8 | 27 | 50 |
| Hairy Woodpecker | 4 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 32 | 34 | 32 | 24 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 45 | 56 |
| Northern Flicker | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pileated Woodpecker | .. | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 |
| Horned Lark | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Blue Jay | 122 | 132 | 321 | 50 | 82 | 31 | 307 | 78 | 23 | 176 | 178 | 115 | 120 | 176 |
| American Crow | 2 | 83 | 16 | 6 | 55 | 15 | 178 | 20 | 75 | 362 | 73 | 9 | 116 | 546 |
| Common Raven | 15 | 71 | 313 | 77 | 33 | 19 | 12 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 18 |
| Black-capped Chickadee | 154 | 226 | 320 | 192 | 319 | 390 | 391 | 125 | 49 | 164 | 176 | 423 | 389 | 904 |
| Tufted Titmouse | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Red-breasted Nuthatch | 3 | 8 | 16 | 28 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| White-breasted Nuthatch | 6 | 10 | 17 | 22 | 27 | 16 | 37 | 60 | 8 | 20 | 29 | 21 | 15 | 40 |
| Crown Creeper | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Golden-crowned Kinglet | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| American Robin | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bohemian Waxwing | .. | * | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | * | .. | .. | .. |
| Cedar Waxwing | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northern Shrike | .. | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | .. | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| European Starling | 7 | 78 | 6 | .. | 57 | .. | 140 | 102 | 19 | 127 | 186 | 18 | 108 | 813 |
| Northern Cardinal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 23 | 7 | 42 | 30 | 11 | 4 | 13 |
| American Tree Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 11 | .. | 30 | 38 | .. | 1 | 6 |
| Song Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| White-throated Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark-eyed Junco | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 43 | 2 | 30 | 53 | 1 | .. | 5 |
| Snow Bunting | .. | 28 | 8 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 6 | 47 | .. | .. | 38 | 372 |
| Red-winged Blackbird | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Common Grackle | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pine Grosbeak | 6 | 63 | 22 | 58 | 16 | 9 | 68 | 48 | .. | 38 | 20 | 29 | 6 | 118 |
| Purple Finch | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 6 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Common Redpoll | .. | 78 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | 702 | 10 | 417 | 80 | 175 | .. | 5 | 126 |
| Pine Siskin | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. |
| American Goldfinch | .. | * | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 120 | 139 | 37 | 49 | 66 | 6 | 77 | 45 |
| Evening Grosbeak | 61 | 105 | 88 | 168 | 362 | 190 | 650 | 38 | .. | 48 | 144 | 183 | 350 | 986 |
| House Sparrow | .. | 325 | 1 | 2 | 51 | .. | 265 | 155 | 49 | 709 | 404 | 195 | 245 | 733 |
| TOTAL SPECIES | 13 | 29 | 31 | 27 | 24 | 16 | 33 | 30 | 31 | 35 | 27 | 19 | 26 | 28 |

Table 3. The 60 most common species. (Northeast Wisconsin).

| Count | Number | Phelps | Three Lakes | Wineland | Merrill | Lakewood | Festigo | Epbraim | Wausau | Dancy | Bowler | Caroline | Shawano | Sturgeon Bay | Green Bay |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|--------|-------|--------|----------|---------|--------------|-----------|
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | | |
| Canada Goose | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 580 |
| Wood Duck | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| American Black Duck | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 200 |
| Mallard | .. | .. | 100 | 100 | .. | .. | 140 | 200 | .. | .. | 200 | .. | .. | 17 | 1395 |
| Common Goldeneye | .. | .. | 18 | 49 | .. | .. | 48 | 53 | 6 | 60 | .. | .. | 12 | 15 | 2 |
| Bufflehead | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. |
| Common Merganser | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 0 | .. | 35 |
| Bald Eagle | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Cooper's Hawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Northern Goshawk | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| Red-tailed Hawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 33 |
| Rough-legged Hawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 25 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 7 |
| American Kestrel | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 14 |
| Gray Partridge | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 22 |
| Ring-necked Pheasant | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| Ruffed Grouse | 3 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Herring Gull | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1075 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 1 |
| Rock Dove | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | 15 | 25 | 100 | 188 | 39 | 30 | 50 | 200 | 21 | 484 |
| Mourning Dove | .. | .. | 19 | 6 | .. | .. | 75 | 82 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 43 | 157 | 0 | 529 |
| Eastern Screech Owl | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Great Horned Owl | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 5 | .. | 7 |
| Barred Owl | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 |
| Belted Kingfisher | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Red-headed Woodpecker | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | 1 |
| Red-bellied Woodpecker | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 13 | 11 |
| Downy Woodpecker | 16 | 12 | 21 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 60 | 15 | 1 | 9 | 30 | 43 | 8 | 30 | 30 |
| Hairy Woodpecker | 11 | 12 | 18 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 64 | 12 | .. | 7 | 18 | 45 | 3 | 10 | .. |
| Northern Flicker | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Pileated Woodpecker | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Horned Lark | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 7 |
| Blue Jay | 19 | 24 | 33 | 23 | 25 | 89 | 133 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 102 | 309 | 1 | 97 | .. |
| American Crow | .. | .. | 2 | 34 | 45 | 308 | 240 | 217 | 39 | 238 | 90 | 279 | 50 | 567 | .. |
| Common Raven | 50 | 39 | 11 | 2 | 3 | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. | 7 | .. | .. |
| Black-capped Chickadee | 113 | 74 | 249 | 172 | 79 | 185 | 409 | 45 | 37 | 193 | 291 | 511 | 81 | 147 | .. |
| Tufted Titmouse | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Red-breasted Nuthatch | 3 | 11 | 30 | 4 | .. | .. | 19 | 4 | .. | 1 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 4 | .. |
| White-breasted Nuthatch | 9 | 14 | 24 | 11 | 1 | 18 | 42 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 52 | 69 | 1 | 47 | .. |
| Brown Creeper | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 1 |
| Golden-crowned Kinglet | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| American Robin | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Bohemian Waxwing | .. | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 |
| Cedar Waxwing | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 1 |
| Northern Shrike | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | 3 |
| European Starling | .. | .. | 12 | 80 | 11 | 138 | 157 | 596 | 87 | 40 | 28 | 331 | 32 | 743 | .. |
| Northern Cardinal | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 4 | 40 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 51 | 42 | .. | 83 | .. |
| American Tree Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 79 | 11 | .. | .. | 6 | 40 | 97 | 17 | 77 | .. |
| Song Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| White-throated Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark-eyed Junco | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 17 | 39 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 159 | 7 | 112 | .. |
| Snow Bunting | .. | .. | 50 | 159 | 0 | .. | 126 | 50 | 20 | .. | 20 | 98 | .. | 121 | .. |
| Red-winged Blackbird | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Common Grackle | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 10 | .. |
| Pine Grosbeak | 12 | 12 | 0 | 24 | 25 | 10 | 40 | 40 | .. | 28 | 23 | 54 | 0 | 114 | .. |
| Purple Finch | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | 4 | .. | 22 | 14 | .. | 3 |
| Common Redpoll | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 18 | 33 | .. | .. | 37 | .. | 106 | .. |
| Pine Siskin | .. | .. | 1 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | 21 | 29 | .. | .. |
| American Goldfinch | .. | 5 | 23 | 30 | .. | 31 | 119 | 8 | .. | 11 | 190 | 275 | 1 | 104 | .. |
| Evening Grosbeak | 68 | 85 | 249 | 21 | 24 | 106 | 426 | 95 | 35 | 149 | 253 | 459 | 5 | 3 | .. |
| House Sparrow | .. | .. | 24 | 49 | .. | 10 | 137 | 472 | 181 | 15 | 59 | 417 | 27 | 1500 | .. |
| TOTAL SPECIES | 12 | 12 | 33 | 24 | 13 | 21 | 40 | 24 | 21 | 23 | 35 | 48 | 27 | 53 | .. |

Table 3. The 60 most common species. (West-central Wisconsin).

| Count | Hudson | Durand | Maiden Rock | Nelson | Willard | Spencer | Arrin | Wisconsin Rapids | Arcadia | Trempealeau | LaCrosse | Hixton | Black River Falls | Adams |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|---------|---------|-------|------------------|---------|-------------|----------|--------|-------------------|-------|
| Number | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 |
| Canada Goose | 350 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 40 |
| Wood Duck | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| American Black Duck | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | * | * | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mallard | 450 | .. | 31 | .. | .. | 1 | * | 150 | 14 | 8 | 363 | 3 | .. | 148 |
| Common Goldeneye | 3 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 15 |
| Bufflehead | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Common Merganser | 16 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | * | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 31 |
| Bald Eagle | 5 | 4 | .. | 23 | .. | 1 | * | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Cooper's Hawk | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northern Goshawk | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | * | 1 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Red-tailed Hawk | 5 | 14 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 5 | .. | 4 | 5 | 12 | 18 | 8 | 3 |
| Rough-legged Hawk | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 4 | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| American Kestrel | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 5 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Gray Partridge | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ring-necked Pheasant | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. |
| Ruffed Grouse | .. | 4 | 40 | 4 | 9 | 18 | * | * | 7 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 13 | 1 |
| Herring Gull | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rock Dove | 109 | 205 | 358 | 266 | 236 | 316 | 138 | 98 | 110 | 220 | 650 | 268 | 26 | 44 |
| Mourning Dove | 16 | 8 | .. | 1 | 1 | 29 | 4 | 08 | 10 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 2 |
| Eastern Screech Owl | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | * | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Great Horned Owl | .. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | 3 | 5 | .. |
| Barred Owl | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | * | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Belted Kingfisher | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Red-headed Woodpecker | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 11 | .. | 4 | .. | 6 | 17 | .. | 5 | 12 | 7 |
| Red-bellied Woodpecker | 5 | 24 | 9 | 40 | 15 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 34 | 47 | 6 | 16 | 7 |
| Downy Woodpecker | 16 | 16 | 12 | 19 | 55 | 25 | 31 | 18 | 4 | 59 | 43 | 16 | 53 | 33 |
| Hairy Woodpecker | 11 | 15 | 4 | 18 | 40 | 17 | 19 | 12 | 8 | 56 | 36 | 17 | 28 | 22 |
| Northern Flicker | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Pileated Woodpecker | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 4 | .. | 5 | 2 |
| Horned Lark | 5 | 10 | 2 | .. | 10 | 2 | * | .. | * | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Blue Jay | 148 | 303 | 410 | 592 | 496 | 112 | 191 | 145 | 155 | 541 | 413 | 559 | 282 | 286 |
| American Crow | 136 | 525 | 29 | 632 | 277 | 213 | 98 | 115 | 120 | 383 | 100 | 430 | 84 | 133 |
| Common Raven | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| Black-capped Chickadee | 110 | 214 | 83 | 227 | 749 | 249 | 415 | 171 | 30 | 375 | 234 | 288 | 297 | 306 |
| Tufted Titmouse | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Red-breasted Nuthatch | 9 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 10 | .. | 3 | 8 | 3 | 15 | 15 |
| White-breasted Nuthatch | 30 | 49 | 37 | 28 | 42 | 26 | 72 | 20 | 15 | 81 | 67 | 27 | 111 | 80 |
| Brown Creeper | 2 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Golden-crowned Kinglet | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| American Robin | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bohemian Waxwing | 10 | .. | 92 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cedar Waxwing | 189 | 13 | 57 | 87 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 90 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northern Shrike | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 18 | 3 | 4 | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 1 |
| European Starling | 228 | 305 | 28 | 254 | 225 | 320 | 129 | 43 | 139 | 292 | 414 | 327 | 89 | 19 |
| Northern Cardinal | 21 | 96 | 112 | 197 | 11 | 14 | 42 | 20 | 62 | 126 | 208 | 33 | 67 | 31 |
| American Tree Sparrow | 52 | 595 | 14 | 29 | 17 | 26 | 43 | .. | 40 | 193 | 336 | 187 | 36 | 26 |
| Song Sparrow | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| White-throated Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark-eyed Junco | 49 | 462 | 102 | 115 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 39 | 49 | 332 | 302 | 267 | 265 | 242 |
| Snow Bunting | .. | 5 | 88 | .. | 525 | 268 | 93 | .. | 10 | .. | * | 29 | 12 | 140 |
| Red-winged Blackbird | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Common Grackle | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Pine Grosbeak | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 97 | 1 | * | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 13 | .. |
| Purple Finch | 20 | 7 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | 115 | 4 | 6 | 23 | 19 |
| Common Redpoll | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 380 | * | .. | .. | 42 | 1 | 40 | 106 | .. | .. |
| Pine Siskin | 13 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 71 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 62 |
| American Goldfinch | 15 | 202 | 33 | 154 | 53 | 44 | 145 | 114 | 35 | 485 | 78 | 290 | 352 | 258 |
| Evening Grosbeak | .. | 57 | .. | 27 | 374 | 36 | 408 | 178 | * | 15 | 13 | 180 | 498 | 592 |
| House Sparrow | 125 | 1021 | 4150 | 1208 | 1134 | 567 | 505 | 209 | 504 | 762 | 1454 | 789 | 217 | 148 |
| TOTAL SPECIES | 36 | 33 | 35 | 39 | 36 | 34 | 28 | 25 | 32 | 35 | 43 | 41 | 36 | 35 |

Table 3. The 60 most common species. (East-central Wisconsin).

| | Stevens Point | Shiocton | Frederic | Waubesa | Green Lake | Appleton | Oshkosh | Stockbridge | Fond du Lac | Woodland Dunes NE | Woodland Dunes SW | Woodland Dunes SE | Plymouth | Kettle Moraine |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------|----------|---------|------------|----------|---------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Count Number | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 |
| Canada Goose | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 4700 | 1 | 2 | .. | 15 | 1 | 15 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wood Duck | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| American Black Duck | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 12 | .. | 45 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| Mallard | 625 | .. | .. | .. | 179 | 13 | 3525 | 673 | .. | .. | .. | 44 | 30 | .. |
| Common Goldeneye | 284 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 14 | 500 | .. | .. | 37 | 34 | 84 | .. | .. |
| Bufflehead | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Common Merganser | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 103 | 13 | .. | .. | 44 | .. | 96 | .. | .. |
| Bald Eagle | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Cooper's Hawk | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northern Goshawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Red-tailed Hawk | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 19 | 51 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 2 |
| Rough-legged Hawk | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 1 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | 1 | 3 |
| American Kestrel | .. | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Gray Partridge | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 3 | .. | 7 | .. | .. |
| Ring-necked Pheasant | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 100 | 4 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Ruffed Grouse | 3 | .. | 2 | 5 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 6 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Herring Gull | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | 178 | .. | 32 | .. | .. |
| Rock Dove | 134 | 251 | 175 | 105 | 271 | 413 | 802 | .. | 110 | 329 | 223 | 141 | 273 | 140 |
| Mourning Dove | 55 | 100 | 92 | 43 | 14 | 404 | 350 | 34 | 25 | 215 | 1 | 77 | 86 | 29 |
| Eastern Screech Owl | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Great Horned Owl | .. | .. | 11 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Barred Owl | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Pelied Kingfisher | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Red-headed Woodpecker | 2 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Red-bellied Woodpecker | 8 | 12 | 10 | 21 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 12 | 6 |
| Downy Woodpecker | 31 | 50 | 24 | 64 | 33 | 35 | 30 | 20 | 13 | 75 | 9 | 10 | 47 | 20 |
| Hairy Woodpecker | 15 | 33 | 15 | 28 | 23 | 26 | 10 | 29 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 16 | 17 |
| Northern Flicker | .. | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Pileated Woodpecker | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Horned Lark | 15 | 19 | 2 | .. | 20 | 8 | 42 | 1 | 51 | .. | 4 | 4 | 12 | 7 |
| Blue Jay | 347 | 120 | 95 | 599 | 236 | 58 | 90 | 37 | 23 | 32 | 12 | 22 | 72 | 117 |
| American Crow | 574 | 73 | 149 | 594 | 245 | 774 | 97 | 21 | 96 | 119 | 39 | 194 | 235 | 423 |
| Common Raven | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Black-capped Chickadee | 540 | 136 | 107 | 371 | 193 | 132 | 265 | 61 | 58 | 115 | 34 | 95 | 65 | 123 |
| Tufted Titmouse | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Red-breasted Nuthatch | 24 | .. | .. | 22 | 3 | 5 | 9 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| White-breasted Nuthatch | 67 | 53 | 35 | 94 | 50 | 44 | 43 | 23 | 10 | 22 | 9 | 20 | 37 | 21 |
| Brown Creeper | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 4 | 5 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Golden-crowned Kinglet | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| American Robin | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Bohemian Waxwing | 10 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | 98 |
| Cedar Waxwing | 12 | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northern Shrike | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| European Starling | 135 | 213 | 290 | 301 | 88 | 712 | 1670 | 445 | 104 | 188 | 38 | 172 | 296 | 177 |
| Northern Cardinal | 53 | 69 | 32 | 105 | 34 | 56 | 35 | 30 | 13 | 48 | 9 | 30 | 43 | 37 |
| American Tree Sparrow | 88 | 159 | 37 | 37 | 114 | 198 | 105 | 63 | 19 | 29 | 5 | 13 | 19 | 4 |
| Song Sparrow | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| White-throated Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark-eyed Junco | 128 | 256 | 108 | 801 | 456 | 131 | 120 | 42 | 46 | 89 | 15 | 95 | 85 | 124 |
| Snow Bunting | 135 | 2 | .. | 51 | 4 | 305 | 147 | .. | 27 | 75 | .. | 7 | 11 | .. |
| Red-winged Blackbird | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Common Grackle | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pine Grosbeak | 26 | 76 | 59 | 9 | 32 | 60 | 7 | .. | .. | 24 | 2 | 22 | 20 | 33 |
| Purple Finch | 6 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 14 | 3 | 3 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Common Redpoll | 38 | 1310 | 50 | 120 | 33 | 104 | 42 | .. | .. | 200 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Pine Siskin | 2 | .. | .. | 9 | 1 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| American Goldfinch | 247 | 145 | 140 | 505 | 124 | 83 | 32 | 64 | 18 | 77 | 1 | 33 | 52 | 132 |
| Evening Grosbeak | 168 | 50 | 127 | 603 | 55 | 8 | .. | 11 | 61 | 40 | 3 | 19 | 253 | 133 |
| House Sparrow | 357 | 600 | 461 | 313 | 215 | 234 | 1868 | 1196 | 422 | 213 | 270 | 144 | 244 | 518 |
| TOTAL SPECIES | 46 | 34 | 32 | 42 | 38 | 58 | 42 | 22 | 34 | 43 | 30 | 44 | 33 | 30 |

Table 3. The 60 most common species. (Southwest Wisconsin).

| Count Number | Kickapoo Valley | Highland Center | Highland | Westtown | Cornelia | Baraboo | Foyette | Sauk City | Mount Horeb | Blanchardville | Cadiz Springs | Madison | Cooksville | Handolph |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|-----------|-------------|----------------|---------------|---------|------------|----------|
| 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | |
| Canada Goose | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Wood Duck | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| American Black Duck | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 53 | .. | .. |
| Mallard | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 247 | 443 | 31 | 8 | 11 | 2431 | 12 | 4 |
| Common Goldeneye | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 | 226 | .. | .. | .. | 205 | 43 | .. |
| Bufflehead | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Common Merganser | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 211 | 84.5 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Bald Eagle | 1 | 4 | * | 59 | .. | .. | 3 | 32 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | * |
| Cooper's Hawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | * | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Northern Goshawk | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | * | .. |
| Red-tailed Hawk | 15 | 49 | 21 | 57 | 27 | 7 | 21 | 59 | 50 | 38 | 4 | 43 | 4 | 2 |
| Rough-legged Hawk | 1 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 7 | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| American Kestrel | .. | 8 | 6 | 5 | 14 | .. | 14 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 2 |
| Gray Partridge | .. | .. | 13 | 132 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | 27 |
| Ring-necked Pheasant | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 9 | .. | 4 |
| Ruffed Grouse | 4 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | 21 | * | 5 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Herring Gull | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| Rock Dove | 95 | 517 | 105 | 404 | 335 | 72 | 172 | 704 | 215 | 248 | 52 | 843 | 139 | 53 |
| Mourning Dove | 1 | 51 | .. | 5 | 17 | 23 | 75 | 124 | 9 | 7 | 15 | 871 | 18 | 5 |
| Eastern Screech Owl | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 11 | 1 | .. | .. | 81 | .. | 1 |
| Great Horned Owl | * | 9 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 17 | 10 | 3 | 18 | 7 | 25 | * | 1 |
| Barred Owl | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | * | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Belted Kingfisher | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 7 | .. | .. |
| Red-headed Woodpecker | 9 | 39 | 25 | 18 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 28 | 17 | 15 | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Red-bellied Woodpecker | 16 | 74 | 36 | 37 | 16 | 14 | 35 | 95 | 28 | 35 | 2 | 43 | 2 | .. |
| Downy Woodpecker | 10 | 74 | 12 | 15 | 4 | 17 | 71 | 88 | 51 | 57 | 4 | 203 | 18 | 5 |
| Hairy Woodpecker | 3 | 30 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 33 | 58 | 18 | 28 | 3 | 86 | 5 | 1 |
| Northern Flicker | 1 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | .. | .. |
| Pileated Woodpecker | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Horned Lark | 1 | 9 | 135 | 205 | .. | .. | 7 | 161 | 17 | 37 | 7 | 17 | 46 | .. |
| Blue Jay | 177 | 578 | 305 | 317 | 155 | 119 | 586 | 957 | 295 | 339 | 31 | 511 | 46 | 25 |
| American Crow | 123 | 441 | 135 | 355 | 228 | 144 | 470 | 990 | 237 | 192 | 33 | 1098 | 92 | 33 |
| Common Raven | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Black-capped Chickadee | 57 | 470 | 79 | 85 | 41 | 141 | 235 | 553 | 278 | 217 | 31 | 759 | 38 | 12 |
| Tufted Titmouse | 1 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 8 | .. | 4 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Red-breasted Nuthatch | .. | 9 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 8 | 11 | .. | 1 | 1 | 29 | .. | .. |
| White-breasted Nuthatch | 8 | 139 | 65 | 26 | 5 | 28 | 55 | 152 | 55 | 64 | 5 | 251 | 12 | 3 |
| Brown Creeper | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 30 | 1 | .. |
| Golden-crowned Kinglet | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 13 | .. | .. |
| American Robin | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 29 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 143 | .. | .. |
| Bohemian Waxwing | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Cedar Waxwing | .. | 17 | 22 | 12 | .. | .. | 302 | 19 | 3 | .. | 3 | 15 | .. | .. |
| Northern Shrike | 12 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | 27 | 18 | 1 | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. |
| European Starling | 79 | 393 | 104 | 512 | 992 | 45 | 1140 | 1239 | 127 | 316 | 231 | 2384 | 157 | 103 |
| Northern Cardinal | 82 | 472 | 102 | 358 | 115 | 58 | 102 | 295 | 125 | 186 | 45 | 423 | 29 | 6 |
| American Tree Sparrow | 35 | 375 | 44 | 14 | 1 | 19 | 212 | 245 | 123 | 90 | 18 | 373 | 30 | 94 |
| Song Sparrow | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 4 | .. | 2 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 21 | .. | .. |
| White-crowned Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Dark-eyed Junco | 45 | 1071 | 359 | 890 | 421 | 262 | 741 | 1307 | 302 | 391 | 163 | 1273 | 161 | 36 |
| Snow Bunting | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | * | .. | .. | 7 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | 12 |
| Red-winged Blackbird | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | .. | 7 | .. | 2 |
| Common Grackle | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 41 | 1 | .. |
| Pine Grosbeak | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 38 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. |
| Purple Finch | 17 | 58 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 18 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 31 | .. |
| Common Redpoll | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 125 | 160 | 136 | 5 | 34 | .. | 22 | 14 | .. |
| Pine Siskin | .. | 12 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 23 | 2 | .. | .. | 328 | .. | .. |
| American Goldfinch | 110 | 837 | 39 | 37 | 8 | 225 | 331 | 351 | 219 | 25 | 35 | 331 | 92 | 22 |
| Evening Grosbeak | 19 | 118 | 1 | 5 | .. | 50 | 183 | 226 | 37 | .. | .. | 7 | 40 | .. |
| House Sparrow | 447 | 2515 | 534 | 3843 | 3271 | 240 | 2548 | 2631 | 1126 | 3000 | 550 | 3504 | 395 | 385 |
| TOTAL SPECIES | 31 | 47 | 33 | 39 | 30 | 35 | 66 | 54 | 42 | 45 | 32 | 75 | 35 | 24 |

Table 3. The 60 most common species. (Southeast Wisconsin).

| Count | Number | Beloit | Oconomowoc | Port Atkinson | Waukesha | Lake Geneva | Newburg | Milwaukee | Hales Corrers | Racine | Kenosha | Number of Counts | Number of Individuals | Percent Change |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|------------|------------------|----------|-------------|---------|-----------|------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Canada Goose | .. | 4 | .. | 11 | 1500 | 525 | 506 | 12 | 3 | 75 | 26 | 8495 | -81% | |
| Wood Duck | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 11 | 1 | 14 | - 7% | |
| American Black Duck | 2 | 9 | .. | 19 | 2 | 12 | 700 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 30 | 1373 | + 8% | |
| Mallard | 238 | 393 | 102 | 42 | 257 | 107 | 3704 | 22 | 626 | 157 | 53 | 17919 | -17% | |
| Common Goldeneye | 123 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 224 | 153 | 136 | 147 | 30 | 29 | 41 | 2940 | -11% | |
| Bufflehead | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 24 | 37 | 40 | 3 | 14 | 143 | -35% | |
| Common Merganser | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 12 | 25 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 26 | 1532 | -35% | |
| Bald Eagle | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 30 | 175 | -16% | |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 22 | 37 | +39% | |
| Cooper's Hawk | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 19 | 21 | +14% | |
| Northern Goshawk | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | * | .. | 25 | 42 | +82% | |
| Red-tailed Hawk | 16 | 10 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 23 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 62 | 786 | + 9% | |
| Rough-legged Hawk | .. | 2 | * | 2 | 2 | 5 | * | 2 | .. | 1 | 48 | 198 | -24% | |
| American Kestrel | 7 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 19 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 49 | 251 | -31% | |
| Gray Partridge | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 313 | -20% | |
| Ring-necked Pheasant | 1 | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | 20 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 29 | 245 | -60% | |
| Ruffed Grouse | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 262 | -30% | |
| Herring Gull | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 94 | 2078 | 63 | 725 | 273 | 74 | 4552 | -41% | |
| Rock Dove | 1037 | 165 | 415 | 360 | 187 | 1065 | 1737 | 28 | 538 | 230 | 173 | 18318 | - 4% | |
| Mourning Dove | 140 | 119 | 38 | 345 | 135 | 363 | 793 | 74 | 271 | 69 | 66 | 6260 | +14% | |
| Eastern Screech Owl | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | 7 | 6 | .. | .. | 20 | 130 | +100% | |
| Great Horned Owl | 3 | 2 | .. | 16 | 2 | 19 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 49 | 245 | +31% | |
| Barred Owl | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | * | 1 | .. | .. | 39 | 61 | + 1% | |
| Belted Kingfisher | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 30 | -46% | |
| Red-headed Woodpecker | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 4 | 1 | .. | * | 1 | 39 | 289 | +15% | |
| Red-bellied Woodpecker | 5 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 19 | .. | * | .. | 2 | 60 | 859 | +33% | |
| Downy Woodpecker | 29 | 32 | 12 | 36 | 6 | 174 | 43 | 20 | 14 | 4 | 80 | 2385 | +10% | |
| Hairy Woodpecker | 18 | 13 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 66 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 79 | 1500 | +35% | |
| Northern Flicker | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 13 | .. | 1 | 4 | 2 | 32 | 115 | + 2% | |
| Pileated Woodpecker | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | * | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | 126 | + 9% | |
| Horned Lark | 106 | 264 | 147 | 7 | 241 | 51 | .. | .. | 48 | 16 | 41 | 1808 | +185% | |
| Blue Jay | 81 | 67 | 26 | 90 | 31 | 190 | 42 | 15 | 23 | 3 | 80 | 14618 | +103% | |
| American Crow | 1090 | 142 | 90 | 263 | 201 | 593 | 453 | 400 | 246 | 28 | 78 | 18655 | -41% | |
| Common Raven | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 750 | +52% | |
| Black-capped Chickadee | 97 | 168 | 65 | 222 | 60 | 825 | 301 | 89 | 58 | 41 | 80 | 18274 | +53% | |
| Tufted Titmouse | 2 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 19 | 77 | +33% | |
| Red-breasted Nuthatch | .. | 2 | 2 | 10 | .. | 7 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 64 | 472 | -14% | |
| White-breasted Nuthatch | 41 | 16 | 30 | 41 | 14 | 188 | 46 | 14 | 10 | 2 | 80 | 3121 | +15% | |
| Brown Creeper | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 36 | 96 | -54% | |
| Golden-crowned Kinglet | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 39 | -81% | |
| American Robin | 5 | 1 | 1 | 8 | .. | 7 | 61 | 7 | .. | .. | 30 | 310 | - 6% | |
| Bohemian Waxwing | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 60 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 414 | +110% | |
| Cedar Waxwing | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 24 | 102 | 127 | 5 | 17 | 29 | 1178 | -16% | |
| Northern Shrike | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 9 | 5 | * | .. | 56 | 278 | +168% | |
| European Starling | 1390 | 548 | 138 | 292 | 578 | 671 | 10514 | 160 | 405 | 654 | 76 | 34763 | -83% | |
| Northern Cardinal | 145 | 107 | 47 | 97 | 43 | 253 | 105 | 38 | 46 | 9 | 69 | 5294 | +71% | |
| American Tree Sparrow | 1419 | 169 | 460 | 275 | 581 | 217 | 403 | 659 | 145 | 182 | 66 | 9202 | -26% | |
| Song Sparrow | 3 | 4 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 96 | -34% | |
| White-throated Sparrow | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 2 | 3 | .. | 14 | 33 | -47% | |
| Dark-eyed Junco | 482 | 340 | 339 | 630 | 604 | 665 | 451 | 179 | 357 | 182 | 69 | 17126 | + 5% | |
| Snow Bunting | .. | 225 | .. | .. | 3 | * | 5 | .. | 47 | .. | 45 | 3519 | + 2% | |
| Red-winged Blackbird | 6 | .. | 85 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 17 | 175 | -96% | |
| Common Grackle | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 5 | 36 | .. | 1 | 6 | 26 | 164 | -52% | |
| Pine Grosbeak | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. | 58 | 24 | 15 | 15 | .. | 52 | 1610 | +214% | |
| Purple Finch | 2 | 16 | .. | 7 | 4 | 2 | 23 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 56 | 681 | -50% | |
| Common Redpoll | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | 43 | 4806 | +75% | |
| Pine Siskin | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | 8 | 105 | 43 | .. | 1 | 36 | 830 | -67% | |
| American Goldfinch | 97 | 174 | 9 | 174 | 37 | 201 | 107 | 45 | 67 | 129 | 73 | 8956 | +12% | |
| Evening Grosbeak | .. | * | .. | 12 | .. | 9 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 64 | 10066 | +48% | |
| House Sparrow | 3497 | 1589 | 325 | 810 | 1082 | 2471 | 1104 | 240 | 266 | 104 | 75 | 63742 | +23% | |
| TOTAL SPECIES | 43 | 42 | 29 | 43 | 38 | 65 | 63 | 49 | 48 | 52 | | | | |

TABLE 4. Species found on 10 or fewer counts.

| Species | No. of Counts | Total Birds | Count and Number |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|---|
| Common Loon | 1 | 1 | Milwaukee 1 |
| Double-cr. Cormorant | 1 | 2 | Green Bay 2 |
| Great Blue Heron | 5 | 5 | New Richmond 1, Trempealeau 1, Woodland Dunes SW 1, Poynette 1, (Sauk City), Fort Atkinson 1 (Milwaukee) |
| Black-crowned Night Heron | 1 | 1 | Green Bay 1 |
| Tundra Swan | 2 | 2 | Ephraim 1, (LaCrosse), Madison 1 |
| Mute Swan | 7 | 24 | Ashland 2, Solon Springs 2, New Richmond 2, Stevens Point 8, Waukesha 4, Lake Geneva 2, Milwaukee 4 |
| Snow Goose | 1 | 2 | Stevens Point 2 |
| Green-winged Teal | 3 | 4 | Green Bay 1, Cadiz Springs 1, Madison 2 |
| Northern Pintail | 2 | 2 | Green Bay 1, Madison 1 |
| Blue-winged Teal | 1 | 1 | Racine 1 |
| Northern Shoveler | 1 | 52 | Madison 52 |
| Gadwall | 6 | 49 | Green Lake 1, Poynette 3, Madison 26, Waukesha 14, Milwaukee 3, Hales Corners 2 |
| Canvasback | 2 | 7 | Racine 5, Kenosha 2 |
| Redhead | 2 | 4 | Sturgeon Bay 2, Kenosha 2 |
| Ring-necked Duck | 4 | 5 | Rhineland 1, Green Bay 1, Stevens Pont 1, Madison 2 |
| Greater Scaup | 7 | 2653 | Ephraim 13, Woodland Dunes NE 5, Newburg 42, Milwaukee 2519, Hales Corners 45, Racine 2, Kenosha 27 |
| Lesser Scaup | 9 | 60 | Brule 1, Phelps 1, Green Bay 1, LaCrosse 4, Ap- pleton 1, Madison 5, Lake Geneva 40, Newburg 5, Milwaukee 2 |
| Oldsquaw | 6 | 1170 | Ephraim 750, Woodland Dunes SE 3, Newburg 18, Milwaukee 153, Hales Corners 24, Kenosha 222 |
| Hooded Merganser | 7 | 11 | Green Bay 1, Poynette 2, Madison 2, Cooksville 1, Fort Atkinson 1, Newburg 3, Milwaukee 1 |
| Red-breasted Merganser | 10 | 186 | Ephraim 2, Appleton 1, Woodland Dunes NE 1, Woodland Dunes SE 1, Sauk City 3, Newburg 12, Milwaukee 54, Hales Corners 82, Racine 23, Kenosha 7 |
| Ruddy Duck | 2 | 5 | Fond du Lac 2, Milwaukee 3 |
| Osprey | 1 | 1 | Sauk City 1 |
| Northern Harrier | 10 | 19 | Trempealeau 2, Oshkosh 1, Richland Center 4, (Baraboo). Poynette 1, Sauk City 4, Cooksville 3, Beloit 1, Lake Geneva 1, Milwaukee 1, Kenosha 1 |
| Red-shouldered Hawk | 5 | 6 | Maiden Rock 1, Beetown 1, Sauk City 1, Madison 2, Beloit 1, (Milwaukee) |
| Golden Eagle | 1 | 1 | Hixton 1, (Kickapoo Valley) |
| Merlin | 1 | 1 | (Stevens Point), Poynette 1 |
| Greater Prairie Chicken | 3 | 3 | Dancy 1, Spencer 1, Arpin 1 |
| Wild Turkey | 8 | 95 | Nelson 1, Arcadia 12, LaCrosse 6, Black River Falls 5, Richland Center 46, Highland 4, Beetown 20, Blanchardville 1 |
| Northern Bobwhite | 2 | 21 | Black River Falls 10, Richland Center 11 |
| American Coot | 6 | 68 | Appleton 1, Oshkosh 1, Madison 43, Oconomowoc 2, Lake Geneva 20, Hales Corners 1 |
| Killdeer | 2 | 3 | Wautoma 2, Cornelia 1 |
| Common Snipe | 8 | 26 | Caroline 1, Kickapoo Valley 1, Richland Center 11, Baraboo 2, Poynette 3, Blanchardville 1, Madison 6, Waukesha 1 |
| Ring-billed Gull | 7 | 1219 | Appleton 1, Woodland Dunes NE 10, Newburg 64, Milwaukee 972, Hales Corners 47, Racine 109, Kenosha 16 |
| Glaucous Gull | 1 | 1 | Racine 1 |
| Common Barn Owl | 1 | 2 | Luck 2 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----|--|
| Snowy Owl | 7 | 10 | Ashland 3, Grantsburg 2, (Chippewa Falls), Nelson 1, (Arpin), Hixton 1, Adams 1, Stevens Point 1, Oshkosh 1 |
| Northern Hawk Owl | 1 | 1 | Brule 1 |
| Long-eared Owl | 5 | 5 | Richland Center 1, Blanchardville 1, Madison 1, Oconomowoc 1, Waukesha 1 |
| Short-eared Owl | 4 | 5 | Beetown 1, Poynette 1, Madison 2, Milwaukee 1 |
| Northern Saw-whet Owl | 3 | 3 | Hixton 1, Madison 1, Milwaukee 1 |
| Yellow-bellied Sapsucker | 6 | 10 | (LaCrosse), Oshkosh 1, Beetown 1, Cornelia 2, Madison 2, Waukesha 1, Newburg 3 |
| Three-toed Woodpecker | 1 | 1 | Gilman 1 |
| Black-backed Woodpecker | 2 | 2 | Brule 1, Poynette 1 |
| Gray Jay | 8 | 27 | Brule 2, Fifield 10, Oxbow 16, Medford 4, Phelps 4, Three Lakes 8, Rhinelander 2 |
| Boreal Chickadee | 1 | 2 | Fifield 2 |
| Carolina Wren | 1 | 1 | Milwaukee 1 |
| Winter Wren | 3 | 3 | Woodland Dunes NE 1, Beloit 1, Newburg 1 |
| Townsend's Solitaire | 1 | 1 | Ephraim 1 |
| Hermit Thrush | 1 | 4 | (Madison), Milwaukee 4 |
| Varied Thrush | 1 | 1 | Poynette 1 |
| Brown Thrasher | 4 | 4 | Ephraim 1, Shawano 1, Green Bay 1, (Shiocton), Newburg 1, (Milwaukee) |
| Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 1 | Madison 1 |
| Rose-breasted Grosbeak | 3 | 4 | Gilman 1, Wisconsin Rapids 2, Kenosha 1 |
| Rufous-sided Towhee | 1 | 1 | Black River Falls 1 |
| Fox Sparrow | 4 | 5 | Wautoma 2, Mount Horeb 1, Racine 1, Kenosha 1 |
| Swamp Sparrow | 9 | 27 | Poynette 2, Sauk City 1, Mount Horeb 2, Madison 4, Waukesha 1, Lake Geneva 6, Hales Corners 1, Racine 1, Kenosha 9 |
| White-crowned Sparrow | 2 | 7 | Madison 1, Beloit 6 |
| Lapland Longspur | 3 | 13 | Willard 8, Shiocton 1, Newburg 4 |
| meadowlark spp. | 6 | 15 | Richland Center 1, Highland 2, Beetown 7, Cornelia 3, Poynette 1, Madison 1 |
| Rusty Blackbird | 4 | 8 | Hudson 2, Cooksville 2, Oconomowoc 1, Newburg 3 |
| Brewer's Blackbird | 2 | 4 | Brule 1, Poynette 3 |
| Brown-headed Cowbird | 8 | 222 | Shawano 1, Spencer 1, Woodland Dunes NE 1, Richland Center 42, Blanchardville 1, Madison 174, Racine 1, Kenosha 1 |
| Red Crossbill | 8 | 37 | Chippewa Falls 15, Fremont 1, Oshkosh 2, Woodland Dunes NE 2, Sauk City 1, Newburg 2, Milwaukee 12 (Hales Corners), Racine 2 |
| White-winged Crossbill | 3 | 59 | Adams 33, Baraboo 25, Newburg 1 |
| Hoary Redpoll | 1 | 1 | Shiocton 1 |
| loon spp. | 1 | 1 | Newburg 1 |
| scoter spp. | 1 | 1 | Newburg 1 |
| Accipiter spp | 1 | 1 | Merrill 1 |
| gull spp | 2 | 30 | Milwaukee 19, Hales Corners 11 |

Harriers, 1984, A Reproductive Disaster

By Don G. Follen, Sr.

Since 1963, I have been monitoring the reproductive success of the Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) in Arpin Township, Wood County, in Central Wisconsin. The results have previously appeared in the Passenger Pigeon (37:91-92 and 45:45-47), the latter report dealing with an unprecedented number of nesting pairs during the 1981 season.

This paper is a sequel to the 1981 article. It shows what happened to this population in 1984, and presents a theory as to the cause of the near zero reproduction success.

By definition, a nest is a structure made up of grasses and sedges on which eggs are laid. This structure may be of considerable height and width or a mound barely covering the ground directly under the female. A nesting attempt must have evidence; thus eggs or young or the evidence of either and knowledge of the actual nest site is essential.

It has been my policy not to walk in to a nest until the activity of the adults suggests that young are present. It has been our experience that the young are old enough to band from mid-June until mid-July. Prior to mid-June, close observation of the adult birds is needed to determine if hatching has occurred. Things to watch for are: (1) the carrying of nest materials to the suspected site; (2) the arising of the hen from the same site each time the male brings in food; (3) the repeated landing of the female at the same site after taking a food transfer; and (4) the repeated carrying of food to the site by either adult. Generally when the young are under three weeks of age the female does most of the feeding, but after that both adults may take food to the young. Once a nest site is found, a map of the location is drawn in our field book. In difficult terrain such as willow swales and marshes with alder thickets, a marker may be tied to a bush, tree, fence post, stump or cattail, and the direction and approximate distance to the nest charted. This helps one relocate the nest after full emergence of vegetative cover.

The following is a chronological synopsis of the 1984 nesting activity in Arpin Township.

Late March and April. Seemingly less sky dancing by adult male. (Note: While sky dancing is often thought of as a breeding display, I have observed it as early as the first week of March, throughout the breeding season and as late as the last week of November.)

May. Hens observed carrying nesting material to suspected nest sites. Most territories of previous years are found to have pairs in or around them. On May 25 we marked out H-1 and H-2. H-1 was in a hay stubble field being plowed for corn. The farmer left an approximate fifty foot square patch, but it was raining.

June. Until mid-June things look good. Voles appear to be abundant, based on observations made in the field and on the males' apparent opportunity to capture prey nearly at will. We have ten nest sites located.

Mid-June. After a period of several days of heavy rains there is very little activity anywhere. Territories and suspected nest sites are watched closely. No birds are to be seen anywhere. The heavy rains continue. On June 25 we walk into H-2 and find decaying remains of three young and one addled

egg. No sign of either adult. We also walk in to H-3 and find four cold eggs; at H-4 we find two cold eggs and the scavenged parts of at least two young (wings and feet). A subadult male is observed here. On June 26 four adults and two subadults are hunting in a hayfield just north of my home. This is adjacent to a willow swale near the Hemlock Creek and one of the nest sites. Dean Albrecht and I watch the area for nearly two weeks. There is little or no territorial aggressiveness. We walk into H-9 and find egg shells. It appears as though the eggs had been eaten, but the question remains, were they good or bad at the time? On June 27 I walk into H-5 and find 1 addled egg, two badly decayed young about a week and a half of age and a dead vole (*Microtus sp.*) on the nest proper. In one of the "runs" (matted trails where young hide), another decaying young is found, about two yards from the nest.

In the field there are two adult males, two adult females and one subadult female. One adult transfers a prey item to the subadult female. On June 28, Ira and I walk in to H-1 and find four collapsed eggs; there are no adults present and it is apparent that the bird immediately abandoned when the farmer was plowing in the rain.

On June 29, Tim Bendickson and I follow an adult male carrying prey for $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the southeast, and it lands on a fencepost about forty feet from another adult male. There are no disputes over territory or attempts at prey snatching. The original male proceeds to eat the prey (vole), and suddenly a third adult male arrives, landing on the post adjacent to the non-feeding bird. This is the apex of the breeding season, and one would expect territorial chases. Even though the domesticity of the territories may have broken down, it is not reasonable to accept that the physiological condition of the adult males has also broken down simultaneously.

On June 29, July 3, 4 and 5 we spend many hours watching nest site H-7 in the SSE part of the township. Not once is a male seen. The female sits on a fence post for long periods and makes seemingly meaningless sorties for nearly a mile to fields in different directions and comes back to post. On several occasions she can be heard calling.

On July 5 we walk in and find five cold, addled eggs. The hen is present and she is slightly scolding our presence. We also walk in to H-8 and find the partly eaten remains of at least two young of about three weeks of age.

On July 14, farmer Larry Shupe flushes a female in light rain while mowing hay adjacent to H-10. Mr. Shupe says, "I nearly hit her with the haybine. She took off straight to the south and didn't come back, and she has three young just hatched." It is raining slightly.

On July 15, Buck Cornwell locates a nest in the buffer zone in the SE part of the study area. There are five young flying quite well, and we are able to capture and band one of each sex. On July 16, Ira and I walk in to check on the H-10 young in the hayfield, and find them all dead and cold. Apparently the female never returned or was kept off for too long in the rain.

The rest of the season Harriers are seen only rarely. On August 11 a young of the year files over my home at approximately five hundred feet and heads due south. By this time there should be dozens of observations of the young of the year as they move off their home ranges soon after fledging, a fact supported by Beske, Raptor Research 16(2):39-53. Others should be seen loitering near nest sites, yet we see practically none.

Figure 1: Wood County Rainfall, 1984

| LOCATION | | A | | B | | C | |
|----------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| DAY | | JUNE | JULY | JUNE | JULY | JUNE | JULY |
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | .60 | | .03 | | .1 |
| 4 | | .17 | .12 | | | | .3 |
| 5 | | | .80 | .09 | .19 | .6 | |
| 6 | | | .18 | | tr | | .3 |
| 7 | | .75 | | .52 | | .5 | |
| 8 | | 1.32 | | .15 | | 1.0 | |
| 9 | | | | .06 | .38 | | .4 |
| 10 | | .18 | 1.40 | .07 | 1.66 | | 3.8 |
| 11 | | | .28 | .15 | | | |
| 12 | | 1.01 | | .42 | | .5 | |
| 13 | | | .19 | | | | |
| 14 | | | | tr | .49 | | .4 |
| 15 | | | .38 | | | | .3 |
| 16 | | .37 | | 1.67 | .33 | | |
| 17 | | .97 | .29 | 1.32 | .12 | 1.7 | .5 |
| 18 | | 2.35 | .03 | tr | | 1.5 | .2 |
| 19 | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | |
| 22 | | 1.70 | | .86 | .04 | 2.5 | .04 |
| 23 | | | | | .01 | | |
| 24 | | | .01 | | .01 | | |
| 25 | | | .04 | | tr | | |
| 26 | | | | .60 | .24 | | .3 |
| 27 | | .74 | | .01 | | 1.2 | |
| 28 | | | | | | | tr |
| 29 | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | |

Location A - U. Wis. Agricultural Exp. Station

Location B - Wis. Rapids Water & Light Dept.

Location C - Bernie Garbisch Farm

The Northern Harrier is Wisconsin's only diurnal raptor habitually nesting on the ground, and it is highly susceptible to predation and weather. This is the main reason we don't go to Harrier nests until banding time. Mammalian predators are known to follow human scent, and thus could follow ours right to the nest site.

I wish to offer a possible explanation for what happened to these nests in 1984:

With the exception of June and July 19,20,21 (no records available), it rained nearly every day in Wood County. Figure 1 shows the precipitation recordings for three areas of Wood County (northwest, central and southeast), Wisconsin.

Three of the nest sites were in agricultural fields. Two of these fields were under cultivation, and the third was in a fallow corn stubble field (the only successful one in the buffer zone). It is likely that keeping the hens off their nests during the rain contributed to the downfall of these two nests, but what about the other seven?

The remaining seven nests were all in willow-grass swales or in swales adjacent to streams. Most of these are drainage basins for surrounding fields and woodlands. The most intense and plentiful rain occurred between June 7 and June 23, and was noted that the Harrier breeding activity sharply declined during this same period. Under normal conditions Harriers can carry in nest material fast enough to keep eggs and small young above water, but in this case, nearly all of the big rains came in mid to late afternoon and evening. I hypothesize that these nests in drainage basins were rapidly overcome by rising water. Some of them held water for days before it receded to any degree. Mr. John Peters, director of soils for the University of Wisconsin Experimental Farm at Marshfield, says, "The basic soils of all Arpin Township are silt loams with very poor internal drainage." (pers. comm.).

With heavy rains such as those of June 17 and 18 coming late in the day, I have reason to believe that the majority, if not all, of these seven nests were destroyed by rising water. A similar situation occurred in NE Canada in 1984, (Simmons et al 1984).

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to thank Dean Albrecht, Buck Cornwell, Ira Follen, Steve Rennhack and Dennis Seevers for field observations and assistance; John Peters and the University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experimental Station, Marshfield; Water Works and Lighting Commission, Wisconsin Rapids; Bernie Garbisch, Arpin Sanitary District Precipitation Recorder, for precipitation charts; Linda Gabel for clerical assistance and Charles Sindelar for his comments on the manuscript.

9201 Rock Inn Road
Arpin, Wisconsin 54410

Barn Owl in Clark County

By Don G. Follen, Sr.

On December 1, 1983, I answered a call from Jim Delaiden about a possible Barn Owl in the vicinity of Chili, Wisconsin, approximately 13 miles west of my home. I felt sure this would be another Saw-Whet, Screech, Barred or Great Horned Owl, all of which also frequent farm buildings. However, Jim had called me previously regarding raptors, and this sounded like the real thing.

What a pleasant surprise I had when I entered the hayloft and saw a Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) sitting on the beam at the end of the barn. I quickly captured, banded, examined, measured and photographed the bird, and released it back into the loft.

The barn is owned by Jerry Friedmann, who commented, "I was closing the small elevator doors at the ends of the barn because it had been snowing in on the east end. Suddenly this big bird came flying out. I had not noticed it at all before. I had left one small opening on the south side of the barn between the barn wall and the silo. When I went to throw hay for evening chores, lo and behold -- the bird was back in the haymow again!" This would seem to indicate that the bird was familiar with the surrounds and openings in the structure, and may have been there unobserved for some time. At the time of capture, the beak had a number of pigeon feathers stuck to it. The silo is open, and pigeons were present on and in it.

A call to Randy Jurewicz of the Bureau of Nongame Resources of the DNR confirmed that the accepted range of the Barn Owl in Wisconsin is considerably south of Clark County, as described by Peterson (1979 STATUS OF BARN OWLS IN WISCONSIN). Observations of this species at this time of year and location are unusual, though Tom Erdman caught and banded a Barn Owl on November 8, 1981, at Little Suamico, North of Green Bay.

On December 23, 1983, Jerry Friedmann's brother, Richard, went into the hayloft of his farm, about three fourths of a mile north of Jerry's, and found the Barn Owl lying dead on a bale of hay, "as though it had sat down and just gone to sleep." The temperature for the last several days had been at -20°F or lower.

The carcass was taken to the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, where the skin will be kept on permanent display. The body carcass was to be sent to Sumner Matteson of the Wisconsin DNR, who is coordinating the Wisconsin Barn Owl Recovery Program for the department.

Although information requests on the Barn Owl have been out for years, the majority of people, including the farmers, just seem to take a nonchalant view of birds. If they happen to get in the way, or become a problem with poultry, however, a reaction is certain. Barn Owl information and observations in Wisconsin are sorely needed by DNR management staff. The more we can all encourage the public throughout the state to be on the lookout for Barn Owls and make their observations known, the better off the whole program will be.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Jim Delaiden for reporting the bird, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Friedmann for access to their barn, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Friedmann for

reporting the discovery of the carcass. I also wish to thank Julie Bartell and Linda Gabel for their clerical assistance.

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9201 Rock Inn Road
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Swainson's Hawks

By Don G. Follen, Sr.

The Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) has been regarded as a rare migrant in Wisconsin and the majority of observations have been south of a line from Graysburg in Burnett County to Sheboygan in Sheboygan County, (Robbins - pers. comm.). Spring dates range from April 3 to June 7 while fall dates are from August 6 to November 19 with an exceptionally late date of December 14. Polk (pers. comm.) has had four observations of Swainson's Hawks in W. Wisconsin, one of which was a sighting off highway 12 between Fall Creek and Augusta in Eau Claire County on May 7, 1984. This was the same area where between April 30 and May 11, 1982 the author had no less than seventeen observations of Swainson's Hawks. A total of five were observed at one time for a two day period. Charles Kemper submitted five observation records (pers. comm.). In Chippewa County, Lafayette Township, April 7, 1982; April 6, 1979 - same general area; May 4, 1978 - over Wis. river between Wausau and Stevens Point; April 19, 1976 - 5 miles west of Mondovi, fide, Sam Robbins; June 7, 1973 - 1 north of Augusta, Eau Claire County.

On October 4, 1985 while working with two assistants and quite competent birders two miles south of Arpin in Wood County, a migration day was evident. In a few hours twenty-three flocks of geese had passed to the south-southeast and numbers of flocks of Sandhill Cranes. As a flock of geese went to the north a large buteo dropped out of the clouds, followed by another and another until there were eight. The birds were Red-tailed in size but had seemingly longer, slimmer wings and the flight appeared to be more gull-like than the flight of a Red-tail. Contrary to Rough-legged Hawks in the light or normal phase the birds had dark remiges and light underwing coverts and belly. One bird may have been a dark phase Swainson's as with the exception of color its behavior was the same as the other seven. Slight barring could be seen on the tails of some of the birds but not on the dark bird. Since I had observed the species on several occasions in the west and am quite familiar with it, we concluded that we were watching a rare kettle of Swainson's Hawks

With me at the time were Jim Koeschel and Louis Cornwell, both of Arpin and both very diligent birders but neither having previous experience with Swainson's Hawks. The time was 1:30 p.m. and the wind was from the northwest at eight to fifteen miles per hour. The distance to the birds was approximately eight hundred feet at the closest and the time of observation was three to four minutes. Equipment included a balscope zoom 60 scope and 8 X 50 binoculars. It may be noteworthy here to add that an adult Golden Eagle passed over us at 12:25 p.m. at about four hundred feet and flew contrary to the wind direction and went out of sight to the northeast.

To date there have been thirty-eight accounts of Swainson's Hawks in the **Passenger Pigeon**. With nesting activities being observed in recent years in

Illinois and east-southeastern Minnesota, summer observations of large
buteos in western Wisconsin should not be taken for granted as Red-taileds,
but should be thoroughly scrutinized.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to thank Sam Robbins, Janine Polk, and Charles Kemper for sharing
their observations and information on observations of Swainson's Hawks.

LITERATURE CITED

Passenger Pigeon 3:107

9201 Rock Inn Road
Arpin, WI 54410

House Wrens -- A Population Explosion

By Lawrence Davis, D.V.M.

The summer of 1985 was one to remember at our house. Previous to this
year we had had only one successful nesting of House Wrens. Our back
yard had four nests of House Wrens which produced a total of twenty-three
young wrens. The nests were located approximately fifty yards apart. Three
of the nests were active at the same time, having either incubating eggs or
young in them. One nest was in a wren house hanging from a branch of a
pine tree about six feet above the ground. The other two nests were in nest
houses meant for Tree Swallows. A fourth successful nesting occurred in
another swallow house, commencing about ten days after five young
swallows had left the nest.

Egg laying began in the various nests on May 21, June 7 and 19, and July
13. The numbers of eggs in each nest were 7, 6, 6, and 5. The days required
to produce the eggs in each nest varied from 6 to 9 days. Incubation periods
(time from appearance of last egg to hatching) varied from 10 to 13 days.
One brood had already left the nest ten days after hatching, while the
slowest group took thirteen days.

With all these young wrens and their parents, we eagerly anticipated much
parent-offspring interaction -- feeding, calling, singing. But to our disap-
pointment, the wren families seemed to disappear. We saw very little of
adults or young after they had fledged. Only one or two wrens were observ-
ed in our yard for the rest of the summer. Where have all the young wrens
gone? Maybe they all moved to a low "Wrent" district!! Anyway, we hope
they return next spring.

Addendum I -- The nest in the little wren house consisted of over 350 twigs
two inches or longer, with several twigs five to seven inches long!! Along
with the twigs, were many smaller twigs, pine needles, blades of grass, a few
small feathers, and even some horsehairs. That is a great many trips from
ground to nest.

Addendum II -- One of the wren eggs weighed 1.2 grams -- you could mail
twenty wren eggs with one 22 cent stamp!!

6779 N. Hwy. 67
Oconomowoc, WI 53066

FIELD

NOTES



The Spring Season

March 1 - May 31, 1985

By Bill Volkert

During most of January and February, Wisconsin experienced a deep snow cover. By the last week in February the southern part of the state had rain and rapid melting, and nearly all of the snow was gone in that area. As we entered the spring period, temperatures were stable with 35° to 40° F in the south and 20° to 30° F in northern Wisconsin. As a result, a surprising number of birds were present at the beginning of the period, such as the snipe, swamp and song sparrows. This also initiated the first advance of blackbirds, grackles and Canada geese. On March 3rd, strong northeast winds pushed a tremendous number of gulls south along the Lake Michigan shore. The storm that followed brought 18 inches of snow to the north and 6 inches to the south. On March 4th, a reverse migration of Canada Geese was noted over Fond du Lac and on the 5th a reverse migration of raptors was reported in Monroe County. The geese returned on the 7th and 8th and on the 9th and 10th the raptors were again seen advancing in the southern part of the state. Other movements were reported at this time for blackbirds, robins and killdeer with temperatures in the 50's throughout the state. The warm weather alternated with minor storms for the rest of the month. On March 21, 167 cranes were sighted over Jefferson County. Temperatures remained in the 50's on the 22nd, bringing some new arrivals into the state. On the 23rd and 24th, we experienced storms, but by the 26th temperatures reached into the 60's with most of the lakes opening in the south. This was followed by the first arrival of ducks to the inland areas in the south. The month ended with snow and cold weather, winds northwest 10 to 25 mph and temperatures in the low 30's in the south and 15 inches of snow up north.

Throughout late March and the first week of April the weather continued cold and delayed other advances. By April 12th, winds were out of the southwest with temperatures in the 60's for the entire state. By the 15th temperatures were in the 70's up north and this warming trend saw the arrival of swallows, phoebes and vultures in the southern half. From the 18th to 22nd highs were in the 80's in the south with some rain. This forced most of the trees to leaf out at that time and with it concealed much of the migrating birdlife. Many observers reported that the foliage was 10 days to 2 weeks ahead of schedule, and so were the birds. On April 22nd and 23rd

the south saw its first wave of passerines, but birds were reported scarce in the north. April ended with unseasonably warm temperatures, dense foliage and early arriving songbirds.

The above-normal temperatures continued into the first 2 weeks of May. On May 4th and 5th, a good wave of warblers and vireos was reported in the south and by May 8th the passerines arrived in the north. Another wave was noted in the south on the 9th and 10th with warblers and vireos reported in Taylor and Douglas counties on the 11th. A storm came in late on the 11th and a return to normal temperatures on the 12th and 13th. For May 15th and 18th, small waves were reported in Sauk and Dane Counties and by May 25th, all migrants were apparently gone from southern Wisconsin. The season ended with cold and stormy weather on the north.

Overall, the season was unusual in regards to the weather and the migrant birds. A number of observers reported their impressions for this year, and I will try to summarize their comments. Most agreed that the migration was ahead of schedule. The lakes in the south thawed early and waterfowl arrived early in the season. Others stated that birds seemed to arrive early, stay for a short period and leave earlier than normal. The warm weather in April caused most of the trees to leaf out and initiated an early migration. The weather continued warm and the lack of strong fronts resulted in a lack of pronounced waves of migrants. The shorebirds were reported by several observers to have been good to excellent and the White-fronted Goose was sighted in several locations and produced a good migration through Wisconsin. The passerines however, were a disappointment to most of us. Not only did they arrive early and stay for a short time, but many apparently passed over the southern part of the state and headed directly to their breeding grounds to the north. Those that did spend some time resting and feeding in the southern counties, where many of us do our spring birding, were hidden by the dense foliage and remained out of sight. So, even if the birds were among us, we had to identify them by song rather than sight. This proved to be an excellent opportunity and challenge to learn the many bird songs, though admittedly frustrating. In summary, many observers reported that this was one of the worst spring birding seasons that they can remember. Some called it the poorest vireo, warbler and thrush year ever and many common species were not even sighted by those that reported their results. Finally, in an effort to not judge the progression of the seasons, I will resolve to call it unusual, but interesting.

Among the unusual sightings were certainly the early dates for so many species and the late dates for the winter finches. Rarities include the Laughing Gull, Common Black-headed Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, and Painted Bunting. Altogether, reports came in for 64 counties, with 76 observers reporting 296 species for the season. Some of the common species present throughout the entire period include Redtail Hawk, American Kestrel, Gray Partridge, Ring-necked Pheasant, Ruffed Grouse, Herring and Ring-billed Gulls, Rock Dove, Mourning Dove, Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers, Blue Jay, American Crow, Starling, and House Sparrow. Some of these species have not been included in the seasonal summary.

In the seasonal summary, I have chosed to include additional data and sightings on certain species of interest. These include some of the state's rarer species, those of limited distribution and others listed as threatened or endangered. I feel that these field notes serve not only to record the past

years sightings, but can be an important record for the future regarding the abundance, distribution and any changes in the populations of our birds. The phenology and dates of average arrival for most of our bird species are well documented and it is my impression that these field notes should reflect more about bird populations. Therefore, I have elaborated on several bird species in the notes to reflect this important data, and hope to expand on this in the future. There are, of course, certain limitation on space and data that will restrict what can more be done in this area. It is not my intention to change the format of the field notes, but only to be more inclusive as to what is being reported for several bird species of particular interest. This has been included in the summary that follows.

Wild Turkey - This year marks the third managed hunting season of this species in the state since its reintroduction. Starting in 1974, 264 turkeys had been released into the western counties. Believed to have been extirpated from Wisconsin around 1885, this bird is making a good comeback. Since their release, this population has increased to an estimated 20,000 birds, according to the 1985 pre-nesting census. The original flock came from Missouri, when the Wisconsin DNR began to trade 3 Ruffed Grouse for each Wild Turkey. In the winter of 1984-85, forty-eight turkeys were captured in the western counties and released into the northern Kettle Moraine State Forest, in order to expand their range. If the recent program goes as expected, the population should double each year until it reaches 500 to 600 birds, which is the estimated carrying capacity for this area. Such dramatic increases demonstrate that the habitat is again available and that these birds readily occupy their former niche and range.

In January 1986, another 35 turkeys were introduced into the southern unit of the Kettle Moraine. The DNR is currently considering other areas in southern Wisconsin for possible release sites.

For this season, this species was reported in the following counties: Fond du Lac (KMSF north), Grant, Jackson, Juneau, Manitowoc (possibly an escaped bird), and Sauk.

Common Black-headed Gull - One bird in adult plumage was sighted in Milwaukee County, April 28 by John Idzikowski. This was accepted by the records committee. See By the Wayside.

Thayer's or (Kumlien's) Iceland Gull - On March 3, five different gulls were sighted in Milwaukee with descriptions of either or both of these species. These were reported by Jeff Baughman, Tom Schultz and Jim Frank, and sighted by others. The documented descriptions given for each of these birds did not, in the opinion of the records committee, warrant acceptance or publication at the species level. The committee did not feel confident, based on the evidence provided, in accepting these sightings as being definitely of either of these two species. I have listed below some factors that may influence such a decision:

documentation: difficulty in verbally describing these non-descript birds. The vague or minor differences in field marks, voice or behavior might be too slight to convincingly document.

Field guides: most available guides do not even show all of the plumages for North American gulls. The few that do allow little op-

portunity to refer to enough sources to adequately identify or separate these gull species.

gull plumages: these two species may not be distinguishable in all plumages. There may be some immature or winter plumages or possibly hybrids that are not identifiable in the field.

1985 SPRING SEASON

Red-throated Loon: First reported in Ozaukee County, April 5 (Jeff Baughman); reported for the same county on April 8 (T. Schultz & D. Tessen), April 11 (J. Frank) and April 13 (B. Cowart); on April 26, 13 birds were sighted in Douglas County (R. Johnson); May 24 two birds were sighted in Chippewa County (J. Polk). Last reported from Bayfield County, May 30 (F. Leshner).

Common Loon: First reported in Monroe County, March 29 (E. Epstein). One was still present at the end of the period in Ozaukee County (S. Swengel).

Pied-billed Grebe: First reported on March 2 in both Dodge and Ozaukee counties (Jeff Baughman).

Horned Grebe: First reported in Fond du Lac County, March 7 (Jeff Baughman).

Red-necked Grebe: First reported in Winnebago County, March 27 (T. Ziebell); also reported from the following counties: Bayfield, Burnett, Dodge, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Green Lake, Marathon, Monroe, Ozaukee, St. Croix & Columbia.

Eared Grebe: Reported in Manitowoc County, April 30 (C. Sontag); and in Dunn County, May 17 (J. Polk & S. Robbins).

Am. White Pelican: Reported in Dunn County, April 19 and seen again on the 28th (J. Polk); also seen in Burnett County, April 28 (J. Hoefler); and in Ashland County, May 7 (D. Verch).

Double-cr. Cormorant: First reported in Green Lake County, April 5 (Jeff Baughman & T. Schultz); many other sightings came in from the following counties: Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Door, Douglas, Dunn, Jefferson, Grant, LaCrosse, Manitowoc, Marathon, Milwaukee, Monroe, Outagamie, Polk, Shawano, St. Croix, Taylor, Trempeleau, Winnebago and Wood.

Am. Bittern: First reported in Iron County, April 8 (M. Butterbrodt).

Least Bittern: First reported in Iron County, April 28 (N. Butterbrodt).

Great Blue Heron: First reported in Outagamie County, March 11 (J. Anderson & L. Prickett).

Great Egret: First reported in Trempeleau County, April 1 (T. Hunter); also reported in the following counties: Brown, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marquette, Monroe, Pepin, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Sauk, St. Croix, Washington and Winnebago.

Snowy Egret: Reported in Brown County, April 24 (S. Robbins) and on April 31 (D. Tessen).

Little Blue Heron: Reported as follows: Racine County, May 5 (D. Tessen); Monroe County, May 10 and 11 (E. Epstein); Columbia County, May 25 (S. Thiessen) and one was sighted on a May Day Count along the Fox River in Waukesha County, May 5 by Vern Aune and Harry Leeman.

Cattle Egret: First reported in Chippewa County, April 23 (J. Polk); other sightings were reported from the following counties: Brown (several observers), Dodge (at Horicon Marsh) Trempeleau and Winnebago.

Green-backed Heron: First reported in Columbia County, April 14 (Jeff Baughman & T. Schultz).

Black-cr. Night Heron: First reported in Dunn County, April 4 (J. Polk).

Yellow-cr. Night Heron: Only one was reported for the season in Brown County, May 24 (S. Robbins).

Tundra Swan: First reported in Brown County, March 16 (E. Cleary and Br. Columban). On March 23, the same observers sighted an estimated 10,000 swans in Brown County. On April 1st, 4,000 swans were sighted in Outagamie County by Daryl Tessen. Last reported in Ashland County, May 25 (Jeff Baughman).

Mute Swan: Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland County (D. Tessen & D. Verch) and in Winnebago County (T. Ziebell). Other reports were as follows: Winnebago County, March 9 (D. Tessen); March 16 in both Milwaukee and Racine Counties (W. Mueller); Douglas County, April 12 (R. Johnson) and May 26 (D. Tessen); Ashland County, May 2 (S. Robbins) and May 24 (Jeff Baughman); Bayfield County, May 27 (F. Leshner); and present at the end of the period in Douglas County (K. & J. Luepke).

Greater White-fronted Goose: A good number of reports came in for this species this season. First reported in Columbia County, March 12 (F. Freese); also sighted in Columbia County on March 30, with 16 birds present (Jeff Baughman), April 1 and 14 (T. Schultz), April 2 (M. Peterson) and April 13 (D. Tessen); reported in Eau Claire County, March 23 (J. Polk); March 19 through 27, 24 birds were present in Monroe County (E. Epstein); Burnett County, March 26 (J. Hoefler); Rock County, 32 birds were sighted on March 30 (D. Tessen); Outagamie County, April 4 (M. Peterson); Ashland County, April 28 (D. Verch) and Dodge County, April 29 (Jeff Baughman).

Snow Goose: First reported in Fond du Lac County, March 2 (Jeff Baughman). Last sighted in Sheboygan County, May 12 (T. Schultz).

Canada Goose: Present at the beginning of the period in 16 counties.

Wood Duck: Present at the beginning of the period in Brown, Eau Claire and Sauk Counties.

Green-winged Teal: First reported in Monroe County, March 19 (E. Epstein).

Am. Black Duck: Present at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Brown, Chippewa, Dane, Door, Milwaukee and Winnebago Counties.

Mallard: Reported at the beginning of the period in 22 counties throughout the state.

No. Pintail: Reported at the beginning of the period in Brown (E. Cleary & Br. Columban) and Eau Claire (J. Polk) Counties.

Blue-winged Teal: First reported in Columbia County, March 20 (R. Whitemarsh).

Cinnamon Teal: There were two birds sighted during the season. First reported in Trempeleau County, April 20 (C. Wilda and on April 22 (F. Leshner); and from Manitowoc County, April 22 (C. Sontag); and in Milwaukee County, April 28 (J. Idzikowski).

No. Shoveler: Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane County (B. Hilsenhoff).

Gadwall: Reported at the beginning of the period in Brown County (E. Cleary & Br. Columban), Dane County (D. Cedarstrom & B. Hilsenhoff) and Green Lake County (T. Schultz).

European Wigeon: One was reported at Horicon Marsh on May 11 on their May Day count.

Am. Wigeon: Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane County (B. Hilsenhoff & S. Thiessen).

Canvasback: First reported in Milwaukee County, March 3 (Jeff Baughman & J. Frank). Last reported from Douglas County, May 26 (D. Tessen).

Redhead: Reported at the beginning of the period in Dane County (D. Cedarstrom).

Ring-necked Duck: First reported at the beginning of the period in Door, Milwaukee, Ozaukee and Sheboygan Counties. Present at the end of the period in Ashland County (D. Verch).

Greater Scaup: Reported at the beginning of the period in Door, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Sheboygan Counties. Present at the end of the period in Ashland County (D. Verch).

Lesser Scaup: Reported at the beginning of the period in Fond du Lac, Milwaukee and Ozaukee Counties. Reported at the end of the period in Ashland, Dane and Winnebago Counties.

Oldsquaw: Last reported in Ozaukee County, May 18 (S. Thiessen).

Black Scoter: First reported in Ozaukee County, March 24 (Jeff Baughman), also on April 8 (T. Schultz); and in Eau Claire County, April 14 (J. Polk).

Surf Scoter: First reported in Ozaukee County, April 8 (D. Tessen). An unusual inland sighting was reported from Columbia County as follows: May 5 (K. & D. Legler & F. Freese), May 6 to 9 (R. Hoffman), May 10 (S. Swengel) and May 12 (Jeff Baughman & T. Schultz). Last reported in Ashland County, May 17 (D. Verch).

White-winged Scoter: First reported in Ozaukee County, March 10 and again on April 8 (D. Tessen); also on March 24, when 23 birds were sighted (Jeff Baughman), and April 8 (T. Schultz). Last reported in St. Croix County, April 16 (B. Bacon & J. Evrard).

Common Goldeneye: Reported at the beginning of the period in 19 counties.

- Bufflehead:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Door, Manitowoc, Milwaukee and Ozaukee Counties. Present at the end of the period in Ashland County.
- Hooded Merganser:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Eau Claire (J. Polk) and Walworth (D. Tessen) Counties.
- Common Merganser:** Reported at the beginning of the period in 14 counties. Present at the end of the period in Shawano County (M. Peterson).
- Red-breasted Merganser:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Milwaukee, Ozaukee and Sheboygan Counties. Present at the end of the period in Ashland County (D. Verch).
- Ruddy Duck:** First reported on March 10 in Milwaukee (Jeff Baughman) and Winnebago (C. Schultz) Counties.
- Turkey Vulture:** One was reported previous to the beginning of the period in Sauk County, February 24 (R. Whitemarsh). Reported at the beginning of the period in Sheboygan County (The Kuhn Family).
- Osprey:** First reported in Fond du Lac County, March 30 (B. Volkert).
- Bald Eagle:** Reported at the beginning of the period in the following counties: Barron, Burnett, Dane, Dunn, Iron, Pepin, Polk, Price, Sauk and Trempeleau.
- Golden Eagle:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Burnett County, remaining until March 11 (J. Hoefler) and in Sauk County (D. Tessen). Also reported in Monroe County, March 2 through 9; where 2 birds were sighted (E. Epstein); and in Jackson County, March 17 (K. & J. Luepke).
- No. Harrier:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Dodge, Fond du Lac, Marathon, Sauk and Winnebago Counties.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk:** Reported at the beginning of the period in the following counties: Fond du Lac (B. Volkert), Door (R. & C. Lukes), Sauk (B. Isenring) and Marathon (K. & J. Luepke) Counties.
- Coopers Hawk:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Eau Claire (J. Polk), Green Lake (T. Schultz) and Trempeleau (T. Hunter) Counties.
- No. Goshawk:** Last reported at the end of the period in Ashland (D. Verch), Door (R. & C. Lukes and K. Glueckert) and Iron (M. Butterbrodt) Counties.
- Red-shouldered Hawk:** First reported in Monroe County, March 6 (E. Epstein). Sightings also reported for 18 other counties.
- Broadwinged Hawk:** First reported in Burnett County, April 2 (J. Hoefler).
- Swainsons Hawk:** Two sightings were reported for this season; first in Dunn County, April 25 (J. Polk), and in Ashland County, May 9 (D. Verch).
- Rough-legged Hawk:** On April 2, 15 birds were sighted in Portage County (D. Tessen). Last reported at the end of the period in Barron County (A. Goff).
- Merlin:** First reported in Eau Claire County, March 2 (J. Polk); also from Washburn County, April 11 (B. Hilsenhoff); Fond du Lac County, April 24 (B. Volkert); Ozaukee County, May 12 (B. Cowart) and Burnett County, May 15 (J. Hoefler).
- Peregrine Falcon:** Reports came in as follows: at the beginning of the period in Douglas County (R. Johnson); (March 2, Douglas (D. Tessen); Dodge County, March 9 (B. Volkert); Sauk County, April 2, (M. Mossman); Winnebago County, April 11 (D. Tessen); Eau Claire County, April 26 (J. Polk); Dane County, April 28 (J. Sutton); Columbia County, May 12 (F. Freese); Dane County, May 14 (the Leglers); Burnett County, May 14 & 15, 3 birds were sighted (J. Hoefler); Dodge County, May 18 (Jeff Baughman & T. Schultz) sighting 2 birds; and Milwaukee County, May 20 (M. Bontly & W. Woodmansee).
- Gyrfalcon:** One possibly two birds were sighted in Douglas County, March 3 (D. Tessen), and in Outagamie County, March 8, at Mosquito Hill Nature Center (Larry Prickette and Kathy Ericksen).
- Gray Partridge:** Reported in the following counties: Brown, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Monroe, Shawano and St. Croix.
- Greater Prairie Chicken:** Reported throughout the period in Burnett, Portage and Marathon Counties.
- Sharp-tailed Grouse:** Reported throughout the period in the following counties: Ashland, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Marathon, Oneida and Taylor.
- Bobwhite:** Reported in the following counties: Chippewa, Columbia, Dunn, Green, Jackson, Marquette, Richland and Sauk.

- Yellow Rail:** First reported in Burnett County, May 5 (J. Hoefler); Clark County, May 11 (S. Robbins); Burnett County, May 26 (R. Hoffman, M. Peterson, T. Schultz and D. Tessen), May 27 (J. Baughman) and Chippewa County at the end of the period (J. Polk). On April 29, one was found dead in Milwaukee near South Shore Park. This specimen was later identified by Jim Frank who states that this is the third such specimen from this area in the past four years.
- King Rail:** First reported in Dodge County, May 12 (Jeff Baughman & T. Schultz); two birds were reported in Columbia County, May 18 (D. Tessen) and last reported in Columbia County, May 22 (R. Hoffman).
- Virginia Rail:** First reported in Rock County, April 13 (D. Tessen).
- Sora Rail:** First reported in Burnett County, April 8 (P. Fuller).
- Common Moorhen:** First reported in Brown County, April 23 (M. Peterson); also reported from the following counties: Columbia, Dodge, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Iowa, LaCrosse, Ozaukee, Walworth and Winnebago.
- Am. Coot:** First reported at the beginning of the period in Dane (D. Cedarstrom & B. Hilsenhoff) and Brown (E. Cleary & Br. Columban) Counties.
- Sandhill Crane:** First reported in Sauk County, March 4 (S. Swengel).
- Black-bellied Plover:** First reported in Eau Claire County, April 27 (J. Polk). Present at the end of the period in Columbia County (S. Swengel).
- Lesser Golden Plover:** First reported in Ozaukee County, April 13 (W. Woodmansee).
- Semipalmated Plover:** First reported in Dane County, April 28 (J. Sutton). Present at the end of the period in Dane County (S. Thiessen).
- Piping Plover:** First reported in Ashland County, May 23 (D. Verch); in Brown County, May 24 (S. Robbins) and Douglas County, May 25 (R. Johnson).
- Killdeer:** Reported at the beginning of the period in Monroe (E. Epstein) and Sauk (S. Swengel) Counties.
- Am. Avocet:** First reported in Ozaukee County, April 20 (D. Tessen); also in Manitowoc County, May 10 (C. Sontag); and one was present in Fond du Lac County near Rush Lake from May 15 to 18, being sighted by Jeff Baughman, T. Schultz and B. Volkert.
- Greater Yellowlegs:** First reported in Taylor County, April 8 (S. Robbins). Present at the end of the period in Columbia County (S. Swengel).
- Lesser Yellowlegs:** First reported in Winnebago County, April 12 (T. Ziebell). Present at the end of the period in Dane County (S. Thiessen).
- Solitary Sandpiper:** First reported in Eau Claire County, April 14 (J. Polk).
- Willet:** First reported in Ashland County, April 27 (D. Verch). Other reports came from Milwaukee County, May 3 (M. Bontly & W. Woodmansee); Manitowoc County, May 23 (C. Sontag & T. Schultz) and Taylor County, May 26 (S. Robbins).
- Spotted Sandpiper:** First reported in Fond du Lac County, April 5 (B. Volkert).
- Upland Sandpiper:** First reported in Taylor County, April 20 (S. Robbins) and Brown County for the same date (E. Cleary and Br. Columban). Other reports came in from 20 other counties throughout the state.
- Whimbrel:** First reported in Milwaukee County, May 11 (B. Cowart). Other sightings were as follows: Dane County, May 18 (P. Ashman, B. Hilsenhoff & R. Hoffman); Manitowoc County, May 20 (C. Sontag); Douglas County, May 22 (R. Johnson); Brown County, May 24 (S. Robbins); Stockton Island, May 27 (F. Leshner) and in Burnett County, May 30 (J. Polk & the Luepkes).
- Hudsonian Godwit:** First reported in Eau Claire County, April 27 (J. Polk); other sightings were reported for Brown, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Kenosha and Winnebago Counties. Last reported at the end of the period in Columbia County.
- Marbled Godwit:** First reported in Eau Claire County, April 26 (J. Polk); also reported in Burnett County, May 8 to 14 (J. Hoefler); Brown County, May 17 (E. Cleary and Br. Columban); Dane County, May 25 (P. Ashman & S. Thiessen) and May 26 in Burnett County (R. Hoffman, M. Peterson and D. Tessen).
- Ruddy Turnstone:** First reported on May 12 in both Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties (Jeff Baughman & T. Schultz).

- Red Knot:** First reported on May 19 in Kewaunee (T. Schultz) and Manitowoc (Jeff Baughman) Counties. Many other sightings for the season were as follows: May 21, Manitowoc County (C. Sontag); May 22, Douglas County (R. Johnson) reporting 7 birds; May 24, Brown County (S. Robbins); May 26, Douglas County (M. Peterson & D. Tessen); May 27, Dane County (J. Sutton); May 28, Dodge County (T. Schultz); May 30, Douglas County (F. Leshner) and Manitowoc County (S. Swengel) and at the end of the period in Douglas County, with 5 birds being sighted (the Luepkes).
- Sanderling:** First reported in Columbia and Fond du Lac Counties. May 12 (Jeff Baughman).
- Semipalmated Sandpiper:** First reported in Sauk County, April 21 (B. Isenring). Present at the end of the period in Columbia, Dane and Fond du Lac Counties.
- Least Sandpiper:** First reported in LaCrosse County, April 22 (F. Leshner). Present at the end of the period in Dane and Fond du Lac Counties.
- White-rumped Sandpiper:** First reported in Dane County, May 5 (P. Ashman). Also sighted in Brown, Burnett, Columbia, Chippewa, Dodge, Douglas, Eau Claire, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Marathon, St. Croix, Taylor and Winnebago Counties. Present at the end of the period in Columbia, Dane, Douglas and Fond du Lac Counties.
- Bairds Sandpiper:** First reported in Eau Claire County, April 18 (J. Polk). Last reported in Burnett County, May 26 (Jeff Baughman & T. Schultz).
- Pectoral Sandpiper:** First reported in Lafayette County, March 29 (Jeff Baughman). Present at the end of the period in Columbia (S. Thiessen) and Fond du Lac (T. Schultz) Counties.
- Dunlin:** First reported in Dane County, April 12 (J. Sutton). Present at the end of the period in Dane (S. Thiessen) and Fond du Lac (T. Schultz) Counties.
- Stilt Sandpiper:** First reported in Dodge County, May 5 (Jeff Baughman & T. Schultz); other sightings were reported for the following counties: Brown, Columbia, Dane, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Marathon and Ozaukee.
- Short-billed Dowitcher:** First reported in Dodge County, May 2 (T. Schultz).
- Long-billed Dowitcher:** First reported in Ozaukee County, May 8 (Jeff Baughman).
- Dowitcher sp.:** One was reported in Ozaukee County, April 23 (M. Bontly); another was present at the end of the period in Dane County (S. Thiessen).
- Common Snipe:** Present at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Monroe and Sauk Counties.
- Am. Woodcock:** First reported in Sauk County, March 13 (S. Swengel).
- Wilson's Phalarope:** First reported in Eau Claire County, April 22 (J. Polk). Reported at the end of the period in Fond du Lac County (T. Schultz).
- Red-necked Phalarope:** Reports came in as follows: May 9, Dodge County (B. Volkert); May 10 and 22, Columbia County (R. Hoffman); May 21, Dane County (S. Swengel); May 26, St. Croix County (R. Hoffman & D. Tessen) reporting 2 birds; May 27, Dodge County (Jeff Baughman) and Dane County (J. Sutton); and May 28, Fond du Lac County (T. Schultz).
- Laughing Gull:** Reported in Manitowoc County, May 14 (C. Sontag) and May 18 (Jeff Baughman and T. Schultz). Accepted by The Records Committee.
- Franklin's Gull:** First reported in Chippewa County, March 27 (J. Polk); also sighted in Manitowoc County, May 14, 19 and 30; and Brown County, May 17.
- Bonapartes Gull:** First reported in Racine County, March 16 (Jeff Baughman). Present at the end of the period in Sheboygan County.
- Little Gull:** Reported in Manitowoc County, April 28 (C. Sontag), May 16 (J. Frank) and May 30 (D. Tessen) sighting 5 birds. Also reported in Milwaukee County, May 2 (J. Frank) and May 20 (B. Cowart).
- Glaucous Gull:** Reported as follows: Manitowoc County, from the beginning of the period to May 15 (C. Sontag); Milwaukee County, March 3 (Jeff Baughman, J. Frank, Connie Ranthum, T. Schultz and B. Volkert); Racine County, March 16 (Jeff Baughman & T. Schultz); and Douglas County, March 30 (R. Johnson and April 11 (J. Polk).
- Lesser Black-backed Gull:** One was reported in Milwaukee, March 3 (B. Cowart & G. DeBoer). Accepted by The Records Committee. See By the Wayside.
- Caspian Tern:** First reported in Ozaukee County, April 5 (Jeff Baughman & B. Volkert). On May 16, 246 birds were sighted in Manitowoc County (J. Frank). Other reports came from the following counties: Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Burnett, Door, Douglas, Eau Claire, Kewaunee, Monroe, Sheboygan and Trempealeau.

Common Tern: First reported in Door County, April 14 (the Lukes). On May 16, Jim Frank reported sighting an estimated 12,000 birds in Manitowoc County. Other reports came from Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Burnett, Chippewa, Dodge, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Taylor and Winnebago Counties.

Forsters Tern: First reported in Monroe County, April 13 (E. Epstein); also reported in the following counties: Brown, Burnett, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Dunn, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Jefferson, Manitowoc, Marquette, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Sauk, Sheboygan, St. Croix, Taylor and Winnebago.

Black Tern: First reported in St. Croix County, May 1 (B. Bacon & J. Evrard). Also reported in 28 other counties throughout the state.

Black-billed Cuckoo: First reported in Sauk County, May 6 (K. Lange).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: First reported in Dane County, May 10 (K. & D. Legler & S. Swengel).

E. Screech Owl: Present throughout the period.

Great Horned Owl: Present throughout the period.

Snowy Owl: Last reported in Outagamie County, April 7 (D. Tessen).

Barred Owl: Present throughout the period.

Long-eared Owl: Reported at the beginning of the period in Marathon County (K. & J. Luepke). Also reported in Douglas County, March 2 (D. Tessen); and in Manitowoc County, March 5 (C. Sontag).

Short-eared Owl: Reported at the beginning of the period in Burnett (J. Hoefler), Fond du Lac (Jeff Baughman), Marathon (the Luepkes), Milwaukee (J. Frank) and Winnebago (T. Ziebell) Counties. Also reported in Fond du Lac County, March 12 (B. Volkert) and St. Croix County, March 23 (B. Bacon & J. Evrard).

Saw-whet Owl: Reported throughout the period in Douglas County, (R. Johnson); Green Lake County, March 8, (T. Schultz); Iowa County, March 10 (The Leglers), May 3 to 11 in Polk County (P. Fuller) and May 18 in Door County (Jeff Baughman & T. Schultz).

Common Nighthawk: First reported in Sauk County, April 23 (S. Swengel).

Whip-poor-will: First reported in Sauk County, April 12 (K. Lange).

Chimney Swift: First reported in Milwaukee County, April 3 (N. Zehner).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: First reported in Ashland County, April 26 (D. Verch).

Belted Kingfisher: Reported at the beginning of the period in Eau Claire (J. Polk), Monroe (E. Epstein), Sauk (S. Swengel) and Trempealeau (T. Hunter) Counties.

Red-headed Woodpecker: Reported at the beginning of the period in 11 counties throughout the state.

Red-bellied Woodpecker: Reported at the beginning of the period in 20 counties throughout the state.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: First reported in Washington County, March 31 (Jeff Baughman).

Black-backed Woodpecker: Reported in Douglas County from the beginning of the period to April 20 (R. Johnson) and on March 2 (D. Tessen); also from early February to the end of the period in Price County (the Sjolanders) where a nesting pair raised at least one young; other sightings came from Oneida County, April 10 (the Leglers) and May 25 (B. Reardon).

No. Flicker: Reported at the beginning of the period in Fond du Lac County (Jeff Baughman).

Pileated Woodpecker: Reported throughout the northern and western portion of the state. Southerly counties include Iowa, Sauk, Richland and Trempealeau.

Olive-sided Flycatcher: First reported in Manitowoc County, May 5 (C. Sontag).

Eastern Wood Pewee: First reported on May 1 in Brown County (E. Cleary & Br. Columban) and Sauk County (K. Lange).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: First reported in Polk County, May 4 (P. Fuller).

Acadian Flycatcher: First reported in Sauk County, May 12 (Jeff Baughman).

Alder Flycatcher: First reported in Douglas County, April 20 (R. Johnson).

Willow Flycatcher: First reported in Fond du Lac County, May 5 (B. Volkert).

Least Flycatcher: First reported on April 30, in Brown County (M. Wierzbicki) and Sauk County (K. Lange).

Eastern Phoebe: First reported in Sauk County, March 19 (K. Lange).

Tufted Titmouse: Reported in the following counties: Columbia, Dane, Eau Claire, Grant, Jefferson, Monroe, Sauk and Walworth.

Great-crested Flycatcher: First reported on April 30 in Barron, Brown, Dane, Door and Sauk Counties.

Eastern Kingbird: First reported in Columbia County, April 28 (T. Schultz).

Western Kingbird: One was reported in St. Croix County, May 28 (J. Polk).

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher: First reported in Monroe County, May 5 (E. Epstein) and May 7 in Jefferson County (Dave Fallow). Both reports accepted by Records Committee.

Horned Lark: Present throughout the period.

Purple Martin: First reported on April 9, in Columbia (F. Leshner) and Polk (J. Hudick) Counties.

Tree Swallow: First reported in Monroe County, March 27 (E. Epstein). On April 27, Daryl Tessen saw an estimated 10,000 in Dodge County.

No. Rough-winged Swallow: First reported on April 13 in Columbia (D. Tessen) and Dane (P. Ashman) Counties.

Bank Swallow: First reported in Green Lake County, April 16 (T. Schultz).

Cliff Swallow: First reported in Polk County, April 17 (J. Hudick).

Barn Swallow: First reported in Walworth County, April 12 (P. Parsons).

Gray Jay: Reported as follows: at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Douglas, Forest, Iron, Oneida, Price and Taylor Counties and in Vilas County, April 11.

Blue Jay: Reported throughout the state during the period.

Am. Crow: Reported throughout the state during the period.

Common Raven: Southerly portion of its range includes a report of a bird present in Sauk County, May 18 (Jeff Baughman).

Black-capped Chickadee: Reported throughout the state during the period.

Boreal Chickadee: Reported by Daryl Tessen at the beginning of the period in Price County and in Douglas County, March 2; also in Forest County, March 26 (M. Peterson); and May 22 in Douglas County (R. Johnson).

Red-breasted Nuthatch: Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Burnett, Door, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Forest, Iron, Kewaunee, Marathon, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Price, Sauk, Shawano and Taylor Counties.

White-breasted Nuthatch: Reported at the beginning of the period throughout the state.

Brown Creeper: Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Barron, Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Polk, Price and Sauk Counties.

House Wren: First reported in Dodge County, April 5 (B. Volkert).

Winter Wren: First reported on March 25 in Door (R. & C. Lukes) and Sauk (K. Lange) Counties.

Sedge Wren: First reported in Ozaukee County, April 23 (W. Woodmansee).

Marsh Wren: First reported in Ozaukee County, April 21 (W. Woodmansee).

Golden-crowned Kinglet: First reported in Sauk County, March 3 (S. Swengel). Present at the end of the period in Brown (E. Cleary & Br. Columban) and Iron (M. Butterbrodt) Counties.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: First reported in Sauk County, April 10 (K. Lange & S. Swengel). Present at the end of the period in Brown (E. Cleary & Br. Columban) Iron (M. Butterbrodt) and Sheboygan (the Kuhns) Counties.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: First reported in Sauk County, April 14 (K. Lange).

Eastern Bluebird: First reported in Monroe County, March 2 (E. Epstein).

Veery: First reported in Sauk County, April 16 (B. Isenring).

Gray-cheeked Thrush: First reported in Dane County, April 26 (B. Hilsenhoff).

Swainson's Thrush: First reported in Outagamie County, April 13 (J. Anderson & L. Prickette).

Hermit Thrush: First reported in Waupaca County, April 1 (D. Tessen).

Wood Thrush: First reported on April 21 in Iron (M. Butterbrodt) and Sauk (B. Isenring) Counties.

American Robin: Reported at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Dane, Eau Claire, Green Lake, Iron, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Sauk, Walworth and Winnebago Counties.

Varied Thrush: Reported visiting a feeder in Ashland County, from the beginning of the period to April 1 (Clifford Witta).

Gray Catbird: First reported in Trempeleau County, April 23 (T. Hunter).

Mockingbird: Reported as follows: April 19, Iron County (M. Butterbrodt); April 20 Milwaukee County (W. Mueller); April 28, Door County (R. & C. Lukes); April 30, Richland Center (B. Duerksen) and May 28, LaCrosse County (F. Leshner).

Brown Thrasher: First reported in Green Lake County, April 7 (T. Schultz).

Water Pipit: Reported as follows: on April 30, 4 birds were sighted in Fond du Lac County (T. Ziebell); Jim Frank sighted this bird in Milwaukee County, May 4 and in Ozaukee County, May 5; Taylor County, May 5 (S. Robbins); Eau Claire County, May 10 (J. Polk); Ashland County, May 13 (D. Verch); Bayfield County, May 17 (S. Swengel) and on Stockton Island, May 27 (F. Leshner).

Cedar Waxwing: Reported at the beginning of the period in the following counties: Ashland, Barron, Brown, Dane, Douglas, Eau Claire, Green Lake, Jefferson, Milwaukee, Polk, Sauk, Shawano, Trempeleau and Winnebago.

Bohemian Waxwing: Reported at the beginning of the period until March 17 in Iron County (M. Butterbrodt); March 2, in Clark County (S. Robbins) and Douglas County (D. Tessen); and March 6 in Price County where 75 birds were sighted (M. Hardy).

Northern Shrike: Last reported in Fond du Lac County, April 3 (Jeff Baughman).

Loggerhead Shrike: First reported on April 13, Marquette County (D. Tessen); reported in Columbia County, May 13 (F. Freese), May 18 (D. Tessen), May 22 (R. Hoffman), May 27 (M. Mossman), and May 28 (M. Peterson); St. Croix County, May 27 (R. Hoffman); Shawano County, May 31 (M. Peterson); and a nesting pair was reported in Eau Claire County, from May 21 to the end of the period (J. Polk). This was reportedly the third year that birds have nested in this area.

White-eyed Vireo: First reported in Manitowoc County, April 24 to 26 (C. Sontag); reported in Dane County, April 26 (F. Freese & B. Hilsenhoff), May 5 (P. Ashman), May 6 (R. Hoffman), May 9 and 23 (the Leglers), May 18 (D. Cedarstrom) and May 26 (S. Thiessen); and in Green County, May 25 (D. Tessen) and May 21 (M. Peterson).

Bells Vireo: First reported in Dane County, May 11 (R. Hoffman); Ozaukee County, May 12 (B. Cowart); Grant County, May 25 (M. Peterson & D. Tessen); Columbia County, May 27 (M. Mossman) and Iowa County, May 28 (the Leglers) sighting 3 birds.

Solitary Vireo: First reported in Fond du Lac County, April 21 (Jeff Baughman).

Yellow-throated Vireo: First reported in Sauk County, April 21 (Ray Dischler).

Warbling Vireo: First reported in Sauk County, April 27 (B. Isenring).

Philadelphia Vireo: First reported in Walworth County, May 5 (D. Tessen).

Red-eyed Vireo: First reported in Polk County, April 26 (P. Fuller).

Blue-winged Warbler: First reported in Milwaukee County, April 24 (M. Bontly).

Golden-winged Warbler: First reported in Sauk County, April 26 (S. Swengel).

Tennessee Warbler: First reported in Monroe County, April 23 (E. Epstein).

Orange-crowned Warbler: First reported in Green Lake County, April 20 (T. Schultz).

Nashville Warbler: First reported in Dane County, April 20 (D. Cedarstrom & B. Hilsenhoff).

No. Parula Warbler: First reported in Dane County, April 27 (P. Ashman & D. Cedarstrom).

- Yellow Warbler:** First reported in Sauk County, April 22 (K. Lange).
- Chestnut-sided Warbler:** First reported in Winnebago County, April 30 (T. Ziebell).
- Magnolia Warbler:** First reported in Brown County, April 30 (E. Cleary & Br. Columban).
- Cape May Warbler:** First reported in Dane County, April 23 (B. Hilsenhoff). Accepted by Records Committee as early date.
- Black-throated Blue Warbler:** Reported as follows: Dane County, May 5 (B. Hilsenhoff); in Milwaukee County, May 9 (B. Cowart), May 14 (M. Bontly), May 16 (J. Frank) and May 19 (W. Woodmansee); Brown County, May 11 (E. Cleary & Br. Columban); Douglas County, May 11 (R. Johnson); Forest County, May 24 (Jeff Baughman); Vilas County, May 24 (T. Schultz); Douglas County, May 30 (F. Leshner); and at the end of the period in Shawano County (D. Tessen).
- Yellow-rumped Warbler:** First reported in Fond du Lac County, April 6 (B. Volkert).
- Black-throated Green Warbler:** First reported on April 22 in Dane (B. Hilsenhoff) and Sauk (K. Lange) Counties.
- Blackburnian Warbler:** First reported in Brown County, April 28 (E. Cleary & Br. Columban).
- Pine Warbler:** First reported in Shawano County, April 9 (M. Peterson).
- Prairie Warbler:** First reported in Door County, April 30 (Geoff Yeomans); reported in Ozaukee County as follows: May 11 (Woodmansee & M. Bontly); May 13 (J. Frank), May 14 (B. Cowart); May 22 (M. Peterson) and May 30 (D. Tessen); and Eau Claire County, May 26 (J. Polk).
- Palm Warbler:** First reported on May 20 in Dane (D. Cedarstrom), Fond du Lac (Jeff Baughman & B. Volkert), LaCrosse (F. Leshner), Outagamie (J. Anderson & L. Prickette), Rock (D. Tessen) and Walworth (P. Parsons) Counties.
- Bay-breasted Warbler:** First reported in Sauk County, May 2 (K. Lange).
- Blackpoll Warbler:** First reported in Dane County, April 21 (R. Whitemarsh).
- Cerulean Warbler:** First reported in Sauk County, April 30 (K. Lange).
- Black & White Warbler:** First reported in Dane County, April 13 (S. Thiessen).
- Am. Redstart:** First reported in Brown County, April 27 (M. Wierzbicki).
- Prothonotary Warbler:** First reported in Milwaukee County, April 23 (B. Cowart); Dane County, April 24 (B. Hilsenhoff & S. Swengel); Columbia County, May 4 (M. Mossman); Sheboygan County, May 5 (Jeff Baughman); Grant County, May 5 (Jeff Baughman & T. Schultz); Dane County, May 7 (F. Freese); Outagamie County, May 11 (D. Tessen); Walworth County, May 15 (P. Parsons); Columbia County, May 18 (R. Whitemarsh); Grant County, May 19 (C. Ramthun & B. Volkert); Rock County, May 22 (M. Peterson); Door County, May 23 (Joan Kline) and Polk County, May 26 (J. Hudick).
- Worm-eating Warbler:** First reported in Sauk County, May 12 (Lucy Stanislawski); also from Sauk County: May 18 (Jeff Baughman & D. Tessen) and Mark Peterson sighting 4 birds; May 19 (R. Hoffman & M. Mossman), and May 23 (S. Swengel); Grant County, May 20 (C. Ramthun & B. Volkert).
- Ovenbird:** First reported in Winnebago County, April 25 (T. Ziebell).
- No. Waterthrush:** First reported in Milwaukee County, April 19 (M. Bontly).
- Louisiana Waterthrush:** First reported in Sauk County, April 13 (K. Lange); on April 20 Daryl Tessen sighted 6 birds in Sauk County; also reported in Dane, Fond du Lac, Grant, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Shawano, St. Croix and Trempealeau Counties.
- Kentucky Warbler:** First reported on May 5 in Grant (Jeff Baughman & T. Schultz) and Sheboygan (Jeff Baughman) Counties; also in Eau Claire County, May 10 (J. Polk); Dane County, May 12 (Jeff Baughman); Sauk County, May 19 (R. Hoffman & M. Peterson) and May 23 (S. Swengel); Waukesha County, May 20 (M. Peterson); and other sightings from Grant County, May 10 (F. Leshner), May 11 (S. Thiessen), May 19 (C. Ramthun & B. Volkert), May 25 (M. Peterson) and May 26 (D. Tessen).
- Connecticut Warbler:** First reported in Sauk County, May 5 (K. Lange).
- Mourning Warbler:** First reported in Dane County, May 9 (K. & D. Legler).
- Common Yellowthroat:** First reported in Sauk County, April 22 (K. Lange).

- Hooded Warbler:** First reported in Milwaukee County, May 2 (J. Frank); also in Dane County, May 5 (P. Ashman & B. Hilsenhoff); Fond du Lac County, May 11 (Jeff Baughman & T. Schultz) and May 13 to 18 (J. Frank); Dane County, May 16 (the Leglers); Sauk County, May 19 (R. Hoffman); Milwaukee County, May 19 (M. Bontly); Waukesha County, May 20 (M. Peterson) and Sauk County, May 20 (S. Swengel).
- Wilson's Warbler:** First reported in Sauk County, April 21 (R. Whitemarsh).
- Canada Warbler:** First reported in Sauk County, May 6 (B. Isenring).
- Yellow-breasted Chat:** First reported in Walworth County, May 5 (P. Parsons & D. Tessen); Milwaukee County, May 6 (M. Bontly & W. Woodmansee) and May 9 (J. Frank); Ozaukee County, May 11 (M. Bontly & W. Woodmansee); and Green County, May 21 (M. Peterson).
- Western Tanager:** Reported in Eau Claire County, May 19 (J. Polk). Accepted by the Records Committee.
- Scarlet Tanager:** First reported in Rock County, April 22 (G. Mahlum).
- Northern Cardinal:** Present throughout the period. Northerly counties include Barron, Burnett, Polk, Price, Iron, Vilas and Door.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak:** First reported in Dane County, April 21 (R. Whitemarsh).
- Blue Grosbeak:** Reported in Sauk County, May 15 (C. Ramthun, Greg Small & B. Volkert).
- Indigo Bunting:** First reported in Brown County, April 22 (E. Cleary & Br. Columban).
- Painted Bunting:** One was reported for Door County, May 10 (Evelyn McNamara). Accepted by the Records Committee, based on photograph.
- Dickcissel:** First reported in Sauk County, May 12 (Jeff Baughman & T. Schultz); also in Sauk County, May 17 (K. & D. Legler & M. Peterson), May 18 (D. Tessen & T. Schultz), and May 25 (B. Isenring); Dane County, May 25 (R. Whitemarsh); and on May 25, in both Grant and Green Counties (D. Tessen).
- Rufous-sided Towhee:** First reported in Milwaukee County, May 27 (W. Woodmansee).
- American Tree Sparrow:** Last reported in Price County, May 18 (M. Hardy).
- Chipping Sparrow:** First reported in Sauk County, March 17 (M. Hardy).
- Clay-colored Sparrow:** First reported in Chippewa County, April 18 (J. Polk). Also reported in Ashland, Barron, Burnett, Clark, Columbia, Dane, Door, Iron, LaCrosse, Marathon, Milwaukee, Monroe, Polk, Sauk, St. Croix, Taylor and Winnebago Counties.
- Field Sparrow:** First reported in Sheboygan County, April 22 (D. & M. Brasser).
- Vesper Sparrow:** First reported in Fond du Lac County, March 23 (Jeff Baughman).
- Lark Sparrow:** First reported in Eau Claire County, May 5 (J. Polk); in Dane County, May 12 (J. Baughman & T. Schultz) and May 26 (the Leglers); Bayfield County, May 16 (S. Swengel) and in Sauk County, May 12 (J. Baughman & T. Schultz) sighting 5 birds, May 13 (the Leglers), May 17 (M. Peterson), May 18 (F. Freese, T. Schultz & D. Tessen) and May 19 (R. Hoffman).
- Savannah Sparrow:** First reported in Green Lake County, April 5 (J. Baughman).
- Grasshopper Sparrow:** First reported in St. Croix County, April 20 (B. Bacon & J. Evard); also reported in Brown, Columbia, Dane, Door, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Green, Green Lake, Iron, Jackson, Monroe, Ozaukee, Sauk, Shawano and Walworth Counties.
- Henslow's Sparrow:** First reported in Green Lake County, April 20 (T. Schultz); also reported in Fond du Lac, Iowa, Marquette, Monroe, Oconto, Richland, Sauk, Sheboygan, St. Croix, Taylor, Walworth and Winnebago Counties.
- LeContes Sparrow:** First reported in Burnett County, May 5 (J. Hoefler); other reports for this county include May 25 & 26 (D. Tessen) sighting 10 birds, May 26 (J. Baughman, M. Peterson & T. Schultz) and Randy Hoffman estimating 15 to 20 birds present on this date; Ashland County, May 6 (D. Verch) and May 27 (F. Leshner); Douglas County, May 11 (R. Johnson); and Taylor County, May 21 (S. Robbins).
- Sharp-tailed Sparrow:** Reported as follows: Burnett County, May 25 & 26 (D. Tessen) with Randy Hoffman sighting 6 birds, May 26 (Jeff Baughman & M. Peterson) and May 27 (T. Schultz) sighting 5 birds; and Chippewa County, May 29 to 31 (J. Polk).
- Fox Sparrow:** Reported at the beginning of the period Milwaukee County (M. Bontly) and Winnebago County (T. Ziebell).

- Song Sparrow:** Present at the beginning of the period in Brown (E. Cleary and Br. Columban) and Sauk (S. Swengel) Counties.
- Lincolns Sparrow:** First reported in Door County, April 18 (R. & C. Lukes).
- Swamp Sparrow:** Present at the beginning of the period in Trempeleau County (T. Hunter).
- White-throated Sparrow:** Present at the beginning of the period in Trempeleau County (T. Hunter).
- White-crowned Sparrow:** First reported in Brown County, April 14 (E. Cleary & Br. Columban).
- Harris Sparrow:** First reported in Price County, May 2 (M. Hardy) and May 2 through 26, Douglas County (R. Johnson); also in Burnett County, May 3 (J. Hoefler); Dunn County, May 5 (J. Polk); Iowa County, May 6 (F. Freese); Milwaukee County, May 6 (W. Woodmansee) and May 7 (M. Bontly); Rock County, May 7 (G. Mahlum); Trempeleau County, May 7 (T. Hunter); Eau Claire County, May 8 (J. Polk); Dane County, May 11 (R. Hoffman); and Bayfield County, May 17 (S. Swengel).
- Dark-eyed Junco:** Present at the end of the period in Iron (M. Butterbrodt), Sheboygan (the Kuhns) and St. Croix (B. Bacon & J. Evrard) Counties.
- Lapland Longspur:** Last reported in Dodge County, May 13 (J. Frank) sighting 30 birds.
- Snow Bunting:** Last reported in Fond du Lac County, April 25 (E. Cleary & Br. Columban) and Dane (B. Hilsenhoff) Counties.
- Bobolink:** First reported in Fond du Lac County, April 25 (B. Volkert); also reported from 40 other counties throughout the state.
- Red-winged Blackbird:** Present at the beginning of the period in Brown, Dane, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Kewaunee, Milwaukee, Monroe, Rock, Sauk, Walworth and Washington Counties.
- Eastern Meadowlark:** First reported on March 10, in Fond du Lac (B. Volkert), Green Lake (T. Schultz), Milwaukee and Ozaukee (J. Baughman), Polk (J. Hudick), and Winnebago (T. Ziebell) Counties.
- Western Meadowlark:** First reported in Polk County, March 12 (J. Hudick).
- Yellow-headed Blackbird:** First reported in Dodge County, March 28 (B. Volkert).
- Rusty Blackbird:** Present at the beginning of the period Dane (S. Thiessen) and Walworth (D. Tessen) Counties.
- Brewers Blackbird:** Present at the beginning of the period in Walworth County (D. Tessen).
- Common Grackle:** Present at the beginning of the period in 14 counties in the south and central part of the state.
- Brown-headed Cowbird:** Present at the beginning of the period in Brown, Dane, Fond du Lac, Kewaunee, Sauk and Walworth Counties.
- Orchard Oriole:** First reported in Brown County, May 6 (E. Cleary & Br. Columban); other reports are as follows: Door County, May 13 (R. & C. Lukes); Trempeleau County, May 15 (T. Hunter); Columbia County, May 17 (M. Peterson & the Leglers) and May 18 (T. Schultz & D. Tessen); Sauk County, May 18 (J. Baughman & D. Tessen) and May 25 (S. Swengel); Dane County, May 18 (J. Baughman) and May 24 (M. Peterson); Eau Claire County, May 20 (J. Polk); LaCrosse County, May 21 (F. Leshner); Green Lake County, May 23 (S. Swengel); Ozaukee County, May 25 and Iowa County, May 28 (K. & D. Legler).
- Northern Oriole:** First reported in Dane County, April 27 (D. Cedarstrom);
- Pine Grosbeak:** Last reported in Bayfield County, May 16 (S. Swengel).
- Purple Finch:** Present at the end of the period in Ashland, Barron, Chippewa, Door, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Iron, Price and Vilas Counties.
- Red Crossbill:** Present at the end of the period in Ashland, Burnett, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Iron, Manitowoc, Milwaukee and Washington Counties.
- White-winged Crossbill:** Last reported in Ashland County, May 28 (F. Leshner).
- Common Redpoll:** Last reported in Bayfield County, May 16 (S. Swengel).
- Hoary Redpoll:** A sighting of 2 birds was reported for Douglas County, March 2 (D. Tessen).
- Pine Siskin:** Present at the beginning of the period in Ashland, Barron, Brown, Door, Douglas, Iron, Kewaunee, Price and Trempeleau Counties.

Am. Goldfinch: Present throughout the state during the period.

Evening Grosbeak: Last reported at the end of the period in Ashland (D. Verch), Iron (M. Butterbrodt) and Douglas (R. Johnson) Counties.

CONTRIBUTORS

Jim Anderson, Philip Ashman, Bruce Bacon, Jeff Baughman, Jim Baughman, Homer Bishop, Marilyn Bontly, David and Margaret Brasser, Mary Butterbrodt, David Cedarstrom, Edwin Cleary and Br. Columban, Barbara Duerksen, Eric Epstein, Bill Cowart, Jim Evrard, Jim Frank, Frank Freese, Pepper Fuller, Kevin Glueckert, Alta Goff, Judy Haseleu, Karen Etter Hale, Maybelle Hardy, Dorothy Harmer, Bill Hilsenhoff, Jim Hoefler, Randy Hoffman, staff of Horicon NWR, Joseph Hudick, Thomas Hunter, Becky Isenring, Robbye Johnson, Hans, Eleanor, Roland and Weldon Kuhn, Ken Lange, Karl and Dorothy Legler, Fred Leshner, Ken & Jan Luepke, Roy & Charlotte Lukes, Gyda Mahlum, Mike Mossman, William Mueller, Patricia Parsons, Mark Peterson, Janine Polk, Larry Prickette, Mary Jean Raile, Bill Reardon, Sam Robbins, Albert Roy, Clark Schultz, Tom Schultz, Charles Sontag, Scott Swengel, Jonathon Sutton, Daryl Tessen, Steve Thiessen, Dick Verch, Robyn Whitemarsh, Melvin Wierzbicki, Curt Wilda, Winnie Woodmansee, Norma Zehner and Tom Ziebell.

May Day Counts - 1985

This year 23 counts were reported, compared to 26 counts in 1984. Most of the counts were conducted on May 11, followed by the 18th as the favorite dates; these being the second and third Saturdays of the month. A wide variety of interesting species were reported from around the state, including some rare spring migrants and straggling winter birds. In particular, Red Crossbills (as listed in the field notes) were seen in many counties. Sightings of warblers and vireos were considerably less than in most seasons due to the dense foliage that concealed them. Those that did report good numbers and variety of these species probably had to identify these birds by song this season! Listed below are the results of the May Day counts.

APPLETON: May 20, 12:01 a.m. to 11:59 p.m., 9 observers, 5 parties, 101 species
Dave Fell, compiler.

ASHLAND: May 23, 4:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., 6 observers, 4 parties, 137 species
including 9 Mute Swans, 6 Tundra Swans, Piping Plover, LeContes Sparrow, Red Crossbill, Pine Siskin and Evening Grosbeak. Dick Verch, compiler.

CALUMET COUNTY: May 18, 4:30 a.m. (no ending time given), 6 observers, 3 parties, 106 species including Peregrine Falcon, Hudsonian Godwit and LeContes Sparrow. Carol Rudy, compiler.

DUCK LAKE: May 25, 5:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., 1 observer, 1 party, 88 species including Black-throated Blue Warbler, Red Crossbill and Evening Grosbeak. Chuck Petters, compiler.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY: May 11, 4:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 17 observers, 3 parties, 150 species including Common Moorhen, Hudsonian Godwit, Stilt Sandpiper, 23 species of warblers including Hooded and Louisiana Waterthrush, Grasshopper Sparrow and Red Crossbill. Tom Schultz, compiler.

GRANTSBURG: May 14, 4:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., 2 observers, 1 party, 120 species including Red-necked Grebe, Peregrine Falcon, Greater Prairie Chicken, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Marbled Godwit and LeContes Sparrow. Jim Hoefler, compiler.

HORICON MARSH: May 11, 4:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., 17 observers, 5 parties, 107 species including Common Loon, European Wigeon, White-rumped Sandpiper, Hooded Warbler and Henslows Sparrow. Dottie Thompson, compiler.

KENOSHA: May 11, 5:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., 13 observers, 7 parties, 119 species including Least Bittern, Mute Swan, Goshawk, Rough-legged Hawk, Willet, White-rumped Sandpiper, Yellow-breasted Chat and Lark Sparrow. Genevieve Crema, compiler.

LAKE GENEVA: May 12, 4:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., 8 observers, 4 parties, 111 species including Mute Swan, Common Moorhen, Hudsonian Godwit, Yellow-breasted Chat, Grasshopper Sparrow and Henslows Sparrow. Gaylord Culp, compiler.

MARATHON COUNTY: May 11, 5:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., 15 observers, 7 parties, 108 species including Greater Prairie Chicken, Marbled Godwit, American Tree Sparrow and 28 Red Crossbills. Mrs. David Bierbrauer, compiler.

- MILWAUKEE:** May 11, 3:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., 8 observers, 5 parties, 146 species including Common Moorhen, Ruffed Grouse, Upland Sandpiper, Whimbrel, Stilt Sandpiper, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Prairie Warbler, Louisiana Waterthrush, Yellow-breasted Chat, (a total of 25 species of warblers), Henslows Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow and Red Crossbill. Mary Donald, compiler.
- OCONOMOWOC:** May 12, 4:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., 15 observers, 6 parties, 119 species including Tufted Titmouse, Prothonotary Warbler, Dickcissel and Grasshopper Sparrow. Ed Peartree, compiler.
- OXBO-FIELD:** May 18, 5:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., 18 observers, 10 parties, 104 species including Tundra Swan, Merlin, 6 Bald Eagles, 4 Black-backed Woodpeckers, Gray Jay, American Tree Sparrow, Red Crossbill and 65 Evening Grosbeaks. Maybelle Hardy, compiler.
- PLYMOUTH:** May 11, 3:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., 12 observers, 7 parties, 125 species including Tundra Swan, Upland Sandpiper, White-rumped Sandpiper, 21 species of warblers including Prothonotary Warbler, Orchard Oriole, Red Crossbill, Pine Siskin and Evening Grosbeak. Harold Koopman, compiler.
- PORTAGE:** May 11, 6:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., 27 observers, 11 parties, 122 species including Red-necked Grebe, Greater Prairie Chicken, Upland Sandpiper, Clay-colored Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow and Red Crossbill. Vincent Heig, compiler.
- RACINE:** May 18, 1:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., 18 observers, 8 parties, 142 species including Least Bittern, Mute Swan, Common Moorhen, Willet and 21 species of warblers including Black-throated Blue Warbler. Joy Joslyn, compiler.
- ROCK:** May 19, 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., 14 observers, 47 species. John and Edith Brakefield, compilers.
- SHAWANO:** May 11, 4:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., 11 observers, 140 species including Rough-legged Hawk, 26 species of warblers including Black-throated Blue Warbler and Louisiana Waterthrush, American Tree Sparrow, Henslows Sparrow, Purple Finch, Red Crossbill, Pine Siskin and Evening Grosbeak. Mark Peterson, compiler.
- TAYLOR COUNTY:** May 21, 4:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., 5 observers, 2 parties, 134 species including Goshawk, Sharp-tailed Grouse, White-rumped Sandpiper, Henslows Sparrow, LeContes Sparrow, Purple Finch, Red Crossbill and Pine Siskin. Sam Robbins, compiler.
- WAUKESHA:** May 5, 6:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., 22 observers, 8 parties, 116 species including Little Blue Heron, Mute Swan, Rough-legged Hawk and Grasshopper Sparrow. Robert Adams, compiler.
- WINNEBAGO COUNTY:** May 11, 4:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., 22 observers, 13 parties, 152 species including 20 Red-necked Grebes, Least Bittern, Upland Sandpiper, Saw-whet Owl, Clay-colored Sparrow, Henslows Sparrow, Lapland Longspur and 14 Red Crossbills. Tom Ziebell, compiler.
- WOODLAND DUNES NE:** May 18, 6:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., 4 observers, 4 parties, 115 species including Peregrine Falcon, Pine Siskin, Grasshopper Sparrow, 20 species of warblers including Hooded Warbler and a Brewsters hybrid. Bernie Brouchoud, compiler.
- WOODLAND DUNES SE:** May 18, 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., 3 observers, 3 parties, 94 species including Little Gull and 10 Red Crossbills. Bernie Brouchoud, compiler.

Big Day Counts - 1985

Jeff Baughman & Tom Schultz, May 18, 12:01 a.m. - 11:45 p.m., 465 miles by car, 3 on foot, **178 species** including: Red-necked Grebe, King Rail, Am. Avocet, Stilt Sandpiper, Laughing Gull, Saw-whet Owl, Worm-eating Warbler, Dickcissel, Lark Sparrow and Orchard Oriole. Route: Horicon Marsh, Goose Pond, Grassy Lake, Ripon Ponds, Northern Kettle Moraine and Manitowoc Harbor.

Randy Hoffman, Mark Peterson and Daryl Tessen, May 26, 2:30 a.m. - 9:15 p.m. 400 miles by car, 4 on foot, **178 species** including: Red-necked Grebe, Mute Swan, Gr. Prairie Chicken, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Yellow Rail, Marbled Godwit, Red Knot, Red-necked Phalarope, Sharp-tailed Sparrow, Red Crossbill and Evening Grosbeak. Route: Crex Meadows, Lucius Woods, Upper Brule River, Wisconsin Point and Willow River.

- Daryl Tessen, May 18, 1:00 a.m. - 7:30 p.m., 375 miles by car, 3 on foot, **157 species** including: Red-necked Grebe, King Rail, Hudsonian Godwit, Tufted Titmouse, Loggerhead Shrike, Worm-eating Warbler, Dickcissel, Lark Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow and Orchard Oriole. Route: Mud Lake, Co. Hwy. PF, Baxter's Hollow, Goose Pond, Grassy Lake, Horicon Marsh and northern Kettle Moraine.
- Jeff Baughman & Tom Schultz, May 12, 12:01 a.m. - 8:20 p.m., 360 miles by car, 3 on foot, **157 species** including Snow Goose, Surf Scoter, King Rail, Marbled Godwit, Kentucky Warbler, Hooded Warbler, Dickcissel, Lark Sparrow and Lapland Longspur. Route: Horicon Marsh, Mud Lake, Hemlock Draw, Baxter's Hollow, Goose Pond, northern Kettle Moraine and Manitowoc Harbor.
- Ty and Ida Baumann and Sam Robbins, May 24, 3:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m., no mileage given, **155 species** including Least Bittern, Common Moorhen, Whimbrel, Red Knot, Grasshopper Sparrow and Orchard Oriole. Route: all within 15 miles of Bay Beach Sanctuary, including boat excursion to nearby islands.
- Jim Frank, May 13, 3:45 a.m. - 7:15 a.m., 300 miles by car, 6 on foot, **142 species** including Acadian Flycatcher, Prairie Warbler, Hooded Warbler, Grasshopper Sparrow and Red Crossbill. Route: Cedarburg Bog, Schlitz Audubon Center, Northern Kettle Moraine, A&W Ponds, Milwaukee Coast Guard Impoundment.
- Jim Frank, May 18, 4:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m., 260 miles by car, 6 on foot, **140 species** reporting many of the same species as in previous count. Route: same as above.
- Robbye Johnson & Bill Penning, May 22, 4:30 a.m. - 9:00 p.m., 157 miles by car, 1 mile on foot, **138 species** including Red-throated Loon, Mute Swan, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Whimbrel, Red Knot, Saw-whet Owl, Boreal Chickadee and Evening Grosbeak. Route: Upper Brule, Upper St. Croix, Wisconsin Point, etc. (all stops in Douglas County).
- Mary Donald & Roger Sundell, May 11, 3:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m., 105 miles by car, 5 on foot, **136 species** including Whimbrel, Stilt Sandpiper, Loggerhead Shrike, Yellow-breasted Chat, and Orchard Oriole. Route: Ozaukee County; Cedarburg Bog, Harrington Beach and other stops, Milwaukee County, including the Coast Guard Impoundments.
- Mary Donald & Roger Sundell, May 16, 4:30 a.m. - 7:00 p.m., 200 miles by car, 3 on foot, **134 species** including Red-necked Grebe, Hudsonian Godwit, Prairie Warbler, Kentucky Warbler, Dickcissel, Lark Sparrow and Grasshopper Sparrow. Route: Ozaukee County, Horicon Marsh, A&W Ponds and Baxter's Hollow.
- Bernie Brouchoud & Carol Rudy, May 17, 3:30 a.m. - 7:30 p.m., 221 miles by car, 7 on foot, **129 species** including Brewsters Warbler, Grasshopper Sparrow and Red Crossbill. Route: Manitowoc County.
- Karl Legler, May 13, 4:00 a.m. - 8:30 p.m., 150 miles by car, 4 on foot, **124 species** including Least Bittern, White-eyed Vireo, Lark Sparrow and Grasshopper Sparrow. Route: Baxter's Hollow, Devils Lake, Grassy Lake and UW Arboretum.
- Jim Frank, May 9, 7:15 a.m. - 6:45 p.m., 240 miles by car, 6 on foot, **124 species** including Yellow-breasted Chat. Route: same as previous counts.
- Connie Ramthun, Greg Small and Bill Volkert, May 15, 3:20 a.m. - 8:30 p.m., 200 miles by car, 4 on foot, **124 species** including Red-necked Grebe, Am. Avocet, Hudsonian Godwit, White-rumped Sandpiper and Blue Grosbeak. Route: Mud Lake, Honey Creek, Baxter's Hollow, Grand River Marsh, Rush Lake and Horicon Marsh.
- John Woodcock, May 27, 5:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m., 268 miles by car, 4½ on foot, **121 species** including Whimbrel. Route: Manitowoc Harbor, Woodland Dunes, Bay Beach Sanctuary and Oconto Marsh.
- Dean Honetschlager & Joe Hudick, May 19, 5:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m., 172 miles by car, 4 on foot, **105 species** including Red-necked Grebe, Tundra Swan, Whimbrel and Marbled Godwit. Route: St. Croix, Polk and Burnett Counties.
- Don and Judy Haseleu and Bernice Popelka, May 12, 4:00 a.m. - 6:25 p.m., 128 miles by car, 2 on foot, **101 species**. Route: Pike Lake, Horicon and Theresa Marsh, A&W Ponds and Rock River.
- David & Margaret Brasser, May 18, 5:30 a.m. - 9:30 p.m., 165 miles by car, 6 on foot, **96 species**. Route: Horicon Marsh, Riveredge Nature Center, Harrington Beach and Lake Michigan shore.
- Tom & Joann Faber, May 11, 6:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m., 100 miles by car, 5 on foot, **63 species**. Route: Washington County, including Lac Lawrann Nature Area and Horicon Marsh.
- Dorothy & Marsha Harmer, May 25, 5:00 a.m. - 9:15 p.m., 91 miles by car, **43 species**. Route: Black River Falls area.

By the Wayside...



Common Black-headed Gull

April 28, 1985, South Shore Yacht Club, South Shore, Milwaukee, WI, 1115 hours.

After a very mediocre morning of searching for land birds, I headed for the Milwaukee Lakefront. Arriving at the north end of the South Shore Yacht, I saw that a huge flock of Bonis had stopped in the protection of the marina; this was the second flock in a week to stop in Milwaukee. After only seconds of scoping the nearest birds on the pier nearest our vantage, I was drawn to one bird that was nearly half again the size of the Bonis next to it. It was behaving quite aggressively towards all the Bonis that ventured near its perch on the pier with wings held down and slightly out and with head up with bill ready to strike at any bird that flew near or landed; it could be seen to be screaming at the Bonis, but its vocalizations were not heard amid the din of nearly 5000 birds. The mantle of this bird was only slightly lighter than that of Bonis within 3 feet; the folded wingtips were black on the dorsal side as in the Bonis with only traces of whitish primaries. The head was quite remarkable as the hood was dark brown and not black. The relative size of the hood was less than in the Bonis giving the head an overall smaller effect of size. The dark eye was thinly bordered by a whitish eye-ring, broken at the front. The bill appeared blackish except when the sun shone directly on it and then one could see its deep redish color which seemed bordered by black on the top and bottom; the bill was larger than that of a Boni but in proportion to body size of the bird. The feet also first appeared very dark, but soon could be seen to be deep reddish when in good light. Both bill and feet were far darker than any of the three or four basic plumaged birds that I had previously seen. After watching this bird for about 15 seconds, I was able to glimpse the undersides of its primaries as it turned toward me and lowered and only slightly spread its wings in its aggressive display. The darkened venters of the inner primaries appeared quite readily as a dark shadow that contrasted with the rest of the inner wing (this effect was not of a real shadow as it was apparent that the far outer primaries were lighter than this "bar" of dark;) this feature was apparent on both wings. I stepped over to my car to get a camera and the bird flew as someone walked out on the pier; it disappeared into the flock of thousands and I never found it again or saw it in flight.

John Idzikowski
418 E. Plainfield Ave.
Milwaukee, WI 53207

Unusual Yellow-headed Blackbird

On 13 May, 1985 I observed a "new" species of bird feeding in a newly planted corn field with rock doves, red-headed blackbirds, and yellow-headed blackbirds. The flock was approximately 50 feet north of CTH A, one-half mile east of Hwy. 46 in Polk County. When I turned the truck around to get a better look, the birds flew out 75 to 100 yards north of the road.

Using a spotting scope at 20X and 40X I observed the unusual bird for about 10 minutes. It was a male yellow-headed blackbird with all white head and white flight feathers. On each wing there were two black primaries and/or secondaries and the rest were all white. The throat and upper breast was colored yellow as in normal yellow-headed blackbirds. The white patch appeared to be present, although it was hard to distinguish with the presence of white flight feathers.

In 1984 and earlier in 1985 the Baldwin D.N.R. crew has seen yellow-headed blackbirds showing partial albinism near New Richmond, WI.

Bruce Bacon
Box 61
Baldwin, WI 54002

Laughing Gull

May 14, 1985, Containment, Manitowoc Harbor.

After having spent about 15 minutes convincing myself that the black-headed gull I was looking at was a Franklin's Gull (a sub adult with a black head and troublesome wing pattern), I stood up to leave, but noticed another black-headed gull standing alone about 50-75 feet from the Franklin's. Thinking it was another Franklin's, I gave it a quick look, but immediately noted its larger body size and longer and larger dark red bill. (Although the Records Committee doesn't accept the bill as distinguishing field mark - in comparison with a Franklin's Gull, it is quite distinct. For reference diagram, see last year's report and diagram. In profile, the bill gives the appearance of being large and gull-like as opposed to the almost pigeon-like bill of the Bonaparte's/Franklin's Gull). I then quickly found the Franklin's Gull and began to make the obvious comparisons. This bird was an adult in breeding plumage. While standing, the obvious spotting on the black primaries of the Franklin's was missing. The large broken eye ring was evident and larger on the Laughing. The legs appeared to be quite similar - but perhaps darker red on the Laughing. The bird was flushing (although easily approached to within 75 feet) and the expected wing pattern was easily seen, dark primaries above and below banded by white bars on the trailing edge (the secondaries and first one-half to one-third of the primaries were edged in white). At no place did the white border enter the primaries in the fashion of the typical adult Franklin's. The tail was white without any banding, and the rump was white but did not extend into the mantle. This is the bird that Wendy and Tom Schultz and Jeff Baughman saw independently about the same time.

Charles Sontag
801 N. 4th Street
Manitowoc, WI 54220

Laughing Gull at Manitowoc

May 18, 1985

For the second year in a row, our Big Day Count concluded at Manitowoc (in the last minutes of sunshine) with the finding of an adult breeding-plumaged Laughing Gull! Jeff Baughman, my wife, Wendy, and I could not believe our eyes as we finished our walk out onto the Manitowoc Harbor breakwater, and shortly thereafter discovered this strikingly plumaged, dark-mantled gull standing among the numerous Bonapartes, Ring-billed and Herring Gulls. The lighting was very good with the sun low in the western sky behind us, and the distance perhaps 150-200 feet. Close examination with scopes revealed the following features:

Mantle Color: Dark gray, extending across upper back, scapulars and wing coverts.

Underparts: White, from undertail coverts forward to breast and neck.

Head: "Hooded" in very dark gray or black, with narrow white eye crescents above and below eye separated by a fairly broad gap at the rear. (Not "goggle-like" or almost joined behind the eye as a Franklin's)

Bill: Medium and dark red in color. Fairly heavy or deep along its length. With a "drooping" tip, the tip being approximately in line with the lower edge of the bill. It was approximately the same size as the bills of the Ring-bills, although perhaps slightly longer.

Overall Size: Only slightly smaller than Ring-billed Gulls nearby.

Leg Color: Dark, almost blackish, with a hint of pinkish or reddish color.

Wings: Seen while bird was standing, the folded primaries were long and black with no white tips visible. They extended perhaps two inches beyond the tip of the tail, giving the body profile a long and "tapered" appearance. Seen while stretching, the primaries had no white whatsoever in the outer 5 or 6, with only a narrow white trailing edge on the inner primaries as formed by the white tips. The black of the outer primaries blended smoothly into the dark gray of the inner ones, with no hint of white in between.

Thomas Schultz
Green Lake, WI

(Note: I saw - what I'm certain must be - this same bird on several occasions in June and took some good photographs, and in addition found a second Laughing Gull individual, a first-year bird!)

Laughing Gull

May 18, 1985 at the Manitowoc Harbor Impoundment. At the last stop, during daylight hours, on our Big Day Count a quick run out on the break water produced an adult Laughing Gull. The bird was viewed at a distance of about 150 feet through a 20X-45X zoom spotting scope. The lighting was in very good position (to our backs) and the bird cooperated for about 2 minutes, then took flight north and was never located again. The following field marks were noted.

Size: Slightly but noticeably smaller than the adult Ring-billed nearby. The Laughing Gull was a more slender gull.

Mantle: Slate-gray in color, the darkest of all the gulls present. (Bonaparte's, Ring-billed & Herring Gulls).

Head: Black hood with a small amount of white feathering about the base of the bill. Narrow white eye crescents above and below the dark iris. Bill was deep red, almost black, with a definite drooping tip. Although narrower, it approached the Ring-bill's in length.

Underparts: From the upper breast to the undertail coverts - White.

Legs: All Black.

Wing: Standing bird - wings extended well beyond the tail, giving the bird it's long slender appearance. Primaries all black except "small" apical spots on all but the last 2 or 3 primaries. Flight - uppersurface was slate-gray with a white trailing edge ending midway out the otherwise all black primaries. Undersurface was white to light gray with the outer one-third dark gray to black at the primary tip.

Other observers: Tom & Wendy Schultz.

The next day, May 19, 1985, the bird could not be located but a Franklin's Gull and it's field marks substantiated the ones noted on the Laughing Gull. This is the second year in a row that we have gotten Laughing Gulls at Manitowoc on our Big Day Count.

J.L. Baughman

Lesser Black-backed Gull

March 3, 1985 at the Coast Guard Impoundment, Milwaukee, Wis., lake shore. 9:45 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

Arriving at the Coast Guard Impoundment with Bill Cowart we could see 3-4000 gulls sitting tightly bunched on the ice. When they were spooked by an airplane flying over, we looked through the flock hoping to find White-winged Gulls. Bill stated Black-backed Gull, but quickly he lost it amongst all the other gulls. We eventually found it again, but from this distance we could only make a size comparison: smaller than Herring Gulls. We voted for a closer look so we walked out along the rocky shore on the south side of the impoundment. At this distance (80 yards) we made definite size comparisons. It was smaller than Herring Gulls and only slightly larger than the Ring-billed Gulls. The bill did not strike us as being large and had a red dot on lower mandible. It flew about 40 feet and from where it landed we could get a clear look at it, including the yellow legs. It had a very dark mantle, showing no contrast between the primaries, the back and the rest of the wing, all very dark. In flight, the underside of the wing appeared to be a deep shade, with the ends of the primaries being the darkest. I was watching the bird in flight with Bushnell 10x50's and at rest with a 15-60 power zoom Redfield scope set at about 30 power. Visibility was good.

Gerald A. DeBoer
2406 Kinzie Avenue
Racine, WI 53405

Yellow Rail

April 29, 1985, Residential neighborhood of Milwaukee - along Lake Michigan.

On June 7, a friend of mine finally brought in a bird that had hit his neighbor's window 6 weeks earlier. He couldn't figure out what it was so had put it in his freezer until he could bring it to me.

The bird he presented was a small rail, 6'' long, general brownish coloration. The back and wing feathers were black edged in brown. The bill and feet were also brown. As I opened the wings I knew I would find white patches on the distal secondaries. The belly was whitish as well.

The bird had allowed itself to be picked up in a residential yard, then decided to fly - but into a window. The location was just west of South Shore Park in Milwaukee. The date, April 29th, 1985.

This is the third Yellow Rail to fall into my hands in the past 4 years. All have been within one-quarter mile or so of Lake Michigan, in residential neighborhoods. The number of times this has happened to me defies imagination and logic. What does this say of the birds accepted rarity? What does it say about the Lake Michigan shoreline as an important migration route? Two dates have been from late April, one from October. What does this say about known migration times?

James C. Frank
5442 N. Bay Ridge
Milwaukee, WI 53217

Western Tanager

May 19, 1985, Western Eau Claire County

On May 19, 1985, at about 9:30 or 10:00 a.m., I was birding in western Eau Claire County at the southwestern tip of a loop of road connecting Eagle Lane and Town Hall Road. Much of the habitat here is of the shrubby/old field type, and I was looking for Orchard Orioles which nest every year in this area. After about half an hour of walking up and down the road, I still had not located any Orchard Orioles, but I logged quite a few other species including a persistently singing Blackburnian Warbler. I waited around for a minute to see if I could spot the warbler, but a larger bird popped out of the same tree and landed about 40-50 feet from me near the top of another tree. Through the binoculars, I could see that the bird was in the oriole-tanager size range, was bright lemony-yellow underneath, and had a dark grayish-green right wing with two fairly wide pale yellow wingbars. The side of the neck was yellow, and the head was largely yellow also. The bill was typical tanager - pale, thick and relatively blunt.

Janine Polk
1407 Frederic
Eau Claire, WI 54701

Swainson's Hawk

May 9, 1985, Prentice Park, Ashland, Wisconsin

While on a daily bird survey of Ashland and the surrounding area, I had made my stop at Prentice Park. While observing warblers in the tree tops, a hawk flew over just above the trees. I observed the bird for about one minute, picking out its distinguishing field marks. The size was about the same size as a Red-tailed Hawk and with a fan shaped tail. I observed the white chin and throat, the dark brown breast band, the lighter tail bands and darker and thicker tail band near the end of the tail. I also observed the lighter colored almost white stomach and underwing lining and the dark primary and secondary flight feathers.

Charles W. Petters, Jr.
Northland College
Ashland, Wisconsin 54806

*Save the
Wetlands
for the
Cranes*

**Mary and
Charlie Nelson**



IN MEMORIAM

Donald Hendrick - 1927 - 1986

We have learned of the sudden death of Donald J. Hendrick, Tomahawk, Wisconsin. Many members will remember Don. He was quite active in the WSO in the 1960's and early 1970's, publishing several articles in the **Passenger Pigeon**, serving as publicity chairman and as the WSO president in 1968 - 1969.

Don was born April 7, 1927, in Mosinee, the son of James and Mary Hendrick. He married Janiece Colvin, who survives.

He was a graduate of Mosinee High School and the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, and taught high school science for four years in Grand Marais before coming to Tomahawk in 1955. He then taught junior high school science and for the past 20 years was principal.

He was a veteran of World War II, serving in the Army; was a church lector and former school board member at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Tomahawk; a member of the third and fourth degree of the Knights of Columbus; and a member of the Secondary Principals Association, the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, and the American Legion, Bronsted-Searl Post 93, Tomahawk.

Surviving, besides his wife are two sons, John, Madison and Kevin, Minneapolis; three daughters, Ann, Marshfield, Mary, Oshkosh, and Lois, Madison; three brothers, Gilbert and Robert, Mosinee, and James, Waupun; two sisters, Cecelia Hendrick and Mrs. Walter (Laura) Knauf, both of Mosinee; and two grandchildren.



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W.H. PUGH OIL CO., Racine, WI

Letters to the Editor

Dear Dr. Kemper:

As I was looking over the 1984-85 Christmas County data (**Passenger Pigeon**, Spring 1985 - p. 7), I noticed that the ending time for the Fort Atkinson count read 7:40 p.m. Since I compiled the data for Richard Wanie in his absence, then left it for him to send in, I must take responsibility for this error!

The correct time should read 4:40 p.m. Could you please see that this correction reaches whoever needs to know?

Thank you.

Karen Etter Hale
517 Tower Street
Lake Mills, WI 53551

Dear Doctor Kemper:

I am pleased to report that a partially albino Black-capped Chickadee has been visiting my bird feeder since late November.

In my Audubon Encyclopedia of North American Birds (John K. Terres), it states that albinism is rare and that partially albino individuals had been seen in Massachusetts and Virginia. I spoke to Fred Leshar about the bird because I wanted to find out how rare it actually is, and he told me to contact you.

I have enclosed photographs to help describe the individual.

Please write back.

Sincerely,
Brian Collins
648 Dursio
Stoddard, WI 54658

Dear Mr. Collins:

Thank you for your letter and the photographs. The pictures seem to show a Black-capped Chickadee with whitish feathers on the tail, undertail coverts and white on the tertiary wing feathers.

Interestingly, a peculiar-looking chickadee was seen for quite a while at a feeder north of Thorp in Clark County. This bird was not so much albinistic as xanthochromic. That is, it exhibited another rare phenomenon, excessive yellowish pigmentation. This chickadee had a very tawny appearance. At first we were intrigued that it might be a Siberian Chickadee but decided no it was simply an oddly pigmented specimen. It was seen by myself, Sam Robbins and a number of observers, but no real good photos were obtained. It seemed to be ostracized by the other chickadees. It stayed for only a few weeks. Its conspicuousness perhaps made it more vulnerable to predation.

In regard to your question about rarity of albinism - it is surprisingly frequent. I have seen personally in the wild albino Red-winged Blackbirds, Robins, Grackles, Mallards, House Sparrows - both complete and partial. I have banded at least one albino Starling also. Nevertheless albino birds are always an interesting surprise and worth reporting.

Thank You.

C.A. Kemper

INDEX

1985--Volume 47

Compiled by Daryl D. Tessen

Accipiter sp.: 47:14
Apostle Islands: 47:130-131
Artists
 Knuth, Rockne. 47:cover no. 4
 Rudy, Carol. 47:128
Avocet, American: 47:21, 108

Bacon, Bruce and Sam Moore. "*Common Goldeneyes Nesting in Wisconsin*." 47:89-90
Bald Eagle -- Osprey Nesting Season Report, U.S. Forest Service--Eastern Division. 47:69-73
Big Day Count 1984 47:31-32
Bittern, American: 47:18, 104
Bittern, Least: 47:18, 104
Blackbird, Brewer's: 47:15, 28, 117, 149
Blackbird, Redwinged: 47:8-13, 28, 117, 149
Black, Rusty: 47:16, 28, 117, 149
Blackbird, Yellow-headed: 47:28, 80, 117
Bluebird, Eastern: 47:25, 113, 131-132, 148
Bobolink: 47:28, 117
Bobwhite, Northern: 47:14, 107, 146
Book Review
 Hume, Rob ed. A Birdwatcher's Miscellany. rev. C. Kemper 47:159
Bufflehead: 47:14, 20, 76, 106, 144
Bunting, Indigo: 47:27, 116
Bunting, Lark: 47:28, 35
Bunting, Lazuli: 47:27, 34
Bunting, Painted: 47:27, 35
Bunting, Snow: 47:8-13, 28, 117, 149
Buteo sp.: 47:14
By the Wayside: 47:33-40, 81-83, 119-125, 151-158

Canvasback: 47:14, 19, 76, 105, 144
Cardinal, Northern: 47:8-13, 27, 80, 116, 148
Catbird, Gray: 47:15, 25, 114, 148
Chat, Yellow-breasted: 47:27, 80
Chickadee, Black-capped: 47:8-13, 24, 113
Chickadee, Boreal: 47:15, 24, 78, 113, 147
Chicken, Greater Prairie: 47:14, 21, 76, 107, 145
Christmas Bird Count 1984: 47:1-16
Coot, American: 47:15, 21, 108, 146
Cormorant, Double-crested: 47:14, 18, 104, 143
Cowbird, Brown-headed: 47:8-13, 28, 118, 149
Crane, Sandhill: 47:21, 41, 76, 108, 146
Creeper, Brown: 47:8-13, 25, 78, 113, 147
Crossbill, Red: 47:8-13, 29, 81, 118, 149
Crossbill, White-winged: 47:16, 29, 118, 150
Crow, American: 47:8-13, 24, 112
Cuckoo, Black-billed: 47:23, 110

Cuckoo, Yellow-billed: 47:23, 78, 110

Cutright, Noel. "House Finch in Wisconsin: What Does the Future Hold?" 47:63-66

Dickcissel: 47:27, 80

Dove, Mourning: 47:8-13, 23, 110, 146

Dove, Rock: 47:8-13, 23, 110

Dowitcher, Long-billed: 47:21, 77, 109

Dowitcher, Short-billed: 47:21, 77, 109

Drawings

Blackbird, Redwinged. 47:128

Duck, American Black: 47:8-13, 19, 105, 144

Duck, Harlequin: 47:14, 19, 106, 144

Duck, Ring-necked: 47:14, 19, 105, 144

Duck, Ruddy: 47:14, 20, 106, 145

Duck, Wood: 47:14, 19, 105, 144

Dunlin: 47:21, 77, 109, 146

Eagle, Bald: 47:8-13, 20, 69-71, 106, 124-125, 145

Eagle, Golden: 47:14, 107, 145

Egret, Cattle: 47:18, 75, 104

Egret, Great: 47:18, 104

Egret, Snowy: 47:18

Eichhorst, Bruce. "Status of the Red-necked Grebe on Rush Lake, Winnebago County, Wis."

47:60-62

Eider, King: 47:106, 121

Evrard, James. "Great Blue Heron Killed by Kite String." 47:90-91

Falcon, Peregrine: 47:20, 107, 145

Field Notes

Spring 47:17-29

Summer 47:74-81

Fall 47:103-118

Winter 47:141-150

Finch, House: 47:63-66

Finch, Purple: 47:8-13, 29, 80, 118, 149

Flicker, Northern (Yellow-shafted): 47:8-13, 24, 111, 147

Flycatcher, Acadian: 47:24, 78, 112

Flycatcher, Alder: 47:24, 112

Flycatcher, Great Crested: 47:24, 112

Flycatcher, Least: 47:24, 112

Flycatcher, Olive-sided: 47:24, 78, 112

Flycatcher, Scissor-tailed: 47:82-83

Flycatcher, Willow: 47:24, 78, 112

Flycatcher, Yellow-bellied: 47:24, 78, 112

Follen, Don. "Great Gray Owl in Polk County." 47:133

"Great Gray Owl Update." 47:133-135

Gadwall: 47:14, 19, 105, 144

Gallinule, Common. See C. Moorhen

Glueckert, Kevin. "Eastern Bluebird." 47:131-132

Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray: 47:25, 78, 113

Godwit, Hudsonian: 47:22
 Godwit, Marbled: 47:22, 77, 108
 Goldeneye, Common: 47:8-13, 20, 76, 106, 144
 Goldfinch, American: 47:8-13, 29, 118, 150
 Goldfinch, Lesser: 47:118, 119-120
 Goose, Canada: 47:8-13, 19, 105, 144
 Goose, Greater White-fronted: 47:19, 105
 Goose, Snow: 47:14, 19, 75, 105, 144
 Goshawk, Northern: 47:8-13, 28, 117, 149
 Grebe, Eared: 47:18, 75, 104
 Grebe, Horned: 47:18, 75, 104
 Grebe, Pied-billed: 47:14, 18, 104, 143
 Grebe, Red-necked: 47:18, 60-62, 75, 104
 Grebe, Western: 47:18, 104
 Grosbeak, Evening: 47:8-13, 29, 81, 118, 135-140, 150
 Grosbeak, Pine: 47:16, 29, 118, 149
 Grosbeak, Rose-breasted: 47:27, 116
 Grouse, Ruffed: 47:8-13, 21, 107
 Grouse, Sharp-tailed: 47:14, 76, 107, 146
 Grouse, Spruce: 47:21, 76, 145
 Gull, Bonaparte's: 47:15, 23, 110, 146
 Gull, Common Black-headed: 47:110, 122, 146, 157-158
 Gull, Franklin's: 47:23, 77, 110
 Gull, Glaucous: 47:15, 23, 110, 146
 Gull, Great Black-backed: 47:146, 155-156
 Gull, Herring: 47:8-13, 23, 110, 146
 Gull, Iceland: 47:146, 154-155
 Gull, Laughing: 47:22, 36-37, 77, 81
 Gull, Lesser Black-backed: 47:23, 39, 110, 121-122
 Gull, Little: 47:23, 78, 110, 146
 Gull, Ring-billed: 47:8-13, 23, 110, 146
 Gull, sp.: 47:15
 Gull, Thayer's: 47:23, 146, 151-153
 Gyrfalcon: 47:145

Harrier, Northern: 47:8-13, 20, 106, 145
 Hawk, Broad-winged: 47:20, 76, 107
 Hawk, Cooper's: 47:8-13, 20, 107, 145
 Hawk, Red-shouldered: 47:14, 20, 76, 107, 145
 Hawk, Red-tailed: 47:8-13, 20, 69, 107, 145
 Hawk, Rough-legged: 47:8-13, 20, 107, 129-130, 145
 Hawk, Sharp-shinned: 47:8-13, 20, 106, 145
 Hawk, Swainson's: 47:107
 Heron, Black-crowned Night: 47:14, 18, 75, 104, 143
 Heron, Great Blue: 47:14, 18, 104, 143
 Heron, Green-backed: 47:18, 104
 Heron, Little-Blue: 47:18
 Heron, Yellow-crowned Night: 47:19
 Hilsenhoff, William. 1984 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Count 47:1-16.
 Hummingbird, Ruby-throated: 47:24, 111

Ibis, Plegadis: 47:104, 123
 Index 1984 47:42-51

Jaeger, Parasitic: 47:22
Jaeger, sp.: 47:110
Jay, Blue: 47:8-13, 24, 112, 147
Jay, Gray: 47:15, 24, 78, 112, 147
Junco, Dark-eyed: 47:8-13, 28, 80, 117, 149

Kestrel, American: 47:8-13, 20, 107, 145
Killdeer: 47:15, 21, 108, 146
Kingbird, Eastern: 47:24, 112
Kingbird, Western: 47:24
Kingfisher, Belted: 47:8-13, 24, 111, 147
Kinglet, Golden-crowned: 47:8-13, 25, 78, 113, 148
Kinglet, Ruby-crowned: 47:15, 25, 78, 113, 148
Kittiwake, Black-legged: 47:15, 146, 156-157
Knot, Red: 47:22, 77, 109

Lange, Ken. "Horicon Marsh in Winter." 47:53-59
Winter Field Notes Editor 1984-1985
Lark, Horned: 47:8-13, 24, 112, 147
Leshner, Fred. "Visit to Outer Island, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore near Bayfield, Wis., September 7, 1985." 47:130-131
Letters to the Editor: 47:52, 83-88, 160
Longspur, Lapland: 47:16, 28, 117, 149
Longspur, Smith's: 47:28, 34
Loon, Arctic: 47:104, 120
Loon, Common: 47:14, 18, 75, 104, 125, 143
Loon, Red-throated: 47:18, 104

Mallard: 47:8-13, 19, 105, 144
Martin, Purple: 47:24, 122
May Day Count 1984 47:30-21 (incorrectly labeled 1983)
Meadowlark, Eastern: 47:28, 117, 149
Meadowlark, sp.: 47:16
Meadowlark, Western: 47:28, 117, 149
Merganser, Common: 47:8-13, 20, 76, 106, 145
Merganser, Hooded: 47:14, 20, 106, 144
Merganser, Red-breasted: 47:8-13, 20, 76, 106, 145
Merlin: 47:14, 20, 76, 107, 145
Mockingbird, Northern: 47:15, 25, 79, 114, 148
Moore, Sam: 47:89-90
Moorhen, Common: 47:21, 108

Nighthawk, Common: 47:23, 111
Nuthatch, Red-breasted: 47:8-13, 25, 78, 113, 147
Nuthatch, White-breasted: 47:8-13, 25, 113, 147

Oldsquaw: 47:14, 19, 106, 144
Oriole, Northern: 47:29, 118
Oriole, Orchard: 47:29, 80, 118

Osprey: 47:20, 69-70, 72-73, 106
 Ovenbird: 47:115
 Owl, Barred: 47:8-13, 23, 111
 Owl, Common Barn: 47:15, 146
 Owl, Eastern Screech: 47:8-13, 23, 111, 146
 Owl, Great Gray: 47:23, 40, 133-135, 147
 Owl, Great Horned: 47:8-13, 23, 111
 Owl, Long-eared: 47:15, 23, 78, 111, 147
 Owl, Northern Saw-Whet: 47:15, 23, 111, 147
 Owl, Short-eared: 47:15, 23, 111, 147
 Owl, Snowy: 47:15, 23, 222, 146

Painting

Great Gray Owl: 47:Cover No. 4
 Partridge, Gray: 47:14, 20, 76, 107, 145
 Pewee, Eastern Wood: 47:112
 Pelican, American White: 47:18, 75, 104
 Peterson, Mark
 Fall Field Notes Editor 1984
 Phalarope, Red-necked: 47:22, 109
 Phalarope, Wilson's: 47:22, 77, 109
 Pheasant, Ring-necked: 47:8-13, 20, 107, 145
 Phoebe, Eastern: 47:15, 24, 112, 147

Photographers

Blanchard, Paul. 47:cover no. 3
 Lang, Steve. 47:cover no. 1
 Lukes, Roy. 47:inside back cover no. 1, cover no. 2, inside back cover no. 3, 150

Photographs

Grosbeak, Evening. 47:150
 Heron, Great Blue. 47:91
 Merganser, Red-breasted. 47:cover no. 3
 Owl, Snowy. 47:inside back cover no. 3
 Phoebe, Eastern. 47:inside back cover no. 1
 Vireo, Red-eyed. 47:cover no. 2
 Yellowthroat, Common. 47:cover no. 1
 Pintail, Northern: 47:14, 19, 76, 105, 144
 Pipit, Water: 47:25, 114
 Plover, Black-bellied: 47:21, 76, 108
 Plover, Lesser Golden: 47:21, 108
 Plover, Piping: 47:21, 76
 Plover, Semipalmated: 47:21, 76, 108

Rail, King: 47:21, 76, 107
 Rail, Sora: 47:21, 108
 Rail, Virginia: 47:21, 108
 Rail, Yellow: 47:21, 33, 76
 Rare Bird Alert. 47:67-68
 Raven, Common: 47:8-13, 24, 78, 112, 147
 Records Committee see W.S.O.
 Redhead: 47:14, 19, 105, 144
 Redpoll, Common: 47:8-13, 29, 118, 150
 Redpoll, Hoary: 47:16, 150
 Redstart, American: 47:26, 115
 Reeve see Ruff
 Robin, American: 47:8-13, 25, 114, 148
 Ruff: 47:22, 109, 122-123

Sanderling: 47:22, 77, 109
 Sandpiper, Baird's: 47:22, 77, 109
 Sandpiper, Buff-breasted: 47:22, 109
 Sandpiper, Least: 47:22, 77, 109
 Sandpiper, Pectoral: 47:22, 77, 109
 Sandpiper, Purple: 47:109, 124
 Sandpiper, Semipalmated: 47:22, 77, 109
 Sandpiper, Solitary: 47:21, 108
 Sandpiper, Spotted: 47:21, 108
 Sandpiper, Stilt: 47:22, 77, 109
 Sandpiper, Western: 47:22, 77, 109
 Sandpiper, White-rumped: 47:22, 77, 109
 Sandpiper, Upland: 47:21, 108
 Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied: 47:15, 24, 111, 147
 Scaup, Greater: 47:14, 19, 76, 105, 144
 Scaup, Lesser: 47:14, 19, 76, 106, 144
 Scoter, Black: 47:19, 106, 144
 Scoter, Surf: 47:19, 106, 144
 Scoter, White-winged: 47:20, 106, 125, 144
 Shelduck, Ruddy: 47:20
 Shoveler, Northern: 47:14, 19, 76, 105, 144
 Shrike, Loggerhead: 47:25, 79, 114
 Shrike, Northern: 47:8-13, 25, 114, 148
 Sigurd Olson Award: 47:125
 Siskin, Pine: 47:8-13, 29, 81, 118, 150
 Snipe, Common: 47:15, 22, 109, 146
 Solitaire, Townsend's: 47:113, 123, 148
 Sora see Rail, Sora
 Soulen, Tom
 Summer Field Notes Editor 1984
 Sparrow, American Tree: 47:8-13, 27, 116, 148
 Sparrow, Chipping: 47:27, 116
 Sparrow, Clay-colored: 47:27, 116
 Sparrow, Field: 47:15, 27, 116, 149
 Sparrow, Fox: 47:15, 28, 117, 149
 Sparrow, Grasshopper: 47:28, 116
 Sparrow, Harris': 47:28, 117, 149
 Sparrow, Henslow's: 47:28, 80, 116
 Sparrow, House: 47:8-13, 29, 118
 Sparrow, Lark: 47:28, 80, 116
 Sparrow, LeConte's: 47:28, 80, 116
 Sparrow, Lincoln's: 47:28, 80, 117
 Sparrow, Savannah: 47:28, 116
 Sparrow, Sharp-tailed: 47:28, 80, 116
 Sparrow, Song: 47:8-13, 28, 117, 149
 Sparrow, Swamp: 47:15, 28, 117, 149
 Sparrow, Vesper: 47:15, 28, 116, 149
 Sparrow, White-crowned: 47:15, 28 117, 149
 Sparrow, White-throated: 47:8-13, 28, 80, 117, 149
 Starling, European: 47:47:8-13, 114, 148
 Studwell, William. "The Twelve Birds of Christmas." 47:126-127
 Swallow, Bank: 47:24, 112
 Swallow, Barn: 47:15, 24, 112, 147
 Swallow, Cliff: 47:24, 112

Swallow, Northern Rough-winged: 47:24, 112
Swallow, Tree: 47:24, 112
Swan, Mute: 47:14, 19, 75, 105, 144
Swan, sp.: 47:14
Swan, Tundra: 47:14, 19, 75, 105, 143
Swift, Chimney: 47:23, 111

Takekawa, John and Edward Garton. *"How Much Is an Evening Grosbeak Worth?"*
47:135-140

Tanager, Scarlet: 47:27, 116
Tanager, Summer: 47:27, 116
Tanager, Western: 47:27, 40-41, 116, 120
Teal, Blue-winged: 47:19, 105, 144
Teal, Green-winged: 47:14, 19, 105, 144
Tern, Arctic: 47:23, 37-38
Tern, Black: 47:23, 110
Tern, Caspian: 47:23, 110
Tern, Common: 47:23, 52, 78, 110
Tern, Forster's: 47:23, 110
Tern, Least: 47:78, 82, 110
Tern, Sooty: 47:110

Thiel, Richard. *"Snow Depth Affects Local Abundance of Wintering Rough-legged Hawks."* 47:129-130

Thrasher, Brown: 47:15, 25, 114, 148
Thrush, Gray-cheeked: 47:25, 78, 113
Thrush, Hermit: 47:15, 25, 79, 113, 148
Thrush, sp.: 47:113
Thrush, Swainson's: 47:25, 79, 113
Thrush, Varied: 47:15, 114, 148
Thrush, Wood: 47:25, 113
Titmouse, Tufted: 47:15, 25, 78, 113, 147
Towhee, Rufous-sided: 47:15, 27, 116, 148
Turkey, Wild: 47:14, 21, 76, 107, 146
Turnstone, Ruddy: 47:22, 77, 108

Veery: 47:25, 113
Vireo, Bell's: 47:26, 79
Vireo, Philadelphia: 47:26, 79, 114
Vireo, Red-eyed: 47:26, 114
Vireo, Solitary: 47:26, 79, 114
Vireo, Warbling: 47:26, 114
Vireo, White-eyed: 47:25, 79
Vireo, Yellow-throated: 47:26, 79, 114
Volkert Bill
Spring Field Notes Editor 1984
Vulture, Turkey: 47:20, 76, 106

Warbler, Audubon's see Yellow-rumped Warbler
Warbler, Bay-breasted: 47:26, 115
Warbler, Black-and-white: 47:26, 79, 115
Warbler, Blackburnian: 47:26, 79, 115
Warbler, Blackpoll: 47:26, 79, 115
Warbler, Black-throated Blue: 47:26, 79, 115

Warbler, Black-throated Green: 47:26, 79, 115
 Warbler, Blue-winged: 47:26, 114
 Warbler, Brewster's: 47:26, 114
 Warbler, Canada: 47:27, 80, 116
 Warbler, Cape May: 47:26, 79, 115, 148
 Warbler, Cerulean: 47:26, 79, 115
 Warbler, Chestnut-sided: 47:26, 115
 Warbler, Connecticut: 47:27, 80, 115
 Warbler, Golden-winged: 47:26, 114
 Warbler, Hooded: 47:27, 80
 Warbler, Kentucky: 47:27, 80
 Warbler, Magnolia: 47:26, 79, 115
 Warbler, Mourning: 47:27, 116
 Warbler, Nashville: 47:26, 79, 115
 Warbler, Northern Parula: 47:26, 115
 Warbler, Orange-crowned: 47:26, 114
 Warbler, Palm: 47:26, 79, 115
 Warbler, Pine: 47:26, 79, 115
 Warbler, Prairie: 47:26
 Warbler, Prothonotary: 47:27, 80
 Warbler, Tennessee: 47:26, 79, 114
 Warbler, Wilson's: 47:27, 80, 116
 Warbler, Worm-eating: 47:27, 80
 Warbler, Yellow: 47:26, 115
 Warbler, Yellow-rumped: 47:15, 26, 79, 115, 148
 Warbler, Yellow-rumped (Audubon's): 47:79, 82
 Warbler, Yellow-throated: 47:26, 38-39
 Waterthrush, Louisiana: 47:27, 80, 115
 Waterthrush, Northern: 47:27, 80, 115
 Waxwing, Bohemian: 47:15, 25, 114, 148
 Waxwing, Cedar: 47:8-13, 25, 114, 148
 Whimbrel: 47:21, 108
 Whip-poor-will: 47:23, 111
 Wigeon, American: 47:19, 76, 105, 144
 Willet: 47:21, 77, 108
 Wisconsin Society for Ornithology
 Records Committee 47:92-102
 Woodcock, American: 47:15, 22, 109, 146
 Woodpecker, Black-backed: 47:15, 24, 78, 111, 147
 Woodpecker, Downy: 47:8-13, 24, 111
 Woodpecker, Hairy: 47:8-13, 24, 111
 Woodpecker, Pileated: 47:8-13, 24, 111
 Woodpecker, Red-bellied: 47:8-13, 24, 78, 111, 147
 Woodpecker, Red-headed: 47:8-13, 24, 111, 147
 Woodpecker, Three-toed: 47:111, 119
 Wren, Carolina: 47:25, 78
 Wren, House: 47:25, 113
 Wren, Marsh: 47:15, 113, 148
 Wren, Sedge: 47:25, 113
 Wren, Winter: 47:15, 25, 113, 148

Yellowlegs, Greater: 47:21, 77, 108
 Yellowlegs, Lesser: 47:21, 77, 108
 Yellowthroat, Common: 47:15, 27, 116, 148

Whippoorwills

*Alone
upon a summer eve
I stand in darkness
caught between sky and earth.*

*Listen...
in the distance whippoorwills
beyond sight,
only the repetitive calls
revealing the nocturnal birds
flying somewhere in darkness...
calls echoing from hillsides long frequented
by whippoorwills,
those birds of summers past
swooping through the night
and nesting in my heart,
there to live forever.*

Joe Trueblood
6320 Pheasant Lane
#D8
Middleton, WI 53562

Joe Trueblood
6320 Pheasant Lane
#D8
Middleton, WI 53562

Owls

*Out of darkness come the calls
distantly of two owls invisible
upon nocturnal wanderings --
Hoo, hoo-hoo, hoo, hoo
then a reply,
Hoo, hoo-hoo, hoo, hoo.*

*Shadows in the trees or owls
perched with watchful eyes scanning
across darkened fields --
but only the haunting cries,
Hoo, hoo-hoo, hoo, hoo.
Hoo, hoo-hoo, hoo, hoo.*

*Darkness...
what other spirits arise at night
calling like the Great Horned Owl
easily heard but seldom seen,
a query and distant reply
sounding from the fields.*

*Hoo, hoo-hoo, hoo, hoo.
Hoo, hoo-hoo, hoo, hoo.*

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